

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton, Draft #1 [partial] (1 page)	3/15/94	b(7)(E)
002. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton, Draft #2 [partial] (1 page)	3/15/94	b(7)(E)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3980

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Background File] Tuesday, March 15 [1994] [1]

2014-0483-S

sb401

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

TUESDAY, MARCH 15

3/15

Fred Vocatman (Voc-man)
- Wash U

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
DATE: TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1994
DRAFT #1

314-935-5261

- Dan Clayton

ST. LOUIS, MO; WASHINGTON, DC

Travelling Staff: Kelly Craighead SKYPAGE PIN#207-4653
Lisa Caputo SKYPAGE PIN#883-5733
Melanne Verveer
Barbara Kinney - WH Photographer

Congressional Delegation:

Lead Advance
St. Louis, MO

Rm#
Phone: 303/893-3333
Fax: 303/623-0303
Cellular
Pager

Scheduling Desk:

Julie Hopper
202-456-7561 office
202-456-2317 fax
202-544-4223 home
1-800-528-7528 WHCA#4096

PREV RON

Doubletree Club Hotel
13735 Riverport Drive
St. Louis, MO
Phone: 314/298-3400
Fax: 314/298-9646

xxxx am

DEPART The Hotel
EN ROUTE
[Drive Time: ----minutes]

10:30 am

ARRIVE
Address

10:30 am-
11:15 am

TOUR OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CTR
Location:
HRC Holding Room:
Phone: 314/
Fax: 314/
Staff Holding Room:
OPEN PRESS?? ALL

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. ____ expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:
- tbd

Medical Center

direct →
314-362-8251

→ office
362-8258

→ home
314-849-4467

Alternate -
Nancy Fisher
314 362-6832
314 home 721-7097

Gephart
Joyce A. Fisher
314-961-1111

Judy Jasper
public affairs
314-935-
direct 5408

HOME 314-822-
0828
2425

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1994
PAGE 2

Event Contact: Pam Lokken 314/935-5752

11:15 am-
12:00 pm

MEETING w/Officials of Medical Center
Room:
CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. ____ expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:
- Working meeting

Event Contact:

xxxx pm

DEPART Medical Center
EN ROUTE
[Drive Time: _____ minutes]

xxxx pm

ARRIVE The Field House
Address???

12:00 pm-
12:45 pm

RALLY
Field House
HRC's Holding Room:
Phone: 314/
Fax: 314/
Staff Holding Room:
PRESS??

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. ____ expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:
-

Event Contact:

xxxx pm

DEPART The Field House
EN ROUTE tbd
[Drive Time: --- minutes]

xxxx pm

ARRIVE tbd

xxxx pm-
xxxx pm

• Main Campus
• Medical Center

Home Health
Care Center
w/ Gophardt

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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Liz Bowyer
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SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1994
PAGE 3

2:30 pm-
3:30 pm

MEET & GREET w/ _____
Room:
HRC's Holding Room:
Phone: 314/
Fax: 314/
Staff Holding Room:
CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. ____ expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:
- Informal meet & greet with

Event Contact: Joyce Obussi 314/961-1111

xxxx pm

DEPART Location
EN ROUTE
[Drive Time: ----- minutes]

xxxx pm

ARRIVE

xxxx pm [CDT] **WHEELS UP** St. Louis, MO

FLIGHT TIME: 1 hour and 50 minutes (+1)
MANIFEST: HRC, Craighead, Caputo, Verveer, Kinney, (b)(7)e 001
FOOD:

xxxx pm [EDT] **WHEELS DOWN** Washington, DC

xxxx pm **DEPART** Andrews Air Force Base

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1994
PAGE 4

EN ROUTE The White House

xxxx pm

ARRIVE The White House South Portico

RON

The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR ST. LOUIS, MO:

-

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
DATE: TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1994
DRAFT #2

Don's Pager
314-
670-
5815
MERLE
303-740-9000
X 303

ST. LOUIS, MO; WASHINGTON, DC

Travelling Staff: Craighead SKYPAGE PIN#207-4653
Caputo SKYPAGE PIN#883-5733
Verveer
Kinney - WH Photographer

Congressional Delegation:

Lead Advance
St. Louis, MO

Doubletree Club Hotel Rm#
Phone: 314/298-3400
Fax: 314/298-9646
Cellular: 202/494-9942 or 314/550-4413
Pager: 1-800-SKYPAGE PIN# 883-5742

Disalviso Max

Scheduling Desk: Julie Hopper
202-456-7561 office
202-456-2317 fax
202-544-4223 home
1-800-528-7528 WHCA#4096

PREV RON Doubletree Club Hotel
13735 Riverport Drive
St. Louis, MO
Phone: 314/298-3400
Fax: 314/298-9646

xxxx am **DEPART** The Hotel
EN ROUTE Washington University Medical Center
[Drive Time: ----minutes]

10:30 am **ARRIVE**
Address

Greeters:

10:30 am-
10:50 am

exercise PM.
TOUR OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CTR
Rehabilitation Unit [Gymnasium]
HRC Holding Room:
Phone: 314/
Fax: 314/
Staff Holding Room:
POOL PRESS???

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. ___ expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

press briefing

Nancy Parker

314/362-6832

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1994
PAGE 2

FORMAT:

- tbd

Event Contact: Pam Lokken 314/935-5752

11:00 am-
12:00 pm

MEETING w/Officials of Medical Center
Library on the 7th Floor
CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 25 expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:

- Working meeting

Event Contact: tbd

bulk
prim - med students
not CEOs
faculty

12:05 pm

DEPART Medical Center
EN ROUTE the Field House
[Drive Time: 7 - 10 minutes]

12:12 pm

ARRIVE The Field House
Address???

12:20 pm-
1:15 pm

RALLY at Washington University
Field House
HRC's Holding Room:
Phone: 314/
Fax: 314/
Staff Holding Room:
PRESS??

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 3,000 expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:

- Student?? intros Dean _____
- Dean _____ gives brief remarks & intros
Chancellor Bill Danforth??
- Chancellor Bill Danforth gives brief remarks &
intros HRC
- HRC gives speech
- Exit stage _____ work ropeline

Event Contact: Fred Voakman???

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1994
PAGE 3

1:20 pm **DEPART** The Field House
 EN ROUTE tbd
 [Drive Time: 20-25 minutes]

1:45 pm **ARRIVE** tbd

1:45 pm-
3:15 pm **DOWN TIME**
 Adams Mark Hotel
 Address???

3:15 pm-
4:00 pm **MEET & GREET** w/Supporters
 Room:
 HRC's Holding Room:
 Phone: 314/
 Fax: 314/
 Staff Holding Room:
 CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 100-115 expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:
- Informal meet & greet/receiving line

Event Contact: Joyce Obussi 314/961-1111
Staff Contact: Reta Lewis 456-6257

4:05 pm **DEPART** Adams Mark Hotel
 EN ROUTE Home Health Care Center
 [Drive Time: 5 minutes]

4:10 pm **ARRIVE**

4:15 pm-
5:00 pm **HOME HEALTH CARE CENTER**
 Drop by

 Retirement Community

5:00 pm **ONE-ON-ONE LIVE INTERVIEWS** [w/Gephardt]

xxxx pm **DEPART**
 EN ROUTE The Airport
 [Drive Time: ----- minutes]

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**SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1994
PAGE 4**

xxxx pm **ARRIVE** The Airport

6:00 pm [CDT] **WHEELS UP** St. Louis, MO

FLIGHT TIME: 1 hour and 50 minutes (+1)

MANIFEST: HRC, Craighead, Caputo, Verveer, Kinney,

FOOD: Dinner

(b)(7)e

002

8:50 pm [EDT] **WHEELS DOWN** Washington, DC

8:55 pm **DEPART** Andrews Air Force Base
 EN ROUTE The White House

9:20 pm **ARRIVE** The White House South Portico

RON The White House

WEATHER FORECAST FOR ST. LOUIS, MO:

-

March 14, 1994

RALLY AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

DATE: Tuesday, March 15
LOCATION: WU Field House
TIME: 12:20 pm
FROM:

I. PURPOSE

To speak to the Washington University and St. Louis local communities...

II. BACKGROUND

Washington University

Chancellor William Danforth

William Danforth, brother of Senator John C. Danforth, has been Chancellor of Washington University since 1971.

Chancellor Danforth responded with enthusiasm to the President's recent budget (fiscal year 1995?), saying that the increase in federal spending on research is "great" for local researchers. (St. Louis Dispatch, 2/8/94)

"Chan Dan," as the Chancellor is known on campus, recently announced his intention to retire, effective June 1995. In an open letter to the Washington University community (3/4/94), Danforth wrote, "When I became Chancellor, the students seemed so young; today the parents also seem young; no one should stay until the grandparents look young."

students

Of the 11,671 students enrolled at the private institution, Washington University, there is a nearly equal split of undergraduate and graduate students. The schools and colleges include:

- School of Architecture
- College of Arts and Sciences
- Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
- University College
- John M. Olin School of Business
- School of Engineering and Applied Science
- School of Fine Arts
- School of Law
- School of Medicine
- George Warren Brown School of Social Work

Washington University students come from all fifty states, and more than 70 foreign countries and territories.

research

In the fiscal year 1993, Washington University received \$191 million in total research support, including \$149 million from the federal government. In 1992, the University ranked 11th among private universities receiving federal support for research and development.

Twently Nobel prize recipients have been associated with Washington University. The latest recipient, Douglass North, a professor of economics at the University, shared the prize for economics with Robert Fogel. On December 1, 1993, the President and you met North and Fogel at a reception in honor of the American recipients of the Nobel prize.

Rally

Washington University Field House

The site of the rally, the Washington University Field House, was the location of the first 1992 Presidential debate, on October 11, 1992.

The Washington University Field House was the site of the first Olympic Games held outside of Europe, when, in 1904, Washington University hosted the Third World Olympiad.

NOTE: The University has been selected as the location for the 1994 senior Olympic track meet and will serve as Olympic Village and host for the 1994 Olympic Festival.

format

Before your arrival, a jazz band called the "Hot Docs," made up of local medical students and doctors dressed in scrubs (?) will be playing to warm up the audience. Photo Op with the group? You will proceed to stage with Chancellor Danforth. On stage, there will be approximately 30 students seated as backdrop.

A student, _____, will introduce Dean Peck. Dean Peck will then introduce Chancellor Danforth, who will make remarks and introduce you. Following your remarks, you will work a ropeline.

audience

The audience will fill the 3,000 capacity of the Field House and will consist of undergraduate and graduate students, alumni, faculty, and (700) members of the St. Louis community. Students will make up the major part of the rally's audience.

III. PARTICIPANTS

HRC

Dean _____ Peck

Chancellor William Danforth

Student Body President _____ ?

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- HRC proceeds to stage with Chancellor William Danforth
- Washington University Student _____ introduces Dean Peck
- Dean Peck makes brief remarks and introduces Chancellor William Danforth
- Chancellor Bill Danforth makes brief remarks and introduces HRC
- HRC makes remarks (approx. ____ minutes)
- HRC exits stage _____ and works ropeline for 15 min. as

V. PRESS PLAN

Press Pool?

VI. REMARKS



Washington University
University Communications
Campus Box 1070
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63130-4800

Judith Jasper
Executive Director
Office: (314) 935-5230
Home: (314) 822-2425
Fax: (314) 935-4259

News Release

Contact:

Susan Killenberg
-or-
Gerry Everding
(314) 935-5230

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY TO HOST FIRST 1992 PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

St. Louis, Oct. 8, 1992 -- Washington University in St. Louis is the host for the first nationally televised debate between three presidential candidates. The site of the debate -- the Washington University Athletic Complex -- was the location of the 1904 World Olympics, the first Olympic competition ever held in the Western Hemisphere. The debate will take place in the Field House at 6 p.m. on Sunday, Oct. 11.

The debate is being sponsored by the bipartisan Commission on Presidential Debates. The three participants are President George Herbert Walker Bush, Governor William Clinton of Arkansas and H. Ross Perot.

Washington University in St. Louis will host an estimated 1,500 national and international reporters in the Field House for the debate, and will serve as the backdrop for the event.

