

Washington University

St. Louis/Fall 1981

Magazine



Art Museum Centennial

Childe Hassam (American, 1859-1935), *Diamond Cove, Isles of Shoals*, 1908; oil on board, University purchase, Bixby Fund, 1914



Robert Rauschenberg (American, 1925-), *Choke*, 1964; oil and screen printing on canvas, gift of Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Weil, 1972

Alexander Calder (American, 1898-1976), *Five Rudders*, 1964; painted sheet metal and rods, gift of Mrs. Mark C. Steinberg, 1964.



Frederic E. Church (American, 1826-1900), *Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta*, 1863; oil on canvas, gift of Charles Parsons, 1905

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Cover: Henri Matisse (French, 1896-1954), *Still Life With Oranges*, ca. 1902; oil on canvas, gift of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney M. Shoenberg, Jr., 1962. See page 2.

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Art Museum

For a university art collection, one hundred years is quite a respectable age," remarked Horst W. Janson, former curator of the Washington University Art Collections Committee, in an address in May inaugurating centennial festivities. "In 1881, the number of university collections in this country undoubtedly were very few."

On May 10, 1881, Wayman Crow, cofounder of Washington University with William Greenleaf Eliot, gave tangible form to Eliot's long-held vision of an art school and museum which would help to educate and to improve the cultural values of his community. Crow handed Eliot the deed to the St. Louis School and Museum of Fine Arts, built by the Crow family as a memorial to Wayman Crow, Jr. The University's art school had been established two years earlier, and the building became not only the school's first permanent home, but also the first museum established west of the Mississippi.

The driving force that Crow and Eliot had brought to the early years of the University as a whole, Halsey Ives, the first director of the museum and dean of the school, brought to his tasks. On the first floor of the new two-story Italianate structure on the corner of Nineteenth and Locust, he gathered the University collection of several hundred casts and mechanical reproductions of famous monuments of civilization from antiquity through the Renaissance. Upstairs he exhibited the few pieces of contemporary art in the collection, including Harriet Hosmer's *Oenone*, and large loan exhibitions. The building also included an auditorium, studios, and classrooms.

Under Ives, the collection immediately began to grow by gifts and by publicly supported subscription. In 1905, University holdings were enriched enormously when Charles Parsons bequeathed his collection of nineteenth-century European and American paintings. Parsons' collection, which illustrated the taste of late Victorian St. Louis, included such masterpieces as Frederic Church's *Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta*. About the same time, William K. Bixby, one of the original incorporators of the University and donor of Bixby Hall for the School of Fine Arts, established an endowment fund for acquisition of American paintings.

By the turn of the century, like the University at large, the St. Louis School and Museum of Fine Arts had outgrown its original grand quarters. When the University moved west to its new Hilltop campus, its art collection was installed nearby in the "Art Palace" built for the World's Fair and deeded to the city at its conclusion.

In 1907, Eliot's vision that the school and the museum would educate St. Louis citizens to appreciate the visual arts seemed to be vindicated. St. Louisans voted to tax themselves to support an expanded museum and its activities. But this move culminated in the determination that public tax support could not be administered legally by the University, a private corporation. Therefore, the University museum was dissolved and its director, Ives, became the first director of the newly constituted City Art Museum. The University placed its collection on indefinite loan to the municipal facility.

In the next three decades, the University's collection continued to grow in anticipation of the building of a new art museum on campus. Malvern B. Clopton, M.D., donated a group of old master prints gathered with a connoisseur's eye. Among his treasures were several

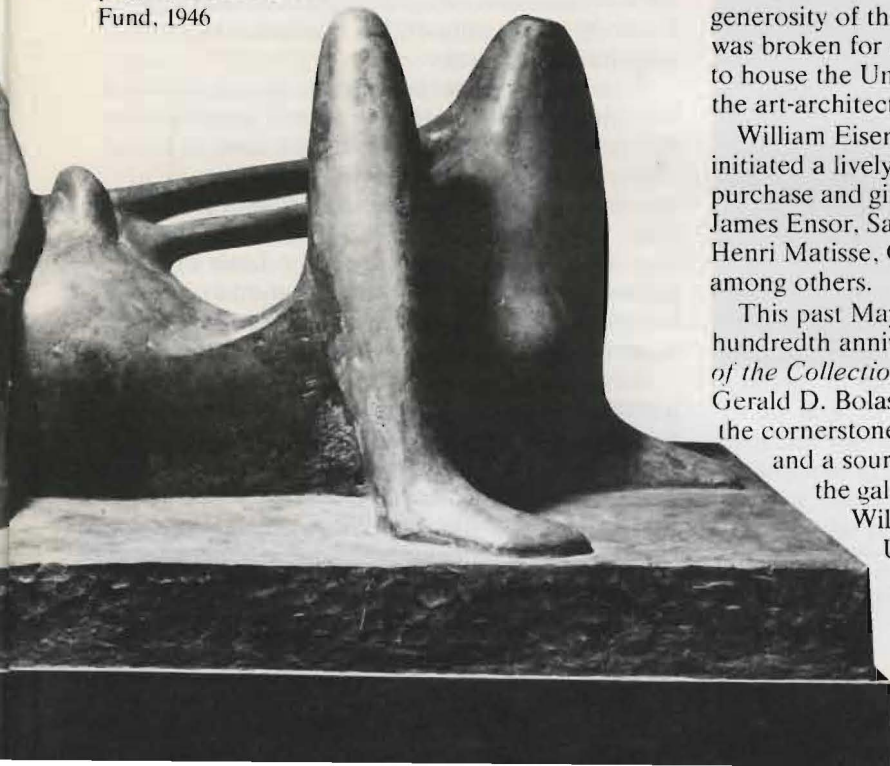


Centennial



Harmensz Van Rijn Rembrandt (Dutch, 1606-1669), *The Three Crosses*, 1660-61; etching and drypoint, fourth state; gift of Malvern B. Clopton, 1930

Henry Moore (British, 1898-), *Reclining Figure*, 1933; carved reinforced concrete; University purchase, Kende Sale Fund, 1946



superb prints by Albrecht Dürer and Rembrandt (including Rembrandt's "The Three Crosses"). Gradually, however, as plans for the campus museum came to naught, the University's collection was forgotten.

Janson recalls that by the mid-1940s it "had disappeared from public consciousness altogether." At that time then, Janson led a committee appointed to consider the problems of housing and using the collection on campus. After careful assessment of its strengths and redundancies, Janson directed the sale of about one-sixth of the University holdings.

With the modest proceeds, he ushered the University's collection into its modern age, balancing its distinctive nineteenth-century character by purchasing a number of distinguished pieces of contemporary art. Those acquisitions included significant pieces by Max Bechmann, Max Ernst, Juan Gris, Philip Guston, Fernand Léger, Joan Miró, Antoine Pevsner, Pablo Picasso, Joseph Stella, and Henry Moore.

These, and other works acquired since, distinguish the Washington University Collection as an outstanding repository of historical and modern art. In retrospect, Janson's acquisitions have proved brilliant in terms of individual quality and breadth of representation of twentieth-century art. And the bold moves of Janson and the Art Collections Committee also revitalized interest in the visual arts on campus and renewed commitment for a new campus museum.

During the 1950s, with Frederick Hartt serving as curator, the Art Collections Committee continued to build. They used the Bixby fund to acquire major canvases by the then-controversial abstract expressionists Arshile Gorky, Willem deKooning, Jackson Pollock, and Philip Guston, as well as to purchase works by early American modernists such as Lyonel Feininger and Marsden Hartley.

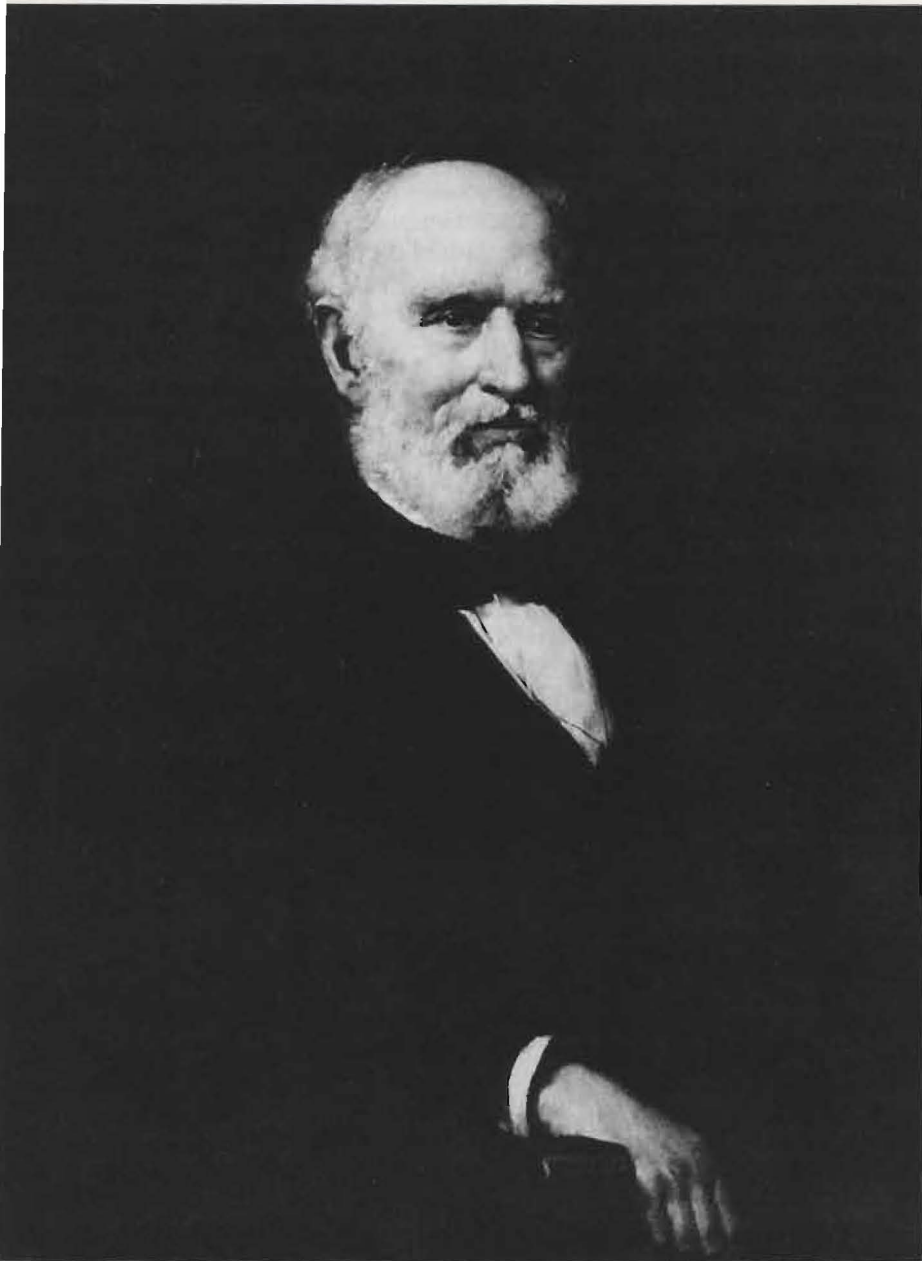
The dream of a museum on campus was finally fulfilled through the generosity of the Steinberg Charitable Trust in 1959, when ground was broken for a building, named in memory of Mark C. Steinberg, to house the University collection, the department of art history, and the art-architecture library.

William Eisendrath, Jr., the first director of the new gallery, initiated a lively exhibition schedule and a new era of growth by purchase and gifts. Significant works were added by Alexander Calder, James Ensor, Sam Francis, Naum Gabo, Joan Mió, Aristide Maillol, Henri Matisse, Gustave Moreau, Picasso, and Robert Rauschenberg, among others.

This past May, as a part of the special activities celebrating the one hundredth anniversary, the gallery published *An Illustrated Checklist of the Collection*, complete with an introductory history written by Gerald D. Bolas, director. Bolas notes that today the collection is the cornerstone of numerous educational activities in Steinberg Hall and a source of pleasure to the community. In this, Bolas writes, the gallery fulfills the original aspiration of Wayman Crow, William Greenleaf Eliot, and Halsey Ives "...that the University art museum be a vital educational force and source of visual delight and pleasure." One hundred years later, this vision remains the inspiration sustaining the gallery and its friends.

My Dearest Mr. Crow...

By Dolly Sherwood



Portrait of Wayman Crow, Sr., by Frederick P. Vinton (Washington University Collection)

Biographical writing of the nineteenth century tends to be a study in superlatives: from a mixed bag, the author abstracted only the most worthy achievements. For the Victorians, reading the life of some exemplary man (or, less frequently, woman) was almost as pious an exercise as reading the Bible.

Wayman Crow (1808-1885) is surely a worthy subject for a biographer's attention in any era, but a complete life of this remarkable man is yet to be written. Civic leader, state senator, and business tycoon, Crow was a founder of some of St. Louis's most enduring institutions, including Washington University as a whole and later its art museum.

In outline, his life seems to be a standard nineteenth-century success story. His rise from a twelve-year-old apprentice in a country store to a position of prestige and prosperity in the wholesale dry goods industry is impressive, but not unique. It is part of nineteenth-century Americana, as indigenous as cowboys.

At twenty-seven, Crow had already proved his commercial acumen. He had bought out the Kentucky country store in which he apprenticed, and after repaying that credit, he sold out in 1835 to move to St. Louis.

In the years that followed, he became not only a man of wealth, but one of culture and largesse whose tremendous energies were thrown into causes of civic and cultural betterment. His politics were Whig moderate, and he pursued those with fervor as a state senator. His loyalties, once won, must have been fierce.

Thus it was that he became the patron of one of the celebrated "liberated" women of the day, artist Harriet Hosmer (1830-1908). By the time he met "Hatty," she was a young woman already committed to marching to a different drummer. From about 1850 until Crow's death in 1885, they kept up a steady dialogue by letter. Little of his correspondence to her remains, but many of her letters to him are extant. Through these come one means of grasping Crow's biography.

Hosmer was the first American woman to carve a place for herself in American sculpture. Crow's role in shaping her career is fully acknowledged in letters which now form the Harriet Goodhue Hosmer Collection at the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College (the gift of Mrs. Delmar Leighton, Crow's great-granddaughter).

The Crow family became known to the gifted young woman from Watertown, Massachusetts, when she was a student at Elizabeth Sedgwick's

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, artist Harriet Hosmer wrote steadily from Rome to her patron, Wayman Crow, in St. Louis. From this correspondence emerges a picture of Crow's life and of his relationship to this remarkable young woman.

school at Lenox. There she met "her chosen classmate," as Crow's daughter, Cornelia Crow Carr, called herself in *Harriet Hosmer: Letters and Memories* (New York: Moffat, Yard and Co., 1912).

When Hosmer came to St. Louis in 1850, ostensibly on a visit, she stayed for nearly nine months to study anatomy at the Missouri Medical College of Joseph Nash McDowell, M.D. The aspiring young sculptor had been refused admission into eastern schools, but the door in St. Louis was undoubtedly pushed ajar by the determined Crow, a man who knew no obstacles.

The Crows lived in a townhouse at Eighth and Olive. There were, at that time, in addition to Crow, his wife, Isabel Conn, and Cornelia, two younger girls, Emma and Mary. Formal portraits of the parents show an affable, clean-shaven, well-dressed gentleman and a woman, delicate and patrician, in handsome dark silk.

The household was gracious and affluent, with three servants who were, in fact, slaves. (Crow, in agreement with the position of voluntary manumission taken by Whig moderates, freed his slaves in about 1853. Hosmer, then in Rome, wrote, "If all masters would do the same, what a glorious change there would be.")

Returned to the Missouri Senate in 1850, Crow was in Jefferson City on the following New Year's Day, ready to address the problems of his constituency. During that session, members of the legislature would cast their ballots to decide whether Henry Geyer or the old warhorse Thomas Hart Benton would represent Missouri in the United States Senate, a contest that ended in Benton's defeat.

In a letter written January 9, 1851 (one of few so exactly dated), Hosmer gives a gossipy account of St. Louis social life.

A new theatre had opened with a good acting company, offering competition to the well-attended lecture series by a certain Mr. Gill. A splendid party at the Crows' house, attended by more than ninety guests, was "spoken of as the pleasantest party of the season . . . exceeding the others as being less crowded." She hoped that Crow, who would spend the winter in Jefferson City, would be able "to do all the good you desire."

When Hosmer moved to Rome in 1852 to study sculpture, Crow promised to commission her first original work. Sometime later, the sum of 300 pounds arrived, and she wrote ecstatically, calling the amount "princely." Early in 1854, he came to

the sculptor's rescue when her father, Dr. Hiram Hosmer, pleading financial difficulties, withdrew his support. At this juncture, Crow became her patron, following the example of munificence set by people of means for centuries. Even in the United States, in its cultural infancy, fledgling artists were sponsored by men like Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati. Hatty was allowed to draw on Crow's New York bank, generally withdrawing \$1000 or less. Sculpture was a thriving, but demanding business. Crow, the artist said, unlike her father, understood that to run a studio you had to have a capital investment in marble and other commodities—just as he did in the wholesale dry goods partnership of Crow and McCreery.

Her first original creation, a bust of *Daphne*,* was presented to the entire Crow family, "purely as a love-gift . . . as a very slight return for the many kindnesses I rec'd when I was with you." This was followed by a full-length statue Crow commissioned—*Oenone*, the shepherdess-wife of Paris.

These works apparently graced the Crow mansion at a time when marble statues from Italy were a mark of affluence in the new American upper-class society. No doubt Crow enjoyed the art as a symbol of success, but he also seems to have had a genuine interest in artists and their achievements. Hosmer in 1852 mentions that "Mr. Heade" planned to immortalize Emma and Mary in Scottish costumes. The reference is apparently to Martin Heade, a painter who was in St. Louis at that time.

During Hosmer's early years in Rome, additions and changes occurred in the Crow family circle. Emma, following in Cornelia's footsteps, was attending school at Lenox. A son, Wayman, Jr., was born in 1853. About three years later, another daughter, Isabel, made her appearance.

In Rome, Hosmer believed she saw Crow's hand in a commission from a "Mr. Vinton" for a full-length figure—the subject to be her choice—for the newly formed Mercantile Library. Knowing Crow to be one of the incorporators, Hosmer teased, "Come now, dear Mr. Crow, confess Mr. Vinton a myth and yourself the liberal donor . . . of the 1000 *scudi* (about \$1,000)." Convinced at last that Vinton did exist, she continued to be "twice grateful" to Crow as "the prime mover."

**Daphne* is in the Washington University Collection. A "repetition" is in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum. *Oenone* is also in the Washington University collection.

Busy modeling the *Beatrice Cenci*, her choice for the commission, she pleaded, "Tell me all about St. Louis and above all, please describe the new library . . ."

She congratulated her patron on dual achievements, personal and public: the birth of his son and the "possession of the New Hall," a reference to the plan for Academic Hall at Seventh and Washington, the first home for Washington University.

It would, she added, be "a grand thing for the city—a sort of nucleus of art and learning sending forth rays of beauty and science and all sorts of good things throughout the city."

The severe financial panic of 1857 prompted anxiety because Crow's corporate holdings included some in the highly volatile railroad industry. He received far more sympathy from Hosmer during his period of pecuniary embarrassment than her father had. To Cornelia, she jokingly referred to Crow as "Our Father who art in St. Louis," and she commiserated about their "financial Hellespont," adding, "If the Lord protects his own, your good father will escape."

In 1857 an obscure reference in one of Hosmer's letters, substantiated by Bellefontaine Cemetery records, points to the death in Pike County, Missouri, of Cornelia's year-old son, Wayman Crow Carr, from "an inflammation of the brain." Cornelia had married anthropologist Lucien Carr in 1854. Her firstborn, christened Harriet Hosmer Carr, was a source of enormous pride and great tenderness to her godmother.

The most successful joint venture between patron and sculptor was undoubtedly the bronze statue of Thomas Hart Benton that stands in Lafayette Park. While Hosmer was visiting her father in Watertown in spring 1860, Crow informed her that she had secured the prize. Her father was slowly recovering from a stroke, and Hosmer wrote sadly to Crow, "How often he has attempted to recall your name," for respect and admiration for Crow was a mutual bond between father and daughter. The affirmation of the Benton commission was a tonic to the ailing doctor. During recuperation, he showed Hatty a letter directing her, upon his death, to follow Crow's direction in all matters. The injunction was scarcely needed.

Unpublished portions of the letters reveal that sculptors Horatio Stone and James MacDonald had factions working

in their behalf for the Benton commission. When Harriet Hosmer was tempted to gloat over her coup, Crow's example and guidance, even at so great a distance, apparently restored her attitude to one of professional dignity. A letter, now in the Library of Congress, reveals that Charlotte Cushman, the American actress with whom the young sculptor lived for a number of years, wrote despairingly to Emma Crow, wishing that Emma's father would come to Europe, pointing out that Crow has "more positive influence on [Hosmer] than *anyone else!*"

Almost no correspondence from Crow survives, only the echo of his voice in Hatty's continuing monologue. One rare letter from him is a triumphant account of the long-delayed Benton dedication in May 1868. Exuberant and boyish at the culmination of their undertaking, he wrote:

Hip! hip! hurrah! "Old Bullion" is on his feet at last, and he stands magnificent! Yesterday was a proud day for St. Louis, a proud day for you, and I need hardly say it was a proud day for me.

Crow reported jubilantly that he had picked up General and Mrs. Fremont (Benton's daughter) to take them to the ceremonies in his carriage. Some forty thousand people were said to have turned out for the inauguration, which featured appropriate speeches, a thirty-gun salute for Benton's years in the Senate, and a band playing "Hail to the Chief."

Jessie Benton Fremont pulled the silk cord at the proper moment—her inclusion was "the master stroke," Hosmer remarked on hearing of it—to unveil the gleaming bronze figure cast in Munich. Crow concluded his account with a caveat to Hatty concerning the criticism that would inevitably come: "but with [John] Gibson's letter [of endorsement for the work], we can say, 'Lay on, Macduff!'"

The outbreak of the Civil War was a blow to the moderate Whigs like Crow, who had hoped to sustain the Union without a conflict. Hatty wrote begging him not to "grieve too much over affairs which seem to be beyond human control." The statement that follows is eerie in its prescience:

Lincoln may be shot, Davis may be hung,
but I pray God to watch tenderly over *you*.

As the war at last wound down, Hosmer's spirits went up. The "Pater," as she sometimes called him, was coming to Europe accompanied by the family. Mrs. Crow and the two younger children had visited her previously, and Emma and Mary had been in Rome some years before for an extended stay.



*Hosmer's Oenone
(a part of the
Washington
University
Collection)*

Emma, in fact, had met and married Charlotte Cushman's nephew, Ned Cushman, who later became the American consul in Rome.

It appears that the Crows and Hatty converged at Versailles where Cornelia and Lucien Carr were staying. Later, they took "a frisk," as Hatty put it, to Switzerland. The Crows spent the winter of 1865-66 in Rome at the Hotel Europa, close to the house and studio of their friend, who, by now, had earned an international reputation.

After the shock of Lincoln's assassination in April 1865 had dissipated, America filled the void with zeal to commemorate the martyred president in bronze and marble. Crow tried to help his protegee gain one of several important Lincoln commissions. Their mutual friend James Yeatman, in his capacity as head of the Western Sanitary Commission, had undertaken the supervision of the funds for the Freedmen's Monument, an endeavor to be financed with contributions from freed slaves. A large monument in Washington is also hinted at in the letters, but Crow and Hosmer expended their greatest effort in the competition for the Lincoln tomb monument at Springfield, Illinois. Public commissions were a matter of politics and influence, and connivance seems to have been an accepted strategy. The Hosmer letters testify to the artist's diligence in preparing the designs and the model. When, late in 1868, it was announced that Larkin Mead had been awarded the commission, the disappointed sculptor wrote, "It was not for the want of two good heads and hearts." At the same time she thanked Crow for going to Springfield to retrieve the model.

The year of the Benton dedication and Springfield competition, Hosmer sent a bust of Wayman Crow to be presented to him at the Washington University commencement. It was a matter of greatest secrecy, carried out with the help of William Greenleaf Eliot, one of Crow's closest friends. James Yeatman wrote to tell Hatty of Crow's overwhelming surprise and delight. She acknowledged Crow's own letter of appreciation with a particularly affectionate tribute, saying that the bust "ought to have been a statue and that statue of gold to pay you for all the trouble and care you have taken for and of me. You—my best friend—where should I have been without you!"

In the years that followed, Harriet Hosmer continued to lean on Wayman Crow for money management. References to stocks and shares are

sprinkled throughout the letters. Cornelia reported that, at one time, her father was helping to oversee the investments of three famous women—Harriet Hosmer, Charlotte Cushman, and Frances Ann Kemble, the celebrated English actress who was another old Lenox friend. A deed of trust executed in Crow's name in behalf of Kemble, in connection with property being sold by Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and his wife Emilie, can be found in the Archives of the Missouri Historical Society.

Misfortune descended on the Crow family in the next decade. In 1878, young Wayman, in his twenties, died suddenly while visiting his sister Mary Emmons and her family in England, possibly of a brain hemorrhage. Characteristically, Crow sought to create as a living memorial to his son's short life an art gallery for the city of St. Louis. Originally located at Nineteenth and Locust Streets, it was dedicated in 1881 and deeded to Washington University.

Another tragedy following closely was the death of Cornelia's firstborn, Harriet Hosmer Carr. Bellefontaine Cemetery records tell that the young woman, not yet twenty-six died of Bright's Disease (nephritis).

Perforce, the letters to an aging Crow became less dependent, but continue to be warm, loving, and vivid. The Crow household had moved to a new location on the northwest corner of Washington and Garrison Avenues. With the decline of the neoclassic style, Hosmer's own career passed its zenith. In 1869, she commented on the establishment of Tower Grove Park, adding that she could see one of her fountains there "out of the corner of my eye," and earlier had designed one "that we want to see in Mr. Shaw's garden."

Wayman Crow's experience and share in the career of Harriet Hosmer undoubtedly added a dimension to his own. The two shared a sense of fun and special rapport that is not found in Crow's other existing letters. At the time of his death in 1885, although Hosmer was still young, her career had begun to wind down. Without Crow, there was even less impulse to create.

Letters to Wayman Crow began with the greeting "My dearest Mr. Crow." Closing messages overflowed with affectionate words for Mrs. Crow and other members of the family, as well as for St. Louis friends. Sometimes she called herself "Yr affectionate chick" or even "daughter." Each letter from Hattie concluded with the whimsical little logo (*H*"hat") that was her trademark.