"I am delighted that Washington University in St. Louis has been chosen as the site for the first presidential debate," said Washington University Chancellor William H. Danforth. "Having the debate here is an honor and also a responsibility for our community. Our university is devoted to learning, to thinking, to free and open discussion, and to hearing different opinions with attention and respect. We cherish the free and open discussion of opinions and points of view. The debates underscore the importance of making informed and intelligent decisions."

The debate will take place on a special stage that will take up nearly half of the Field House floor and will literally create a huge theatre inside the existing building. The press center will be equipped to handle more than 500 telephones for reporters. ABC will be providing pooled audio and video for CBS, NBC and CNN for the entire debate and will offer 48 video and 48 audio feeds to affiliate stations worldwide. Eight pool video cameras will be positioned throughout the debate facility. All four of the networks will have large platforms at the rear of the debate area.

Hosting the presidential debate is a once-in-a-lifetime experience for Washington University and an educational opportunity. Student organizations such as the Student Union and the Congress of the South Forty -- the student residential hall governing body -- are helping to organize simultaneous TV

-over-

broadcasts on the university's quadrangle and at other campus locations. Faculty members also will attend the broadcasts and participate in discussions afterwards.

"Everyone was buzzing over the weekend when the rumor started that the debate would be held here," said Amanda Oberg, a sophomore German major from Boise, Idaho and executive secretary of the Congress of the South Forty. "Interest is building. I think it's wonderful because it will raise political awareness among our students and give a personal touch to this presidential campaign. I think it also will be good for our identity as an outstanding university in the Midwest."

Among Washington University's nearly 1,700 full-time faculty is Wayne Fields, Ph.D., professor of English, dean of University College, and author whose book, *A Union of Words: The Eloquence of the American Presidency*, will be published next year. The book examines presidential rhetoric from George Washington to Bush and Clinton. Fields, whose doctoral dissertation was a rhetorical analysis of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, sees the debate at Washington University as a teaching opportunity.

"Abraham Lincoln's understanding of the nature of debate is that it defines issues for both the public and the candidates," said Fields. "The primary function of teaching is to help people learn how to judge ideas and arguments. Debate works the same way, not only revealing opinions but how they were reached and justified. Given the tendency in present-day politics simply to have candidates proclaim themselves, the debates provide opportunities for them to explain their notions of the presidency."

Washington University in St. Louis is an independent, mid-sized university known internationally for excellence in teaching and research and for the quality of its faculty and student body. Founded in 1853 as a nondenominational community of scholars, the university is ranked consistently among the nation's leaders in higher education. Students represent all 50 states and more than 70 foreign countries and territories.

Anheuser-Busch Co. is underwriting the cost of the event in St. Louis. The Busch family has a long-standing relationship with Washington University, reflected in several endowed professorships and a building in its name on the campus.

The other presidential debates will be held Oct. 15 in Richmond, Va., and Oct. 19 in East Lansing, Mich.

The New York Times

Washington University, Enjoying New Acclaim, Is Besieged by Applicants

By DEIRDRE CARMODY

Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, May 24 — Except for the Latin motto engraved in stone above the leaded windows, the Gothic archway at Washington University in St. Louis looks for all the world like Blair Hall at Princeton. And well it might. Built in 1890, the ivy-covered towers were designed by the same canny architects who sold an almost identical set of plans to Princeton a few years earlier.

For years the Ivy League reference was an apt one. Washington University was best known as a backup choice for students who did not get into Ivy League colleges. But in the last few years this medium-size liberal arts university has dramatically come into its own.

"When I applied here, it was a school to fall back on," said Yung-Hsing Wu, a senior. "My sister is applying and now it's a reach."

Even as colleges across the country report record numbers of applicants,

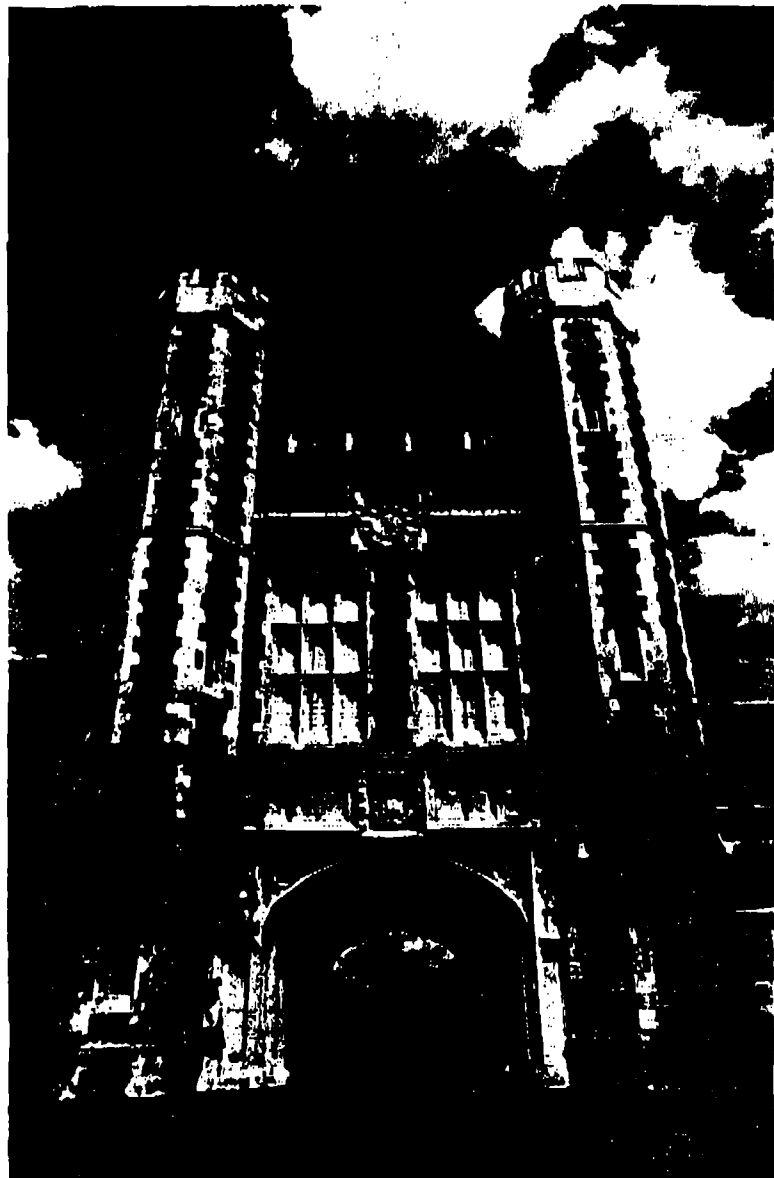
'Our theory was that if people knew about us, people would come.'

Washington University stands out: applications increased 50 percent over the last two years.

Last year the college received 7,129 applications for a freshman class of 1,297. This year, 8,919 applications were received for a class targeted for 100 fewer students.

Changes in Ranking

Moreover 94 percent of the students offered admission for next fall's freshman class ranked in the upper



Brookings Hall at Washington University in St. Louis. It was designed by the same architects who designed Blair Hall at Princeton.

THE NEW YORK TIMES EDUCATION WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1988

fifth of their high school class, up from 80 percent last year. The average score of applications on the Scholastic Aptitude Test rose this year to 1218 out of a possible 1600 from 1198 last year.

"It seems clear, therefore, that we will be welcoming a class of 1,200 freshmen with the strongest academic credentials of any freshman class we have ever known," E. B. McDonald, the acting Dean of Admissions, wrote to 250 high school counselors who have usually directed students to Washington University to explain why so many good students were being denied admission.

Like many of their peers at other selective institutions, college officials here are groping for explanations of their success. Chancellor William H. Danforth said the explosion in applications had resulted from a campaign to make the college better known, an effort that included invitations to high school counselors from around the country.

Other factors, according to interviews with the chancellor, admissions officials, financial aid officers, deans and students, included these:

④The growing academic reputation of the college. A survey that all admitted students are asked to fill out indicates that the leading reason for applying was "a growing understanding of Washington University's academic prestige."

④A recently completed \$630 million campaign, which doubled the original goal of \$300 million announced in 1982.

④Intensified efforts to recruit more students nationally and to increase financial aid options.

④An effort to attract black students.

④A \$13 million renovation of athletic facilities and membership in the new eight-member University Athletic Association made up of similar liberal arts institutions.

Applications Soaring

In a sense, selective colleges around the country are on a roll. Applications have been soaring for the last two years in a period when college officials feared they would be tightening their belts because there are fewer 18-year-olds.

While no one is quite sure why so many more students are applying to college, it is clear that a college education is increasingly being viewed as worth the considerable financial sacrifice it has become. In addition, the word has spread to students that inability to pay tuition at a good college is no longer a certain



The New York Times/Bill Storer

E. B. McDonald, Acting Dean of Admissions: "It seems clear, therefore, that we will be welcoming a class of 1,200 freshmen with the strongest academic credentials of any freshman class we have ever known." Yung-Hsing Wu said, "when I applied here, it was a school to fall back on. My sister is applying and now it's a reach."

barrier to a qualified student because of the increased availability of financial aid.

Washington University instituted a cost stabilization plan in 1977 under which parents can borrow money from the university and use it to pay four years' tuition all at once. This means they avoid the yearly increases they would be subjected to if they paid on an annual basis. The payments to the university can be made over 10 years at an interest rate of 9.2 percent.

Two years ago the plan was expanded to include room and board. It was also made available to parents whose children were receiving financial assistance based on need. These parents can now pay the portion of the tuition for which they are responsible under the same cost stabilization plan.

Participation in Tuition Plan

In the 1985-86 school year, the parents of 75 students participated in the plan. Last year the parents of 342 students signed up. Full tuition, room and board is \$17,049.

"Families like it because it offers stability in long-term planning," said Dennis J. Martin, director of financial aid. "They see it as part of a statement from the university. We could afford to be a university where each student pays the full freight, but we are looking for a diverse student body."

For the last 10 years, 50 to 60 percent of the students have received

financial aid. The average income of these students' families is \$43,000.

"We have been a school that has not alienated the middle class as much as many other schools have," Mr. Martin said.

The college, which has 4,440 students, has also recently instituted a special scholarship program for black students. Under this plan, 10 black students, selected in a competition, receive full tuition plus a \$2,500 stipend. The university works through church groups, black alumni and high school guidance counselors to inform talented black students of the program. This year the college had a 21 percent increase in black applications.

The college, with its Gothic buildings of red Missouri granite and white limestone, its series of courtyards and its abundance of grass and trees is made up of five schools — arts and sciences, business and public administration, architecture, fine arts and engineering. A high-quality research institution, it has long been attractive to pre-medical students because of its medical school, which runs a faculty exchange program with the undergraduate biology department.

"Our theory from the start was that if people knew about us, people would come," said Chancellor Danforth. "If students visit the campus, they are more likely to come. We are a Midwestern university. We're friendly."

FACTS: Washington University in St. Louis

Founded: February 22, 1853, in St. Louis, Missouri **Chancellor:** William H. Danforth, M.D.

Reputation: Washington University is an independent university known internationally for excellence in teaching and research and for the quality of its faculty and students. The Washington University Medical Center is one of the nation's premier centers of health care, research, education, and community service.

Endowment and Finances: The Washington University endowment had a market value of \$1.722.3 billion as of June 30, 1993, ranking in the nation's top ten. The annual operating budget was \$729 million in 1992-93. The Alliance for Washington University fundraising campaign, announced in 1983, was the largest fundraising campaign by a university in American history when the campaign ended on December 31, 1987; \$630.5 million, more than twice the goal of \$300 million, was raised by the campaign's end.

Faculty Honors: Twenty Nobel laureates have been associated with Washington University, nine doing the major part of their pioneering research here. Current faculty are recognized for their memberships on national academies for science, engineering, arts and sciences, and poetry; for their service as editors of professional and scholarly journals, and for their receipt of numerous national and international fellowships. Two recent U.S. Poets Laureate were from Washington University. Several faculty have won the Pulitzer Prize, National Book Award, and National Book Critics Circle Award.

Research: In addition to their commitment to teaching, virtually all of the more than 1,800 full-time faculty members engage in research, including both scholarly and creative efforts. During fiscal year 1993, \$191 million was received in total research support, including \$149 million from the federal government. In 1992, the University ranked 11th among private universities receiving federal support for research and development. Monsanto Company and Washington University have collaborated on a \$100 million, 12-year research agreement that is the largest research contract to date between a university and an American company.