Eisenhower The President

By William B. Ewald, Jr.

William Bragg Ewald, Jr., program director of Communications Studies for International Business Machines Corporation, is a Phi Beta Kappa member and a 1946 graduate of Washington University. He took M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Harvard University, remaining there as a faculty member in English. In 1954, he joined Eisenhower's presidential staff as a speech-writer. In this article, adapted from the prologue, he relates how and why he came to write Eisenhower the President, Crucial Days: 1951-1960 (published in the spring by Prentice Hall).

I have lived through the Eisenhower presidency three times. The first began with my first glimpse of Dwight Eisenhower on the Boston Common at the height of his presidential campaign in October 1952. It ended with my homeward flight, Los Angeles to Washington, D.C., on the campaign plane of the defeated Richard Nixon in November 1960 and the close of the Eisenhower administration in January 1961.

In the years between, I served as a member of the Eisenhower White House Staff (1954-56) and assistant to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton (1957-61), with a year off for an Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship trip abroad (1959-60), before joining the Nixon campaign in the final fall.

As one of the youngest White House staffers, I often found myself seeing Dwight Eisenhower from a distance: across the crowd in Boston; out my East Wing office window at the President hitting chip shots across the lawn; up the long marble staircase as eight solemn aides carried the President down on a stretcher after his 1956 ileitis attack; from the Tunisian coast during his triumphant eleven-nation goodwill trip in late 1959; down from a 707 on a white speck of another presidential ship in the far Pacific after the collapse of his plan to visit Japan in June 1960, following the U-2 fiasco.

Living through the events of those years, I came to know the principal supporting players—their leanings, quirks, eye movements, the tone of their voices. I can never forget the loud “No!” of Jim Hagerty splitting the telephone earpiece when asked whether Eisenhower should write congratulations to a carping newspaper publisher who had won a major award; and the cultivated Boston Brahmin oboe tones of National Security Assistant Bobby Cutler, a wartime aide to General George C. Marshall (who called him “a rose among

cabbages”), a superb raconteur, a man like Jonathan Swift in his Anglicanism, fastidiousness with words, and risqué of mind. I can still hear the slow, sage, cautious baritone of Jerry Morgan, joining in a practical joke on gregarious Max Rabb, whose mythical “association” with a “Communist-front group” had just been “discovered”: “I can see the headline now, Max: ‘Secretary to the Cabinet Denies Red Link’”; and the heavy Alabama accent of congressional liaison chief Jerry Persons, contemplating a nationwide map of rivers and harbors projects: “This map should be entitled ‘How to Judge Yo’ Sennatuh.’”

The stately white ship sailing serenely on the green lawn of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue was manned by a crew ever anxious. And unswervingly loyal to the President. And hardworking—incredibly hardworking, with too little time for their families. When our first child was about to be born Mary telephoned me at the office at 1 a.m. to say she thought she should go to the hospital. Bryce Harlow, my boss, having been through all this himself several times and now facing an hours-away deadline, was less sure: “It’s probably a false alarm.” But when it became obvious my work was not going to be very good, I was permitted to drive home, deliver Mary to the doctor, and then return to work the rest of the night. Early the next morning I dropped by to see my new son, took a shower, and drove back to the East Wing to start a new day.

But none of us ever became wearied. Washington is a glorious city, every inch alive with history and grace. Some say it has Southern efficiency and Northern charm. But in the Eisenhower years we felt it the center of the world, a center neither too precious nor too relaxed. No one could forget the Christmas eggnog parties upstairs in the private quarters of the

mansion, receptions at the National Gallery, or fireworks over the monuments of the city on the Fourth of July.

The beauty of Washington always sustains our public servants, and its simplicity, classical restraint, order, and moderation seemed to reinforce Ike's love of the middle course. What a contrast, for example, to go to a White House reception for the Queen of England, to see her in her jewels, to watch the formality and elegance of her greeting, and to compare it with the informality of Ike's warm grin and quick handshake.

Recent visitors to the White House East and West Wings, with their elaborate furnishings, would have been shocked to see the simplicity of the Eisenhower staff accommodations, usually an old sofa and utilitarian desk. When a carpet wore through, you found a matching (or nearly-matching) piece and patched. The working quarters hummed with the bustle of a large daily newsroom, and each member was free to thumb-tack on the sheet-rock walls whatever he wanted.

A man whose deadpan practical jokes masked one of the shrewdest minds in Republican politics, Appointments Secretary Tom Stephens, encouraged members of the administration to paint a picture and donate it to "The Tom Stephens Collection"; this he hung in a West Wing hall. Some of the paintings showed talent, but some officials were reduced to contributing a paint-by-number concoction.

As shocking as the simple furnishings, would be the size of the Palace Guard. It included a couple of key emissaries to the Hill and a press secretary with one principal assistant. It assembled for lunch in one small oblong room, with two tables for six and four tables for four. That is all, twenty-eight seats. A staff member picked up his napkin ring at a shelf to the right as he entered, and he sat down anyplace except at the one table with a tilted chair, reserved for Staff Chief Sherman Adams and his guests. After lunch one returned the napkin to its ring; it was washed once a week. Most staff members' favorite memento of their White House service is that simple wooden ring bearing one's name and "White House Mess." Everyone wore a business suit except on Saturdays.



the day for a sports jacket.

A staff member would typically arrive at the White House before the Washington traffic jams, park his car (it had a special sticker) on East Executive Avenue, then enter the White House through a black iron fence and past

uniformed White House Police. Guards, in those days of few employees, rarely made mistakes, since they knew everyone by sight. I do remember one unauthorized man who got through the net. He was wearing a white coat and carrying a bucket of black paint; he didn't like the color of the White House.

Working days had a certain rough-and-ready quality, and so did social gatherings. Staff members invited to a reception might be asked to stand on the basement stairs rubbing elbows in their evening clothes until dinner was over upstairs and they could walk grandly into the spaciousness of the chandeliered mansion.

To stand in the center of the White House mansion and look out is to see two vistas symbolic of the nation. One stretches north up Sixteenth Street to banks, hotels, and businesses, into the nineteenth-century America of money, factories, economic uproar, uplift, and Alexander Hamilton. The other, opened in a grand imaginative gesture by the clearing of a mile-long alleyway through the trees, stretches south across green lawns to the fields, agriculture, and civility of eighteenth-century America, a vista crowned by the rotunda memorial to Thomas Jefferson, standing clear at the farthest point of sight, with its ringing proclamation of the freedom of man's mind.

America is both vistas, and both should be the constant care of its presidents. During those years these symbols always seemed a good reminder of the man we were serving.

My second tour through the Eisenhower presidency began with a drive from Washington to nearby Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to meet with the former President on a Saturday morning. (He met that afternoon with President Kennedy to hear what went wrong at the Bay of Pigs.) It ended in 1965 with the publication of the second volume of Eisenhower's White House memoirs.

In the years between, I served as research assistant to the former President for both volumes

of those memoirs—*Mandate for Change* and *Waging Peace*. I came to know at close range the sensitive personal papers brought to Gettysburg from the White House, and the members of the Eisenhower family. Above all, as I once again lived through the Eisenhower administration day by day, I did so in the company of the President himself.

General and Mrs. Eisenhower's home was a farm just outside Gettysburg, on the edge of the battlefield. Their son, John, his wife, Barbara, and their four children had a small house on the grounds about a mile away. But we worked in town in a red brick house on a corner of the Gettysburg College campus, converted into an office for the former President. The General, his personal secretary—first Ann Whitman, then Rusty Brown, both from the White House—and his trusted aide General Robert Schulz had offices—the President preferring the small one—upstairs. (Nothing ever got by the indispensable Schulz, a bulldog in loyalty to Ike and a man of strange gifts.) John and I occupied adjoining rooms downstairs. The three of us—the President, John, and I—made up the entire memoirs team.

An individual chapter might originate with a rough top-of-the-head draft from the President or with a detailed documented draft from John or me. Then we'd edit and re-edit—the three of us, the President above all—until in the end it became a Dwight Eisenhower utterance, in both words and content. For late-draft shirtsleeves editorial sessions with John and me and the editors from Doubleday & Company, the President would descend the stairs, and we'd all gather either in my pine-paneled office, once a den, or in a small conference room across the hall, once a dining room. As we worked over the manuscript around the big polished table, Ike would strike out, write in, blow his stack, argue, listen, comment, and decide.

For me, the fountainhead of the enterprise was the glassed-in, security-wired back porch, the repository of a dozen or so gray metal filing cases which held the upper cream of the eight-year White House files. This God's plenty included diary entries; correspondence with heads of government, Cabinet officers, and personal friends; records of appointments and phone calls; memoranda of Oval Office conferences with administration colleagues and outside visitors; minutes of Cabinet and National Security Council meetings. These papers, now housed at the Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas, and gradually being opened to students of the period, form the foundation of the Eisenhower

memoirs. I combed and recombined them; used them to put together drafts of chapters; questioned the President about them, triggering his reflections; and gradually came to see them as he saw them.

Drawing on these papers and the vast public collections in the Library of Congress, I helped—and at times overwhelmed—the President with detail. In writing he would often gloss over detail, as he knew. "In these first few chapters I've drafted," he remarked at the outset, "I've described a walk to the center of Gettysburg, as it were. I've said I turned left and right, but haven't described the dogs and cats I met along the way. I agree that these chapters need some anecdotal meat."

So among other things I set out to supply it—that and fidelity to fact. And the going wasn't always easy. I remember one terrible day. How I could have been so insensitive, I do not see. I had been contradicting what he thought was the record. He was tired, bleary-eyed with old papers. Finally we got down to one point dear to his heart. He was absolutely certain he had done one thing, though I had brought him documentary evidence he hadn't. Finally he got red in the face, got up from his chair, and marched out of the room. And I felt small left sitting there at the big table. Imagine, contradicting the General about what was, after all, his own history. Conceivably he could even, though it seemed unlikely, *be* right. Anyway, what did it matter? Ike came back in briskly. "If that's the way the record is," he said, "that's the way it's got to read."

Whatever his foibles, this iron respect for the truth underlay the feeling that I came to have for Dwight Eisenhower. He had begun his days as ex-President with a memorable action. Here was a man who for years had never driven a car; had never had to dial a telephone (he thought you still picked up the receiver and asked for "Central"); who, as a young officer, had even delegated the purchase and attachment of properly shiny replacement belt buckles. And suddenly in January 1961 he had found himself approaching the locked gate to his farm. Without hesitation he got out of the car before the driver could, pulled out his keys, fumbled a moment, and opened it up. And before we finished the memoirs, Mrs. Eisenhower, John, and I would find ourselves driving through Palm Desert, California (his winter home), with the seventy-three-year-old Ike at the wheel. He had both wielded and relinquished great power with realism. As he once remarked to an assistant at the storm center of a major

international crisis, "We have to play the cards we've been dealt."

Gettysburg was a happy place, and my years there were happy years. We were in a landscape of Pennsylvania farm folk, apple pan dowdy, Civil War history, and friendly neighbors who never locked their doors.

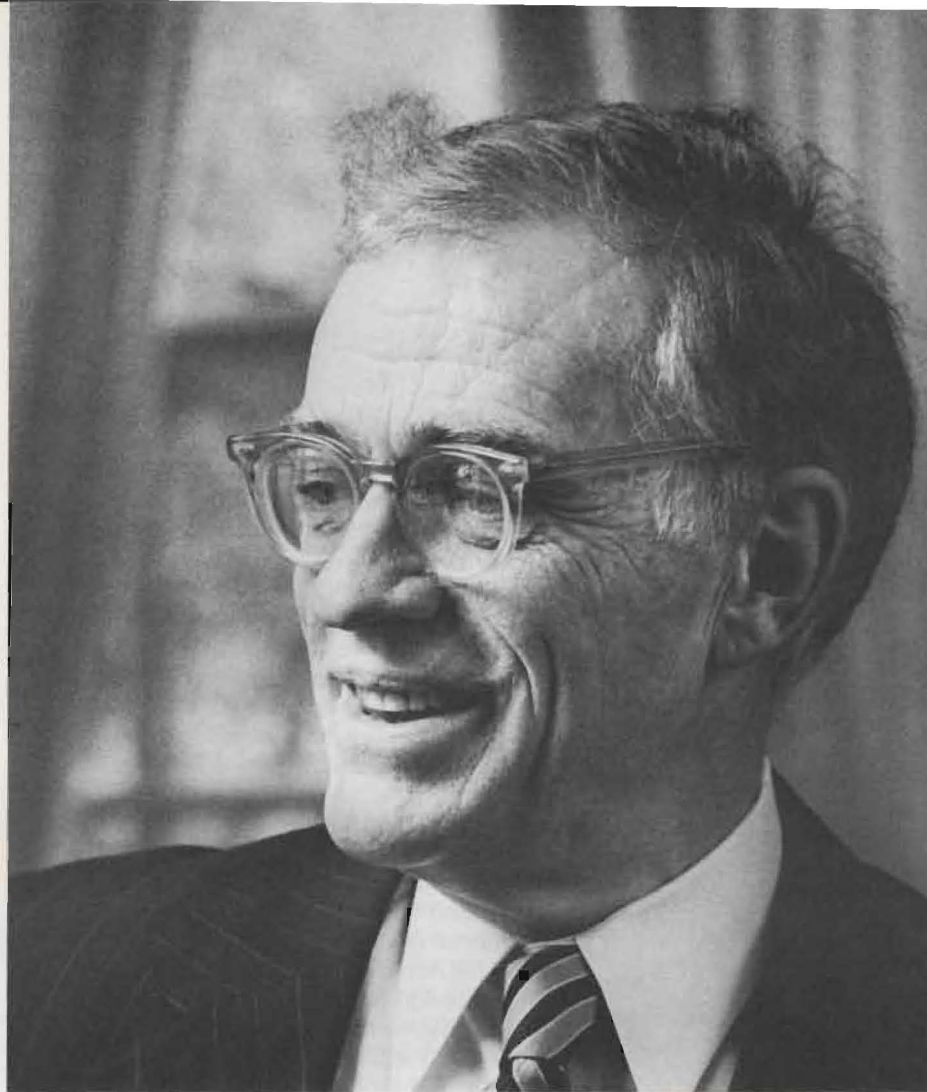
Ike was exceptionally fond of his only child, John: I never heard John's name mentioned without seeing the President's face light up. The relationship of father and son is made exceedingly difficult when the father is as famous as Eisenhower. Eisenhower and John managed this as well as anyone could, the disagreements fewer than in the average family, the loyalty deep on both sides.

I admired many things about John. He writes with skill and insight, and he has established a particular name for himself in the field of military history. He had an exquisite sensitivity to nuances that didn't fit his father. He grimaced every time he recalled how an editor had slipped in the aside that Eisenhower was "secretly pleased" by Foster Dulles' appointment of Bedell Smith as Undersecretary of State. The coy phrase was out of character.

But the thing I enjoyed most was John's great and perceptive sense of humor. His father would often quote Foster Dulles' observation that the two of them, President and Secretary of State, made a uniquely strong team, given Eisenhower's stature among leaders on the world stage and Dulles' life-long study of diplomacy. But John saw the humor within. "We ought to start off a chapter with an epigraph like this," he said: "'With your contacts and my brains, we can't miss—Foster Dulles.'"

John and Barbara were fun to be with and excellent hosts: our children got along well. During the winters I kept my family in Washington, worked at the Library of Congress, and commuted to Gettysburg, but during the summer I brought everyone to a rented house directly on the battlefield. The very first day we moved in, John came by to welcome us and invite us to dinner. Mary was upstairs unpacking, and young Bill let him into the living room. John is somewhat shy, and eight-year-old Billy was, too. They looked at each other across the rug until Billy volunteered: "I don't believe in Santa Claus." He thought a minute and said, "And there's no such thing as the Easter Bunny either."

The Eisenhower children were adored by their grandparents, who nonetheless kept them under tight rein. They were unaffected, good children. It was a great help to have them normal and



good-humored. And Ike was always absolutely insistent upon equal treatment among the kids, rushing to correct any injustice.

At one of his birthday parties, when everyone else was in the living room, Ike was out in the kitchen with the children. Barbara had prepared a banquet of rich things to eat, without attention to his diet, only to have him look at the table and observe that the only thing the doctors would let him consume were the tomatoes. He thought a minute and then announced that sliced tomatoes were about as good as anything one could eat.

The farm was of course a very elegant home, filled with gifts from heads of state. Mrs. Eisenhower had a large collection of Boehm porcelain birds. When Ike got to them, the first time he was showing us around, his comment was "God, wouldn't you hate to have to dust them." He spent hours painting in a small cubbyhole room, and Sergeant Moaney, his longtime black butler factotum, would retrieve all his discarded canvases from the wastebasket. Ike would blow up, but to no effect. Finally, he took to painting a big X over them, but Moaney's private collection still continued to expand.

Eisenhower and his wife had an excellent marriage, mutually supportive, of the sort prevalent in America at the time, the sort memorialized in the lyric "when men were men and girls were girls." Ike and Mamie found each other different—and

*Ewald on campus
in September*

amusing. Her concerns were totally home, husband, and family. "Ike never brought his troubles home with him," she told me after his death. "People would ask me what he thought about something or other, and I could look them in the eye and say, 'I don't know.'"

Once when my wife, John, and I were having dinner at the farm with the President, the four of us alone, John brought up the name of Kay Summersby, Eisenhower's attractive British wartime secretary, whose association with him had for years inspired gossip. What was she doing now?, John asked. Ike handled it perfectly, I thought: a bit hurt, perhaps, he simply told John the little he knew. He was an exceedingly controlled man, able to submit his mind to fact even in his most personal of episodes. Nothing could better illustrate his humility. No defense, no denial, no anger. He was just with himself as with others.

Incidentally, on no occasion did I ever see Mrs. Eisenhower do what people who are supposed to have an alcohol problem do: drink too much or drink nothing whatsoever. One more instance of vicious gossip.

From the first moment in Gettysburg, I knew I was entering an experience of a lifetime. Yet from the start I recognized, as I feel sure the President did, the inherent irritants in the association we had entered. I had heard about the General's reticence with praise and the Eisenhowers' tightness with money—undoubtedly the product of long years on an Army salary. Into the bargain this tight-fistedness was, if anything, exceeded by that of Eisenhower's canny Scots publisher and longtime friend, Chairman Douglas Black of Doubleday, who negotiated my salary.

I knew all this going in. But I could never totally forget that I had taken a cut in income and was churning out page after page of a book that would bring Eisenhower and publisher a great sum—a book that, however generous Eisenhower's acknowledgments, they would pretend was written, every word, by the General himself. And it didn't help to send him regularly Christmas and birthday presents and receive a letter in return.

The President, on his side, must surely have looked at me as someone who could injure him. What, he must have asked, will this young whipper-snapper say about me? I, conversely, had constantly to ask, am I being bent to someone else's purpose? It all came down to this: How can anyone give much friendship to an underling who is also in part a spy? And how can an underling

like someone who has so much power over him?

These questions remained. But as time went on, answers began to emerge. The President did, with some mild prompting, write generous acknowledgments in both volumes. He did give Mary and me, again with some gentle prompting, a signed painting of the Gettysburg autumn woods, which we treasure. And the last gift we ever sent him—a small terra-cotta medallion of Europa and the Bull—he had hanging in his office, almost alone in a wide expanse of wall, on his last day in Gettysburg. And this valuing of my small gift, this time unprompted, I consider the most memorable and touching of all.

The placing of that medallion resulted not from my suggestion and not from my contribution to the memoirs, but from another event—one that ushered in a third reliving of the Eisenhower White House years.

In 1967, the memoirs completed, I began tentatively drafting an account of my own of that presidency. And to get the General's reaction, I sent him a thirty-page summary piece titled "Of Ike and Myths and History," sprung from my outrage at the discrepancy between the President as seen by many journalists and historians—genial, unintelligent, inactive—and the President as I knew him.

In this document, I was saying things he could not or would not say in his own defense, and his response could not have thrilled me more. It was not only encouraging, but humbling and moving to see the gratitude of this monumental man for the fact that someone, anyone, would at long last write a word of outright praise for his performance in office.

From that crucial day until the last time I saw him—late in 1968, on his deathbed at Walter Reed Hospital—we spoke and corresponded about the project, which has resulted in this book. He sent me suggestions and asked friends to help. And the affection and trust on both sides I shall remember the rest of my life.

In this final period I have lived through the Eisenhower presidency for the third time, as a historian, looking at both the events and the man himself in retrospect, against swiftly changing backdrops and with the explosion of new sources of information.

One by one, the happenings and revelations of the late sixties and of the seventies have thrown new scenery behind the Eisenhower administration. Vietnam, Merle Miller's publication of Harry

Truman's fulminations about Ike and Kay Summersby, Watergate, the Church Committee's allegation of Eisenhower's complicity in an assassination plot, the revolution in Iran, the revelation that the Eisenhower Oval Office contained a secret tape recording system, the nation's experience with ruinous inflation—each of these events, among others, makes us see the Eisenhower presidency in a new light, illuminating or distorting the truth.

Again and again I have recalled that zany moment in *A Night at the Opera* in which Harpo Marx swings on the scene-changing ropes backstage during a production of *Il Trovatore* and gives the old gypsy woman Azucena, singing near the footlights, a non-Verdian succession of backgrounds—fruit pushcart, railroad station, ball park.

In the search for accuracy, I have received not only new contexts but new candor. I have supplemented my own experience with dozens and dozens of interviews—frequently multiple interviews—of primary sources, the rock-solid people Ike trusted most, who consequently knew most. And they have spoken of him and his era with warmth, generosity, and abandon: Lucius Clay revealing “the only deal we ever made” in the 1952 convention; Tom Stephens recalling Ike's sudden realization, after the end of a Cabinet meeting: “Jesus Christ, we forgot the prayer!”; Sherman Adams peeling the paint off the walls in remarks on Dulles and Benson; Herbert Brownell revealing the message he carried from Eisenhower to Earl Warren before Warren's appointment as Chief Justice; Arthur Burns recalling his disputes with George Humphrey; Lucius Clay, Bob Schulz, Al Gruenther, Milton Eisenhower, and others speculating freely on the Kay Summersby episode, contributing few new facts and tending to discount most of the tale, which is undermined also by Ike's own letters in 1945; Nelson Rockefeller spinning a theory that Eisenhower's shortfalls as a leader came from an unhappy home life so that rather than listening to sensitive and knowledgeable Oveta Hobby, he listened to the hardnosed boys like Dulles and Humphrey; Ann Whitman, loyal secretary for years to Rockefeller as well as Eisenhower, labeling this theory “ridiculous”; Richard Bissell, master of CIA dirty tricks, dilating on Eisenhower and assassination; Jackie Cochran describing Ike as her most expensive house guest; Meade Alcorn recalling the “dirtiest job” Eisenhower ever gave a Republican National Chairman.

Finally, these years have yielded up new documents—not only oral histories heretofore closed, but above all the voluminous, close-in, unbuttoned diaries of C. D. Jackson, Bernard Shanley, and Jim Hagerty, quoted here extensively for the first time. “I know what you're doing you sonofabitch,” one envious White House staffer told me he used to think as he watched Jim scribble furiously away at meeting after meeting. “You're going to write a book.” Well, Jim has never written that book. Instead, he has done something more magnanimous, for which all future students will be forever in his debt: he has opened his journal in its entirety to history. And that history begins here.

So let me end with what my book is not, and what it is. It is not a personal memoir of my years in the Eisenhower administration. It is not a rehash of the memoirs of the President. Like my old friend the brilliant journalist Max Freedman, “I will not chew old straw.” I have tried to confine myself to the facts, verbal comments, and documents hitherto unpublished. Finally, it is not an exercise confined to academic research.

It is a book that draws on all three journeys through the years 1951-61. Others participated in the events—many far more extensively than I. Others have read parts of the Whitman collection of White House papers, those that have been opened, that I read and reread in association with the President at Gettysburg. Others have read oral histories and conducted interviews. But no one else has done—or can ever do—all three. That fact, I believe, makes the book unique on Eisenhower and perhaps in some measure on the American presidency itself.

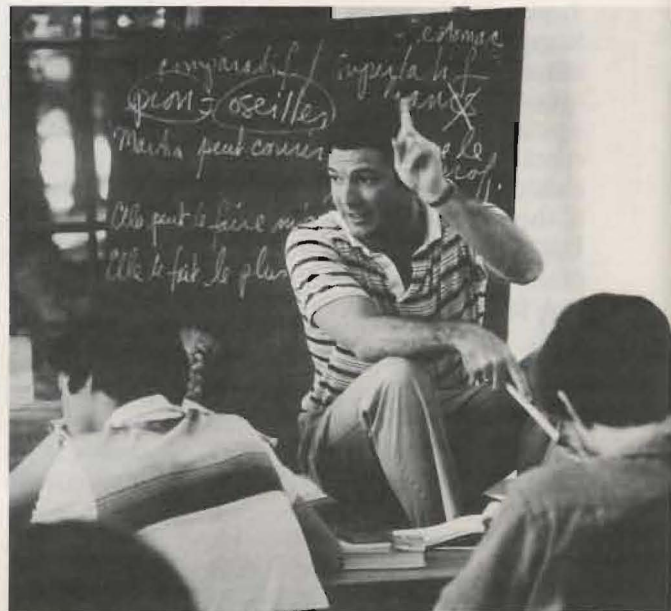
Throughout, I have tried to answer two related questions. First, what in fact happened: what did Eisenhower do, and how? When the heat of the day is over, a man wants others to avoid his mistakes and cook by his good recipes. Though sin is more fun to read about than virtue, it is the “how to” messages that in the end survive. “I saw at first hand the Truman, Johnson, and Nixon Administrations,” Ike's Attorney General William Rogers reflects, “and Eisenhower towers over all of them.” Since the crash of October 24, 1929, and the Japanese invasion of Manchuria on September 18, 1931, the world has known few years—except the Eisenhower years—free from shooting war, deep depression, or ruinous inflation. What Eisenhower the President did—how he produced eight years of both peace and prosperity—is surely worth our study.