Academic Programs: The University offers more than 80 majors and almost 1,600 courses leading to bachelor's degrees; master's and doctoral programs in a broad spectrum of interdisciplinary as well as traditional fields; and additional opportunities for minor concentrations and individualized programs. The schools and colleges include:

School of Architecture	School of Engineering and Applied Science
College of Arts and Sciences	School of Fine Arts
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences	School of Law
University College	School of Medicine
John M. Olin School of Business	George Warren Brown School of Social Work

Students: Washington University students represent all 50 states and more than 70 foreign countries and territories. Over 87 percent of the undergraduates come from outside the St. Louis area, and half are from more than 500 miles away. Minority students constitute 21 percent of Washington freshmen. Of the 11,671 students enrolled, 5,045 are undergraduates and 5,119 are graduate and professional students. Day students total 10,164, evening students total 1,507. Washington University ranks among the top 30 schools in the nation in enrolling National Merit Scholars. In 1993, 84 percent of freshmen ranked in the top 20 percent of their high school classes. Approximately 50 percent of Washington students receive need-based financial aid.

Distinguished Alumni: Over 90 thousand alumni of record are found around the world -- often as leaders in their chosen fields and communities. Well-known alumni include Charles Eames, designer; John Gardner, fiction writer; A.E. Hotchner, novelist; Max Lerner, social critic and journalist; David Merrick, Broadway producer; Condé Nast, publisher; Daniel Nathans, Nobel laureate in medicine; Mike Peters, editorial cartoonist and Pulitzer Prize winner; Harold Ramis, screenwriter and actor (*Ghostbusters*, *Groundhog Day*, etc.); Phyllis Schlafly, conservative leader; Earl Sutherland, Nobel laureate in medicine; George Herbert Walker, founder of the Walker Cup in golf (grandfather of former President George Herbert Walker Bush); William Webster, former director of the FBI and CIA; and Tennessee Williams, playwright.

Sports: The first Olympic Games in the Western Hemisphere were held on the University's Francis Field and Gymnasium from August 19 to September 3, 1904. The University is the site of the 1994 senior Olympic track meet and will serve as Olympic Village and host for the 1994 U.S. Olympic Festival. Washington University is a member of NCAA Division III, competing in nine men's and eight women's varsity sports. Washington currently is the national champion in women's volleyball, a title the team has held four of the past five years.

Campuses: The University has two campuses on the western edge of St. Louis. The 169-acre Hilltop Campus features predominantly collegiate Gothic architecture in its academic buildings, many of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The 59-acre Medical Campus includes the School of Medicine and the hospitals and institutes of the Washington University Medical Center.



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Background Information

ABOUT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC COMPLEX — SITE OF FIRST WORLD OLYMPICS IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

In 1904, Washington University in St. Louis hosted the Third World Olympiad — the first Olympics ever held outside of Europe. On October 11, the much-expanded Athletic Complex will host another first — the three-candidate national debate among President George Herbert Walker Bush, Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton and Ross Perot. The complex is made up of several key buildings and facilities.

FIELD HOUSE, SITE OF DEBATE

The site of the Presidential debate is the Washington University Field House. After a major renovation of athletic facilities eight years ago, the Washington University Field House is considered one of the nation's finest and largest athletic facilities at an NCAA Division III institution. The facility was completely renovated in the mid-1980s when a new field house was built from the original structure. The Field House can normally accommodate seating for 3,000 fans, compared to the higher 5,000-plus figure for the old facility. It has a floor size of 17,250 square feet.

At its completion, the Field House provided a new home for men's and women's sports. It is currently home of the reigning NCAA Division III women's volleyball national champions, as well as the nationally ranked men's and women's basketball teams. The teams' mascot is the Bears.

The Field House has a rich and storied past. It was the site of several NBA games and outstanding Missouri High School state championships, not to mention numerous Bears games with Illinois, Missouri, Princeton, Harvard, Purdue, Arkansas, and others.

The new Field House also has been host to speeches by President George Herbert Walker Bush in February of 1989, former President Jimmy Carter in February of 1991 and one-time presidential candidate Jesse Jackson in September 1991.

FRANCIS FIELD AND GYMNASIUM

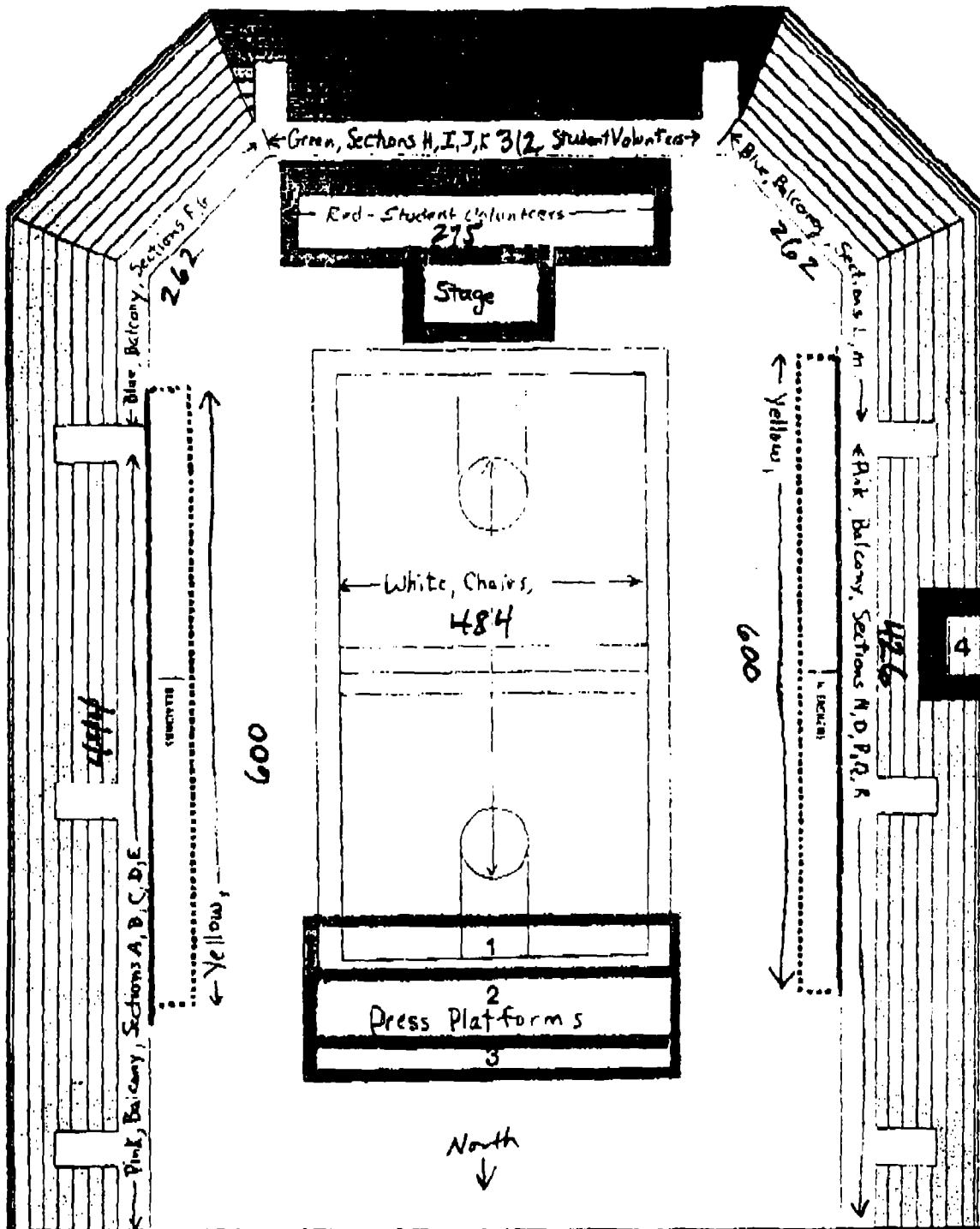
Washington University's Francis Field and Gymnasium, registered historical landmarks, were the site of the 1904 Olympic Games — the first Olympics ever held in the Western Hemisphere. The event was brought to St. Louis by David Rowland Francis, a former Ambassador to Russia, a one-time Secretary of the Interior, and an 1870 graduate of Washington University. Francis also forged the plans for the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis and argued that the games should take place in the same city. The Olympic Committee agreed, and Washington University was named the site.

The games made use of the University's castle-like gymnasium, constructed of Indiana limestone and Missouri red granite. Built in 1902, Francis Field's stadium represented one of the first applications of reinforced concrete technology. Francis Field also featured a third-of-a-mile track (660-yard) — a track that was used through the early 1980s.

In 1984, Francis Field underwent a major facelift. The seating capacity was reduced to 4,000, and a new press box, a concession stand and ticket window, and a synthetic, eight-lane, 400-meter track were added.

Francis Field also has been the home for the 1986 AAU/USA National Junior Olympic Games, the first and second National Senior Olympic Games, and the 1985 NCAA Division III National Men's Soccer Championship.

###



 **Washington**
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

Athletic Complex Seating Assignments

Physical Plant (New Construction, Major Renovations and Additions, and Acquisitions)

Construction of new buildings at Washington University has developed with great concern for planning and future needs during the past two decades. Many important buildings were erected, expanded or acquired, and several are currently under construction. The focus was on academic buildings, including both teaching and research facilities. The buildings and facilities dedicated, built or under construction between 1971 and the present include the following:

Year	Building or Facility/Major Addition/Acquisition	Gross Square Feet
1971	Mallinckrodt Center and Edison Theatre	127,595
1973	Life Sciences Building --for biology	19,000
1973	Paul Tietjens Hall --for music	6,303
1976	East Building (School of Medicine)*	127,000
1979	Millbrook Apartment Building (#4)	35,482
1980	Lopata Hall --for engineering	46,000
1981	Clinical Sciences Research Building (School of Medicine)*	382,000
1981	Fraternity Houses (2)	21,885
1982	Millbrook Pool	3,400
1984	Alumni House New Wing and Renovation	7,127
1985	Athletic Complex (Field House, Millstone Pool, Bushyhead Track, Multipurpose Facility, etc.)	337,000
1985	John E. Simon Hall (of the John M. Olin School of Business)	144,000
1987	Jeanette Goldfarb Plant Growth Facility --for biology	15,000
1987	Administrative Services Center acquisition (Hampton Avenue)	56,389
1987	Tao Tennis Center outdoor courts	46,800
1988	Kelly Baseball Field and Intramural Playing Fields	102,400
1989	Medical School Library and Biomedical Communications Center*	111,000
1990	Park House and Wydown House student residence halls	128,000
1990	Student Housing Parking Facility	72,000
1990	Harold D. Jolley Hall --for engineering	54,000
1991	West Campus Building and Parking Facility (acquisition of former Famous Barr property in Clayton)	451,672
1992	James S. McDonnell Hall--for biology, earth & planetary sciences	104,000
1992	Clayton Avenue Building--for Medical School Human Resources*	42,486
1993	Hilltop Parking Garage (expansion of parking deck built 1983)	261,000
1993	Physical Facilities Building	28,000
1993	Clayton Avenue Garage (School of Medicine)*	494,487
1993	4444 Forest Park Building (School of Medicine--acquisition of former Blue Cross/Blue Shield building)*	290,052
1993	Clinical Sciences Research Building North Tower Research Addition (School of Medicine--under construction until 1995)*	223,250
1993	East McDonnell Sciences Facilities (School of Medicine--under construction until 1995)*	127,260
1993	Imaging Research Facility (School of Medicine--under construction until 1994)*	48,800
1994	New psychology building (under construction until 1995)	105,000

**Located at the Washington University School of Medicine. All others are located on the Hilltop Campus--except the Administrative Services Center and the West Campus Building.*

Operating Budgets

The cost of operating Washington University has grown nearly ten times since 1971, climbing from \$75.6 million that year to \$728.8 million in 1993. The University has had balanced budgets for the past two decades, and is presently engaged in a program to improve services to students while containing and reducing administrative costs.