FRENCH IDYLL

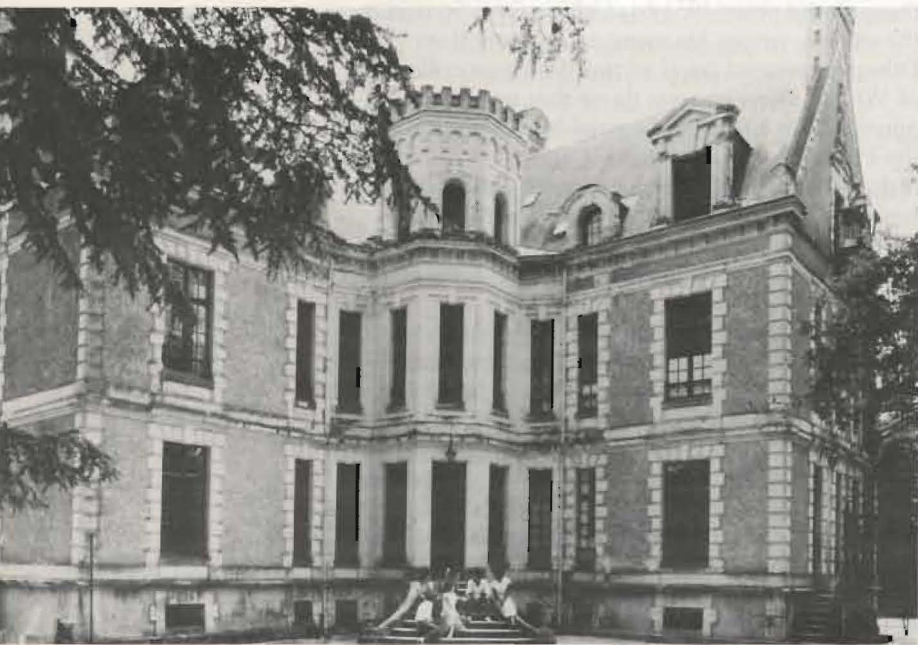
Since the Department of Romance Languages began its French Summer Language Institute (a six-week session at Château La Hercerie in the Loire Valley) three years ago, its contribution to the overall French program at the University has proved to be immense. With this last piece of a 1977 curriculum revision in place, enrollments in French have skyrocketed. Since 1977 the number of students majoring in French has quadrupled.

At Washington University today, perhaps uniquely in the country, French enrollments are greater than they were when a foreign language was required for the AB degree. In 1970, the last year of that requirement, the number of students taking first-year French was 113; this fall it is 170. In 1970, third-year French enrollment was 134; today it is 156.

What is happening on campus—in master classes, in drill sessions, in language laboratory, in a French-speaking dorm—is astonishing. What happens during the summer to twenty students in France (selected from sixty applicants) is magic: a French idyll.



Each morning Professor James F. Jones, Jr., teaches grammar to the entire group followed by smaller sessions of conversation, composition, and literature. Afternoons are spent on field trips and individual projects.



La Hercerie, a château once owned by the Marquis de Sade and now operated by the government's Centre d'Echanges Internationaux (CEI).



Claude Bretheau, head chef, and his wife, Francine, La Hercerie director, adopt each new group of American students as part of their family.



Véronique Vailly (center), Jones's assistant for two years, frequently conducts her conversation class on the château's balustrade.



Scott Lobel spent a night working alongside Monsieur Mercier, the baker of Bléré, and his staff to gather material for a report on this aspect of French life.



Lisa Cohen with Madam Bigot of the pâtisserie in Amboise. Madam Bigot's is one of the renowned pastry shops in the Touraine section of France.



Steve Pieper interviews Abé Durand of the church in Bléré to investigate the role of a small rural parish in French culture.



The scene at LaCroix-Bléré train station every Friday afternoon as groups of students catch the 1:29 to Tours and thence to all of Europe. The conductor has begged Jones to notify him the first week of the institute so that the 1:29's schedule can accommodate an elongated stop at this otherwise sleepy little hamlet.

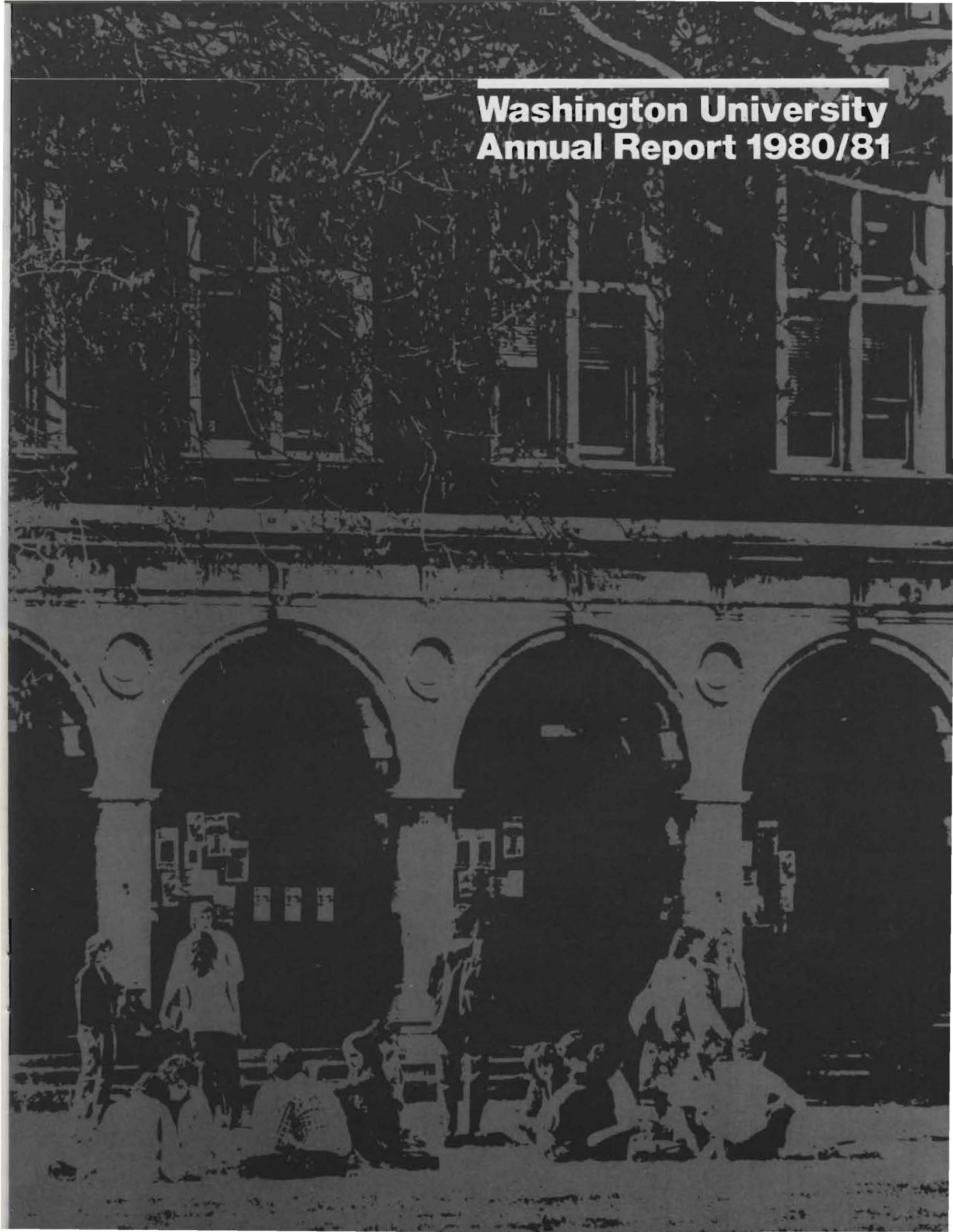


Mont-Saint-Michel. On this final, overnight field trip students stay at another CEI center on the Normandy coast, visiting Mont-Saint-Michel and the Normandy beaches.



"Our neighbor," according to a student's postcard home. Chenonceaux, France's most famous Italian Renaissance castle, is five minutes by car from La Hercerie. Institute participants go there as a group, but frequently bicycle there also.

Washington University Annual Report 1980/81



Introduction

It has been more than forty years since I was a student at Washington University. Things have changed greatly, although I believe I can speak for most alumni of my era when I say that it was, in its way, as vital an institution, as exciting a place to be then as it is today. It was then, as now, an institution of outstanding quality and that is both the goal for our continuing efforts and the gratification of them.

Although I have been closely involved with the University as a volunteer, to be Chairman of the Board for this past year has been an astonishing experience. Sitting in the catbird seat affords a magnificent view. The reports which follow represent that view. But this reflective look at the year, significant as it is in total and in its parts, lacks the stimulating challenge of living day-to-day with Washington University. That is an experience I wish all alumni could relive.

The year has been good, as you will be told often in the following pages. It is true each time and in each instance. As in any year, there have also been sadnesses. One among these was the loss of W. Alfred Hayes, a good friend of long standing and a great and energetic booster of Washington University. He served on the board for fifteen years, helped in numerous fund-raising efforts, was instrumental in making Whittemore House the outstanding faculty conference center that it is, and brought new life to the William Greenleaf Eliot Society as its president. But if Al Hayes were to choose how he was remembered best by Washington University, it would likely be as the spunky little quarterback who led a team always overmatched but never badly defeated and as the broadjumper who in 1927 posted twenty-three feet, eight inches for a school record. He carried that competitive spirit through life, but graciously.

This year marks another significant change for the Board of Washington University. Merl Huntsinger has retired as its Secretary and Treasurer. As one who worked closely with Merl on the real estate committee, as well as lately as chairman, I know how much we profited from his long experience and sound judgement. He will be missed.

George H. Capps, Chairman
Board of Trustees

Highlights

High spirits and bright sunshine prevailed for Washington University's 120th Commencement. As in the past seven years, the University again awarded more graduate and professional than bachelor degrees: 1,398 and 1,167, respectively, for a total of 2,565.

During the year, both faculty and students distinguished themselves, as the Deans' reports record: for example, six Guggenheim Fellowships awarded to Washington University faculty; a Beinecke Scholarship—one of the first seven in the country—awarded to a junior in Arts and Sciences.

The high level of faculty productivity has persisted. Published musical compositions and art exhibits by faculty, as well as books, articles and reports, constitute a bibliography of more than 2,000 publications and creative works. A benchmark of research activity is the fact that Washington University received \$67.4 million in grants for research and research training. These grants, awarded competitively, are a reflection of the accomplishments and reputation of the faculty.

Students again were victors against peers from other top institutions in the William Lowell Putnam mathematical competition, the "world series" of mathematics, and in the National Scholastic Programming Contest, which tests computer skills. The diversity of the student body is demonstrated by achievement in another area: a junior won the national decathlon title of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division III. He finished first in three events of the nineteen-event competition and tied for first in a fourth.

Sports and recreation are an important part of campus life. Varsity teams have performed well. The men's soccer team won the Midwest/Farwest Regional Soccer Championship which propelled them to the NCAA championships, where they finished fourth. After a ten-year absence, varsity basketball is being reinstated. Mark Edwards, a University alumnus, has been named to coach the Bears and point them toward victory among Division III schools. Previously Edwards was an assistant coach of the outstanding Washington State University team.

The most exciting news related to athletics is the announcement of plans to proceed with

development of a new sports and recreation complex. Designed for student, faculty, and staff use, the complex will include a gymnasium housing three basketball courts; eight to ten handball, racquetball, and squash courts; and an area for combative sports such as wrestling. The basketball courts will also be available for indoor tennis. A new swimming pool and a 400-meter track are also part of the plan.

The decision to proceed with this project underscores the University's commitment to additional activity-related programs for students. Funding for the complex is still being sought. The University has been able to proceed with the first phase through a gift from an alumnus and a bequest from a friend.

A series of rehabilitation projects are planned for most of the houses on Fraternity Row. A renovation program is designed to bring them up to contemporary standards for mechanical systems, wiring, and safety. Much of the program will be financed by the University through loans to the fraternities.

The program also allows (and some of the fraternity house corporations plan to avail themselves of this option) expansion. When constructed in the mid-1920s, most houses slept only between twenty and twenty-five persons. The fraternities continue to contribute to the lives of many students at Washington University today.

This year the Washington University Gallery of Art marked its one hundredth anniversary. The event was celebrated with a Centennial Exhibition and the publication of a history of the collection prepared by Gallery Director Gerald Bolas.

The Center for the Study of American Business, now in its seventh year, has a new director: Clifford M. Hardin, former United States Secretary of Agriculture. He succeeds Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor Murray L. Weidenbaum, who was appointed chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors by President Ronald Reagan. Last January Hardin received the Flame of Truth Award, a signal honor presented by the Fund for Higher Education "in recognition of his distinguished career in corporate business, academia, and government and his dedication to combating the problem of world hunger."

Particularly heartening during the past

year has been the financial support received from all segments of the University's constituency. Gifts from alumni and other individuals and from corporations exceeded all past records, and the total from foundations was second only to that in 1977 when the Danforth Challenge Grant was received. Total giving from all private sources was \$28.2 million. This includes gifts totaling \$3.4 million from the largest number of alumni ever, and alumni bequests of \$1.1 million. Swelling the overall total was a substantial bequest from Elinor Anheuser Storz.

There have been several changes in administration in recent months. Merl M. Huntsinger, Treasurer and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, has retired after thirty-five years of able service to the University. He has been succeeded as Treasurer by Jerry V. Woodham, who comes with broad experience in business and investment banking. Harriet K. Switzer has been named Secretary. Two assistant vice chancellors have been promoted to associate vice chancellors. They are Robert J. Benson, whose responsibilities include the budget and financial systems and planning offices, and Gloria W. White, who has become Associate Vice Chancellor, Personnel and Affirmative Action.

After careful study, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees has approved reorganization of continuing education at Washington University. The reorganization is discussed further in Dean Morrow's report.

The Commission on the Future of Washington University continues its study of each major unit of the University. Four of the Commission's ten Task Forces completed their meetings and filed their final reports. As anticipated, the reports were thoughtful, stimulating, and constructive. They will be an invaluable aid to the Board, Deans, and administration in their long-range planning. Thanks are due to the members of the Medicine, Law, Student Life, and Architecture/Fine Arts/ Gallery of Art Task Forces.

Before the end of calendar year, the Commission expects to have completed its mission. The work is expected to bear fruit in the short- and long-term future as Washington University undertakes to meet its responsibilities in the remaining years of this decade.

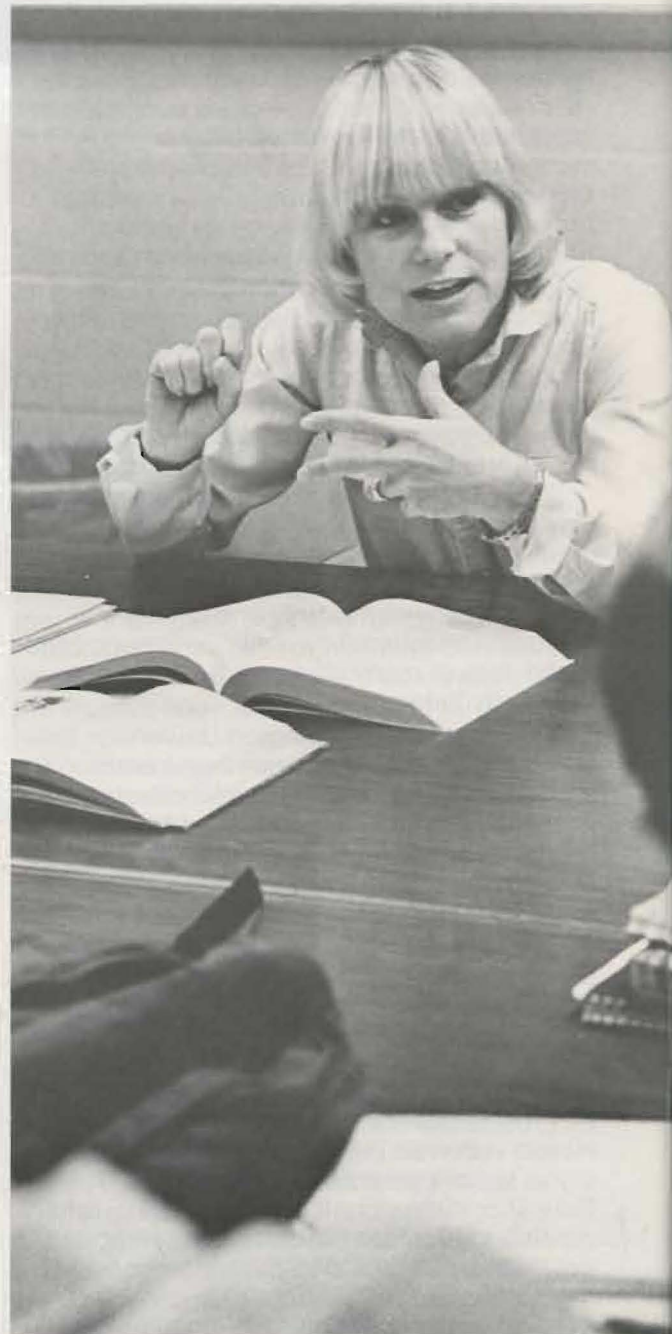
Faculty of Arts and Sciences

The interest and generosity of alumni and friends combined with the achievements of faculty and students to make 1980-81 a memorable year for the Arts and Sciences.

At a time when public support of research, scholarship, and program development is hedged by growing uncertainties, the response from the private sector was highly reassuring. Among the notable private benefactions were a grant from the Andrew E. Mellon Foundation which will supplement support of the humanities from general funds over the next decade to the extent of \$1,250,000, a gift of \$1,000,000 from the McDonnell Aerospace Foundation to the McDonnell Center for the Space Sciences for astrophysical studies, a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation which will enable the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to collaborate with the School of Engineering and Applied Science in launching a new undergraduate program in Technology and the Liberal Arts, and gifts from the Henry R. Luce Foundation and a donor who wishes to remain anonymous for the endowment of professorial chairs in Law and Liberty and in Holocaust Studies, respectively. In addition, a challenge grant from the Joyce Foundation—matched by College-alumni gifts raised in a campaign headed by Michael Newmark (AB 60, JD 62)—makes possible the establishment of a substantial fund for undergraduate curriculum development and the improvement of teaching. One remarkable aspect of a year already remarkable for private giving to the Arts and Sciences was the number and magnitude of the gifts designated for the humanities.

The confidence of alumni and friends was reciprocated by the honors bestowed upon faculty members. Only six universities in the United States exceeded Washington University in the number of John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowships awarded to members of their faculties. Those so honored in the Arts and Sciences at Washington University were Professors C. David Gutsche, Chemistry; Derek Hirst, History; Paul Michael Lutzeler, German; Curtis A. Price, Music; and Richard Ruland, English. Professors Patty Jo Watson, Anthropology, and Richard A. Watson, Philosophy, were elected to fellowships at The Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, California; the Institute

for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, similarly recognized Professor Steven Zwicker, English; and Jack Hexter, Distinguished Historian-in-Residence, was appointed a Mellon Fellow at the National Center for the Humanities at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Among the faculty members appointed by the Fulbright-Hays Commission for teaching or research abroad were David Konig and Richard Walter, History, and Victor Levine, Political Science, while Robert McDowell, chairperson in Mathematics, was chosen a National Academy Exchange Scientist to Czechoslovakia. More honors were added to those already owned by the illustrious company of creative writers



at Washington University when Yale University chose Howard Nemerov as co-winner of the Bollingen Prize in Poetry and the American Academy of Poets recognized Mona Van Duyn "for distinguished poetic achievement" by the award of its annual fellowship.

The satisfactions of achievement, moreover, extend to members of the student body no less than the faculty. For the second time in four years, the Washington University team placed first in the national William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition, ahead of competitors from nearly 240 other colleges and universities. Congratulations are due to the members of the team—Kevin Keating, Nathan Schroeder, and Edward Shpiz—and to their faculty coaches—Professors Carl Bender, Physics, and Edward Wilson, Mathematics. Congratulations also are owed to Teresa Marie Bremer, a Scholar in Medicine, who was one of seven students in the nation named to a Beinecke Memorial Scholarship which will cover most of the costs of her education in her senior year and for two years of post-baccalaureate study. Another more general indicator of the excellence which characterizes students in the Arts and Sciences is their rate of success in gaining admission to graduate and graduate-professional schools. For example, among seniors at Washington University the proportion of applicants accepted last spring for study in medicine exceeded the national average for all applicants, graduate and undergraduate, by nearly 60 percent.

The pace of curricular change and program development slackened somewhat after more than two years of intense activity. By no means did it cease, however. After several years of sporadic discussion, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences approved a combined AB-MA degree. The combined-degree program will enable a select number of highly motivated students to complete the requirements for both degrees in four to four-and-a-half years. Under the able administration of Dean Linda B. Salamon, the College also completed the regularization of requirements for undergraduates to undertake majors in two fields of study and authorized a new citation of College Honors, in addition to Graduation Honors, to acknowledge the achievements of seniors who excel not only in their major fields of study, but across the Arts and Sciences curriculum. Dean Luther S. Williams, during his first year at the helm of the Graduate School, pursued with firm resolve the aims of improving the administration of the Graduate School and enlarging the scope of its effectiveness. In this connection, a number of studies were organized on the intra- and inter-institutional aspects of graduate

study in the Arts and Sciences from which new policies affecting both qualitative and quantitative matters confidently may be anticipated.

At the close of the academic year, four members of the faculty were promoted to Professors Emeriti. They are Harold Barnett, Economics; Lynn Hovland, Physical Education; Bernetta Jackson, English and Education; and David Lipkin, Chemistry. Their service to Washington University totals 111 years. Three departments or programs begin the year with new directors or chairpersons. Gerald Patton will move from assistant dean of the Graduate School to director of Black Studies, Merritt Sale will follow William Matheson as chairperson of the program in Comparative Literature, and in History, Robert C. Williams will succeed Richard Walter. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences was made poorer during the year by the deaths of two valued members. In December, Alvin W. Gouldner, Max Weber Research Professor of Social Theory and world-renowned sociologist, succumbed while on a lecture tour abroad, and in late April disease claimed the life of Professor Richard L. Admussen, Romance Languages, who maintained in extraordinary balance the qualities of teacher, scholar, and administrator.

The report on two other matters of moment to the Arts and Sciences must be tentative because their outcomes are not complete. The first concerns the Arts and Sciences Task Force of The Commission on the Future of Washington University. The Task Force, a broadly representative group of twenty-four members drawn from leaders in civic affairs, business and industry, higher education, and alumni met in plenary sessions four times during the year under the chairmanship of George E. Pake and the vice-chairmanship of John F. McDonnell. The meetings were very well attended and the discussions of the plans, prospects, and aspirations of the Arts and Sciences were searching, candid, and informed. The process of preparing the report of the Task Force for presentation to the Board of Trustees and consideration by The Commission began at year's end. The second matter with significant implications for the Arts and Sciences arises from the administrative reorganization of continuing education at Washington University. As a result of this reorganization, University College becomes a division of the Arts and Sciences. The opportunities afforded by reorganization are great. Also great are the challenges of devising appropriate administrative mechanisms for University College, coordinating its activities with those of the College and the Graduate School, and enhancing the attractiveness of its academic programs.



Ralph E. Morrow
Dean
Faculty of Arts
and Sciences

School of Architecture

In the continuous development of the School of Architecture, 1980-81 was another good year. A dedicated faculty and a student body of high quality and commitment, both hard-working and creative, were the major contributors to this development.

We have again enjoyed strong pools of applicants in both quality and numbers. Undergraduate enrollment (211) was up, while graduate enrollment (125) was somewhat down from past record years, adding to a total enrollment for the fall 1980 of 336 students, well above our target. Record numbers of women (ninety-eight), international students (forty-seven), and minority students (thirty-eight) were included. I have commented in the past that the enrollment of women saw spectacular rise in our School during the 1970s. It has now stabilized at almost 30 percent of the total. We are currently experiencing an increase in foreign-student applications from highly qualified candidates, resulting in an increased international enrollment at the undergraduate level. There are indications that this trend will continue strong in the immediate future.

In December 1980 and May 1981, we conferred fifty-six Master of Architecture and nine Master of Architecture and Urban Design degrees. The first number represents a substantial and unusual increase from our average of forty-five, indicating perhaps recent growth in the percentage of graduate students entering the School with an undergraduate major or degree in architecture—background which enables students to receive a Master of Architecture in less time than is otherwise possible. The second number reflects a slight decline in the number of students interested in a second professional degree, and perhaps a weakening of the perception of Urban Design as a desired architectural specialization.

The forty-eight Bachelor of Arts degrees conferred during the year by the College of Arts and Sciences to students having a major in Architecture represent a slight increase over the average number graduating annually during the last six years.

A recent survey shows that 55 percent of our Master of Architecture graduates become registered architects within three years after graduation. This increases to 80 percent five years after graduation. Also five years after graduation, 10 percent of our alumni indicate employment in "related industry," while the remaining 10 percent hold architectural-professional positions but are not as yet registered.

Much of our attention in recent years has been directed toward increasing the amount of financial aid available to our students. Generous individual and corporate gifts are continuously improving our capacity to offer scholarships to well-qualified applicants. In this light, I am happy to announce the establishment of a Ralph P. Ranft annual scholarship, awarded by joint action of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the School of Architecture. The winner of this \$5,000 scholarship for 1981-82 is Stephen White, with L. Taylor Cockerham as the first alternate. White, who completed the AB degree with a major in Architecture at Washington University in 1979, will pursue a two-year course toward the Master of Architecture degree.

Work of Professor James W. Fitzgibbon and his architectural design studio was published in fall 1980 in *American Fabrics*



and *Fashion* magazine. This work is representative of Professor Fitzgibbon's concerns summarized by the following statement:

For many years I have been convinced that an important direction for Architecture lies in the design and building of the spaces and structures contained within large-scale "Sky Break" envelopes. These Sky Breaks are essentially long-span environmental umbrellas that in various ways serve as filters and dividers, something like huge skins, separating the outer climatic environment from a preferred and tempered interior environment. The Sky Break, however, makes only the initial shelter provision: there remains the necessity of devising a large complex of secondary shelters and structures and enclosed, designated-use spaces within the large community roof.

This year's studio focused on the use of efficient, textile-related shadow systems to protect, shade, and cool a desert community.

Professor Udo Kultermann has produced another book: *Architecture in the 70's*. Published by Architectural Book Publishing of New York, the volume represents a selection of forty-five of the most significant buildings completed in the 1970s. Drawing examples from throughout the world, Professor Kultermann presents work by a new generation of architects who, while cognizant of the technological concerns of architecture, have also expressed a humane understanding of the people who use their buildings.

Associate Professor Hanno Weber spent 1980-81 on a sabbatical with the Skidmore, Owings and Merrill office in Chicago heading the planning and development of the new university campus at Helwan, Egypt. Professor Weber's leave will be extended through 1981-82 so that he can continue this work.