Endowment

The endowment of Washington University is maintained in perpetuity to provide earnings support for scholarships, professorships and much-needed programs. In 1971, the market value of the endowment was \$147.4 million. By 1993, it had grown to \$1.72 billion in market value -- a more than 11-fold increase. The income from the endowment used to support University operations grew from \$6.4 million in 1971 to \$49.3 million in 1993. (An additional portion of the endowment income also is returned to principal as a hedge against future inflation.) Endowment revenues make a vital difference in the strength of University faculty and the quality and diversity of Washington's students.

Gift Support

In 1971, alumni, parents and friends of Washington University gave \$13.6 million to support the institution, whereas these donors gave \$61.2 million in 1993. In the 1970s, the University had a three-year capital campaign that raised \$120 million, followed in 1982-87 by the highly successful Alliance Campaign that raised \$630.5 million -- which, at the time of its completion, was the most successful fund-raising campaign in the history of higher education.

Alumni Fund Participation Rates

The graduates of any university indicate their satisfaction with their college experience by their participation rate in the annual fund, which has climbed from 10% in the early 1970s to 28.8% in 1993 at Washington University.



*This letter was sent to all alumni,
parents, and friends of the University*

Office of the Chancellor

March 4, 1994

Dear Washington University Friend:

I write to tell you that I plan to retire as Chancellor of Washington University on June 30, 1995. I succeeded Tom Eliot in 1971, thinking I should stay for a decent period, perhaps three to five years. Now, about one-third of my lifetime later, it is time. When I became Chancellor, the students seemed so young; today the parents also seem young; no one should stay until the grandparents look young.

I shall miss the students, though. They have kept me hopeful and optimistic, as through them I have caught a glimpse of the future. I shall miss the day-to-day contact with colleagues on the faculty and administrative staff, people of talent and goodwill, who have stimulated me, enlarged my knowledge and enhanced my judgment more than I should have believed possible. I shall miss the frequent visits with alumni and friends of Washington University, whose understanding, generosity and vision have made possible the institution that I know and cherish. Vivid memories of our talks and shared enthusiasms recur repeatedly. I shall miss serving as Chancellor with the greatest Board of Trustees that anyone could have.

Helping to continue the building of Washington University has been a great adventure, shared with my partner, Ibbey. The work has involved our family, who have been always understanding and patient. No two people have been more fortunate. Every morning we have been able to get up and know that we are striving to enhance one of the noble creations of the human species. For I believe that great universities are to the modern world what gothic cathedrals were to the late Middle Ages, symbols of our ideals and of our deepest aspirations. I like to think that all of us, like the mostly anonymous stone masons and architects of those days, add our bit to an enduring structure, a structure that will keep alive for generations after we are gone our hopes and our sense of what is right and beautiful.

Our personal plans are only partly formed, but include more time with children and grandchildren and a trip around the world promised to Ibbey over twenty years ago.

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More important, what will happen at Washington University? A committee will search for a new Chancellor. (Discount any rumors you have heard about specific individuals. In the University tradition, the Trustees will oversee an open national, even international, search.) That individual will find a university full of wonderful people up to whatever challenges come. He or she will establish bonds of friendship and trust with a very supportive community anxious to be involved in the work of maintaining and re-creating one of the world's great institutions. That Chancellor and you will go on acting on the age-old convictions that knowledge is better than ignorance and that by learning we can improve the human lot so that each generation can be better than the last.

In the meantime, Ibbey and I will be here working with all of our friends to further those beliefs and our institution.

Yours sincerely,

William H. Danforth
Chancellor



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Facts About the William H. Danforth Era

Comparing 1971 to 1993

During the past 22 years, Washington University in St. Louis has seen continuing growth in the quality of its students, the faculty, physical plant, and its fiscal indicators. William H. Danforth has been a medical intern, resident, faculty member, and administrator at Washington since 1951. (See enclosed resume.)

Length of Tenure as a University Chief Executive

According to the Association of American Universities, William H. Danforth's tenure as the head of a major national university (1971 to present) is the second longest among active educational leaders. His nearly 23 years as Chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis is exceeded only by the chief executive of UCLA.

Undergraduate, Masters and Doctoral Degrees

As a national university committed to undergraduate teaching and to professional and graduate education, Washington University has steadily increased the number and quality of degree-seeking students since 1971. Between 1971 and 1993, nearly 60,000 degrees were granted. The total degrees awarded each year are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Undergraduate Degrees Awarded</i>	<i>Masters Degrees Awarded</i>	<i>Doctoral Degrees Awarded (Ph.D., M.D., J.D., Etc.)</i>	<i>Total Degrees Awarded</i>
1971	1,127	745	418	2,290
1972	1,121	670	370	2,161
1973	1,260	789	457	2,506
1974	1,048	705	491	2,244
1975	1,145	728	485	2,358
1976	1,224	795	581	2,600
1977	1,211	816	625	2,652
1978	1,150	741	440	2,331
1979	1,237	802	519	2,558
1980	1,149	807	590	1,546
1981	1,166	858	548	2,572
1982	1,282	858	528	2,668
1983	1,239	768	557	2,564
1984	1,268	732	534	2,534
1985	1,238	873	516	2,627
1986	1,318	740	502	2,560
1987	1,501	826	475	2,802
1988	1,307	707	472	2,486
1989	1,309	848	497	2,654
1990	1,341	981	515	2,837
1991	1,492	1,158	469	3,119
1992	1,423	1,183	533	3,139
1993	1,361	1,262	448	3,071
<i>Total Degrees</i>	28,917	19,392	11,570	59,879

Number of Alumni

The number of alumni of record at Washington University has climbed from 52,000 in 1971 to more than 90,000 in 1993. A portion of these graduates have earned more than one Washington University degree.

March 14, 1994

TOUR OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

DATE: March 15, 1994
LOCATION: WUMC Rehabilitation Unit
TIME: 10:30 am
FROM:

I. PURPOSE

II. BACKGROUND

Washington University Medical Center

site contact is sending material on the medical center and the rehabilitation unit.

Nancy Parker 314/362-832

*# of indigent cases -
in
background*

format

You will be greeted at the Medical Center by Dean Peck. Dr. Hallisey (sp?) will meet you on the third floor and conduct the tour.

In the Gymnasium, the press will be prepositioned./exercising and 65-85 age group -- top health -- all preventive type of medicine -- constantly monitored -- how exercising is helping them

The participants are recovering from heart conditions, major injuries, etc. Track is surrounding exercise facility.

III. PARTICIPANTS

HRC
Chancellor Danforth
Dr. Hallisey (sp)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

V. PRESS PLAN

Press Pool?

VI. REMARKS

No remarks needed.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1994

(1)

5-STAR

Mo. Baptist Joins Group With Barnes

Market Share Hits 26 Percent

Jim Gallagher and Rabette Morgan
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Missouri Baptist Health System said Monday that it will merge with Barnes Jewish Christian Health System, creating a health-care monolith with a 26 percent share of the St. Louis hospital market.

Missouri Baptist jumped ship from a competing hospital alliance formed just six months ago.

The new merger gives Barnes Jewish Christian a stronger grip on hospital services in west St. Louis County, with its affluent population and generous health insurance coverage.

The merger was the latest maneu-

ver as hospitals around St. Louis jockey to form alliances, preparing for major changes in health-care financing. The alliances are designed to cut costs and present united fronts to insurance companies.

Missouri Baptist is at Ballas Road and Highway 40 in Town and Country. Missouri Baptist is a mid-sized hospital with about 500 beds and 1,750 employees. It also owns a small hospital in Sullivan, Mo., seven MedFirst clinics in St. Louis and 50 clinics in rural towns.

Barnes Jewish Christian has 4,400 beds and 18,000 workers at 13 hospitals from Vandalia, Ill., to Columbia.

See HOSPITALS, Page 4

p 2

Hospitals

From page one

Mo. It also owns seven nursing homes. It is the region's second-largest employer, behind McDonnell Douglas Corp.

"We don't anticipate any major layoffs" because of the merger, said Fred Brown, chief executive at Barnes Jewish. Any staff reductions can probably be handled by attrition, he said.

The merger of Barnes-Jewish and Christian Health Services hospitals last year resulted in 100 job cuts, he said.

Doctors with admitting privileges at Missouri Baptist will not automatically get privileges at the other hospitals. Health maintenance organization contracts and other insurance contracts will remain in effect.

No money will change hands as Missouri Baptist is merged into the bigger organization, hospital officials said. The Barnes Jewish Christian name won't change to include Missouri Baptist.

Missouri Baptist will become part of an organization with central ownership and a central administration under Brown. It was that central command that Missouri Baptist found attractive, said Missouri Baptist spokesman Walter Furlong.

Last August, the hospital allied with the SSM Health Care System in a group made up of St. Louis University Hospital and six other hospitals. The SSM alliance was a looser arrangement, in which member hospitals remained independent but agreed to share services and marketing.

"To maintain our viability and success, we needed to go with a truly integrated organization," Furlong said.

Brown, the Barnes Jewish chief, said Missouri Baptist approached him about the merger. "Discussions became serious over the past month," he said.

The move caught the SSM alliance by surprise, especially because Missouri Baptist President Fred Mills had been the group's chairman.

"We became aware of this in the last couple of weeks," said Bill Schoenhard, chief operating officer for SSM.

The SSM group still has a grip on the West County market through St. Mary's Health Center in Richmond Heights and St. Joseph Hospital of Kirkwood, Schoenhard said.

Such shifting partnerships are usual in the beginning stages of hospital consolidations in a city, Schoenhard said. "We feel very positive about moving on from here," he said.

There are now three large alliances in St. Louis:

BIC Health System	MISSOURI BAPTIST HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
Chief Executive: Fred Brown	Chief Executive: Fred Mills
Employees: 16,900	Employees: 1,715
Beds: 1,100	Beds: 575
Revenue: \$1.8 billion (1993)	Revenue: \$145 million (1993)
Net Income: \$30 million (1993)	Net Income: \$11 million (1993)
Owns: Barnes Jewish Hospital, Jewish Hospital, Christian Health Services and their affiliated organizations	Owns: Missouri Baptist Medical Center in Town and Country and Missouri Baptist Hospital of Sullivan, Mo., seven MedFirst Physician Centers, plus several other health-care clinics and offices

Post-Dispatch Graphic

Barnes Christian Jewish, SSM, and the "saints alliance" of St. Anthony's Medical Center in south St. Louis County, St. Luke's Hospital in West County and St. John's Mercy Medical Center in Creve Coeur.

Rich Grisham, president of the "saints" group, says he believes his alliance is equal in size to Barnes Jewish, with about 25 percent of the market.

Hospitals' urge to merge is sparked by the rise of "managed care" insurance plans, such as health maintenance organizations. Under such plans, providers agree to care for a patient for a single monthly fee rather than charging separately for each procedure.

The debates over health-care reform in Jefferson City and Washington are also persuading hospitals to join forces.

Giant organizations of hospitals, such as Barnes Jewish Christian, hope to form joint ventures with insurers to offer coverage directly to employers.

"A lot of hospitals have been talking with each other," Brown said.

March 14, 1994

**MEETING WITH WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
STUDENTS AND OFFICIALS**

DATE: Tuesday, March 15
LOCATION: Medical Center Library
TIME: 11:00 am
FROM:

I. PURPOSE

II. BACKGROUND

format

You will be accompanied by Chancellor Danforth from the tour of the Medical Center Rehabilitation Unit to the meeting with Medical Center officials.

III. PARTICIPANTS

HRC
Chancellor Danforth

xx medical students
xx members of the faculty
xx Medical Center officials

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

V. PRESS PLAN

VI. REMARKS

No remarks needed.

Chancellor William Danforth

needs work ...

William Danforth, brother of Senator Danforth, has been Chancellor of Washington University since 1971; his nearly 23-year tenure is one of the longest among active educational leaders. Chancellor Danforth is a physician by training, and after his internship and residencies at Barnes Hospital, he joined the Washington University faculty in 1957 as an instructor at the Medical School. He was named assistant professor in 1960, associate professor in 1965, and full professor in 1967 -- a position he still holds. In 1965, he was appointed vice chancellor for medical affairs and six years later he was appointed Chancellor.