We were pleased to learn in February that our visiting faculty from Barcelona, Spain, David Mackay, a partner in the Martorell, Bohigas and Mackay firm, won a first prize in the "Friedrichstrasse-1984" Berlin urban housing competition. The prize-winning plan would transform four barren blocks in the heart of West Berlin into an imaginative and inviting cityscape. This competition, one of eleven contests organized to redo areas scattered around Berlin, will result in projects to be completed by the end of 1984.

two-day symposium concerned with built form and city structure which took place in Steinberg Hall auditorium in October 1980. Organized by Assistant Professors Margaretta J. Darnall and Iain Fraser and supported by a grant from the Missouri Arts Council, the symposium drew national and local participation and brought together a group of outstanding individuals to inform students, the design

profession, and the community at large about aspects of theory and practice of architecture and urban design.

In April, a one-day seminar, "Health Planning Facilities," took place on campus. Sponsored by the School of Architecture and the Health Administration and Planning Program of the School of Medicine and under the direction of Affiliate Assistant Professor Shiv I. Singh, the seminar brought together distinguished individuals from both the design and administrative fields to assess current developments and to stimulate creative planning, design, and management strategies. This seminar was seen as a first in a series of activities which may eventually result in the development of a joint Master of Health Administration/Master of Architecture degree program.

Three MAUD graduate students completed during the year a comprehensive report on St. Louis's historic downtown buildings. Andres Roi, Yueng-Sheng Liew, and Rod K. Henmi—working with Affiliate Assistant Professor Willem Davis van Bakergem, director of the Washington University Urban Research and Design Center—presented to the Mayor's Downtown Planning Review Committee their 154-page study "Choosing a Past to Construct a Future." Based on exhaustive inventory of sixty-five buildings in downtown St. Louis, their presentation was a proposal for selective preservation. The study stated:

"We have an idealistic hope that selected preservation of historic structures and sensitive construction of new can somehow result in an improvement of our downtown environment—enrich rather than remove, enliven rather than degrade."

Earlier annual reports mentioned the formation of a high-level Commission on the Future of Washington University, which included an Architecture/Fine Arts/Gallery of Art Task Force. I would like to bring you up to date on the activities of the Architecture Task Force. Organized in June 1979, the Task Force met five times during the academic year and completed its written report by fall 1980. The report was formally presented to the Board of Trustees in May 1981 by Task Force Chairman George Kassabaum. Work of the Commission and its other Task Forces is still in progress.

We are looking forward to another good year, highlighted by the November 14-16 celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of laying the cornerstone of Givens Hall. Fumihiko Maki will be the keynote speaker and former Deans Joseph D. Murphy, Buford L. Pickets, Joseph R. Passonneau, and George Anselevicius will be guests of honor. Details and invitations will be mailed to alumni early in the fall. I am looking forward to seeing you in Givens Hall!



Constantine E. Michaelides
Dean
School of
Architecture

School of Business and Public Administration

The Business School of Washington University, already very well established, strives to become nationally recognized as a top-rank school of educational programs and research in management. Significant progress was made on several fronts during 1980-81:

The most dramatic development was the establishment by John E. Simon of the first endowed professorship in the sixty-four-year history of the School. Simon, a noted St. Louis philanthropist and major benefactor of Washington University, is Limited Partner of the investment firm that bears his father's name, I.M. Simon & Co. Professor Jess B. Yawitz, Director of the Institute of Banking and Financial Markets, has been named the first John E. Simon Professor of Finance.

Enrollment in our primary programs reached 806 students: 362 BSBAs, 234 full-time MBAs, 205 part-time MBAs, and five Ph.D.s. We graduated ninety-two BSBAs and 145 MBAs. The size of the applicant pools and the quality of our entering students in the BSBA and MBA programs both increased.

Yet we cannot afford to relax a bit on the admissions front. We are overly dependent financially on tuition income. We face incredibly intense competition in both the BSBA and full-time MBA programs for the most qualified students. Each year, we are devoting more and more resources and creative energy to admissions.

Being able to offer scholarships is of inestimable value in admissions, and our portfolio was greatly strengthened in 1980-81. We inaugurated two four-year, full-tuition scholarships in the BSBA program. The recipients are selected competitively. Vernon W. (BSBA 35) and Marion K. Piper established the first named full-tuition, merit-based scholarship in the MBA program. The School has also initiated a new Scholars in Business program. We are pleased that alumni and other friends have made commitments to support sixty named scholarships having annual awards of \$1,000 to \$2,500.

The Institute of Banking and Financial Markets under Professor Yawitz has been very successful in its first full year, extending considerably our reputation as one of the nation's leading business schools in this extremely important subject area. Twenty-one financial institutions recruited on campus, and thirty-

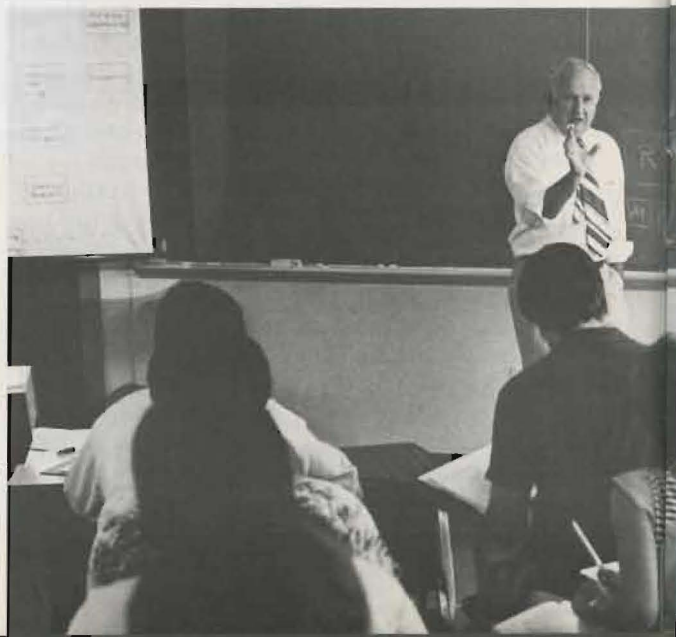
three of our graduates accepted positions with twenty-four different institutions. In addition to its placement-related activities, the Institute conducted seminars for students and faculty, sponsored research, and issued several working papers and reprints.

The success of our School in attaining high national standing will be determined finally by our ability to build a first-rate faculty. In 1980-81, we absorbed three new full-time junior faculty members in marketing and finance, and we recruited two more to begin during 1981-82. But we were not able to recruit successfully in accounting, an area where we have been understaffed for some time.

The key to recruiting the best faculty, junior and senior, is to be respected by leading peers at other universities. By holding to high standards in faculty recruiting, we are making progress in this regard. Slowly but surely, the peers we respect the most are becoming more willing to consider us themselves or to recommend to us their best doctoral students. The stream of outstanding scholars we bring to campus for workshops and colloquia helps greatly to create this respect.

Notwithstanding this progress overall, we still have a considerable way to go in building the faculty. Recruiting will be among our highest priorities for the foreseeable future.

Our students continued to be highly sought in the market place. Of the 109 MBAs registered in 1980-81 with our Placement Office, eighty-six have accepted positions to date, at an estimated average salary of \$25,000. About 65 percent of our seventy-one registered BSBAs to date have been placed, are entering graduate school, or have plans other than immediate employment. Those placed have an average starting salary estimated at \$17,500. An acid test of a professional program is to place its students well.



We are meeting that test, although we expect to do better with the handful of students each year who seem to have placement problems.

Several of our students also distinguished themselves individually within the University community. Paul E. Markiewicz was one of seven University seniors to receive the Ethan A. H. Shepley Award for leadership, scholarship, and service to the campus community. Lisa Kaplan, a BSBA junior, was selected as a student representative to the Board of Trustees for 1981-82. First-year MBAs Mary F. Geis and Joan B. Pawlowicz and second-year MBAs Theresa J. Schreiber and Linda C. Rudoff received the MBA Scholar Awards for superior academic performance.

The Business School's Task Force was appointed in September 1980 under the leadership of Charles F. Knight, chairman and chief executive officer of Emerson Electric Company. It is comprised of twenty-seven outstanding individuals representing trustees, business leaders, alumni, and academicians from other business schools. The Task Force met three times this year and now is completing its report. This project has been immensely helpful in clarifying our current position and future direction.

Our faculty have been very active in publishing, research, professional associations, course development, and other scholarly endeavors. In addition, important revisions have been adopted or are underway in all our degree programs to bring them better in line with current developments in business education and with the objectives of our students and faculty.

Recognition out of the ordinary has come to some individuals on the faculty. Professor Walter R. Nord received a Founders Day Faculty Award in October and, during the spring, he served as Visiting Professor of

Organizational Behavior at the Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University. Professor William J. Marshall has been invited to the Stanford Business School next spring as Visiting Associate Professor of Finance. Betty S. White, Director of Business Communications, received the 1980-81 Western Electric Foundation Award for innovation in undergraduate business education. Nicholas Dopuch of the University of Chicago, who served here as Distinguished Visiting Professor of Accounting last fall and will do so again in 1981-82, was named the 1981 Outstanding Accounting Educator by the American Accounting Association. Professors Richard L. Oliver, Sharon H. Tucker, Michael L. Hemler, and Raymond L. Hilgert received teaching awards from our students.

We continue to have an urgent need for improved physical facilities, and in 1980-81 we came several steps closer to their realization. An internal committee completed an analysis of our needs, and a preliminary architectural study was made. More than \$300,000 was received in anonymous contributions toward expanded facilities.

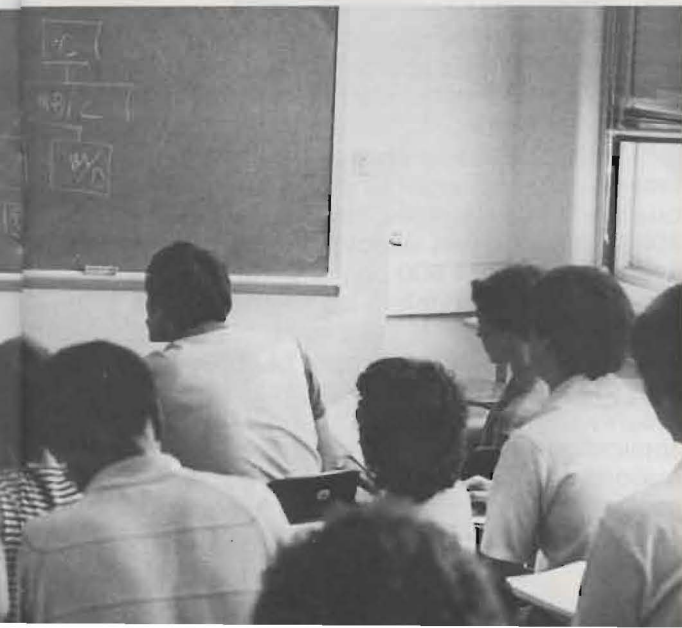
This was our second year as an independent financial unit (a "reserve school") within Washington University. Once again we operated at a surplus. (\$41,000 compared to \$315,000 in 1979-80.) Financial aid, salaries, support of faculty research and development, and our share of central administrative expenses all rose more rapidly than tuition revenue, our principal (87 percent) source of funds, causing the decreased surplus. Total giving from all sources rose from \$262,976 in 1979-80 to \$297,243 in 1980-81, a 13 percent increase.

Alumni support of the School is most gratifying and deserves special note. In 1980-81, annual alumni giving reached \$170,836, compared to \$156,477 the year before; 1,837 alumni (28 percent of our total 6,580) made contributions. The membership in our giving clubs numbered 818, ranking us third among all the academic divisions. In 1980-81, we gained forty new members in the William Greenleaf Eliot Society, an increase in new membership that surpassed every other school of the University.

The Business School is measurably stronger today than it was one year ago. This progress is the product of a concerted endeavor. It is a tribute to the alumni and other friends whose concern for quality and accompanying support contributed directly to the forward movement of the School. It is likewise a tribute to the men and women of the faculty, staff, and student body who invested their creativity, time, and energy so well. The credit belongs to all.



Robert L. Virgil
Dean
School of Business
and Public
Administration



School of Dental Medicine

One of the most challenging responsibilities of an educational institution is to plan properly for the future. Today's achievements stem from yesterday's astute planning. Thanks to two coincidental yet converging projects, the School of Dental Medicine now has a clear, sharply defined plan for the decade. It will serve as a valuable blueprint for our development and improvement.

The first of these projects was the work of the School of Dental Medicine Task Force. Over a period of many months, leaders in dentistry, business, and community affairs carefully examined the School in all its ramifications and then issued a report that meaningfully suggests directions for the future. It will be of enormous value.

The second activity involved the School's preparations for its 1982 accreditation inspection by the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association. As a preamble to the on-site inspection, the School is submitting to the Council an intensive and exhaustive self-study on every phase of its program and operations. The report, compiled and written over more than a year, required the active participation of all deans, department chairpersons, coursemasters, and key administrators.

This detailed self-analysis has provided a mirror to examine ourselves with unusual clarity. On the whole, we like what we see. But there are shortcomings, some of which have not been completely in focus until now. We have a far better idea now of where we stand, of how we are doing. And this fact in turn insures that we will move through the



1980s with a clear perspective of what needs to be done.

A key goal has been to increase our teaching-research nucleus, the full-time faculty. The situation has improved year by year until now, with fifty-five members, the full-time faculty is substantially in balance with our dedicated part-time faculty of well over 100 dentists who serve as clinical instructors and lecturers.

We are pleased to announce the following recent additions to the full-time faculty: Philip A. Osdoby, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy; Erika Wagner, D.M.D., Associate Clinical Instructor of Pedodontics and Dental Science; L. Marilyn Weaks-Dybvig, D.M.D., Assistant Professor of Periodontics; Patricia Hanlon, D.M.D., Clinical Assistant in Community and Preventive Dentistry, and Yehya A. Mostaffa, B.D.S., Assistant Professor in Orthodontics. Alan Levi, Ph.D., D.M.D., formerly part time, is now full-time Associate Professor of Periodontics and Physiological Chemistry.

The School has concentrated on upgrading research facilities in keeping with an overall reemphasis on biomedical and clinical research. A new tissue culture laboratory is used by faculty researchers in immunology and bone metabolism. A new biochemistry laboratory is used principally by Osdoby for work in immunology and osteobiology; the readjustment of space for that area also generated new laboratory space for microscopic technique. The School's electron microscope has been transferred to more appropriate space on the ground floor of the Carlyn H. Wohl Research Center.

The School recently welcomed its new first-year class of eighty-five highly qualified future dentists, the Class of 1985. The class was selected from an applicant pool of 1,600 persons. This pool, although large enough to insure continued selectivity, represents a decrease of more than 50 percent in the number of applicants over the last six years. This decrease is roughly comparable to the national figures for application to all U.S. dental schools. The reasons are various: a diminishing age-group pool, economic conditions, and changing

attitudes toward the professions are a few.

The decline in applications evokes especially serious concern among private dental schools, which depend upon tuition income, along with clinical income and private philanthropy, as primary sources of revenue. It presages an era of increasing competition for the well-qualified student. Dental schools, private and public alike, no longer can sit back and wait for torrential floods of applications. They must reach out to potential students, seeking both to convince them of the attractiveness of dentistry as a profession and to interest them in the merits of the specific institution.

Indeed this new era of competition already is under way. Many state dental schools, which formerly restricted enrollment almost entirely to residents of their own state, have opened the gates wide and are canvassing the nation aggressively for potential enrollees.

Our school intends to recruit students as effectively as any other institution. Professional counsel has been retained to assist in developing a far-reaching marketing and student-recruitment plan so that we can compete successfully in a shrinking marketplace. This plan contemplates utilizing alumni throughout the nation as recruiters, interviewers, and goodwill ambassadors. We know that our outstanding alumni are our best advertisement. We are confident that our student recruiting efforts will continue to attract the talented student who for many years has typified our School.

An important administrative advancement has linked our Registrar's and Admission's offices with the University's hilltop computer system. This liaison has not been technically feasible until recently. Now with the aid of the University's data-processing experts, we are studying how the school's clinical departments can utilize University computer facilities in recordkeeping, appointments, scheduling, and such. Our fine Dental Library, meanwhile, is about to be connected with the computerized literature retrieval services of the National Library of Medicine, making a number of computerized data bases immediately available. These changes represent a major step forward into the computer era.

We await with much anticipation the future joint development by our School and the School of Medicine of the old A&P Bakery Building adjacent to us on the east. Our plans include the transfer of the Library and the Learning Resource Center into the new facility and the creation of much-needed additional space for faculty and administrative personnel. No definite timetable exists, but the plans are progressing.

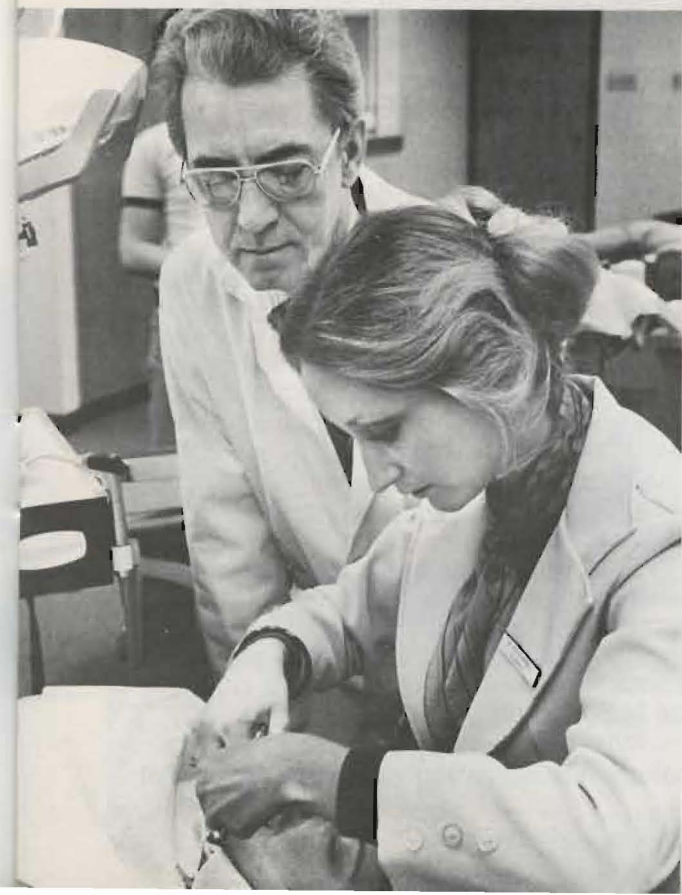
The School's development plans depend to a great extent on the continuation of financial support of loyal alumni and other friends and patrons. This support has been generous and has helped the School achieve a stable fiscal condition, but this stability is under constant onslaught by inflationary rises in operating costs. Our dental alumni have done themselves proud—the percentage of alumni contributing to the School recently has been the highest of any division of Washington University. It is essential that this high-level support continue, and in fact increase, if the School is to maintain its upward path.

We work in partnership with the Dental Alumni Association and share pride in its expanding activities. A successful, 1980 continuing-education trip to Hawaii, sponsored by the Association, was followed this year by an equally successful educational program as part of a Caribbean cruise. The combined education/travel program will continue in 1982 with our "Colonial American Dental Conference" in Williamsburg, Virginia, and Washington, D.C.

In addition, beginning in 1983, the annual meeting of the Washington University Dental Alumni Association, heretofore always in St. Louis, will be held periodically in other parts of the country. The 1983 meeting is scheduled in San Francisco to keynote our geographical diversification. We hope this change will permit increased participation of our far-flung alumni.



George D.
Selfridge
Dean
School of Dental
Medicine



School of Engineering and Applied Science

The 1981 academic year was another year of continued growth in the stature of the School of Engineering as a national academic center of excellence in engineering teaching and research.

Over the past six to eight years, young people's interest in engineering nationally has been exceptionally strong. This fact, combined with the growing national reputation of the School, has brought substantial increase in admission applications. The School has, therefore, become far more selective in its admission policies and is operating at maximum capacity for undergraduate instruction. Its financial position is strong, and the high caliber of its graduates has attracted national recognition. Given the growing appreciation of the importance of technology to the national goals of the United States, the future for the School appears particularly bright.

Some of the highlights of the 1981 academic year include: A record number of baccalaureate degrees were granted; the recruiting campaign for the fall 1981 freshman class was an outstanding success; Phase I of the Engineering Facilities Improvement Plan was completed with the dedication of Lopata Hall and the School successfully achieved its \$6 million capital fund goal.

During the 1981 academic year, the School granted 247 bachelor of science degrees. The students earning these degrees came from thirty-seven states and fourteen foreign countries. Some 22 percent of the graduates were women and 7 percent were Asian and Black minorities. The most popular field was electrical engineering which granted seventy-five baccalaureate degrees, followed by chemical engineering with fifty-four.

With the demand for engineering graduates exceptionally strong, the Engineering Placement Office was a busy place. For the class of 1981, the average starting salary was greater than \$23,000. Demand for all disciplines was strong.

More than half of the graduates joined industrial firms. Approximately 20 percent elected to continue their education in graduate and professional schools. The remaining graduates returned to their home countries, in the case of foreign students, entered military service for those students in the ROTC programs of the University; or joined local,

state, or national government agencies.

Recruitment for the Fall 1981 freshman class, under the leadership of Assistant Dean William L. Marsden, was particularly successful and gratifying. A record number of applications, 1,115, were processed for approximately 200 available places.

At this writing, the freshman class is expected to number about 205. Its academic ability is exceptionally high, with the average SAT math and verbal scores being 691 and 602, respectively. A large number of valedictorians and National Merit Scholars are included in the class.

Tuition for the 1981 academic year is \$6,250 and approximately half of this new class will receive some financial assistance from Washington University. Some 27 percent of the class are women and approximately 5 percent are minority (Black) students.

The class goes a long way toward meeting all the goals of the School with regard to numbers, academic ability, representation of minorities and women, and geographic distribution. The ability of the School to offer scholarship support to needy and deserving students is, of course, a major constraint and our ability to develop such a strong class under this constraint is indeed gratifying. It is also a measure of the School's growing national reputation.

The Three-Two Plan also had a successful recruiting season. Its director, Assistant Dean Franklin Johnson, visited seventy of the nearly 100 liberal arts colleges associated with the Washington University School of Engineering. Fifty-three Three-Two Plan students are expected to enter the School in the fall of 1981 at the junior-year level.

Approximately 20 percent of the upper-division engineering students are participating in the Three-Two Plan. Our experience with these students over the six years that the plan has operated has been excellent. The Three-Two Plan is an attractive option for students who seek the special environment offered by liberal arts colleges, but wish also to prepare for a professional career in engineering.

At the graduate level, the School granted ninety-seven master of science and twenty-two doctor of science degrees. Electrical Engineering, with twenty-seven M.S. and nine D.Sc. degrees, was also the most popular graduate field.

Over the past six years, there has been substantial growth in the number of M.S. degrees granted by the School. Much of this growth has occurred because our own undergraduate students elect a fifth-year study for the M.S. degree.

With the growing complexity of technology, it is increasingly clear that additional

training is required for those wishing to pursue technical engineering careers, particularly in the more advanced technologies. Hence, we anticipate continued growth of enrollments in our M.S. degree programs. This growth will include not only fifth-year students, but also engineers employed locally who will pursue the M.S. degree on a part-time basis.

At the doctoral level, enrollment continued about the same as in the past ten years. Nationally, there is a shortage of engineers with doctorate degrees. This shortage is increasingly recognized by industry, government, and academia as a serious national problem. The causes are thought to be primarily economic—the financial rewards for doctoral study are not sufficiently greater than those for the baccalaureate degree to warrant the additional time required. Universities are particularly affected by the shortage of doctoral people for faculty positions and, because of financial limitations, are not able to counter effectively the economic problem.

During the 1981 academic year, five new faculty members were appointed, while there were two retirements and three resignations. Thus, the faculty size remains unchanged at seventy.

We anticipate that the faculty will increase in size in the foreseeable future, but at a relatively slow, controlled rate. The emphasis in faculty recruiting is on quality rather than on swiftly filling vacancies.

The School is seeking individuals who can perform at the highest professional level, who have the potential to develop national or international professional reputations through their publications and professional achievements, and who have the interest, skills and temperament to function as effective classroom teachers and advisors to students. There is a severe shortage of people with these qualities, and recruitment is a slow process.

However, the future of the School depends upon how well this recruiting is done; faculty recruiting is considered one of the most important responsibilities of department chairmen and the dean in the coming years.

Several years ago the School of Engineering developed as part of its long-range planning a major, comprehensive plan of expansion and renovation of its physical facilities. This plan, the Engineering Facilities Improvement Plan (EFIP), was designed to provide the School with instructional and research facilities commensurate with the quality of its academic programs and student body.

The dedication of Lopata Hall in 1981 marked the completion of the first and largest phase of EFIP. This phase provided for construction of the new building and major renovations, primarily in Urbauer Hall. The total expenditures for Phase I were about \$7 million. Phase II of EFIP will start this academic year and will involve renovations in Cupples II. The estimated cost of Phase II is \$1.5 million. Phase II should be completed in 1983.

When the School presented its facilities plan to the Board of Trustees, it presented a parallel support plan for a capital-fund drive with a goal of \$6 million. The balance of the money required for EFIP was obtained through the sale of long-term, tax-exempt bonds authorized by the State of Missouri Health and Education Financing Authority.

Washington University trustee and engineering alumnus William K. Y. Tao was general chairman of the fund campaign. He was assisted by an Executive Committee consisting of David Lewis, I. E. Millstone, the late Samuel C. Sachs, and Gene Beare. The closing date of the campaign was to be June 30, 1981, but Chairman Tao announced on June 5, at the dedication of Lopata Hall, that the campaign had successfully reached its goal.



James M. McKelvey
Dean
School of
Engineering and
Applied Science



School of Fine Arts

Because of the retirement of two senior faculty members and a radical shift of student interest toward applied arts—especially graphic design, illustration, and advertising design—an extra emphasis was placed on faculty recruitment during this past year. An equally strong effort was launched jointly by the School of Fine Arts and the University Admissions Office to recruit new students.

The results provide mixed news. We have been successful in appointing three outstanding full-time additions to our faculty, including the distinguished painter James McGarrell and two versatile young designer/artists. The quality of our freshman class looks better than ever; however, our closeness to the admissions process also provides us with regrets for the talent that got away. We have not enrolled the number of students that was our goal.

The top priority of this School—to attract the most artistically and academically talented students—is critical to the success of our educational mission. Our high tuition, combined with an insufficiency of financial-aid funds and a limited job market, cause us to lose too many promising students.