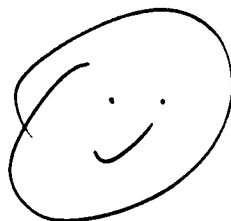
Among the Chancellor's many educational leadership roles are: Business-Higher Education Forum Chair (1992-1994), Institute of Medicine AIDS Research Committee Chair

"Chan Dan," as the Chancellor is known on campus, recently announced his intention to retire, effective June 1995. In an open letter to the Washington University community (3/4/94), Danforth wrote, "When I became Chancellor, the students seemed so young; today the parents also seem young; no one should stay until the grandparents look young."

....

wealth: 1992 Danforth reported sole control over 99,169 shares of Ralston Purina stock and shared control of 1.3 million shares of this stock with his brother, Donald Danforth, Jr. As of April, 1993, Chancellor Danforth's stock was worth \$64 million. (St. Louis Dispatch, 5/5/93)

I'll work on this wātana.



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Science

November 27, 1992

SECTION: Vol. 258 ; No. 5087 ; Pg. 1434; ISSN: 0036-8075

LENGTH: 1075 words

HEADLINE: Commission sees NSF's future in its past; Commission on the Future of the National Science Foundation

BYLINE: Norman, Colin

BODY: A panel of science and business leaders added a powerful voice last week to a debate that has been raging since early summer over what role the National Science Foundation (NSF) should play in helping achieve national goals such as improving economic competitiveness. The voice, belonging to the Commission on the Future of the National Science Foundation, spoke through an eagerly awaited report, issued on 20 November.* But, like an oracle, it seemed to say different things to different people. NSF director Walter Massey detected a call for change: "The commission has provided a significant input to...our efforts to build on our strengths and pursue new and challenging opportunities," he said. But one well-placed congressional aide got a very different message: "There's no suggestion that the commission has any interest in increasing the scope of NSF's activities to pursue new opportunities."

In a sense, both are right. The commission, cochaired by William Danforth, chancellor of Washington University, and Robert Galvin, chairman of Motorola Inc., strongly argued that the foundation should continue to concentrate on its core activities: support of basic research and science education. And it warned that shifting NSF's focus from these activities "would have little or no effect on the U.S. economic position in the near term, but would severely restrict prospects for the long term." The commission didn't just preach business as usual, however: It argued for more attention to interdisciplinary research, a stronger role for industry in shaping NSF's programs, and a more prominent place for the National Science Board--NSF's policy-making body--in developing a national policy for science and technology.

None of this would be in the least bit controversial if it were not for the highly charged atmosphere in which the commission's report was developed. The voltage was

raised in July when the Senate Appropriations Committee set minimum funding levels for the foundation's support of manufacturing science and technology, high-speed computing, and interdisciplinary research on the environment, and told NSF to cater more to the needs of industry. Massey stepped up the charge in August with a memo to the National Science Board in which he advocated "an expanded portfolio of programs that would be integrated with ongoing activities and closely aligned with industry and other government agencies." That set sparks flying among NSF's academic clients, who worried that these new programs would come at the expense of support for investigator-initiated basic research. At that point, the board decided it was time to appoint a commission to take a look at NSF's future.

The commission was given just 90 days to complete its work. It held three public meetings and canvassed views from the academic community, unleashing a flood of letters (*Science*, 6 November, p. 880). "The vast majority of the letterwriters did not want to see NSF in any way decrease its support for basic research, or investigator-initiated research, or the selection of research by merit review," says Danforth. "The report is in line with that vast majority." The report states, for example, that one of NSF's prime goals "is to support first-rate research at many points on the frontiers of knowledge, identified and defined by the best researchers."

As for NSF's role in enhancing industrial competitiveness, the commission, noting that the foundation accounts for a mere 3% of the federal government's R&D spending, warns against expecting too much. Indeed, it questions the very premise behind the argument for more direct involvement by NSF in industrial research: "Failures in the marketplace have not been the result of slow transfer of academic science to industry....All manner of other more prominent factors, including the stewardship by American business, far outweigh whatever could be traced to the technology itself or the technologists." It adds that "the universities and NSF should complement rather than replace the roles of those engaged in technology development." Commission member John Armstrong, vice president for science and technology at IBM, bluntly spelled out the implications of those statements when the report was presented to the National Science Board: Changes are needed in NSF, he said, but "saving industry is not one of them."

The report is therefore likely to be widely read as a rebuff to Massey's suggestion that NSF broaden its scope to include more activities of direct relevance to industry. "This is not going to satisfy people who think NSF should be a National Science and Technology Foundation," says one Senate staff member who has been following the debate closely.

But neither is the report likely to satisfy those who argue that NSF's research portfolio should be determined solely by whatever scientists themselves think are the hottest fields. "In accepting society's support, the scientific community naturally assumes an obligation to be...responsive to national needs voiced by society," the report says. NSF should "develop a balanced allocation of resources in strategic research areas in response to scientific opportunities to meet national goals." One way to achieve this is to "involve the private sector more fully than heretofore in the decisions which affect the

classes of research allocation as well as some evaluation of the effectiveness of research expenditures," the report says.

Although the report was commissioned by the National Science Board, its most important targets are the chief advocates for change at NSF: Congress and Massey. In the final version of NSF's 1993 budget bill, approved in early fall, the appropriations committees said they support a "relocation of expenditures to strengthen certain priority areas: process research and development; engineering research; emerging and precompetitive technologies; and fundamental research with ties to future industrial interests." But they held off ordering Massey to spend more on such activities until after the commission's report was completed. Massey has until 15 December to send NSF's 1993 operating plan to Capitol Hill, and the appropriations committees have said they expect the plan to reflect their concerns. Massey would only say last week that the commission's report "will be helpful to us in trying to work with Congress."

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IAC-NUMBER: IAC 13036901

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LOAD-DATE-MDC: December 28, 1993

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

May 5, 1993, WEDNESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Correction Appended

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 8A

LENGTH: 317 words

HEADLINE: PRESIDENTS' SALARIES LAGGING AT WU, SLU

BYLINE: Stephen Casmier Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

BODY: The presidents of St. Louis University and Washington University receive lower salaries than most of their peers at 188 leading private U.S. colleges and universities, a survey shows. According to The Chronicle of Higher Education survey released Sunday, Washington University Chancellor William H. Danforth received \$144,896 in salary and benefits in 1991-92. St. Louis University's president, the Rev. Lawrence Biondi, S.J., received \$208,920 in salary and benefits that year. Of the 33 major private research universities surveyed by the Chronicle, only two had executive officers who made less than \$200,000 in salary and benefits a year. Georgetown University was one, and Washington University was the other. And while it seems Biondi made much more money than Danforth, Biondi handed over his entire salary to the Jesuit religious order, said Betsy Martin, a university spokeswoman. "Father Biondi's salary does go directly to the Jesuits," Martin said. "It's part of their vow of poverty. All of their needs and support are provided for by the order." Every two months Biondi gets a pay stub showing a salary of "zero dollars," Martin said. Like Biondi's vow of poverty, Danforth's independent wealth gives his salary less importance. Last year, Danforth reported he had sole control over 99,169 shares of Ralston Purina stock. He also shares control over 1.3 million shares of this stock with his brother, Donald Danforth Jr., and a trust. At the close of the day Monday, his stock was worth \$47.25 a share or more than \$64 million. Danforth also draws as much as a total of \$86,000 a year as a member of the boards of directors at Ralston Purina and McDonnell Douglas. The highest paid Washington University employee was Dr. James L. Cox, a professor of surgery. He made \$588,134 in 1991-92. At St. Louis University, Dr. Robert E. Burdge topped the list at \$354,369.

CORRECTION: UNPUBLISHED CORRECTION - In addition to the 99,169 shares of Ralstn Purina stock this article correctly states he has sole control over, William

Danforth shares control of over 1.3 million shares with his brother and with various family trusts. Despite the implication in this article that Mr. Danforth is the sole or primary beneficiary of these shares, a letter from his accounting firm, Price Waterhouse, which Mr. Danforth shared with the Post-Dispatch after publication of this article, stated that over 20 Danforth family members are beneficiaries. The article's implication that he personally owns or controls Ralston stock worth more than \$64 million is erroneous.

GRAPHIC: GRAPHIC; GRAPHIC - SALARIES OF SELECTED UNIVERSITY
LEADERS: In Missouri

And Illinois1 Name	School	Salary
Rev. Lawrence Biondi, S.J.	St. Louis University	\$196,134 Stanley O.
Ikenberry	University of Illinois	\$152,000 George A. Russell
University Of Missouri	\$150,000 William H. Danforth	Washington
University	\$128,216 Blanche M. Touhill	University of Missouri at
St. Louis	\$115,000 Earl E. Lazerson	Southern Illinois University at
Edwardsville	\$98,904 1991-1992; not including benefits	SOURCES: Chronicle of
Higher Education, Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education, Illinois Board of		
Higher Education, university reports		

LANGUAGE: English

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

February 8, 1994, TUESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 8A

LENGTH: 440 words

HEADLINE: CLINTON PLAN A BOOST TO RESEARCHERS; WASHINGTON U. HEAD SAYS IT WOULD BENEFIT

BYLINE: William Allen Post-Dispatch Science Writer

BODY: A boost in federal science spending is good news for local researchers - and the public, Washington University Chancellor William Danforth said Monday.

The National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health and other federal agencies that funnel money to scientists were winners in President Bill Clinton's budget proposal.

"That's just great," Danforth said in a telephone interview.

"It will mean that there's a bit larger federal research pie," he said.

Proposals for the money are made by scientists at universities, government labs and elsewhere who want to conduct research projects on a wide range of topics - from AIDS to zebra mussels. Other scientists review the proposals and decide who gets the money.

With about \$ 150 million a year in federal research support, Washington University is the most successful institution in the St. Louis area in this competition. It ranks 11th nationally among private universities in grants from the National Science Foundation and fourth in funding from the NIH's parent agency, the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Clinton administration is proposing \$ 71 billion for research and development next year, up about 4 percent from this year.

The NSF would get a 6 percent boost to \$ 3.2 billion. The NIH would get a 5 percent increase to about \$ 11 billion.

The funding hikes, if approved, will provide a payoff for taxpayers, Danforth said.

"Research is part of the national effort to improve ourselves," he said. "But you have to go through a long development period. . . . If you don't do it - and do it very, very well - then you don't see advances coming later on in medicine and the economy."

LANGUAGE: English



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3/15

Don Clayton
Associate Vice Chancellor,
Executive Director
Medical Public Affairs

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FACT BOOK



Washington

WASHINGTON · UNIVERSITY · IN · ST · LOUIS

School of Medicine

Nobel Prize Winners Associated With Washington University

Year Prize
Awarded

Type of Nobel Prize and Recipient's Name and Association With Washington University

Physics

- 1927 * Arthur H. Compton (1892-1962), Faculty of Arts and Sciences 1920-1923 and 1945-1962, Chancellor 1945-1953

Chemistry

- 1970 Luis F. Leloir, Faculty of Medicine 1944
1980 Paul Berg, Faculty of Medicine 1954-1959

Physiology or Medicine

- 1943 Edward A. Doisy (1893-1986), Faculty of Medicine 1919-1923
1944 * Joseph Erlanger (1874-1965), Chairman, Department of Physiology 1910-1946
1944 * Herbert S. Gasser (1888-1963), Faculty of Medicine 1916-1931
1947 * Carl F. Cori (1896-1984), Faculty of Medicine 1931-1984
1947 * Gerty T. Cori (1896-1957), Faculty of Medicine 1931-1957
1959 * Arthur Kornberg, Chairman, Department of Microbiology 1952-1959
1959 Severo Ochoa, Faculty of Medicine 1940-1942
1969 Alfred Hershey, Faculty of Medicine 1934-1950
1971 Earl Sutherland (1915-1974), M.D. 42, Resident in Internal Medicine 1943-1945, Faculty of Medicine 1945-1953
1974 Christian de Duve, Faculty of Medicine 1946-1947
1978 Daniel Nathans, M.D. 54
1978 Hamilton O. Smith, Washington University Medical Service 1956-1957
1980 George D. Snell, Faculty of Arts and Sciences 1933-1934
1986 * Stanley Cohen, Faculty of Arts and Sciences 1953-1959
1986 * Rita Levi-Montalcini, Faculty of Arts and Sciences 1948-
1992 Edwin G. Krebs, M.D. 43, Resident in Internal Medicine and then a Research Fellow in Biological Chemistry 1945-1948

* Did major portion of award-winning work at Washington University

Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis is one of the top ten medical schools in the country. Below is a sampling of the many medical firsts that have taken place at the School of Medicine.