We have worked hard and made good progress in securing additional scholarship resources. Fund-raising results for the year ended June 30, 1981, reflect a 59 percent increase in gifts and grants to the School over the previous year. This increase excludes a wonderful life-income gift which will ultimately be used to support a named distinguished visiting professorship. Impressive as is this growth in gift income, the dollars are not yet of sufficient magnitude to compensate for a spiraling inflation.

It is important to comment about our very helpful new annual fund scholarship program instituted in January 1981. Sponsors pledge \$1,000 to \$1,500 annually over two or four years for partial scholarships. Because of the enthusiastic response to this new program, a number of additional students are currently receiving scholarship assistance. By insuring that deserving students have access to a quality educational experience at Washington University, our sponsors are investing in the artistic talent upon which the future of our culture depends.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for art institutions to maintain a view of cautious optimism. We at the School of Fine Arts have worked harder than ever to maintain an edge over our competition. Careful planning for the future, a realistic assessment of limited resources, and good management will allow us to continue a forward movement toward our goals. We have made progress and strive also to secure our place in the future.

These abstractions of the life in a year of an art school are in fact the stern reality which demands our attention and cajoles us to remember the commitment that calls artists and educators to service. We are sustained through the wisdom of such colleagues as the late Joshua C. Taylor. Note the final sentence of a prepared, but not delivered, commencement speech by the recently deceased director of the National Museum of American Art: "So I would ask each of you as an artist, in spite of the attractions of outer space and the lure of one ideology or another, please to let us know just where you are as a sentient, thoughtful individual when you create your works, so that the rest of us, too, may be reassured that our roots as individual beings reach deeper than the fluctuating surface of the world in constant change." Those sentiments imply the grist that continues to nourish us daily.

The range and number of student and faculty activities and accomplishments have been extraordinary this year. For example, there were no less than eighteen solo exhibitions given to honor the artistic productivity of individual faculty members. Especially notable, also, was the silversmithing exhibit at the St. Louis Art Museum which featured works by several present and former faculty, student, and alumni artists. The curator confirmed in the exhibition catalog that silversmithing in St. Louis for the past eighty years has been dominated by Washington University craftspersons.

An unusual number of faculty works were added to public collections this past year, for instance: Assistant Dean Kim D. Strommen's "Stack #9," a painting/construction, was selected for exhibit in New York by the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters and subsequently accessioned to the Washington University Gallery of Art through the Academy's Hassam and Speicher Purchase Funds. Assistant Professor E. Kenneth White was nominated by *American Photographer* magazine for "New Faces '81." This distinction acknowledges the work and achievement of young emerging American photographers. A sculpture by Professor James A. Sterritt in memory of Edward D. Kalachek, former Washington University Professor of Economics, was commissioned by his family, friends, and the University. It is



Roger I.
DesRosiers
Dean
School of Fine Arts

located between Thomas H. Eliot Hall and Seeley G. Mudd Law Building. There is not a single faculty member who did not contribute to the kaleidoscopic array of professional activity that defies journalization in this short space.

The scope of our students' activities, which include creative problem solving for the real world as well as building skills in the language of vision, run the gamut from involvement in producing a clear, computer-generated daytime flight simulation at McDonnell Douglas to participation in city beautification projects. Students and faculty designed fence murals for a competition and executed sculpture for a city park. Frequently, one finds students at post-midnight vigils in Bixby Hall, working to beat that "core" project deadline of 8 a.m., or elsewhere within the School's diverse studio locations, applying, for instance, finishing touches to art scheduled for shipment to a University in Indiana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, for an exchange exhibition of faculty and student work.

Glassblowing is happening, thanks primarily to the grit and determination of

faculty and students. We are not rushing to develop a glassblowing curriculum, but a visitor to our quonset clay studios this year would be as likely to encounter a ceramics student working with molten glass as with lumps of clay.

This has been a year, also, when our younger alumni have so distinguished themselves nationally that there is a positive backlash here on campus. Judy Pfaff, BFA 71, was featured on the May 1981 cover of *Art News* in association with an article, "Who Are the Artists to Watch?" Mike Peters, BFA 65, who has been a frequent guest on national television, won the Pulitzer Prize last spring as an editorial cartoonist.

Inspired and inspiring, young and old, student and faculty artists alike are alive with high energy and self-propulsion toward dreams and goals. A creative environment, a community of artists, is ever-present at the School through its association with Washington University. Our enthusiastic commitment to the joy of work remains undaunted by the pragmatically difficult, but always challenging, dynamic of change.

School of Law

My first year as dean of the School of Law has passed with incredible speed. The year has been pleasant and gratifying. The faculty and students have given me much to report, and members of the bench and bar of Metropolitan St. Louis and the School's alumni and friends throughout the country have received me most warmly and graciously.

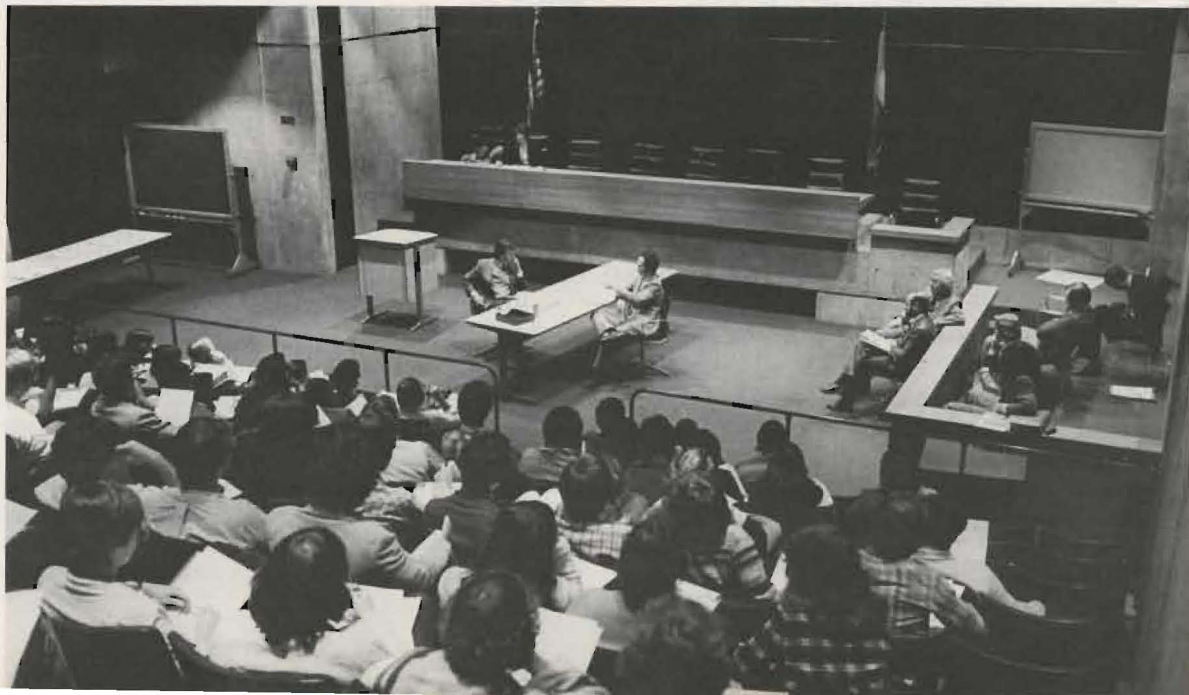
The School of Law, I am pleased to report, is a strong institution. It is now a national law school in all respects, drawing its students in substantial numbers from all parts of the country and sending its graduates to all sections of the country. It has a dynamic, highly productive faculty with a commitment to both teaching and scholarship. The present student body is able and diversified. Our student moot court, mock trial, and international law teams established excellent records last year in midwestern and national competitions. The fall 1981 entering class was selected from about 1,400 applicants, a number which exceeded by some 125 to 130 the number of applicants for fall 1980. The Eugene A. and Adlyne Freund Law Library, which is well equipped and administered, has in excess of 240,000 volumes.

During the last academic year the faculty published, in addition to numerous law journal articles, an impressive list of major books. Daniel R. Mandelker, Howard A.

Stamper Professor of Law, coauthored a book titled *Revising Cities with Tax Abatement* and a book titled *Housing and Community Development*. Professor A. Peter Mutharika authored two volumes titled *The Alien Under American Law*; Professor Edward J. Imwinkelried wrote a book on *Evidentiary Foundations*; and Bernard D. Reams, Jr., Professor of Law and Law Librarian, published a volume titled *Federal Price and Wage Control Program 1917-1979: Legislative Histories, Law, and Administrative Documents*. Professor Mandelker and Frank W. Miller, Carr Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence, produced supplements to their several casebooks. Other faculty books are in the pipeline.

Inflation has, of course, created serious financial problems for private educational institutions which do not receive taxpayer support. The costs of building maintenance, heating, air conditioning, travel, library books, and clinical law programs have all outstripped inflation. Uncertainty about the future scope of federally guaranteed student loans adds to the difficulty of financial planning.

Fortunately, alumni and friends of the School are responding truly magnificently to the School's needs by providing the support necessary to maintain a top-quality educational program. Just before his resignation, Dean Edward T. (Tad) Foote announced a bequest of \$500,000 by the late Edna I. Fisse, whose father and cousin were graduates of the School. Another outstanding benefactor is Anne L. Lehmann. She recently gave \$250,000 to establish the John S. Lehmann Visiting Professorship in memory of her husband. Both Mrs. Lehmann's father and husband were



graduates of this School. Another generous donor is Ronald J. Foulis, law class of 1927, who recently donated his Washington, D.C., home to the School of Law under a charitable remainder trust.

Law firms are providing generous support. The St. Louis firm of Bryan, Cave, McPheeters and McRoberts has given (1) a scholarship, the first contribution being made in memory of James S. McDonnell, (2) a substantial grant to the law library in memory of Joseph H. Grand, and (3) a generous sum toward renovating the School of Law entrance and lounge. The St. Louis firm of Husch, Eppenberger, Donohue, Elson and Cornfeld has established an endowed scholarship in memory of the late Sam Elson. The Kansas City firm of Margolin and Kirwan recently set up an endowed scholarship in honor of the firm's senior partner, Abraham E. Margolin. The St. Louis firm of Thompson and Mitchell is contributing funds for student-research assistantships for professors.

St. Louis area attorneys are responding generously and enthusiastically to our needs for help in teaching. The St. Louis Bar has long provided teachers for our first-year writing program and distinguished tax practitioners for our graduate tax program. This past year, in addition, prominent attorneys served as team teachers in our experimental trial techniques program; and judges, both state and federal, took part in a very successful judges' demonstration/lecture series. I am delighted that we can utilize in our educational program the tremendous talent and experience present in the judiciary and practicing bar.

The Task Force on the Future of the School of Law, with Judge William H. Webster, Director of the F.B.I., as Chairman, and William Van Cleve, managing partner of Bryan, Cave, McPheeters & McRoberts, as Vice-Chairman, has completed its work. Van Cleve submitted the Task Force report with a number of important recommendations to the Washington University Board of Trustees in March.

The entrance and principal lounge of the Seeley G. Mudd Law Building are being refurbished in honor of former Dean Foote. The areas being renovated are those most often visited by returning alumni, parents of graduating students, lawyers recruiting students, prospective teachers and students, media representatives, and other guests. The renovation is doing a great deal to boost faculty and student morale and enhance the public's conception of the school.

Professor John D. Johnston, Jr., of New York University School of Law, is visiting here this fall semester. He is teaching property and

trusts and estates. He holds A.B. and LL.B. degrees from Duke University. After being associated for a number of years with J.P. Morgan Company, he became professor of law at Duke. During part of the period he was at Duke, he served as editor of the *Journal of Legal Education*. He is coauthor of a treatise titled *Land Use Control*.

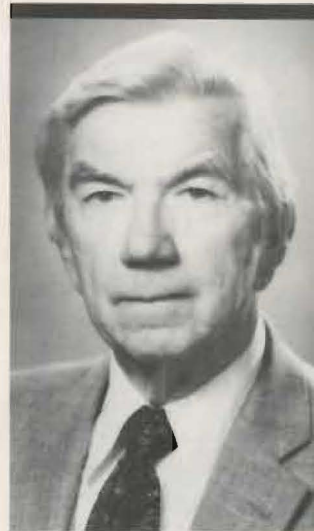
The John S. Lehmann Visiting Professorship is enabling us to attract during the 1982 spring semester one of the nation's leading authorities on corporation law, Robert W. Hamilton, Vinson & Elkins Professor of the University of Texas School of Law. He will teach corporations and corporate finance. Professor Hamilton holds a J.D. degree from the University of Chicago, and he was managing editor of the *University of Chicago Law Review*. After graduation from law school, he served as law clerk to Mr. Justice Clark of the United States Supreme Court. He is the author of a casebook on corporations widely adopted by law schools, and a recently published treatise titled *Corporations in a Nutshell*. He is the principal consultant on an American Bar Association project to revise the Model Business Corporation Act.

Professor Dagmar S. Hamilton of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs of the University of Texas will visit with us during the spring semester under a joint appointment with the Department of Political Science. She holds the A.B. and J.D. degrees from American University. She will teach advanced constitutional law.

Stephen H. Legomsky has been appointed Assistant Professor of Law. He will teach criminal law, torts, and restitution. Legomsky holds the B.S. degree from Worcester Polytechnic Institute and the J.D. degree from the University of San Diego, where he ranked first in his class and was notes and comments editor of the *San Diego Law Review*. He will soon receive a Ph.D. degree from Oxford University. He served as law clerk in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and later became Division Chief, Central Staff of that court.

Professor Richard Helmholz is taking a leave during the 1981-82 academic year to accept an appointment as Visiting Professor of Law at the University of Chicago. We miss Dick Helmholz and his wife, Marilyn, and look forward to their return next year.

I thank our alumni and friends throughout the country for their good wishes, loyalty and generous support during my first year as dean. I shall do everything possible to justify their confidence. The faculty and I expect to maintain Washington University School of Law as a quality institution that merits the pride and support of its alumni and friends.



F. Hodge O'Neal
Dean
School of Law

Washington University Libraries

The Washington University Libraries continued to grow in stature during the year and to provide essential sources of information to support the creative teaching, scholarship, and scientific research conducted by faculty and students. Because of their size, location, and overall quality and strength, the Libraries likewise continued to serve as a major educational, cultural, and research center for the St. Louis business, industrial, and professional communities, as well as for the University's alumni. They are a significant regional, national, and international resource, containing the largest collection of books, journals, and manuscripts located in any private university between the Mississippi River and California.

During 1980-81, the collection increased by 44,000 volumes in twelve different languages from seventy-five countries. The University now holds more than 1,800,000 volumes augmented by 953,000 microforms and 15,000 current serials. Through gifts and purchases, the University's Modern Literature Collection of books and manuscripts of selected American and British contemporary authors, already one of the most comprehensive of its kind in North America, became even more impressive.

In accord with the long-standing University policy, we develop library collections primarily to provide services to our users, not for pride or prestige which collection size may bring. Our libraries continue to be the most heavily used in the area. In 1980-81, library users made almost 800,000 visits to Olin Library and a large number of visits to departmental and school libraries. Three hundred and sixty thousand volumes were charged out to users, and almost 41,000 volumes were made available for reserve circulation. In addition, our students and faculty requested 4,000 volumes not in our collection which we were able to borrow from other institutions through interlibrary loan. In return, 6,000 volumes were borrowed from us by other colleges and universities.

The reference staff answered approximately 55,000 questions, many through the use of computerized data bases. Additional research assistance to scholars from across the country was provided by



the staff in Special Collections. The importance of our services to the world of scholarship is revealed by the increasing frequency of published citations of our rare books, manuscripts, and archival materials, as well as by the increased use of our resources through interlibrary loans and the 987 borrowing-privilege cards issued to non-University persons during the year.

Because the library is indispensable to learning and research, it must be available as much as possible. Olin Library continues to remain open for service 102 hours a week, with at least one reference librarian on duty from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Despite these generous hours, there are requests for longer library hours—requests which go unfulfilled only because of budgetary limitations.

The library staff continues to believe that the value of the library to students, faculty, and the University lies in its ability to meet their informational needs in a timely and effective manner. While most of the Libraries' personnel and financial resources were devoted to developing collections and providing services, substantial portions of these resources were also used for planning to help the Libraries deal effectively and economically with the information revolution that is upon us. Research and graduate study today demand rapid access to information

contained not only in books, journals, and manuscripts, but also on video discs, computer tapes, and electronic databanks, often in distant locations.

The card catalog continues to be our principal tool. It is a costly tool to maintain, however, with serious limitations which, in light of the improvements in computers and other advanced technologies, no longer need to be endured. Since 1975, as a member of the On-Line Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC), the Libraries have used computers and terminals to help contain the costs of cataloging materials in cooperation with the Library of Congress and with other research libraries. In order to utilize more fully this new technology to improve access to its own collections, the Library of Congress adopted a new set of cataloging rules on January 1, 1981. In response to these changes and in order to provide our students and faculty with better access to our own collections, we have begun to develop a computerized Library Information System with an on-line catalog as its first module, to be followed by circulation, serials, and acquisitions modules.

When the on-line catalog has replaced the manual card catalogs, it will be the centerpiece of an integrated information system, providing users with the opportunity to gain a better understanding of the University's many collections; dispersing access points throughout the campus; serving as the foundation of a total automated system that will improve efficiency in acquisitions, cataloging, and circulation; and giving the Libraries, for the first time, the tools with which to assess use of the collections accurately, and to collect information that is needed to formulate sound management decisions. The on-line catalog will be expensive, but it is essential to the future capacity of the Libraries to meet effectively the informational needs of students and faculty, if Washington University is to maintain a position of eminence as a research institution. Significant strides were taken in this direction during the year.

Washington University has always had loyal alumni and friends who give generously of their time and resources to help sustain and develop its Libraries. This year has been no exception. Indeed, much that has been accomplished could not have been done without their invaluable help. Among the several gifts presented to the University Libraries, some deserve special mention because of their uniqueness and importance. James H. Conway, former mayor of St. Louis, followed the precedent set by his recent predecessors in donating his mayoral papers to the University's Special Collections; Mrs.



Harold Ackert presented her late husband's George Bernard Shaw Collection of books, manuscripts, and memorabilia; Mrs. Gert von Gontard gave her late husband's collection of literature and theatre materials, including numerous items of Goetheana, along with provisions for housing it; and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney R. Harris provided funds to refurbish the south reserve reading room as the Jane and Whitney Harris Memorial Reserve Reading Room and to augment the Whitney Robson Harris Collection on the Third Reich.

A generous gift of money from one friend who chose to remain anonymous permitted the Libraries to hold the highly successful initial meeting of the Friends of the Libraries in April. The 103 persons who attended were treated to a superb lecture on George Bernard Shaw by Professor Dan H. Laurence, Literary and Dramatic Advisor to the Estate of Bernard Shaw, and to a delightful reception in honor of Mrs. Harold Ackert's gift. With T.K. Smith, Jr., as their first president, the friends are off to a very promising start.

The fine work of the Library Task Force during the year is another splendid example of valuable contributions of time and expertise from friends of the University and its Libraries. The Task Force has completed its fourth and final meeting, and its report is in the last stages of preparation. Since it was one member of the Task Force who provided the financial support to launch the Friends and another who agreed to serve as the group's first president, the enthusiasm of Task Force members for the Libraries and their understanding of the critical role of the Libraries within the University are clearly evident.

The Library staff and I believe that it has been a fine year. We have succeeded in identifying the major problems which must be managed during the next five to ten years in order to keep our Libraries in the forefront of those serving major research institutions like Washington University. Throughout the year we have had the encouragement, technical assistance, and financial support of loyal alumni and friends. We are most grateful to them.



Charles D. Churchwell
Dean
Washington
University Libraries

School of Medicine

The School of Medicine had another very good year in 1980-81, and I am pleased to describe some of the highlights.

The number of students enrolled in pursuit of the degree of doctor of medicine increased steadily during the late 1960s and early 70s, and has remained rather stable for the last six or seven years. In 1971 our total enrollment for all four classes was 429, while in 1980-81 it was 534. The number of applications remains very high. There were 6,278 applications for the fall 1980 first-year class of 122 students.

The total enrollment included 130 women and 404 men, forty-seven black students, two American Indians, and four Mexican-Americans. They represented forty-three states, the District of Columbia, and six foreign countries. The 1980 entering class carried an undergraduate grade point average of 3.62 in science courses and 3.69 in non-science courses, for an overall average of 3.65 on a 4.0 scale.

Last year 219 students, located primarily on the East Campus, were in pursuit of the Ph.D. degree in one of the biomedical sciences. The number of such students has been steadily increasing over the last twelve years. From this group will emerge the scientists who will form the medical faculties of tomorrow.

The number of students in the allied health fields also continues to increase. In 1980-81, there were eighty-six students in the Health Administration and Planning Program, seventy-five in the Program in Occupational Therapy, fifty-two in the Program in Physical Therapy, thirty-eight in X-ray Technology, eleven in the Pediatric Nurse Practitioner Program, four in Nuclear Medicine, and seven in the Radiation Technology Program.

Postdoctoral education remains a vital effort in the Medical Center. This past year, 138 interns, 463 residents, and 150 post-doctoral fellows and trainees were at work in our teaching hospitals and laboratories.

On May 22, 1981, a total of 137 young men and women were granted the degree of doctor of medicine. After commencement exercises on the Hilltop campus, the graduating seniors were recognized individually in a second ceremony at the

Chase Hotel. The featured speaker on this program was Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor Howard Nemerov, who gave a masterful reading of his own poetry.

Beyond question, the reputation of a medical school rests upon its faculty. For several years, three members of our faculty have been represented in the prestigious National Academy of Sciences. This past spring David M. Kipnis, M.D., Adolphus Busch Professor and Head of the John Milliken Department of Medicine, was elected to membership in recognition of his distinguished career. In addition to the four medical faculty presently in the Academy, seven others belong to the Academy's Institute of Medicine.

In April, Paul E. Lacy, M.D.-P.h.D., Edward Mallinckrodt Professor and Head of the Department of Pathology, was presented the highly valued 3M Life Sciences Award by the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology as a tribute to his excellent research in diabetes mellitus. Space does not permit a description of the many other awards won by our faculty in the past year.

Twenty-six faculty members serve on National Institutes of Health Advisory Boards and Committees, and six on Health Resources Administration Advisory Boards and Committees. In 1980-81, twenty-six members of the faculty held individual career or development awards from the National Institutes of Health.

The high point of the year in terms of strengthening our faculty was the appointment of Gerald D. Fischbach, M.D., as Edison Professor and Head of the Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology. Fischbach, formerly Professor of Pharmacology at the Harvard Medical School, joined our faculty in August.

He is a pioneer in the development of methods for the study of muscle and nerve cells in tissue culture. He devised culture systems which contain only these particular cell types and has continued working with these cell systems in a number of novel ways. He has brought to his studies a unique combination of expertise in electrophysiology and in the understanding of cell biology. His recent work on a new trophic factor at work in the nerve-muscle junction has attracted worldwide acclaim.

The School of Medicine was pleased to announce recently the creation of a new chair, the Andrew B. Jones and Gretchen P. Jones Professorship in Neurology, endowed by the late Dr. Jones and his wife. Jones was for many years a member of the faculty.

William Landau, M.D., cohead of the Department of Neurology and Neurological Surgery, is the first incumbent of the Jones Professorship, which becomes the School's twenty-seventh named chair.

The highest priority of the School during the past year has been planning and raising funds for a new Clinical Sciences Building to be located immediately north of the Wohl Clinic Building, and extending over Audubon Avenue onto the block formerly occupied by the St. John's Hospital. The building is urgently needed to provide more research space for some of the clinical departments which are now very crowded. Construction began in August.

A groundbreaking ceremony was held on November 10, for the new St. Louis Children's Hospital at Kingshighway Boulevard and Audubon Avenue. The new building, devoted to care and research by our Department of Pediatrics, will contain 235 beds, a major ambulatory care center, three floors of research laboratories, radiological facilities, and operating rooms.

Barnes Hospital opened the magnificent new West Pavilion in April. The seventeen-story pavilion and four additional floors on the East Pavilion, equipped with the latest technological instrumentation, make available to the Washington University medical faculty 250 patient-care beds, thirty-one operating rooms, doctors' offices, and services of the

Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, two floors of which are located in the new facilities. Barnes Hospital also opened an 817-space parking garage for employees in July 1980, at Duncan and Taylor Avenues.

Renard Hospital is being renovated this year as patients are moved into the West Pavilion. Approximately 52,000 square feet on seven floors will be used for research and office space for the Department of Psychiatry.

During the past year the Clinical Research Center, established in 1960, celebrated its twentieth consecutive year of highly successful operation. It is one of the oldest, largest, and best units of its type in the country. It has served as a model for the development of similar units in other medical centers.

The Washington University Medical Center Redevelopment Corporation, established in 1973 to improve a 36-block area surrounding the Medical Center, is now in the sixth year of its nine-year development plan. More than \$50 million in private construction or rehabilitation projects have been completed or are currently underway. The redevelopment effort has been highly successful and will undoubtedly progress further over the next three years.

We have had a good year. We face the future with one of the finest physical plants in the world, an excellent faculty, highly qualified students, and high hopes.



M. Kenton King
Dean
School of
Medicine



School of Social Work

During the 1980-81 academic year, several faculty members of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work received accolades for their accomplishments. Professor Ronald A. Feldman received a three-year research grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to study social behavior disorders in children. Professor Martha N. Ozawa was elected to the Board of Directors of the National Conference on Social Welfare. Associate Professor Richard Parvis serves as a technical consultant and advisor to the Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs. Assistant Professor Paul H. Stuart was elected chairperson of the Social Welfare History group, a national organization. Assistant Professor Robert F. Wintersmith was appointed by Governor Christopher Bond of Missouri to the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners for a four-year term.

After effectively serving the School for eight years, first as Assistant Dean and later as Associate Dean, Associate Professor William H. Butterfield is returning to full-time teaching and research. He will continue to head the doctoral program. Jo Mink was appointed the new Director of the Region VII Child Welfare Training Center. The Center provides technical assistance for child-welfare training and staff development to social work schools and public agencies in the four-state region comprising Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska.

The continuing education division sponsored twenty-five workshops and institutes for more than 1,100 participants. Two of the workshops were offered in Kansas City. A two-day institute on the use of communication theory and family process presented by Virginia Satir, a nationally known expert in the field, was offered by the Morris Wortman Institute of the School and attracted more than 260 participants.

A certificate program in family therapy, the only one of its kind in St. Louis, was initiated last fall. Cosponsored by the continuing education division of the School and the Family and Children's Service of Greater St. Louis, this nine-month program is open to practitioners with a master's or a doctoral degree in a human service field. It includes academic and clinical work that can be incorporated into a full-time work schedule.

After considerable debate, the faculty formalized a program of specialization in family therapy at the MSW level. Proposals for specializations in social work in health care and in industrial social welfare are being reviewed and will be acted upon next year.

Significant progress was made in the practicum program. Relationships between the School and the hundreds of social agencies where our students receive their practical training were put on an educationally more sound and productive footing. October 27, 1980, was designated as Practicum Day. Practicum instructors and School faculty spent a good part of that day together discussing various aspects of the School's curriculum, new directions in social work education, areas requiring improved class-field coordination, and steps for strengthening the class-practicum link. A similar practicum forum was held in the spring.

Many alumni achieved distinction last year. Elizabeth M. Smith, a George Warren Brown alumna and Assistant Professor of Psychiatric Social Work in Psychiatry at Washington University, was elected to a two-year term as Secretary of the National Association of Social Workers, the leading professional organization with 85,000 members.

Alumni support to the School has grown steadily in recent years. Alumni representatives participated in fund-raising phonathons, recruitment of students, the Practicum Advisory Committee, the Continuing Education Advisory Committee, and an Alumni-Student Committee which seeks to provide assistance to current and incoming students in a variety of areas. In order to establish a firm foundation for collaboration, the School and the Alumni Association entered into an agreement that will enable the Alumni Association to devote all its efforts to supporting George Warren Brown as a school of social work.



Although the University awarded more than 160 MSW degrees last year, there was a decline in enrollment. A survey of applicants who were accepted but did not enroll revealed that the overriding factor in their decision was their inability to afford the cost of graduate education at Washington University. The respondents, by and large, liked our curriculum, were impressed by the reputation of the School, had a great deal of respect for the School's faculty and its educational program, but were unable to find the necessary financial resources to undertake a two-year program of study here.

It is comforting to note that despite a decline in tuition revenue, the School was able to live within a balanced budget. I attribute it to two factors: the faculty's ability to procure training and research grants even in an exceedingly competitive environment; and the frugality with which we manage our affairs. Fiscal self-restraint will continue to remain our policy. However, experience has convinced us that the School will find it difficult to attract a requisite body of superior students unless it comes up with appropriate financial assistance to qualified students.

A beginning has been made. The School initiated last year a merit scholarship program that covers full tuition and provides a \$1,000 cash stipend annually to the recipient. The entering class last fall included six students chosen from a large number of applicants for these merit scholarships. Each recipient was selected on the basis of outstanding academic success at the undergraduate level. These fellowships are likely to attract bright, achieving students with high potential for success and leadership in the field of social work. A George Warren Brown loan fund was set up a few years ago to provide low-interest loans on liberal terms to qualified students. Loans totaling over \$300,000 have been issued to social work students under this fund.

In addition, the School has established a Social Work Scholarship Program which allows donors to provide named scholarships through relatively small donations for scholarship support. The Social Work Scholarship Program award consists of a stipend of at least \$1,000 a year to the recipient. This form of scholarship pairs donors with individual students. It is a very satisfying way to assist capable but financially limited students.

Historically, social work education has received its most consistent and significant support from such federal agencies as the National Institute of Mental Health and the Children's Bureau. It appears this support will cease after next year. On current reading

it seems likely that (1) existing training grants will be phased out; (2) new training funds will not be available through agencies that have traditionally provided the major source of social work student support; (3) funding for research grants in applied social disciplines will be greatly reduced, and (4) many students who supported their education through guaranteed student loans may not be able to do so in the future.

This is not the place to comment on the merits or demerits of the new federal policy shift. What is crystal clear is that the School of Social Work must now diversify its support sources. It can no longer depend on federal grants. Support of social work alumni, as noted earlier, has grown in recent years and must increase in the coming years. No effort should be spared. Nevertheless, we will have to turn to other constituencies as well. This is the important financial task confronting the School.

The financial challenge is only part of a larger, more fundamental task. About 65 percent of graduate social work schools are affiliated with public universities. They charge relatively low tuitions for in-state residents. The question we ask ourselves is: why should a student then pay higher tuition and come to our School? What is unique about the experience here? The heart of the challenge we face relates to the quality of our educational enterprise. If we are serious in our pursuit of excellence, about our educational distinctiveness, then we must identify and specify the ingredients of our excellence, the components of our distinctiveness. What constitutes excellence in social work education at Washington University, and how we can best pursue and preserve this excellence—these are the principal agenda for faculty discussion and deliberations at George Warren Brown these days.

Additional reinforcement for the continuing pursuit of excellence was provided by the Social Work Task Force of the Commission on the Future of Washington University. Under the firm and farsighted chairmanship of University Trustee James Lee Johnson, Jr., this Task Force has examined virtually every aspect of the School—its educational mission, academic program, composition and qualifications of the faculty, quality of the student body, practicum policies, resource base, financial needs, and so on. The Task Force met five times and has completed its report. This report, and the action of the Washington University Board of Trustees on this report, are destined to play a key role in shaping the future of the School in the years immediately ahead.



Shanti Khinduka
Dean
School of Social
Work

Financial Condition of the University

The fiscal year 1981 ended with income in excess of expenditures. However, transfers of unusual magnitude to plant funds and to temporary endowment resulted in a modest decrease in general reserves. Many factors contributed to the 11 percent increase in income in the past year, with the largest increases being from student tuition and fees, private gifts and grants, and government grants and contracts.

Below is a brief analysis of total income and expenditures, operations of separate fiscal units, and University assets and investments.

Total Income and Expenditures

Income

The University has four major sources of support for activities represented by its expenditures. These are:

Operating Income

Total operating income, primarily from payments by those who benefited directly from the University's operation, amounted to \$132,997,000. Student tuition and fees accounted for \$42,960,000. Patient and laboratory fees for medical services provided by faculty and staff amounted to \$31,716,000. Income from organized patient-care activities, such as the Edward Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, was \$24,847,000. The auxiliary enterprises, including residence halls, food service, and bookstores, had income of \$11,968,000. Current funds investment income was \$5,990,000, while other miscel-

laneous operating income totaled \$15,516,000.

Government Grants and Contracts

A large portion of the research done by the University is sponsored by grants and contracts from governmental agencies, mostly federal, for specific sponsored projects. Total income from governmental sources expended in fiscal year 1981 was \$62,763,000, an increase of \$4,727,000 over the previous year. Included in this total is \$4,800,000 for scholarships and traineeships, an increase of \$842,000 over the previous year. In addition, 90 percent of the total \$2,725,000 student loan funds issued under the National Direct and Health Professions Loan Programs was funded by the federal government.

Private Gifts, Grants, and Contracts

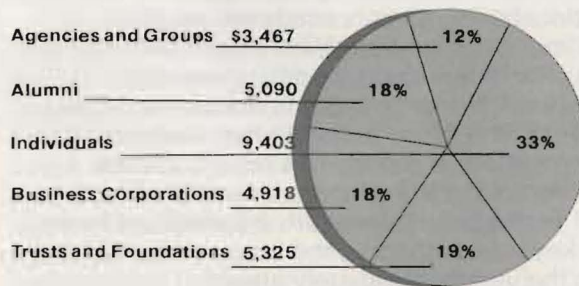
Washington University received a total of \$28,203,000 in gifts (including bequests) and grants from private sources for various purposes. Major sources include alumni, individuals, business corporations, and foundations. The graphs below present a breakdown by source and purpose of the total gifts, grants, and bequests received. The total \$28,203,000 was divided as follows: \$18,287,000 for operating purposes which includes \$7,366,000 in unrestricted gifts and \$10,921,000 for sponsored research, other sponsored programs, and scholarships; \$7,945,000 for endowment; \$1,844,000 for plant; and \$127,000 for student loans. In the graph, \$305,000 in scholarships is combined with \$127,000 in loans for total "Student Aid" of \$432,000.

In addition to these private gift sources,

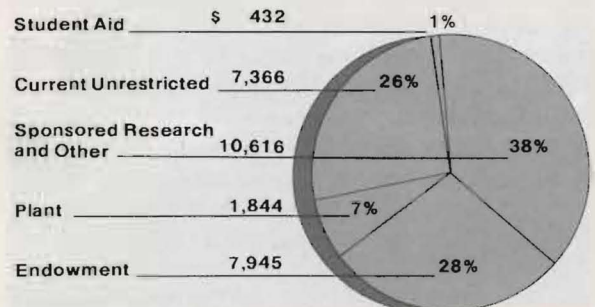
Private Gifts, Grants and Bequests Received — \$28,203

Thousands of Dollars

Source



Purpose



the University also receives funds through private contracts for sponsored projects. Last year these contracts amounted to \$1,264,000 which, when added to the \$10,921,000 referred to above, brings the total for sponsored programs to \$12,185,000. Of this total, \$1,775,000 is being held for future expenses on sponsored programs. The remaining \$10,410,000 was expended for current operations in FY1981 and, combined with the \$7,366,000 in unrestricted gifts, brings the total gift income utilized for operating purposes to \$17,776,000. The

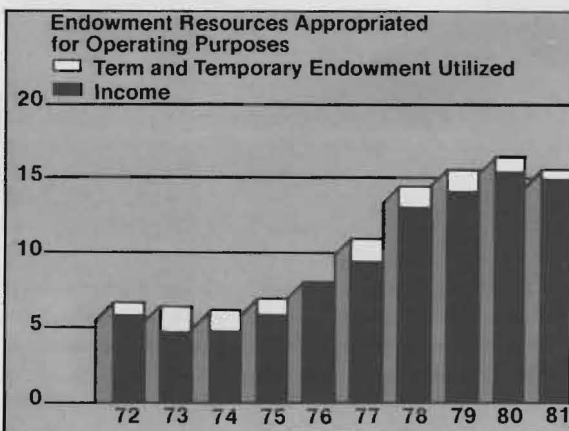
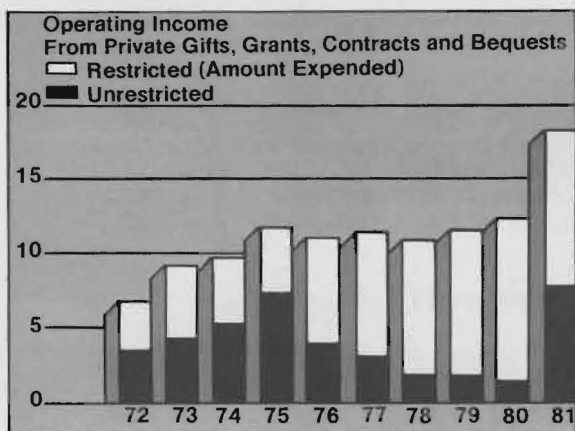
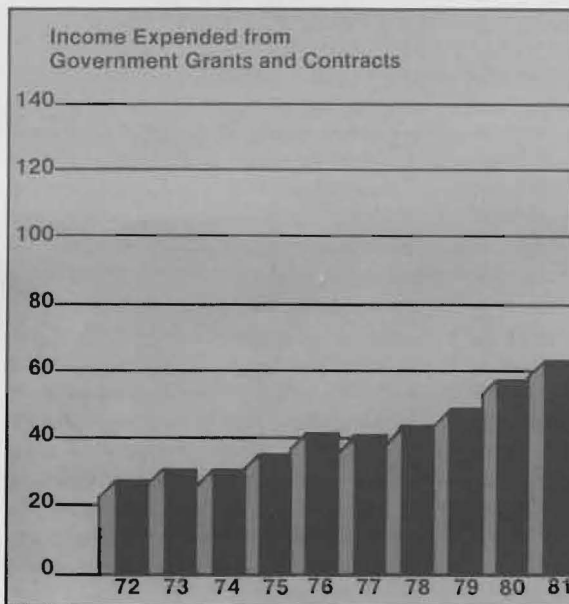
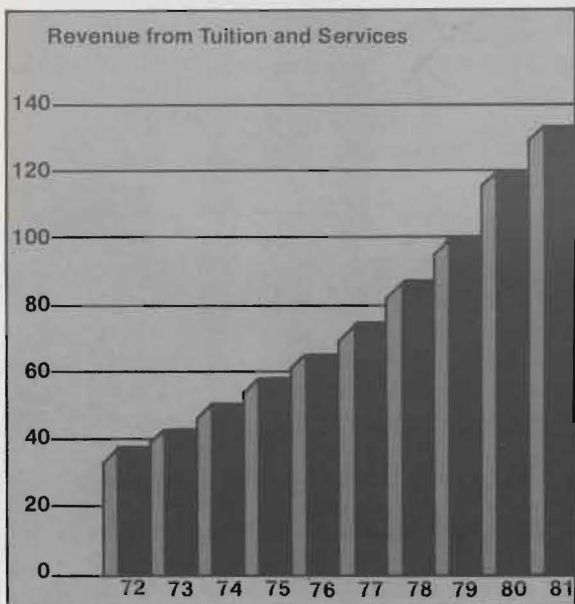
ten-year chart on this page reflects large unrestricted grant support from the Danforth Foundation for the years 1973 through 1977 and a large bequest in 1981.

Endowment

The investment of endowed funds resulted in \$15,017,000 of income used to support operating expenditures. In addition, \$511,000 of term endowment was utilized to meet operating expenditures which represents a transfer from the Danforth Foundation Challenge Grant in accordance with a formula adopted by the Board of Trustees.

Ten Year Comparison of Operating Income by Source

(in millions of dollars)



**Summary of Undergraduate Financial Aid
(Excluding Loan Funds)**
Thousands of Dollars

Fiscal Year	Tuition Remission	Restricted Scholarships	College Work Study	Pell Grants	State of Missouri Grants	Total
1979	\$ 3,999	\$ 1,300	\$ 372	\$ 524	\$ 536	\$ 6,731
1980	3,805	1,501	1,184	1,057	559	8,106
1981	4,254	1,782	1,250	868	839	8,993

Expenditures

The total operating expenditures of Washington University in fiscal year 1981 amounted to \$209,317,000. In 1980 this figure was \$181,736,000. Approximately 47 percent of the increased expenditures was attributable to instruction and student aid. Research, primarily supported by outside agencies, accounted for another 12 percent of the increase, 11 percent of the increase was in academic support, and 7 percent of the increase was in operation and maintenance of the physical plant.

Included in operating expenses is student aid (scholarships, fellowships, and stipends) amounting to \$15,050,000 from University income and from governmental and private sources, but excluding College Work Study,

Pell Grants, and the State of Missouri Student Grant Program. The accompanying summary reflects undergraduate financial aid for the past three years. Student loans are not expended from current funds—their source is a separate fund category. Student loans issued during fiscal year 1981 totaled \$3,317,000, compared with \$2,949,000 in the prior year.

Operation of Separate Fiscal Units

The University follows a policy of encouraging its schools to operate as independent fiscal units wherever possible. Each of the independent units is responsible for supporting its operating expenditures with its income, and each maintains a general reserve of funds.

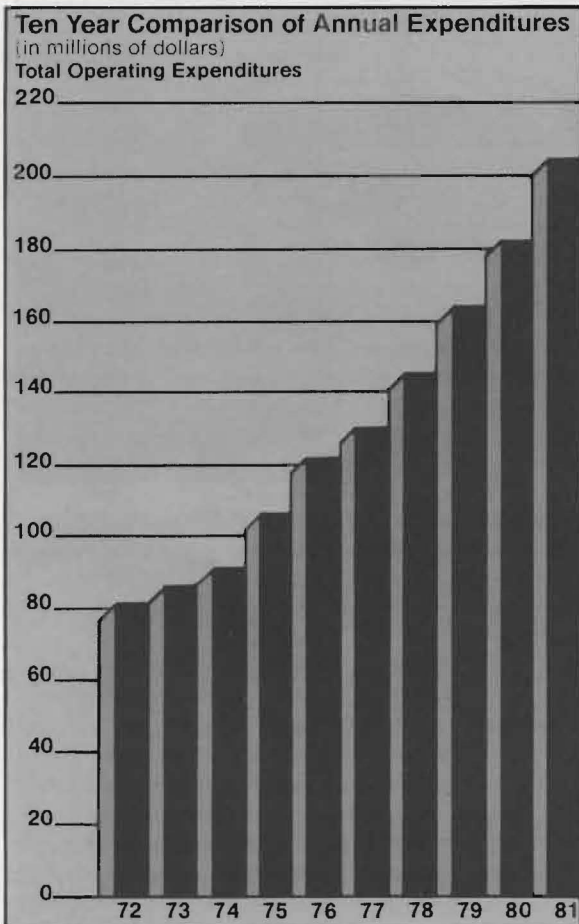
The Schools of Dental Medicine, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Social Work have been independent units for a number of years, and in fiscal year 1980 the School of Business Administration became an independent fiscal unit also. The Schools of Architecture, Arts and Sciences, and Fine Arts, plus general University services and activities such as Olin Library, are grouped in one fiscal entity presently referred to as the central fiscal unit. The central fiscal unit is reimbursed for services rendered to the independent units.

All fiscal units of the University completed the year with income in excess of expenditures and reserve transfers with the exception of the central fiscal unit and the School of Medicine. The decrease in the general reserves of the School of Medicine resulted from unusually large planned transfers to plant and endowment funds.

A Summary of Current Funds Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers and Changes in General Reserves follows.

University Assets

Institutions of higher education and other not-for-profit organizations keep their financial resources in the form of funds to



Summary of Current Funds Revenues, Expenditures, Transfers, and Changes in General Reserves for Separate Fiscal Units of the University for Fiscal Year 1981

Thousands of Dollars

	Central Fiscal Unit	School of Business	School of Engineering	School of Law	School of Social Work	School of Dental Medicine	School of Medicine and Related Activities	Computer Systems Laboratory	Total
Revenues:									
Tuition and fees.....	\$ 21,842	\$ 3,511	\$ 6,261	\$3,162	\$1,164	\$2,800	\$ 4,220		\$ 42,960
Government grants and contracts (research, training, financial aid to students & other purposes).....	9,378	47	4,447	69	697	654	46,675	\$ 796	62,763
Private gifts.....	10,209	387	744	162	50	127	6,083	14	17,776
Endowment income (a).....	7,412	75	655	394	366	27	6,088		15,017
Expired term endowment.....	511								511
Current funds investment income.....	18	87	317	112	83	145	5,198	30	5,990
Sales and services —educational activities....	1,648	53	238	7	42	4	6,992	3	8,987
Sales and services —auxiliary enterprises.....	10,125						1,843		11,968
Patient and laboratory fees.....						1,235	30,481		31,716
Organized patient-care activities—sales and services.....							24,847		24,847
Other income and additions.....	2,514	40	208	32	39	69	3,627		6,529
Total revenues.....	\$ 63,657	\$ 4,200	\$12,870	\$3,938	\$2,441	\$5,061	\$136,054	\$ 843	\$229,064
Expenditures and mandatory transfers:									
Instruction.....	\$ 18,561	\$ 2,091	\$ 5,342	\$1,312	\$1,128	\$2,815	\$ 47,620	\$ 17	\$ 78,886
Research.....	5,194	1	2,971		98	106	31,926	519	40,815
Academic support.....	5,625	820	1,282	1,426	633	718	6,083	145	16,732
Student services.....	2,768	297	570	187	124	148	1,020		5,114
Institutional support.....	3,180	169	398	175	124	150	2,769		6,965
Operation and maintenance of physical plant.....	4,118	254	870	395	170	557	7,710	101	14,175
Scholarships and fellowships.....	7,050	510	1,192	375	82	75	880		10,164
Organized patient-care activities.....							23,187		23,187
Auxiliary enterprises.....	9,233						1,710		10,943
Miscellaneous services.....	23		9			191	1		224
Mandatory transfers.....	1,561		140			5	406		2,112
Total expenditures and mandatory transfers.....	57,313	4,142	12,774	3,870	2,359	4,765	123,312	782	209,317
Transfers and changes in general reserves:									
Transfers to:									
Student loan funds.....		22	12	34	53	11	178		310
Endowment funds.....	5,177	26					2,388		7,591
Plant funds.....	2,094	10	233				11,124		13,461
Other reserves.....	(72)	(41)	(231)	20	(38)	44	2,498		2,180
Changes in general reserves.....	(855)	41	82	14	67	241	(3,446)	61	(3,795)
Total transfers and changes in general reserves.....	6,344	58	96	68	82	296	12,742	61	19,747
Total expenditures, transfers and changes in general reserves.....	\$ 63,657	\$ 4,200	\$12,870	\$3,938	\$2,441	\$5,061	\$136,054	\$ 843	\$229,064
(a) Endowment at market value with income for:									
Support of current operations.....	\$120,975	\$ 1,409	\$10,073	\$7,234	\$5,583	\$1,391	\$112,011		\$258,676
Other purposes.....	8,459	135	2,403	27	285	76	4,506		15,891
Total endowment.....	\$129,434	\$ 1,544	\$12,476	\$7,261	\$5,868	\$1,467	\$116,517		\$274,567

Summary of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances as of June 30, 1981
Thousands of Dollars

	Current Funds		Student Loan Funds	Endowment Funds	Plant Funds	Total
	Unrestricted	Restricted				
Assets:						
Cash and securities maturing within thirty days.....	\$ 11,060	\$ 5,245	\$ 1,558	\$ 14,496	\$ 15,323	\$ 47,682
Investments, at book value.....	22,285	10,570	2,269	252,213	25,692	313,029
Receivables.....	29,920	3,578	19,584	2,710	2,436	58,228
Plant facilities.....					262,321	262,321
Other.....	5,138	351	451	22,486	1,212	29,638
Total assets.....	\$ 68,403	\$ 19,744	\$ 23,862	\$291,905	\$306,984	\$710,898
Liabilities and fund balances:						
Liabilities.....	\$ 20,444	\$ 660	\$ 734	\$ 24,388	\$ 38,100	\$ 84,326
Deferred undistributed investment income.....		78			49	127
Encumbered and committed reserves.....	30,608					30,608
General reserves.....	17,351					17,351
Balance of funds		19,006	23,128	267,517	268,835	578,486
Total liabilities and fund balances.....	\$ 68,403	\$ 19,744	\$ 23,862	\$291,905	\$306,984	\$710,898

comply with the wishes of donors and to account properly for government grants and contracts. A separate fund is established for each project or purpose. The thousands of funds for which Washington University is accountable are handled in four major groupings: current funds, student loan funds, endowment funds, and plant funds. With the exception of income from the investment of endowment funds, the ongoing operating expenditures of current funds may not be offset by resources of the other three fund groupings. The Summary of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances as of June 30, 1981, presents the assets and any claims against them for the four fund groupings.

Current funds must be separated between unrestricted and restricted funds. The unrestricted current funds consist of revenues from the various income-producing operations of the University, plus unrestricted gifts and unrestricted earnings from endowment. Expenditure of these unrestricted funds is left to the discretion of the University. Other funds available for current operations restrict expenditures to a given department or school, or to special, designated purposes such as research in a specified field or by a specified person. Unrestricted and restricted funds are combined in the overview of current operations of the separate fiscal units presented previously. They are kept distinct in the

accompanying Summary of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances.

As of June 30, 1981, the total assets of the current funds were \$88,147,000, including restricted current funds of \$19,744,000 and unrestricted current funds of \$68,403,000. Accounts payable and other such liabilities against unrestricted current funds amounted to \$20,444,000. Another \$30,608,000 of the unrestricted current fund assets was encumbered or otherwise administratively committed for specific future purposes. The net uncommitted general reserves was \$17,351,000.

Student loan funds totaled \$23,862,000. The total student loan fund receivables was \$19,584,000, of which notes receivable from current and former students amounted to \$19,313,000. Outstanding loans to students included \$16,497,000 under the National Direct and Health Professions Loan Programs, which were 90 percent funded by the federal government.

The total assets of the endowment fund were \$291,905,000, including \$269,419,000 in cash and investments. The market value of the endowment investments associated with each of the separate fiscal units is presented along with the summary of expenditures and income for each unit.

Plant funds totaled \$306,984,000. Of that amount, \$262,321,000 was invested in land,

buildings, books, and equipment, with \$15,151,000 being expended for buildings in this fiscal year. Total borrowing for physical plant facilities as of June 30, 1981, was \$36,213,000, of which \$9,216,000 represents Housing and Urban Development bonds for student housing and dining facilities, and \$21,550,000 represents the bonds issued by the Health and Educational Facilities Authority of the State of Missouri to finance a portion of the construction and improvement of certain educational facilities.

Investments

Income (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) from all investments for the year ended June 30, 1981, totaled \$34,314,000 compared to \$28,176,000 for last year, an increase of \$6,138,000, or 21.8 percent. Endowment income for the same period was \$22,097,000 compared to \$19,407,000 for last year, an increase of 13.9 percent.

The market value of all investments (endowment, current, plant, student loans, etc.) including interfund advances (loans) and those securities maturing within thirty days, totaled \$372,613,000 compared with \$332,197,000 for the preceding year.

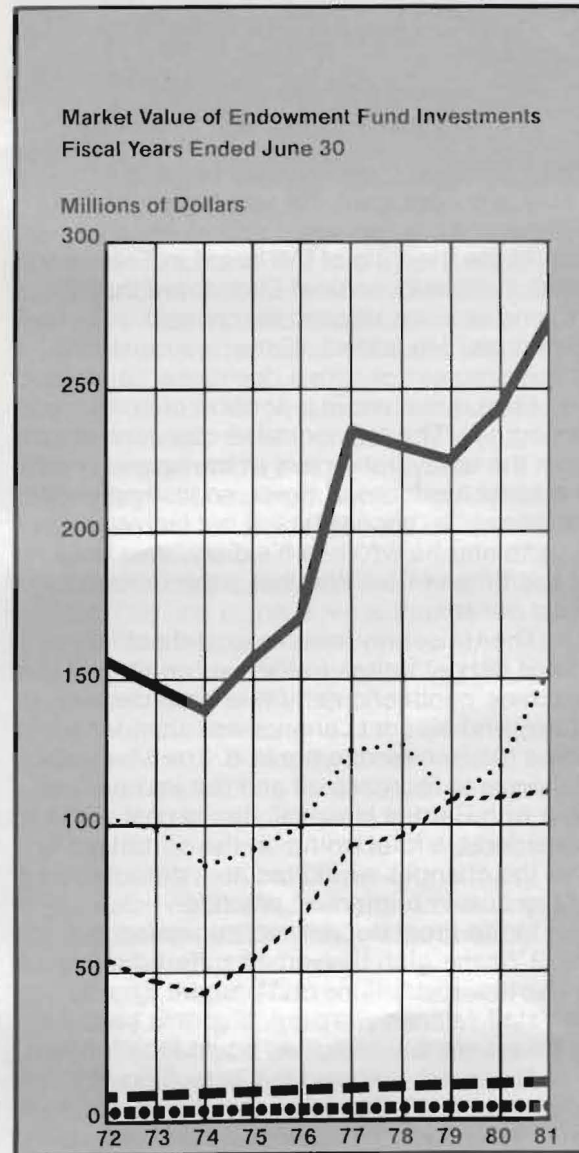
The market value of endowment investments was \$274,567,000 on June 30, 1981, compared to \$245,568,000 the preceding year. A comparison of endowment investments over the past ten years is presented on the accompanying chart.