- *The first to use artificial chromosomes to study hereditary diseases in humans.
- *Built the first PET scanner, a device that images body function and has been used to map emotions in the brain.
- *Among the first to give patients insulin for diabetes and have recently shown that cell transplants can eliminate the need for insulin injections.
- *Proposed the now common practice of taking aspirin to prevent heart attacks.
- *Proved that a simple blood test can effectively diagnose prostate cancer in its early stages.
- *Showed that therapy including interferon can cure many cases of hepatitis B.
- *Devised surgery techniques that remove diseased organs through tiny incisions, reducing patient pain levels, recovery time, scarring and medical bills.
- *Developed a surgical cure for the abnormal heart rhythm called atrial fibrillation.
- *Proved certain exercises can rebuild brittle bones and protect against osteoporosis.

Research at the School of Medicine brings nearly \$140 million in federal funding into the St. Louis economy each year. The school and its affiliate hospitals have 16,375 employees, making Washington University Medical Center the second largest employer in the St. Louis area. The medical center also provides nearly \$58 million in free care each year for the uninsured and poor.

Nineteen Nobel Prize winners have been associated with Washington University.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

August 9, 1993, MONDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: BUSINESS PLUS; Pg. 7

LENGTH: 944 words

HEADLINE: BUILDING A MEGA-HOSPITAL IN ST. LOUIS

BYLINE: Babette Morgan Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

BODY: Health-care administrator Fred L. Brown aims to apply the delicacy of a surgeon in his new job of melding two major medical networks into one. He started the operation June 2 when officials completed a deal to combine Barnes-Jewish Inc. and Christian Health Services into one huge system of more than 18,000 full- and part-time employees, 13 hospitals and seven nursing homes in Missouri and Southern Illinois. The new organization became the largest health-care network in Missouri and the 22nd-largest health-care system in the country. Health-care mergers are as common as colds these days as organizations look for ways to cut expenses and stanch inflation in the industry. But this one differs, says Brown, chief executive of the new system, because of the types of medical organizations it brings together - the community-based Christian Health Services with the teaching-hospital foundation of Barnes-Jewish Inc. "Nowhere else in the country has this been accomplished," Brown said. Culture Shock Now, with the union completed on paper, the getting-to-know-you stage has set in. The newly wed organizations "have different styles of doing things," Brown said in a recent interview. The line he walks is to help forge a single identity for the system without trampling on its parts. "We don't want hospitals to lose their individual identities," said Brown, previously the chief executive of Christian Health Services. But, at the same time, he said, he wants each to begin to identify with the whole. The cultures he and fellow managers are working with are diverse, he said - Barnes, with its consistent ranking as one of the top hospitals in the country; Jewish, with its tradition of service and strong ties to the Jewish community; and Christian, a health-care system with suburban roots that has begun over the last 10 years to reach out to rural areas. Barnes and Jewish, which sit side by side on Kingshighway as part of the Washington University Medical Center, had just begun to blend their operations after a merger in November when Christian became the third big partner and made the dynamics even more complex. But the combinations, Brown said, were made for all the right reasons: to thin out duplicate services, cut costs and become more accessible to patients. "As a system, we want to be on the front end, catalysts for change," he said. "Together, with our physicians, we want

to . . . create new ways of delivering health care." One System, One Card Part of that new delivery, as Brown envisions it, would be a "seamless" information system among the many units of the Barnes-Jewish/Christian system. He wants patients to be able to carry one card that would expedite service wherever they're seen within the system - whether they're checking into Christian Hospital Northeast, rushing into the emergency room at Barnes West County or showing up as an outpatient at Jewish. Personal medical records would be accessible via computer at all sites so that patients would not have to recreate that information everywhere they go, he said. This system, like others, also must get more efficient in its care, Brown said. Part of that is making sure it matches patients' needs to the most appropriate service the system provides - whether it be home health care, clinic visits, hospital admissions or residence in a nursing home. Looking For Redundancies Patients should not be surprised to see some services now offered by more than one hospital within the system eventually combined in some fashion. Brown and his staff will be looking - department by department - for efficiencies. 'We're going to be paring back some, but that's happening with all health-care organizations," he said. "We have an obligation, as good managers, to consolidate where appropriate." But he calls his approach to the changes compassionate. A normal attrition rate at hospitals of about 12 percent a year will help ease the pain of consolidations, he said. Plus, the many hospitals and offices in the system give lots of opportunity for reassignments. When Barnes and Jewish hospitals combined some of their clinical services after their merger, 100 positions were eliminated, but through attrition and reassignments, fewer than 10 staff members were laid off, Brown said. He said he expects one of the main economic advantages of operating as one large system - an organization with \$1.1 billion in annual revenue - will be new-found leverage in its purchase of supplies and potential improvements in distributing them. The overall savings should be passed on to consumers. The system is looking at a number of approaches to trim the cost of health care while ensuring quality attention, Brown said. It plans to look first toward "innovative joint ventures" with insurers and managed-care companies like health-maintenance organizations, he said. The savings in such arrangements would come mainly from reducing administration expenses, nationally one of the major costs of health care, he said. At the same time, the system has been experimenting with direct health-insurance contracts with employers. It has provided care to a couple of companies with 1,000 or so employees, charging a flat fee for the complete care of each person. "We think it's gone well; we're learning from it," Brown said. How much the system gets involved in dealing directly with employers will depend on the outcome of its work with insurers and health-maintenance organizations and on what new proposals for health care emerge from President Bill Clinton's administration. "We want to be prepared" for whatever health-care reform brings, he said.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; (1) Photo by Ted Dargan/Post-Dispatch - Fred L. Brown is performing a delicate operation. (2) Color Photo by Ted Dargan/Post-Dispatch - RIGHT: Fred L. Brown, CEO of Missouri's largest health-care network. (Note - This photo appeared on the cover of Business Plus.)

LANGUAGE: English

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

August 5, 1993, THURSDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 546 words

HEADLINE: MEDICAL COMPLEX PLANS NEW BUILDINGS, SKYWALK

BYLINE: Charlene Prost Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

BODY: The Washington University Medical Center will grow outward and upward in the months ahead with nearly \$120 million worth of new buildings - plus a parking garage with a glass skywalk above Forest Park Avenue. Officials at Jewish Hospital and the Washington University School of Medicine, both part of the center in the Central West End, are at work on the projects. Three separate ones, at the school of medicine, are: A 10-story tower addition at the Clinical Sciences Research Building, 4939 Children's Place, and renovation of the existing building's basement and ground-floor research area. Cost: about \$59.6 million. A seven-story addition to the McDonnell Medical Sciences Building, 4565 McKinley Avenue, south of the medical center. Cost: about \$34.7 million. An Imaging Center addition at the East Building, 4525 Scott Avenue, southeast of the medical center, for Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology. Cost: \$12 million. The project at Jewish Hospital: A 1,600-car parking garage on the north side of Forest Park Avenue, connected by a skywalk with the hospital on the south side of the street. Cost: \$12 million. Construction started several weeks ago on the Imaging Center. When it is completed in October of 1994, officials said, it will be one of world's largest centers for collaborative studies of brain structure and function, nuclear medicine, computer imaging and neuropsychology. The other two buildings, to be completed late in 1995, will house mainly laboratories, offices and centralized animal-care facilities. Construction could begin as early as next month. Dr. William A. Peck, dean of the school of medicine and president of the medical center, said the construction represented the first major expansion for laboratory and research space since the early 1980s. The buildings will eliminate a "backlog of need" for more space, he said. "To achieve our goal of improving health through research means having the best faculty and students and the right environment for them to work and learn," he said. Meanwhile, officials at Jewish

Hospital said they needed the new parking garage for hospital employees and patients. To make room for it, the hospital bought and razed two older houses and an office building on a block across Forest Park Avenue from the hospital. The brick garage will be seven levels tall. It will have plantings around the top two levels and a landscaping buffer on the street to help it blend visually with nearby residential buildings, said Eileen Gilmer, a hospital spokeswoman. "We worked closely with the Central West End Association and the Heritage and Urban Design Commission to get their input and suggestions," she said. "It will be very attractive," she said. "It doesn't look like a parking garage." Donald Royse, Director of Urban Design for the city of St. Louis, said the commission approved the garage and skywalk design several weeks ago after hospital officials made a strong case that both were needed. Later today, the commission and hospital officials will discuss the color of the glass for the skywalk. "The commission wants to make sure the glass is not reflective, or dark," Royse said, "so the skywalk will be as light and transparent as possible and not a visual barrier."

GRAPHIC: MAP, GRAPHIC; (1) Color Map by Kathleen Barkey/Post-Dispatch
CONSTRUCTION PLANNED AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL
CENTER Map shows sites of: - A 10-story tower addition at the Clinical Sciences
Research Building. - A 7-story addition to the McDonnell Medical Sciences Building. -
An Imaging Center addition at the East Building. - A 1,600-car parking garage on the
north side of Forest Park. (2) Color Graphic/Sketch by Washington University School of
Medicine ABOVE: An artist's rendering of a 10-story addition at the Clinical Sciences
Research Building at Washington University School of Medicine (3) Color
Graphic/Sketch by Washington University School of Medicine BELOW: A drawing of a
seven-story addition to the McDonnell Medical Sciences Building.

LANGUAGE: English

William H. Danforth

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Present Positions, Washington University

- Chancellor, July 1, 1971 to present
- Professor of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, May 12, 1967 to present

Previous Positions, Washington University

- Vice Chancellor for Medical Affairs, July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1971
- Associate Professor of Medicine, 1965 to 1967
- Assistant Professor of Medicine, 1960 to 1965
- Instructor in Medicine, 1957 to 1960
- Fellow in Cardiology, 1957 to 1958

Other Positions

- Medical Staff Appointment, Barnes Hospital, 1958 to present
- Postdoctoral Fellow of The National Institutes of Health in Biochemistry, 1961 to 1963
- Medical Staff Appointment, Veterans Administration Hospital, 1958 to 1961
- Resident in Medicine, Barnes Hospital, 1956 to 1957
- Assistant Resident in Pediatrics, St. Louis Children's Hospital, 1955 to 1956
- Assistant Resident in Medicine, Barnes Hospital, 1954 to 1955
- Physician, U.S. Navy, 1952 to 1954
- Intern in Medicine, Barnes Hospital, 1951 to 1952
- U.S. Navy, 1944 to 1945

Memberships*Higher Education Organizations:*

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Fellow, 1982 to present
 American Association for the Advancement of Science, Fellow, 1982 to present
 Association of American Universities, Chairman, 1982 to 1983; Executive Committee, Member, 1977 to 1984; Health Education Committee, Member, 1977 to 1987 and Chairman, 1977 to 1981;
 Committee on Maintaining Integrity of Research, Chairman, 1982
 Association of American Universities/National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, Joint Health Policy Committee, 1978 to 1986, Chairman, 1978 to 1981
 Business-Higher Education Forum, Chair, 1992 to present, Member, 1984 to present
 Government-University-Industry Roundtable, Member, 1985 to present; Working Group on the Academic Research Enterprise, Vice Chair, 1987 to 1989
 Independent Colleges and Universities of Missouri, President, 1979 to 1981; Executive Committee, Member, 1985 to 1987
 Princeton University, Board of Trustees, 1970 to 1974
 University Athletic Association, Presidents Council, Chairman, 1988 to 1990

National Science and Health Organizations:

Institute of Medicine, 1977 to present; Member of Council, Institute of Medicine, 1977 to 1979
 Institute of Medicine AIDS Research Committee, Chairman, 1989 to 1991
 National Academy of Science, Panelist, "Supporting Biomedical Research," 1990
 National Institutes of Health, Cardiovascular Study Section, 1966 to 1970; Chairman, 1969 to 1970
 National Institutes of Health, National Advisory Heart and Lung Council, 1970 to 1974

National Institutes of Health, Director's Advisory Committee, 1980 to 1984
National Research Council Commission on Life Sciences: Funding of Young Investigators in Biomedical and Biomedical Sciences, Member of the Advisory Board, Issues in Science and Technology, 1990 to present
National Science Board Commission on Future of National Science Foundation, Co-chair, 1992
PEW Health Professions Committee, Advisory Panel, Member, 1991 to present