The increase in endowment investments for the year is the result of gifts, grants, and net transfers of \$21,038,000 and appreciation of \$7,961,000.

On June 30, the total investment portfolio (including an additional block of common stock held in trust by others with a market value of \$13,282,000) was diversified as follows:

Cash and short-term securities . . .	20.3%
Fixed income	33.6
Equities	43.5
Real estate net of liabilities	2.0
Other6
	<u>100.0%</u>

Net income from security lending reached an all-time high of \$744,000 for the year, compared to \$599,000 for the preceding year, an increase of \$145,000.



- Total
- Equities
- - - Fixed Income Securities
- ■ - Real Estate
- Other

Comments by the Chancellor

Today the environment in which Washington University exists is changing rapidly. The number of eighteen-year-olds will be declining. Governmental policies are being altered. The response of the economy to new federal initiatives is not predictable with accuracy. Of course, this is not the first time that the institution has faced uncertainties and novel circumstances. Washington University was only four years old during the Panic of 1857 and less than eight years old when the American Civil War began. In St. Louis, a border town, life was turbulent and difficult.

At the meeting of the board in February 1860, William Greenleaf Eliot noted that income was "insufficient for present expenses." He added: "Either we must *stop* in our progress or take a decided step forward and plant ourselves in a position of permanent strength.... The only possible objection arises from the unfavorableness of the times... (yet) the same hardness of times, so justly pleaded, increases the necessities of the University...." A year later he wrote in his diary, "It is bold at this time of Civil War, but... the University *must not fail*."

The University, of course, did not fail. Times did get better. In the exuberance of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century a sturdy and elegant campus was abandoned and a totally new one created. The Medical School was reorganized and put into partnership with Barnes Hospital, though not without considerable foreboding on the part of many that the changes would result in deterioration of the quality of medical practice.

In the great depression beginning in 1929 Washington University suffered along with other institutions and people. Faculty and staff salaries were cut; students seemed to have little to which they could look forward.

A new era followed the launching of sputnik in 1958. The national research budget grew; new science buildings were constructed; funds were available for new initiatives. And this University, always strong in the sciences, thrived.

Washington University's life goes on. Through depressions and wars, times of public largess and public neglect, the University must provide a home for scholars and scientists and educational opportunities

for young people.

Today we are engaged in a large-scale review of the plans and hopes of the various faculties and units that make up Washington University. We are fortunate that many outside persons have given time and critical thought to make our planning more realistic, as well as to help us understand better the new environment in which the University finds itself.

The general consensus is that Washington University has succeeded well. It has grown into one of the great research institutions of late twentieth-century America and faces the next decades from a position of strength. Some of the brightest young people in the United States and of other countries come to us for undergraduate, graduate, and professional training. Faculty are honored with awards and prizes both at home and abroad. Washington University has the human, financial, and physical resources to continue to play a leading role in the intellectual and scientific life of the world and to continue to train leaders for tomorrow. Added to our list of strengths should be the traditions of learning and of excellence handed on to us from the past and enhanced and deepened by many of those now in the Washington University community.

Washington University is now engaged in coping with challenges of the 1980s. I shall describe briefly three examples.

The first involves direct aid from another institution, the A. W. Mellon Foundation. Demographics and finances are such that unless there is a major infusion of unforeseen funds Washington University does not expect to add to the size of its humanities faculty during the rest of this century. Because the 1960s expansion added relatively young faculty members, few retirements are expected in the 1980s. On the other hand, in the 1990s there will be a significant turnover. This situation leads to two potential problems. First, Washington University, which could normally expect to add few young scholars in the 1980s, would see a gradual aging of its faculty—a growth in wisdom, perhaps, but one lacking the balanced renewal that youth bring to any enterprise. Second, since the problem is a national one, most of the brightest and most highly motivated young scholars coming of age in this decade would not be able to find academic employment. Ten years of potential could be lost.

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation has addressed this problem by making grants to seventeen research universities with particular strength in the humanities. Washington University received \$750,000 which is now invested. The total amount of

the gift, plus the income, will be spent over the decade. As a result Washington University will continue during the 1980s to add young humanists in anticipation of some of the retirements expected in the 1990s. The University will not end up with a larger humanities faculty ten years hence, but the incoming flow of younger scholars and teachers will be smoother so that we will end up with a more even distribution by age group. The opportunities for young scholars in the 1980s will be increased.

Another situation requiring attention is the decrease in the number of eighteen-year-olds now beginning. That decline is already bringing more competition for undergraduates and, partly as a result, more informed decision making by young people and their parents. Those institutions that offer the best total experience, academic and nonacademic, will be the ones that continue to attract and keep students and will come through the period strengthened rather than weakened. Hopefully, those that deserve success will do very well.

At Washington University we are addressing this circumstance in a number of ways. Students come to Washington University primarily because they believe, as I do, that the educational experience will be absolutely first-rate. Faculty and students alike are thinking about ways to enrich the academic experience. Our faculties have reviewed and improved curricula and academic advising and continue to do so. While the academic experience is the central core here, other aspects of student life which contribute to the total college experience are receiving attention as well. Athletic facilities—long neglected—are being modernized. Greater attention has been given to student living arrangements, career planning and placement, campus safety, and countless other aspects of university living that affect the total experience. Attention to all these things is not new, but the outlook for increased competition adds stimulus.

The major project undertaken by the School of Medicine to meet its needs to the year 2000 is planning for the new 375,000-square-foot clinical sciences building which will initially cost about \$50 million. One might easily wonder if this is the proper time for such a large investment. The uncertainties of federal funding are very real. The arguments for moving ahead, however, are powerful and convincing. The opportunities for scientific research and the potential benefits expected from new knowledge are probably as great as or greater now than they have ever been. Questions as diverse as how thoughts are initiated or how and why cancer



Chancellor William H. Danforth at commencement

develops are among those being explored in our medical school. The quality of the faculty is outstanding, but many able scientists are limited by lack of space. In addition, the scientific enterprise does not stand still. Successful research institutions are getting larger for a number of reasons, for example: expensive equipment increasingly is shared among large numbers of people, and researchers increasingly depend on colleagues in related fields for stimulation and technical assistance. Finally, two arguments which cannot be quantified are nonetheless critical. The first is the drive within the medical faculty to complete and to fund the building. This drive is manifested in part by the commitment of Medical School resources to the project. The second is the determination of the medical faculty to continue to be a center of excellence for biomedical teaching and research second to none in the world. The new facilities are critical to that aspiration.

I have touched on only three of the many examples of how Washington University is adapting to the 1980s. A full report will be developed during the academic year in response to the work of the Commission on the Future of Washington University.

Finally, I should be remiss if I did not thank the Board of Trustees, the faculty, the students, the alumni, the friends, and my colleagues in the administration of Washington University for their guidance, support, and counsel during the ten years I have been privileged to serve as Chancellor.

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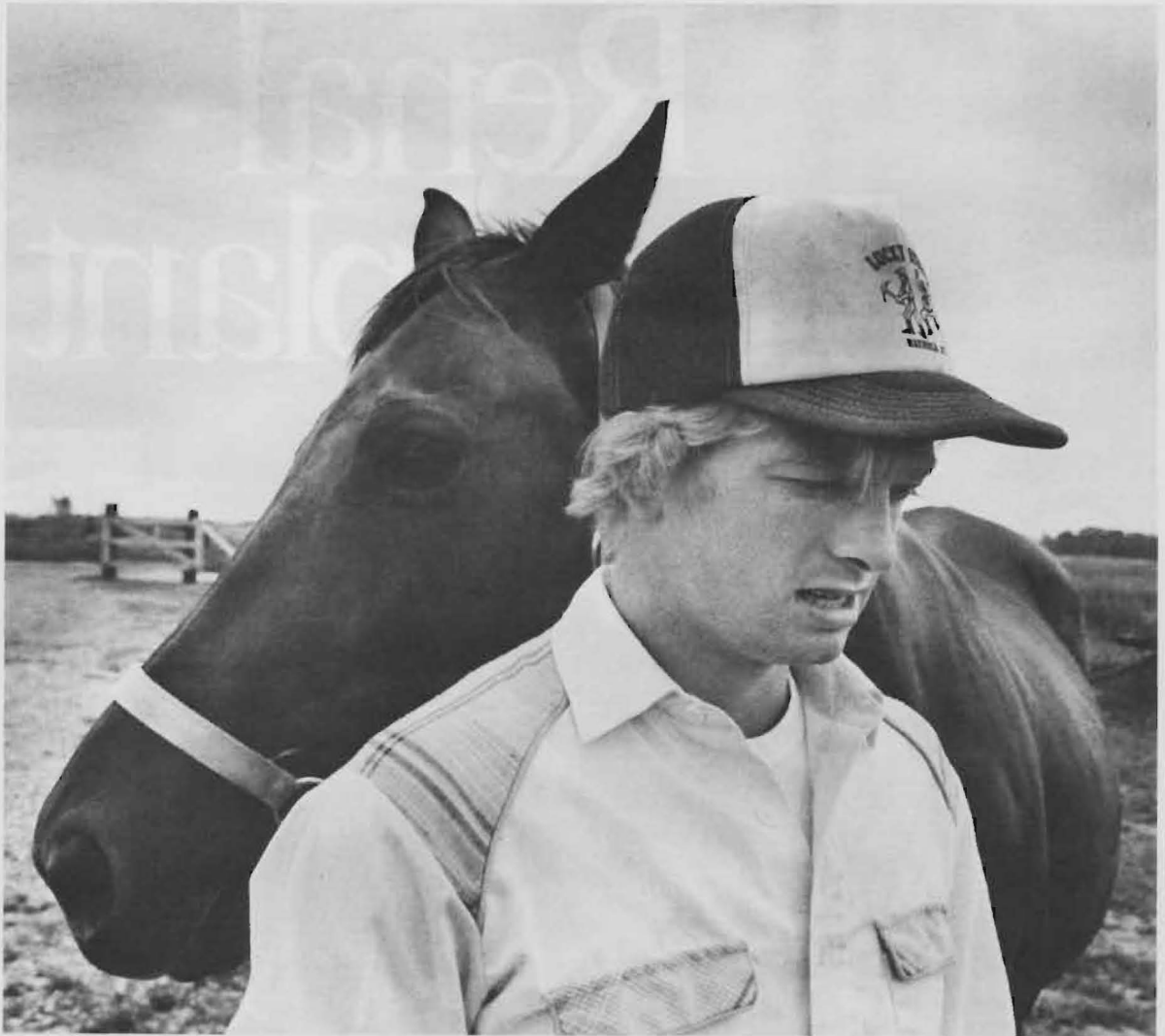
June 30, 1981

Renal Transplant



On May 27, Scott Reiman, twenty-two, and his sister, Stacy Reiman Wilson, twenty-three, were hospitalized at Barnes Hospital's West Pavilion for surgery. Stacy was the donor for and Scott the recipient of a kidney transplant. At Washington University Medical Center this life-renewing miracle of modern medicine is attempted more than fifty times a year. In the past decade, medical science has amassed impressive statistics of successful transplantation and steadily now research adds knowledge to improve chances for success. Yet the basis of transplantation—the body's adaptation to accept this beneficial foreign tissue—is still beyond human understanding.

Photos by Herb Weitman
Text by Dorothea Wolfram



Scott had suffered from hereditary nephritis since birth, but at twenty-one his illness became acute. He went on dialysis while awaiting transplantation.



Before surgery Scott checked into the Washington University Medical Center regularly for continuing evaluation.



Since they are only a year apart in age, Stacy and Scott have always been extremely close. Despite his size, she often refers to him affectionately as "little brother."

The small waiting room on the fifth floor of Barnes Hospital's new West Pavilion overlooks park, parking lot, and tennis courts. It was crowded on the morning of May 27, but when those who filled the room arrived, the scene below had been shrouded in darkness. Though it was 12:30 p.m., no one thought of going to lunch. That very fact marked the seriousness of their concern. For the family of Pete and Patsy Reiman of Campbell Hill, Illinois, food is a major topic of family conversation, an easy-going, everyday expression of their closeness. It is a part of their celebrations, the stuff of their fantasy, a bond that confirms the ties of love and blood in a family that lives and works together.

"I went downstairs about an hour ago," says Pete teasingly, "and bought a big jar of cashews for a dollar."

"Where are they?" demands daughter Cindy Svanda.

"I ate the whole damn thing. I knew if I brought them up I'd have to share them. I just stood there and ate every one."

"Scott says that tomorrow for lunch he wants one of Grandma's salami, cheese, and tomatoe sandwiches," says Tracy, a young family friend. "But he'll have to wait till later, when we go home overnight."

"Where's Triple R?" Patsy asks her mother-in-law, Verneda Reiman, referring to Pete's father, Roy Ray Reiman.

"Oh, I guess he's out scouting the hospital to find a place for lunch," she replies. "He'll be back in a few minutes, I think. He knows it's about time."

Stan Wilson doesn't join the family conversation. He paces the short hallway and its cross corridor, his attention centered on an empty hospital bed abandoned in front of an elevator.

"It's about time," someone says softly to Stan as he passes. The word does not unfurl his brow and the glance he shoots is pure anguish.

At 1:05, Edward Etheredge, M.D./Ph.D., stops in the doorway. "Scott's in recovery," he says. Troy Hedrick, the Lutheran pastor of Campbell Hill, rises to listen with the family. "We've gotten a good start," Etheredge says, "but it's only the first lap in a long race. We started just after 9 a.m., and he was stable throughout. The kidney has already started making urine, 1200 cc's in an hour. That's more than the whole twenty-four hours before."

Hedrick, a member of the emergency paramedical team of his Southern Illinois community, and Etheredge exchange questions and answers in medical terms. Stan stands nearby, "What about Stacy?" he asks.

"She's in recovery, too, but Dr. Anderson will be by in a few minutes. He'll tell you more about her." Etheredge turns down the hall to the nurses' station.

"Stan," says Cindy, "Stacy's all right, relax."

"I need her here," he says, tight-lipped.

Five minutes later, Charles B. Anderson, M.D., appears to tell the family that everything has gone extremely well. Hedrick leaves the small room to find Stan, who appears

momentarily. Anderson stops in midsentence and turns to Stan to repeat the news about his wife. Before Stan can ask, Anderson says, "She'll be up in about an hour. We'll be pretty rough on her for the next couple of days, but she's in fine health; she'll recover quickly. She should be home in a week."

The whole family sat back to wait. They would have lunch when Stacy and Scott returned to the floor of the kidney transplantation center. Their long morning vigil was nearly over; but as much anguished waiting stretched out before them as they had already experienced. They would wait now to see if the transplanted kidney continued to function in Scott, gaining hope with each sunset. To be considered successful medically, the transplant must survive two years, but the body continues to recognize the transplant as foreign tissue, so rejection is fought life-long. But rejection episodes could begin within a few days and the battle could be lost quickly. Every day of success increased chances of ultimate success. And with that Scott might live to old age.

Although the Reimans had lived with the knowledge that in Patsy's family hereditary nephritis had claimed the lives of seven members in three generations, and that Scott had inherited the disease, the reality of it began about a year before. At twenty-one, Scott had become seriously ill. He was now the age Patsy's brother had been when he died. But in the quarter-century between, medical science has come far.

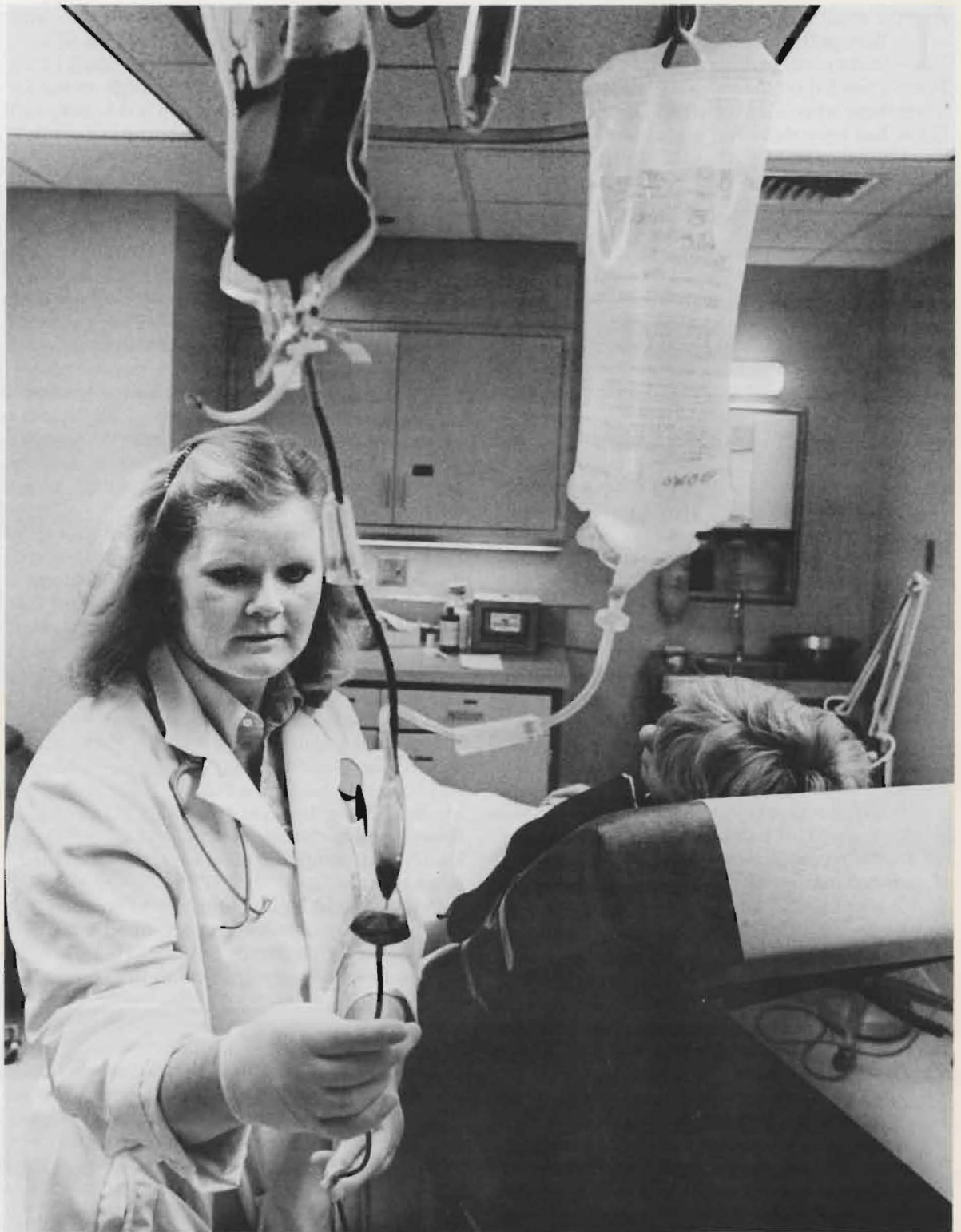
Anderson began meeting with the Reimans shortly after Scott's illness became acute. They had been referred to the Washington University Medical Center by Scott's physician in Carbondale, Illinois, and from that referral, Anderson and the kidney transplantation team which he heads had taken over.

Pete and Patsy Reiman run a steel erection business. Stacy is its bookkeeper; Scott was a steelworker for the family business. He had worked full time since graduation from high school in 1977.

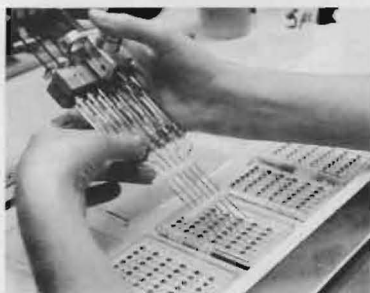
"When Patsy and I first started going together, we didn't know anything about hereditary nephritis in our part of the country (rural Southern Illinois). Patsy's people, the Ervins, were reluctant to give a family history because so little medical information had been available to them. We knew about nephritis, but we didn't know it was hereditary. People said the Ervins were fine people, and it was a shame the way so many of the males died young.

"Dr. W. W. Fullerton from Sparta took care of three generations of the family and he knew what had happened to them, but he didn't know any treatment." When Scott was born, the family had enough knowledge to recognize that all was not well. "We started to have him doctored early," Pete says. "And when we took him to Dr. John Poulos, a pediatrician in Carbondale, he took a careful family history from Patsy and began to ask questions."

Poulos later learned from Alexis F. Hartmann, Sr., then head of St. Louis Children's Hospital,



Scott receives a transfusion of Stacy's blood. The administration of "donor-specific blood products" to the transplant recipient is a part of Charles Anderson's clinical research.



A lymphocytotoxic assay is performed in the tissue laboratory. One key to transplant success is blood and tissue type compatibility between donor and recipient.

what was known about hereditary nephritis, a degenerative kidney disease carried primarily by the female but most often afflicting her male offspring. Poulos in turn brought his own genetic research and a review of the literature to the medical community in Carbondale. He diagnosed the disease in Scott and began to counsel the family on treatment.

There is often a hearing loss associated with congenital nephritis. Scott suffered this loss, but stubbornly refuses to wear a hearing aid. "Almost every year," says Pete, "we'd go to his teachers to explain that he didn't hear well, to ask them to put him in the front rows and try to speak to him face to face, so he could read lips. We'd tell them that he wasn't simply a smart-aleck kid, but that his failure to hear accounted for many of his off-the-wall answers. Often, though, they'd just think of him as a kid who wasn't a very good student and a wisecracker." He sighed, "It's hard to remember always that he isn't just a smart aleck."

In other ways, Scott led a normal childhood and young adulthood. He played sports in high school, and he and his father raise, ride, and show horses. Then in February 1980 he began suffering nose bleeds, cramps, and general listlessness. One day while erecting steel, he became so dizzy he feared he would fall; his arm went numb. They rushed him to the hospital; his blood pressure was 218/118.

"That was the day he really believed there was something wrong with him," says his mother, Patsy. "Before that, if you talked to him about his diet or about taking care of himself, he'd say 'Stay off my back.'"

When the Reimans arrived in St. Louis, they plugged into a medical-care team that Charles Anderson had been building at the Medical Center since 1973, when he was given the responsibility of developing the renal transplantation center full force. At that time, the impetus was the passage of the End-Stage Renal Disease Medicare Amendment. That federal legislation not only provided federal funds to cover a major part of the costs of care, but even specified the range of services which must be made available.

The history of renal transplant at the Washington University Medical Center, however, predates that legislation by a decade. Anderson came to Barnes Hospital as an intern following medical education at Yale. He interrupted his clinical training in 1963 to spend two years in Okinawa with the Third Marine Division, and returned to Barnes as a resident from 1965 to 1968, and as chief resident in 1968-69. He received his transplant training under the late William Newton, M.D., whom he calls the father of renal transplant at Washington University. Newton did the first kidney transplants at the Medical Center in 1963, and before the 1973 general funding became available, he and Anderson had developed a transplant unit at the Veterans Administration Hospital here.

Today, Washington University Center is one of approximately ten in the country that do more

than fifty transplants a year. Anderson emphasizes that it is very much a team effort. As he talks, it becomes apparent why so few centers exist. Comprehensive patient care depends heavily on dozens of other specialists; specialists who would be available only at a major medical center. "Our three full-time surgeons—Etheredge, Gregorio Sicard and myself—are interchangeable," says Anderson. "And we often also have a fourth surgeon who is a postdoctoral fellow in transplantation. For the past two years, that had been Juliette Metzger, M.D., but she went to Duke on July 1 to do immunologic research. The rest of the team is composed of other physicians, nurses, technicians, social workers, and dieticians.

"We are a group of specialists who deal with a whole range of renal problems, both the medical and social problems of the patient and the entire family. Marge Mazer, R.N., is the nurse coordinator responsible for cadaver kidney retrieval and medical education. Steve Haid, is the chief organ perfusionist who handles donor kidneys. Theda Guzman, R.N., is nurse coordinator for the clinical patient care; Sandy Baker, M.S.W., is the renal social worker for transplantation; Gina Hamilton, R.N., is the head nurse on the transplantation floor; Jan Morgan, R.N., is head nurse for the dialysis unit; Glen Rodey, M.D., heads the tissue-typing laboratory, and James Delmez, M.D., and Herschel Harter, M.D., are in charge of the Chromalloy American Kidney Center. Alan Robson, M.D., chief of nephrology at Children's Hospital, also works closely with us.

"Although these people and those who work with them are the mainstay of the unit, we couldn't exist without the rest of the medical center as backup. Our patients have such complicated and multiple long-term problems, partially because of the immunosuppressant therapy which follows, that we constantly call on consultants in infectious diseases, pulmonary medicine, cardiology, metabolism, thoracic surgery, ophthalmology, urology, nuclear medicine, radiology, laboratory medicine, oral surgery, and other divisions.

"It's taken years to develop our program, but now we have a section in which everyone extends 100 percent effort."

End-stage renal disease caused by chronic kidney failure can result from a wide range of diseases. Glomerulonephritis, hypertension, kidney infections, diabetes, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary nephritis, and a variety of congenital urologic anomalies that result in uremia are the most common.

The human kidneys, each of which weighs about a quarter-pound and is roughly the size of a fist, lie toward the back, just above the waist. Each has a renal artery, a renal vein, and a ureter, the channel that conducts urine to the bladder. Although medical science does not yet have a definitive picture of kidney function—Anderson explains that the kidney research going on at Washington University Medical Center is among the strongest in the country—scientists



Edward Etheredge, M.D., Ph.D., explains surgical procedure to the Reiman family. Etheredge, one of three surgeons on the renal transplant team, performed the surgery on Scott.



Scott spent the days of preparation before surgery reading sports magazines. Stacy worried about her husband and their daughter.



The Reiman family arrived in the wee hours of the morning of surgery. Patsy embraces her daughter before Stacy leaves the transplant unit.



Charles Anderson, M.D., who heads the renal transplant unit, examines Scott two days before the surgery. Donna Kono, a surgical intern, and Steven Yedlin, a resident, accompanied him on Memorial Day rounds.