National Organizations:

Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., Member, 1984 to present
Association of Academic Health Centers, Secretary and Treasurer, 1970

St. Louis Organizations:

Academy of Science of St. Louis, Fellow, 1984 and 1985
Bi-State Regional Medical Program, Advisory Committee, 1967 to 1971
Civic Progress, ex officio Member, 1971 to present
Missouri Botanical Garden, Board of Trustees, Member 1971 to present
NAACP Executive Committee, St. Louis Branch, Member, 1978 to 1981
Bi-State Regional Medical Program, Program Coordinator, 1967 to 1969
Washington University Medical School and Associated Hospitals, President, September 1965 to October 1971
St. Louis Comprehensive Health Center, Board of Directors, 1969 to 1971
St. Louis Department of Health and Hospitals, Joint Advisory Board, 1966 to 1971
St. Louis Medical Society, 1973 to present
St. Louis Symphony Board of Trustees, Member, 1971 to present
Washington University Medical Center, President, 1965 to 1971; Board of Directors, 1972 to present; Executive Committee, Member, 1987 to present
Washington University Medical Center Redevelopment Corporation, Chairman, 1973 to 1984; Member, 1984 to present

Corporate Boards:

Mallinckrodt, Inc., Board of Directors, 1973 to 1983
McDonnell Douglas Corporation, Board of Directors, 1976 to present
Ralston Purina Company, Board of Directors, 1969 to present

Charitable Boards:

American Youth Foundation, Board of Trustees, 1963 to present
Boy Scouts of America-St. Louis Area Council Advisory Board, 1973 to present
Danforth Foundation, Chairman, 1966 to present
Keystone Center, Board of Trustees, 1975 to 1987
St. Louis Christmas Carols Association, Board of Governors, President, 1958 to 1975; Chairman, 1975 to present
United Way of Greater St. Louis, Chairman of Board, 1984 and 1985; Campaign Chairman, 1983

Education

Harvard Medical School, M.D., 1951
Princeton University, A.B., 1947
Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, 1944 to 1945

Marital Status

Married 1950, Elizabeth Gray, four children

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

March 7, 1994, MONDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 774 words

HEADLINE: WU LOOKS TO LIFE AFTER DANFORTH; MAINTAINING
BALANCE OF RESEARCH, LIBERAL ARTS CRUCIAL, MOST SAY

BYLINE: Virgil Tipton Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

BODY: As Washington University students sprawled out on lawns and library chairs Sunday to pay attention to their undergraduate work, they said they hoped their new chancellor would pay attention to the same thing.

So did some of their professors.

Chancellor William H. Danforth said Saturday that he planned to retire after almost two dozen years on the job. While students said they would miss "Chan Dan," as Danforth is known, some said they'd like for Danforth's successor to shift priorities.

"When you walk through a building, you can see all these rooms devoted to research, research, research," said Kathryn Wycoff, a freshman in anthropology. "Sometimes finding a classroom for small discussion groups in freshman classes is impossible."

Wycoff, who was studying on a lawn near the main library, said she is not sure that Danforth is responsible for that emphasis. But, she said, she would like for his successor to work for the undergraduate school to get more publicity.

Robyn Wilensky, a sophomore in Jewish and near-Eastern studies, said graduate programs in medicine and hard sciences seem to benefit from more attention - and more money - than undergraduate arts and sciences programs. That inequity needs to be balanced out, Wilensky said.

David Wilson has studied in both areas: He's getting a dual degree in physics and chemical engineering. On Sunday, he was sitting on a second-floor plaza at the library,

studying with two friends. Wilson figures that the nature of American education is for undergraduates to help finance the research that gives a school eminence.

But Wilson says an overemphasis on hard sciences can produce students who aren't well-rounded. For his part, Wilson doesn't regret writing a paper about 15th- and 16th-century troubadours, a topic he undoubtedly won't use much in chemical engineering.

Dan Batt, a senior in chemical engineering, agreed. Without a school's promoting arts and sciences, "You can sort of miss out on a lot of what people consider the college experience," Batt said.

Stanley Finger, a psychology professor, said he hoped that Danforth's successor would make the main campus more of a priority than the medical school. Similarly, Finger said, the new chancellor should focus on the faculty more than on the buildings.

Dr. Louis Dehner, who directs the university's division of anatomic pathology, said Danforth had been effective in getting national and international attention by drawing top-notch professors; Danforth's successor should continue to do so, Dehner said.

A university's reputation relies on its undergraduate education, said Julia Simon-Ingram, an assistant professor of Romance languages and literatures. But other schools in the same class as Washington University - schools like Northwestern University and Emory University - have trimmed down the undergraduate programs, she said.

One way to enhance the undergraduate education is to encourage more interdisciplinary programs like women's studies, Simon-Ingram said.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; (1) Color Photo Headshot of Kathryn Wycoff (2) Color Photo Headshot of Robyn Wilensky (3) Color Photo Headshot of David Wilson (4) Color Photo Headshot of Dan Batt

LANGUAGE: English

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

March 6, 1994, SUNDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 1134 words

HEADLINE: DANFORTH RETIRING FROM WASH U.

BYLINE: Susan K. Brown Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

BODY: Chancellor William H. Danforth of Washington University, who helped cement the school's national reputation, said Saturday that he would retire in June 1995 after nearly 24 years on the job.

On Friday, at a meeting of the university's Board of Trustees, Danforth asked the board to begin looking for a successor.

Board members agreed to set up a committee of faculty, students, alumni and trustees to begin a search that may last up to a year.

Danforth, 67, has been chancellor since July 1971, making his tenure the second longest among active university leaders, according to the Association of American Universities. He is a physician by training.

Since Danforth was appointed chancellor, the people associated with the university have won 10 Nobel prizes and two Pulitzer prizes.

In a letter announcing his resignation, Danforth said, "When I became chancellor, the students seemed so young; today the parents also seem young; no one should stay until the grandparents look young."

Danforth said he decided to retire now because he was nearly three years past normal retirement age and the university had excellent administrators to carry on.

In addition, he said he wanted to leave to his successor a long-term project to define the university into the next century. "I'd like to stay forever, but that isn't the way life works," he said Saturday in an interview.

While Danforth has drawn praise as an exceptional fund-raiser, he said he told the trustees that was only one quality to look for in a successor.

More important, he said, were integrity, the ability to speak clearly and a knack for getting along with all kinds of people.

While the search for Danforth's successor is likely to involve hundreds of potential candidates from this country and abroad, one person who isn't interested is his brother, Sen. John C. Danforth, R-Mo.

William Danforth said, "My brother is leaving politics and is not looking for a job with the kind of public role this one has."

Since Danforth became chancellor, U.S. News & World Report has ranked Washington University among the top 25 universities in the country and its medical school among the top five.

The university has increased its "retention rate" - the rate at which freshmen remain in school until they graduate - to 85 percent from 70 percent. Freshman applications are up by more than 50 percent in the last decade.

Also since 1971, the university's endowment has grown more than eleven-fold, to \$ 1.72 billion. In 1988, the school ended a five-year campaign that raised \$ 630.5 million, which schools officials said was the biggest single fund-raising venture in the country.

As chairman of the \$ 170 million Danforth Foundation - a post Danforth said he would retain - he has helped to contribute hundreds of millions of dollars to the university.

Danforth's tenure has had its share of controversy. In recent years, for instance, students and faculty have protested the investment of endowment money in companies in South Africa and what they perceived as a shift away from liberal arts.

Yet on campus, students describe "Chan Dan," as Danforth is known, as friendly and moral.

In 2 1/2 years at the university, junior Charles Moon of Chesterfield said, "I've never heard anyone say anything bad about him."

In fact, Danforth reads bedtime stories at freshmen orientation, a tradition that students remember warmly. The readings started when some students at the end of the radical era asked him to come down to their dormitory. Danforth thought the students were kidding until he saw banners announcing that he would be reading to them.

Danforth routinely puts in days of 14 or more hours. He and his wife, Elizabeth - known as "Ibby" - "go to all the meetings and sports and things they can go to," said

William M. Van Cleve, chairman of the board of trustees. "I know of no other couple who has worked harder or more effectively."

Danforth said that in retirement, he would spend more time with his family, which includes four children and 12 grandchildren. He said also that he owes his wife a trip around the world.

As for his legacy, Danforth said he didn't care how he was remembered. Rather, he likened himself to the mostly anonymous stone masons who built Gothic cathedrals, which like universities have stood for generations as symbols of human ideals. He said that when faculty do things like win Nobel Prizes, "it redeems my work."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, GRAPHIC; (1) Color Photo Headshot - William H. Danforth, "I'd like to stay forever" (2) Graphic/Chart - DANFORTH PROFILE Name: William H. Danforth Age: 67 Chancellor since: July 1, 1971 Education: A.B., Princeton University, 1947; M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1951 Family: Married in 1950 to the former Elizabeth "Ibby" Gray; four children and 12 grandchildren Military service: Navy, 1944-1945; Navy physician, 1952-1954 Academic career: Professor of internal medicine since 1967; vice chancellor for medical affairs, 1965-1971 Other activities: Chairman, the Danforth Foundation; director, McDonnell Douglas Corp., Ralston Purina Co.; chairman, Business-Higher Education Forum; member (ex officio), Civic Progress; member, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (3) Graphic/Chart - WU'S GROWTH 1971: University builds Mallinckrodt Center. 1978: University records more than \$ 50 million in new federal research awards 1982: Monsanto agrees to fund biomedical research in return for the right to license patents that result. 1985: John E. Simon Hall is built for the Business School. 1986: University sets up partnership with venture-capital company to cash in on high-tech research suitable for small companies. 1988: Five-year fund-raising campaign raises \$ 630.5 million, which the university calls a record for a single U.S. venture. Also, trustees decide to divest only \$ 1.6 million of the \$ 80 million in endowment in companies doing business in South Africa. 1989: University announces that it will close dentistry school and phase out sociology.

LANGUAGE: English

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

February 8, 1994, TUESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 8A

LENGTH: 440 words

HEADLINE: CLINTON PLAN A BOOST TO RESEARCHERS; WASHINGTON U. HEAD SAYS IT WOULD BENEFIT

BYLINE: William Allen Post-Dispatch Science Writer

BODY: A boost in federal science spending is good news for local researchers - and the public, Washington University Chancellor William Danforth said Monday.

The National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health and other federal agencies that funnel money to scientists were winners in President Bill Clinton's budget proposal.

"That's just great," Danforth said in a telephone interview.

"It will mean that there's a bit larger federal research pie," he said.

Proposals for the money are made by scientists at universities, government labs and elsewhere who want to conduct research projects on a wide range of topics - from AIDS to zebra mussels. Other scientists review the proposals and decide who gets the money.

With about \$ 150 million a year in federal research support, Washington University is the most successful institution in the St. Louis area in this competition. It ranks 11th nationally among private universities in grants from the National Science Foundation and fourth in funding from the NIH's parent agency, the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Clinton administration is proposing \$ 71 billion for research and development next year, up about 4 percent from this year.

The NSF would get a 6 percent boost to \$ 3.2 billion. The NIH would get a 5 percent increase to about \$ 11 billion.

The funding hikes, if approved, will provide a payoff for taxpayers, Danforth said.

"Research is part of the national effort to improve ourselves," he said. "But you have to go through a long development period. . . . If you don't do it - and do it very, very well - then you don't see advances coming later on in medicine and the economy."

LANGUAGE: English

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

December 19, 1993, SUNDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: PD MAGAZINE; Pg. 8

LENGTH: 547 words

HEADLINE: HEAV'N AND NATURE SING; A LOOK BACK AT CAROLING IN ST. LOUIS

BYLINE: Joan Dames Post-Dispatch Senior Features Writer

BODY: "Here we come a-caroling, among the leaves so green....."

The sound of your neighbors singing outside your window on a crisp December night pops the cork on Christmas joy.

Call them in from the cold for a hot chocolate or cup of hot spiced wine. Break out the Christmas cookies you've been baking and squirrelling away since just after Thanksgiving. Throw a yule log on the fire and watch the flames dance blue and green. Give everyone within arms' reach a hug, even the crabby ones.

It's Christmas. It's time for peace on earth to people of good will, which at Christmastime covers just about everyone. Christmas is not about getting gifts, but about giving them - about love and humankind's solidarity.