As they awaited surgery, Stacy and Scott each asked if the other was scared. Both admitted they were.



One final hug before they were taken to separate operating rooms says, "I love you and good luck."



Anderson removes a kidney from Stacy. To be sure that the vital organ is not damaged in the process, part of a rib is cut away.



Etheredge leaves Scott to receive the kidney from Anderson, then carefully cleanses it before he carries it to the adjoining surgery.



The new kidney is tucked into the abdomen of the recipient and carefully attached to the iliac vessels. The ureter is then attached to the bladder. "It's a straightforward procedure, but requires meticulous technique," says Anderson.



Roughly the size of a fist, the kidney is a filtering system which regulates vital blood chemistry and pressure.

know that most of the kidney's work is done by cells called nephrons. Each kidney contains about a million nephrons of which only half are necessary to "normal" renal function.

Thus in patients like Scott, degeneration is a long-term process which affects normal function only when less than one-quarter of the nephron system is working. Although the kidney serves dozens of functions (and among its major body contributions are the utilization of vitamin D and proper maintenance of the red-cell count of the blood) its chief role is as a filtration-disposal system. It removes excess fluid and waste products from the blood, regulates the amount of important salts and electrolytes (such as sodium, potassium, and chlorides) in the blood, and through these processes, regulates blood pressure. When the kidney is functioning properly, certain amounts of the salts and electrolytes are reabsorbed and excesses are eliminated.

A patient with chronic renal failure suffers a multitude of hazards related to these functions. Excess fluid is retained, waste products build up to toxic levels, electrolytes (especially potassium) accumulate in excess, blood pressure goes up, vitamin D is improperly utilized, and red blood cell production is decreased, resulting in anemia.

Kidney function degenerates as the nephrons lose their filtering abilities. At first, walls become leaky, allowing needed substances to pass into the urine, but gradually walls thicken and become so scarred that little or no filtration takes place. The body not only loses needed substances, but also retains toxic substances and toxic levels of substances which are needed only in small amounts.

Before the widespread use of dialysis, when kidney function dropped below 10 percent, death inevitably resulted. Now, with dialysis and strict diet, patients with as little as 5 percent function can be sustained. "But dialysis is not the long-term answer," Anderson stresses. "It provides artificial filtering, which can remove toxic substances, but it does not provide the hormones and other chemicals produced by the kidney, and these cannot be given in normal amounts."

In addition, dialysis presents other shortcomings. The kidney is a twenty-four-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week filtering plant which keeps the levels of certain substances under very tight control. Dialysis allows wide swings of these levels, and those swings eventually take their toll. "Kidney transplant is much preferred over the best dialysis," said Anderson.

"And, in the long run, it is also much less expensive," says Theda Guzman. "Whenever we can, we urge patients to undergo transplantation, but chiefly because it can return them to much more normal living. You must consider that although dialysis is now widely available (Scott Reiman went to a renal dialysis unit operated in a shopping center in Carbondale, Illinois) chronic renal disease requires treatment three or four times a week and each treatment takes from three

to five hours. That's psychologically, as well as physically, debilitating. Although after successful transplantation, patients must be maintained on drugs, the freedom gained in sheer movement and steady physical well-being has no comparison."

Scott Reiman began dialysis in November and continued until the day before transplantation. He has not required dialysis since, although rejection episodes can return a patient to dialysis temporarily, even after transplant.

As with all tissue transplant, rejection continues to be the chief bugaboo. The body's first line of defense—its ability to identify and destroy alien tissue—hampers man's tampering. Only a kidney—or any other tissue—transplant between identical twins circumvents this problem (because the tissue is identical, having one source). Since many of the causes of chronic renal failure are hereditary, such a situation seldom presents itself.

"Much of our basic work and the basic work here and elsewhere on cancer is closely related. We are asking the same questions about how the body recognizes and destroys alien tissue, but for opposite reasons. We want to turn the system off in specific instances and cancer researchers want to reactivate it to prevent abnormal tissue growth.

"One arm of rejection is cellular, another is mediated by humoral mechanisms. Both concern us. Over the past three years, there have been important new developments, but the previous five years were a bit stagnant. We have some new immunosuppressive drugs; we have refined the use of total lymphoid irradiation (TLI), and a technique called thoracic duct drainage. Some of these techniques are biochemical and some are mechanical. All alter the body's normal immunologic responsiveness and increase the possibility for successful transplantation."

In 1970, Anderson and Newton began to try another mechanical technique which might affect rejection. They experimented clinically with what they called donor-specific blood product administration. Selecting a few live-donor transplantation patients, in the months before the operation they administered blood transfusions from the donor to the potential recipient. "We found what we believed were promising results, and published on the technique in *Surgery* in 1973, but we met with great skepticism and we held back. Now our original work has gained greatly in scientific credibility and is being looked at with much new interest."

Scott and Stacy have become a part of Anderson's current research. Before transplantation, Scott received three transfusions of Stacy's blood. In the past decade, research in immunosuppression has inexorably linked certain antigens in the white blood cells or lymphocytes with immunologic reactions.

"Our research, our whole interest, is clinical," says Anderson. "If we can prove the efficacy of this treatment, then we'll go back to the chemistry of it. But we are always interested in the application of basic principles to patient treatment."

Scott and Stacy represent science's best shot at kidney transplantation. Of the fifty to sixty-five renal transplants done at the Medical Center yearly, approximately one-third are from a "living, related donor" and two-thirds are from a cadaver. The chances of success from a living, related donor are from 65 to 70 percent; from a cadaver, 50 percent. "I think it is important to stress," says Anderson, "that we are astonished that any transplant works. Theoretically, success is an abnormal situation. Something happens—we don't know what—so that an adaptive phenomenon occurs. The immunosuppressive drugs we administer help create the milieu that permits this adaptation, but they do not make it happen." To administer drugs that completely suppress the body's immunologic response would be to subject the patient to certain death from infection.

When the Reimans first arrived at the Medical Center, Scott, his family, and medical and social counselors decided that dialysis would be the best first step. "I think Scott needed the discipline of dialysis," said his father. "His therapy started right there." Meanwhile, five family members were considered as possible donors (Pete, Patsy, and their daughters, Cindy, Stacy, and Lisa). Patsy and Cindy were immediately ruled out as carriers of hereditary nephritis, since Cindy's five-year-old son Nathan is already under treatment. Pete was ineligible because he suffers from high blood pressure.

Since Stacy is married and she and Stan have a five-year-old daughter, Lisa, who at twenty is a student at the University of Arizona, was selected first for screening. Lisa checked into Barnes early in the year for a series of blood and tissue type and match tests. When, after repeated testing, trace amounts of blood turned up in her urine—indicating that she may also carry or have nephritis—her candidacy was dismissed.

That left Stacy. She makes light of the heroine's role, saying, "These are the first tests I've ever passed with flying colors." From that point, she says, she had not a moment's hesitation. "I guess I kind of felt 'chosen.'" But her husband objected.

"I can understand," said one observer. "He probably felt, justifiably, that he had married Stacy, not her family problems."

"It's been hard on Stan," she explains. She does not note that his nagging fear for her wellbeing made her decision more difficult. "He supported me in every way he could. It was all right. He has known since we were dating that Scott had kidney problems, that this might happen, so he couldn't refuse me."

Both Stacy and Stan were extensively counseled that having one kidney would not hamper normal living or—barring any major accident or unforeseen disease which would affect her remaining kidney—endanger her life. In addition, when Scott and Stacy checked into the hospital three days prior to the surgery, a St. Louis contemporary whom Stacy had roomed with during evaluation

came over to spend the day with her. The second young woman had donated a kidney to her brother, a diabetic, a few weeks before.

"I think Christy's presence helped Stacy immensely," said Guzman. "It happens often, and we always encourage it. There's nothing like living proof that everything is going to be O.K."

During the days prior to surgery, extensive blood and tissue typing and cross matching continued. The ideal match, barring a usable identical twin, is between a brother or sister. Parents and other relatives are also acceptable donors. For cadaver kidney transplants, the same blood and tissue typing is used. The laboratory maintains a computer list of people who are waiting for kidneys and when one becomes available, those cross matches are quickly checked.

Not enough cadaver kidneys are available, so that a waiting list is constant. "Important aspects of this center's success are the medical education and the communication which our staff undertakes," explains Anderson. "We need to teach people that almost anyone is a potential kidney donor and to remind them constantly that we need more kidneys. Our educational goal is to increase awareness in both the medical-care community and the general public. We hope that people who would like to donate their organs will discuss this while they are alive and well with their relatives. They might even sign a donor card or put a note on the back of their driver's license. The family then may suggest this to the physician attending at the time of death or at least be receptive if the physician or a nurse suggests this. We are then notified of potential donors by the attending physician.

"The ideal cadaver kidney comes from an individual who has been declared 'brain dead,' because that permits removal under optimal circumstances. Otherwise kidneys must be retrieved within thirty minutes of cessation of heart function. Then they can be stored for up to forty-eight hours on perfusion machines before transplantation."

In live-donor transplants, the donor undergoes major surgery. Because the kidneys are well protected and difficult to expose, a portion of the rib is removed to give more ready access to the kidney selected. (After transplantation, the remaining kidney will increase in size and function to compensate for the removed kidney.)

In the recipient, no kidneys are removed or even touched. The new kidney is tucked into one side of the lower abdomen, just above the groin. Both artery and vein are attached by tapping into the side of the iliac vessels which supply blood to the legs. The ureter is then connected to the bladder. "The kidney works well in this location. It doesn't have to be in the normal position," says Anderson, "so it is technically easier to put it in the lower abdomen where it is also easier to check. It's really a very straightforward procedure, but one that requires meticulous technique. If the recipient's blood vessels are diseased with arteriosclerosis, it can be very

demanding. And it's trickier on older and diabetic patients. Yet our recipients have ranged in age from one to fifty-eight."

Most kidneys from living donors begin to function as soon as surgical clamps are removed. "It's very dramatic to see the kidney change color as blood comes rushing in," notes Anderson. Often cadaver kidneys suffer immediate, but temporary, paralysis, and sometimes dialysis is necessary while the kidney takes hold.

In the hours and days following surgery, the patients are carefully monitored. Both are usually up and around within from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Stacy went home within five days; Scott remained for about six weeks.

Initial rejection episodes can occur from a few days to four weeks after transplantation and others may occur thereafter at any time. Patients are educated to recognize this, so early diagnosis can facilitate treatment. Rejection is treated with more potent immunosuppressants than the patient's normal daily doses and sometimes with radiation.

For Scott, everything has gone extremely well. If success continues, for the rest of his life he will check in regularly with the transplant clinic, watch

his diet (chiefly to keep his weight down), take daily immunosuppressive medication that will cause some body changes, though these will decrease after six months to a year, and always try to avoid infection. In July, he was hospitalized for a week with a viral infection.

The success of the transplant and the story of his future was told on the chart that hung outside his hospital room following the May 27 transplantation. Under the measurement of serum creatinine it read: 5/27 10.0; 5/28 3.8; 5/29 1.9; 5/30 1.6. In normal health, serum creatinine measures 2.0 or less.

"Transplants have been done for twenty-five years," Anderson says. "Our longest functioning kidney transplantation has worked for sixteen years, and that patient is still doing well, so the outlook is excellent. We learn more almost daily now, and the potential for breakthrough constantly stimulates us."

Theda Guzman, however, may have the last word on renal transplant. She says, "All I know is that the first question I get from a patient whose transplant has failed is 'When can I have another?'"



Mike Peters

By Dorothea Wolfgram

Mike Peters is a kid. He will be when he is eighty. His innocence and exuberance guarantee that. If at thirty-seven these are already the wellspring of his eternal youth, they are also the genesis of his success. His editorial cartoons, done for the *Dayton Daily News*, syndicated in 250 other newspapers, and this year recognized by a Pulitzer Prize, exude gentle humor. They are tenderly irreverent.

Among editorial cartoonists, Mike Peters is not what he calls a "heavy"; his jibes are never bitter and sardonic as those of his mentor and idol Bill Mauldin and other revered, dynasty-toppling predecessors. Even his style is soft and whimsical. In fact, as Peters tells it, for the first six months of his life as a full-fledged editorial cartoonist, he was convinced he was doomed to failure.

"Just before I left Chicago for Dayton, Mauldin took me to lunch to celebrate my arrival among the exclusive group of editorial cartoonists. I had visions of maybe a secret handshake and a decoder ring, but when I finally asked Mauldin what it was to be an editorial cartoonist, he said, 'The main job of an editorial cartoonist is to get people pissed.'

"I got on the bus for Dayton on Sunday and all the way—for six hours, mind you—I thought about how mad I was going to make people. I got off that bus like a gunslinger off the stagecoach. Boy, was I going to make people mad!

"I got my bags and walked across the street. A cop came up behind me and tapped me on the shoulder. He said I was jaywalking and he had to give me a ticket. I said, 'Do you know who I am? I'm the new editorial cartoonist for the *News*.' He said, 'Yeah, what's your name?' I said, 'Mike Peters.' He said, writing 'M, I, K, E, P, E, T, E, R, S. Who'd you say you work for?' I said, still with guns on my hip, 'The *Dayton Daily News*.' He said, 'D, A, Y, T, O....' I said, 'Yeah, well, boy-oh-boy, man, you be sure to see Wednesday's newspaper.'

"I went in the first morning and drew a cartoon I wasn't sure they'd print. But I was ready to fight for it, because the job of an editorial cartoonist was to make people mad. It showed downtown Dayton with all sorts of crime going on: guys were stealing the tires from a bloodmobile, a bank was being robbed, an old lady was getting mugged, but two cops were bearing down on a little kid with Mickey Mouse ears who was crossing in the middle of the block.

"They printed it without protest and I sat back just waiting to hear from the police. Boy, were they going to be mad! About three o'clock in the afternoon, the phone rang and a voice said, 'Hello, Peters?' And I said, 'Yes.' And



Q. How much power does it take to screw up the environment...?

A.  one watt...

MIKE PETERS
©1981 DAYTON DAILY NEWS



it said, 'Peters, this is Chief _____. That cartoon you did for today's paper was great. Really great.' And he asked if they could have the original so they could frame it for headquarters."

That went on for months, Peters trying to make people mad, and everybody loving him. Then he got into trouble with a group of women protesters. He thought their action had gotten out of line, so he drew them all about the size of Sherman tanks, waving signs calling for human rights while standing on the back of some downtrodden clerk. And they got mad. They demanded an audience with the publisher and Peters. It turned out that they were mad because Peters had pictured them "ugly, with runny noses," but what they called runny noses, weren't. "It was just the way I drew the septum of the nose," he says. "It wasn't intended to be unflattering in that sense at all."

It seems unlikely that Mike Peters will ever be able to make people mad intentionally. Even when they are wrong, he still respects their humanity.

A neophyte radio interviewer asked him what was his philosophy of life. He tried to avoid answering. When she repeated the question, he gave her a rather stern look and said, "I hate broccoli and don't ever intend to eat it again. Except maybe in this soup right now."

She looked troubled and he took pity. "Look," he said, "I just draw editorial cartoons. If I thought that I was doing Pulitzer-Prize work, I'd probably have a philosophy of life, but I don't. I'm not one of the 'heavies.' I just use humor to make people see things. If I tried to be funny for the sake of being funny—like some kids are trying—it just wouldn't work. But I'm just lucky to be able to do what I enjoy and have people like it."

If Mike Peters is dining high on the hog now, his recollection of the taste of crow has not dimmed. He's been down so many times, he's unlikely ever to lose his identification with the underdog. And that may be another key to his success.

Through a stormy but nourishing childhood, his mother, Charlotte Peters, always had faith in Mike's talent. And his father, a traveling salesman, provided the stability that his mother's hectic and quixotic life as a St. Louis television personality couldn't. Though driven by her own personality and by the demands of twenty-three years of writing, producing, directing, and starring in a five-day-a-week, hour-long television talk show, Charlotte Peters sustained in her son the conviction that despite his poor school performance, he was not dumb, that he had a special talent.

"I can remember when we lived at 1525 Gregg Avenue—I must have been three or four—we'd sit by the hour on the front porch and mother would tell stories and I'd draw them. 'Do you remember, Mom, the one about the stuttering whale who couldn't spout?' he



PSST... WANT TO REVIEW SOME LEWD AND SOCIALLY UNREDEEMING MOVIES TOGETHER..?

Mike Getow

asks. Charlotte Peters's eyes light up and she nods vehemently. (She suffered a stroke about two years ago and by sheer iron will is reteaching herself to talk, substituting hospital volunteer work for the speech therapy which was recommended.)

Mike stumbled through the parochial school system of St. Louis and the disciplined rigors of Christian Brothers College high school. Through connections with the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, when Mike was thirteen he met Bill Mauldin. Thereafter, Mauldin would allow Mike to visit him at work. "He'd talk to me as he worked, and I was fascinated," Peters recalls. "Once he said that editorial cartooning was the only thing to do because that way you could win a Pulitzer Prize and have your name recorded forever."

Then, despite a miserable school record, but on the basis of his work, Mike was accepted at Washington University School of Fine Arts. He said recently to a group of University students, "This was the guy who got me through," pointing to Richard Brunell, professor of fine arts and longtime head of the graphic arts program. Brunell blushed to the top of his bald head.

"One day, in about my sophomore year, he said, 'Hey, Mike, you're flunking everything, but you do great funny pictures. Why don't you just do that in whatever class you take. Professors will accept that.' So I did, and for the first time in my life I started making Bs, then even an A or two. Whatever the assignment, I'd do it as a cartoon."

Several years ago, asked to comment on the School for publication, Mike wrote with uncharacteristic formality. "Their (his professors') forbearance of my unorthodox view of life, allowed me an important learning experience. They tolerated and taught me rather than send me packing as many institutions



would have done." Then, unable to resist, he added, "We also had lots of fun."

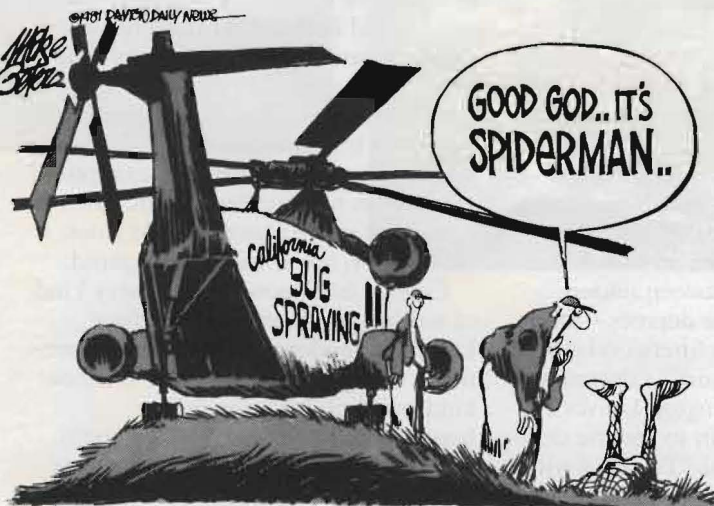
Though Peters is bright-eyed and bushy tailed—a writer once called it his "Gee-whiz" style—he is also dead serious about his work. He has always known what he wanted to do and has pursued that with vehemence and cunning. He tells the story of his job-hunting tactic with self-deprecating humor, but the grim determination with which he approached the task shows through. He says that when he left Washington University in 1965, diploma and portfolio in hand, he joined the art staff of the *Chicago Daily News* because of the 120 political cartoonists in the country, that newspaper's was the most elderly. Mauldin helped him get that first job, and with the prospect of a steady income, he and Marian Connole, a Washington University graduate whose father, Paul, was then assistant dean of the students, were married the same year.

Within a year, Peters had moved closer to his goal by earning a chance to draw regularly for the Op-Ed page. On the first day of that job, his wife called to read him a letter conveying greetings from Uncle Sam and designating when he was to turn up for his Army physical. He had been drafted.

By slipping drawings under the door of the post newspaper while he was still in basic training, Peters won a later assignment as illustrator rather than infantryman. After Army service, he returned to Chicago, where Mauldin had succeeded the by-then-deceased editorial cartoonist. "I was hired as an editorial artist," Peters says, "and the first day back I stuck my head into Bill's office, as I'd been wont to do with his predecessor, to ask how he felt. He took one look at me and got me the job in Dayton."

Peters has been there eleven years. He says of the city in which he and his wife are rearing their three daughters, "I love Dayton. People in Dayton tell you the truth. If a cartoon stinks, they tell you. Besides, Marian is working on her Ph.D. in English at Ohio State University, and it's close enough so I can get down to St. Louis easily to be with Mom."

For all of his reputation as a devastating political cartoonist, Mike Peters believes in Mom, apple pie, and baseball, but not broccoli or bombasts. That's the heart of his philosophy of life.



Comment

Putting together an issue of the *Washington University Magazine* is always an interesting experience, but it is never more rewarding than when it involves working with alumni. Despite nearly twenty years of reassociation with this institution, its students and its graduates, we are always astonished and delighted to the utmost to realize what a profound, life-pervading experience education on this campus can be.

Bill Ewald, author of *Eisenhower the President*, recounted recently that last summer in Greece, he and his wife and their middle son visited Professor Emeritus George Mylonas and Mrs. Mylonas at Mycenae, where Professor Mylonas still has a hand in directing the excavations. Ewald was an undergraduate student of Mylonas's and, as an English major, had helped Mylonas edit the manuscript for his book on Thebes.

It was the first book-length manuscript with which Ewald was associated. Between then and now, however, he has published two scholarly books in English literature (the first, *The Masks of Jonathan Swift*, published at Oxford, based on his dissertation) and was a collaborator on the Eisenhower memoirs. The writing of his new book, however, has been an act of literary and historical responsibility as well as scholarship, for as the *Wall Street Journal* reviewer noted, Ewald himself embodies "a literally incomparable set of sources."

Unlike Ewald, who went directly from undergraduate to graduate study, Dolly Pitts Sherwood, the author of "My Dearest Mr. Crow..." had a considerable lapse between undergraduate and graduate degrees—forty years to be exact. Yet Sherwood says she used to have a recurring dream that she was on the Washington University campus trying to get in to see the dean of the graduate school. "I'd wake with a sigh, realizing that my dream could never be."

However, when West Virginia

College of Graduate Studies (a college without walls) made it possible to undertake graduate education from Charleston, Sherwood began immediately. She is the first master's degree graduate of their program in humanistic studies, and in peer evaluation of the program, her thesis "Harriet Hosmer, the Roman Years," was cited as "a real contribution to scholarship." She continues research toward a Hosmer biography but says she has recently realized, "It is the work itself, not the end, that holds me."

After an hour this fall at the campus bookstore some observations: Bookstores conform to Point one, Proposition fifteen of Spinoza's *Ethics*—nature abhors a vacuum. They are always overstocked for space available. After eight years in its new spacious quarters on three levels in a corner of Mallinckrodt Center, the campus bookstore is as overstuffed as when it shared space with the Quad Shop in the basement of South Brookings (and later when it didn't). Expansion, however, has been approved by the board of trustees.

Bookstores may add trendy new items, but don't seem to be able to drop anything. Backpacks take up half an aisle in the supplies section, but Washington University pennants are still in mild demand. Forty-cent penny candy, inevitably by Brach (maybe it always was) comes in plastic wrap and hangs on a rack, but thirty kinds of imported fruit drops come individually wrapped or in tin boxes. An exception: calculators have replaced slide rules and so far as we observe, slide rules, if not extinct, are at least endangered.

College bookstores stock every kind of writing instrument and surface known to modern man, yet some items never change. Next to twelve different kinds of clipboards, including handsome slabs of acrylic, are spiral notebooks with khaki covers that say "Washington University," and green and red pencils similarly emblazoned share the aisle with hundreds of

thicknesses, thinnesses, and hues of felt tip pens. Supply sections are the model of redundancy: this kind of this or that for engineers, this for art students, that for architects, and so forth.

In textbooks, there is no new way under the sun to organize. The section looks now as it has for decades with overhead signs denoting areas of study and individual tags under each stack of books identifying course, number, section, faculty teaching, and giving the vital information "required" or "suggested." Keeping track of and providing access to the approximately 8,000 course books used on the main campus each year could not be easy.

One particularly tall stack of books convinces us that bookstore customers believe in the theory of relativity. On it is a sign: "This book not necessary for the beginning of the semester. It will not be used until October 17." On September 1, October 17 is worlds away.

If college and university bookstores are reflections of the institutions they serve, and indeed they must be, the trade books section of the Washington University bookstore attests to a remarkably healthy academic life. It is a joy to browse and there are always browsers and buyers. With some 20,000 general titles on the shelves or on order, it is incredibly rich.

On this main level just after you enter the bookstore is a long four-tiered shelf of faculty publications. Displayed there in wondrous multitude and diversity is one measure of the productivity and the stature of the University's faculty.

Finally, one overall observation: In college bookstores, little changes but the price. Gloria!

Peter Summers, AB 56, MA 58, called in early summer to say that his father, Willis H. Summers, whose forty-three years on the faculty of the department of physical education ended in 1962, died in San Francisco on May 18. Professor Summers was the instigator of the University's intramural program. D.W.



In the backyard of their home about six blocks from Washington University, Mr. and Mrs. Albert I. Graff grow orchids—hundreds of them, collected from all over Central and South America. Mrs. Graff began the hobby, but her husband soon became as avid a collector and grower as she.

For Al Graff, JD 25, an expert on workman's compensation who is now semiretired, the hobby is less combative than the hobby of his youth—boxing. He fought as an amateur and then, under the name Kid Alberts, as a professional. But boxing put him through Washington University School of Law. He received a full-tuition stipend (\$150 a year) to be Washington University's boxing coach. His years of law school appear to be the only time the University has ever had a varsity boxing team.

All three of the Graff children also are Washington University alumni: Ralph Graff, AB 57, MD 57; Judith Graff Davis, AB 57, of Brooklyn; and Carol Graff, AB 59.





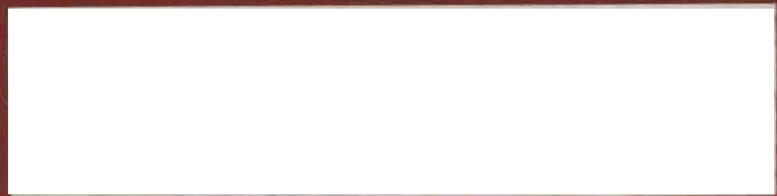
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Charles F. Wimar (American, 1828-1862),
*The Abduction of Daniel Boone's Daughter
by the Indians*, 1853;
Oil on canvas. Gift of John T. Davis