Christmas caroling halted World War I for 24 hours. Here's how it happened. A famed diva, Madame Schumann-Heinck, had two sons serving on opposite sides, one fighting for the Germans, the other for the English.

One Christmas Eve, the opera star stepped into no-man's land between the trenches of the opposing forces on and sang "Stillig Nacht" to the German soldiers, then turned, and sang "Silent Night" to the English, French and Americans.

The night was still, silent. For 24-hours following Schumann-Heinck's carol, not a shot sounded.

The founder of the St. Louis Christmas Carol Association, William Danforth, also the founder of Ralston-Purina, died on Christmas Eve, drifting off peacefully while awaiting carolers under his window.

If no one carols on your block, why not organize your own group? It's not too late. Call the St. Louis Christmas Carol Association at 863-1225 for more information, song sheets and red canisters to collect donations for 80 local charities that serve children.

Officially or unofficially, good voice or bad, we can all sing together in our neighborhoods: "Love and joy come to you. God bless you and send you a happy new year."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; (1) Photo By Post- Dispatch - 1958: Above, student nurses from Deaconess Hospital sing Christmas carols to Dr. William H. Danforth and his daughter Cynthia. Danforth is president of the Christmas Carols Association, an organization founded and for many years headed by his grandfather, William H. Danforth. (Today, Danforth, chancellor of Washington University, is chairman of the association's board.) (2) Photo By Post- Dispatch - 1939: Left, carolers dressed in ante-bellum costumes make their way through Ferguson in a horse-drawn coach. Stopping at Glen Owen, a 100-year-old estate, are (from left) Hudson Thatcher, Lillian Bangert, Mrs. Paul Krueger (on the coach step) George W. Thatcher, Mrs. Henry Poikert and Abbott Thomas. (3) Photo By Post- Dispatch - 1960: Far left, carolers from Rosati-Kain High School sing to scientist at a Food and Drug Administration chemistry laboratory downtown. The scientist are (from left) Myrna Hershman, Clemens E. Haggerty and Harold E. Theper. (4) Photo By Robert C. Holt III/Post- Dispatch - 1976: Left, carolers sing in front of a house on Lindell Boulevard. (5) Photo By Post- Dispatch - 1964: Below, Charles Gladney (back to camera), director of the Seldon High School choral ensemble, leads students in carols for travelers waiting for trains at Union Station. (6) Photo By Post- Dispatch - 1950: "Silent Night" is sung by some of the original members of a Kingsbury Place caroling group, organized in 1911, that became the St. Louis Christmas Carols Association. They are holding a reunion at a luncheon at Ralston Purina. The men are (from left) Donaldson L. Lambert, Raoul Pantaleoni, Albert Bond Lambert Jr., William H. Danforth, founder of the group and president of the association, John H. Hayward, Henry M. Cook and David Calhoun. (7) Photo by Post- Dispatch - 1950: Laboure High School students carol for Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter (right) at his residence on Lindell. The Rev. John W. Miller, director of the school, is beside him. (8) Photo by Post- Dispatch - 1955: Students from DeAndreis High School at Miss Hullings restaurant on Olive Street.

LANGUAGE: English

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

October 13, 1993, WEDNESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 1467 words

HEADLINE: UNASSUMING ST. LOUISIAN WINS NOBEL PRIZE; ECONOMIC HISTORIAN AT WASHINGTON U. SHARES HONOR WITH COLLEAGUE IN CHICAGO

BYLINE: Robert Manor Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

BODY: Douglass C. North, a Washington University professor of economic history, won the Nobel prize on Tuesday for his theory on the way that nations create wealth.

North shares the \$ 845,000 prize with a longtime friend, Robert Fogel of the University of Chicago.

Fogel, also an economic historian, holds controversial theories on the economics of American slavery.

In discussing the prize Tuesday afternoon on the Washington University campus, North said: "It's the first time that economic historians have been honored with the Nobel prize."

North, 72, was recognized for his work over the past 25 years developing the theory that a nation's institutions - its judicial system and property rights in particular - largely determine whether its economy grows or withers.

Most contemporary economists ignore the role of institutions when examining development in industrialized nations and the Third World.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, which administers the Nobel Memorial Prize In Economics, called North "one of the pioneers in 'the new institutional economics.' "

The news of North's award came just before dawn at his home in the Central West End.

"I was in bed," North said. "The call came at 5:30 in the morning. It was the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

"Somebody I didn't know formally announced to me that Bob Fogel and I had won the prize."

North's honor quickly set off celebrations at Washington University, where colleagues gathered in his office throughout the morning.

Chancellor William Danforth said the award of the Nobel prize - the university's first since 1986 - "does make people realize Washington University is an attractive place to be."

Several faculty members privately speculated that the honor would lead to greater prominence for the economics department.

Despite the money and prestige that accompany the Nobel prize, North seemed to take himself less than seriously.

A Classroom Professor

At midmorning, he stopped taking phone calls so he could concentrate on his 11 a.m. class. During the class, one student vigorously argued with the new Nobel laureate.

"I tell all my classes . . . that the first essence I want of them is not to believe anything I say," North said afterward.

Later North pushed aside the idea that he should be a presidential adviser. "I don't believe economists should shoot off their mouths when they don't know what they are talking about," he said.

North's lack of pretension carries over to the classroom, one student said.

"He is really fun," said Hugo Eyzaguirre, a doctoral student in economics and a native of Peru. "He is very informal, friendly. You get to talk about whatever you think.

" I came to this university because of him."

North teaches a class on economics at Washington University's Law School, and the dean, Dorsey Ellis, said his way of teaching works well for prospective lawyers.

"Douglass North is an economist who does original work but communicates the results of his work in a style that makes it accessible to people who are not technical economists," Ellis said.

North's ideas about economics began with Marxism.

He was drawn to Marxism while an undergraduate at the University of California at Berkeley in the early 1940s, as were many intellectuals of the time. When World War II began, he joined the merchant marine.

North returned to California after the war and spent nine months photographing migrant workers for a government-sponsored chronicle of farm life.

A friend suggested that he go back to school to study economics, and he did.

In 1950 he began teaching at the University of Washington at Seattle, where he would remain until 1979. He moved to Washington University in 1983.

North rapidly established himself as an influential voice in economics, and by the 1960s he was a leader in the use of statistical analysis.

But in 1967 he began to question his past beliefs about economics, concluding that they were too limited to explain poverty and wealth.

"Why is the world poor? It has to be something about the way people organize themselves," North said.

Nations with good institutions - a judiciary that enforces business contracts - may grow wealthier than nations with rich natural resources but poor institutions.

North has moved far from his early confidence in the beliefs of Karl Marx.

"Now he is a strong believer in the free market," said John Drobak, a professor who teaches with North.

North Aids New Governments

North has repeatedly traveled to Eastern Europe since the collapse of communism, consulting with government officials on ways to establish a free market economy.

Drobak said that several years ago, North traveled to Czechoslovakia to meet with Vaclav Havel, who later became president of the country. North helped the Czechs establish a voucher system that allows the public to own shares in industries once owned by the government.

While he is helping governments manage their economies, North says he has no idea what to do with his own finances, recently enlarged by \$ 422,500.

"I haven't the slightest idea," he said. "I'm sure I'll think of something wonderful to do, but I haven't given it a thought."

Whatever he does, North said, it won't involve retirement.

He said he would remain at Washington University "as long as Chancellor Danforth will have me, and if I don't become senile."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, GRAPHIC; (1) Color Photo By Ted Dargan/Post-Dispatch - of Douglass C. North, Called "pioneer in new economics" (2) Graphic - Chart listing the Winners Associated With Washington University: Year of Award Winner

Term at University Chemistry Award 1970 Luis F. Leloir Medical

faculty 1944 1980 Paul Berg Medical faculty 1954-1959
Economics Award 1993 Douglas C. North Arts & Sciences faculty 1983-present Physics
Award 1927 Arthur H. Compton Arts & Sciences 1920-1923 and
faculty 1945-1962 Physiology Or Medicine Award 1943 Edward A.
Doisy Medical faculty 1919-1923 1944 Joseph Erlanger Physiology chairman
1910-1946 1944 Herbert S. Gasser Medical faculty 1916-1931 1947
Carl F. Cori Medical faculty 1931-1984 1947 Gerty T. Cori
Medical faculty 1931-1957 1959 Arthur Kornberg Microbio. chairman
1952-1959 1959 Severo Ochoa Medical faculty 1940-1942 1969 Alfred
Hershey Medical faculty 1934-1950 1971 Earl Sutherland Medical faculty
1945-1953 1974 Christain de Duve Medical faculty 1946-1947 1978 Daniel
Nathans Medical degree 1954 1978 Hamilton O. Smith Wash. U. Medical
1956-1957 Service 1980 George D. Snell Arts & Sciences
1933-1934 1986 Stanley Cohen Arts & Sciences 1953-1959 1986
Rita Levi-Montalcini Arts & Sciences 1948- Faculty 1992 Edwin G. Krebs
Research Fellow 1945-1948

LANGUAGE: English

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St. Louis Post- Dispatch

May 5, 1993, WEDNESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

Correction Appended

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 8A

LENGTH: 317 words

HEADLINE: PRESIDENTS' SALARIES LAGGING AT WU, SLU

BYLINE: Stephen Casmier Of the Post- Dispatch Staff

BODY: The presidents of St. Louis University and Washington University receive lower salaries than most of their peers at 188 leading private U.S. colleges and universities, a survey shows. According to The Chronicle of Higher Education survey released Sunday, Washington University Chancellor William H. Danforth received \$144,896 in salary and benefits in 1991-92. St. Louis University's president, the Rev. Lawrence Biondi, S.J., received \$208,920 in salary and benefits that year. Of the 33 major private research universities surveyed by the Chronicle, only two had executive officers who made less than \$200,000 in salary and benefits a year. Georgetown University was one, and Washington University was the other. And while it seems Biondi made much more money than Danforth, Biondi handed over his entire salary to the Jesuit religious order, said Betsy Martin, a university spokeswoman. "Father Biondi's salary does go directly to the Jesuits," Martin said. "It's part of their vow of poverty. All of their needs and support are provided for by the order." Every two months Biondi gets a pay stub showing a salary of "zero dollars," Martin said. Like Biondi's vow of poverty, Danforth's independent wealth gives his salary less importance. Last year, Danforth reported he had sole control over 99,169 shares of Ralston Purina stock. He also shares control over 1.3 million shares of this stock with his brother, Donald Danforth Jr., and a trust. At the close of the day Monday, his stock was worth \$47.25 a share or more than \$64 million. Danforth also draws as much as a total of \$86,000 a year as a member of the boards of directors at Ralston Purina and McDonnell Douglas. The highest paid Washington University employee was Dr. James L. Cox, a professor of surgery. He made \$588,134 in 1991-92. At St. Louis University, Dr. Robert E. Burdge topped the list at \$354,369.

CORRECTION: UNPUBLISHED CORRECTION - In addition to the 99,169 shares of Ralston Purina stock this article correctly states he has sole control over, William

Danforth shares control of over 1.3 million shares with his brother and with various family trusts. Despite the implication in this article that Mr. Danforth is the sole or primary beneficiary of these shares, a letter from his accounting firm, Price Waterhouse, which Mr. Danforth shared with the Post-Dispatch after publication of this article, stated that over 20 Danforth family members are beneficiaries. The article's implication that he personally owns or controls Ralston stock worth more than \$64 million is erroneous.

GRAPHIC: GRAPHIC; GRAPHIC - SALARIES OF SELECTED UNIVERSITY LEADERS: In Missouri

And Illinois1 Name	School	Salary
Rev. Lawrence Biondi, S.J.	St. Louis University	\$196,134 Stanley O.
Ikenberry	University of Illinois	\$152,000 George A. Russell
University Of Missouri	\$150,000 William H. Danforth	Washington
University	\$128,216 Blanche M. Touhill	University of Missouri at
St. Louis	\$115,000 Earl E. Lazerson	Southern Illinois University at
Edwardsville	\$98,904 1991-1992; not including benefits	SOURCES: Chronicle of
Higher Education, Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education, Illinois Board of Higher Education, university reports		

LANGUAGE: English

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

March 10, 1993, WEDNESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 5A

LENGTH: 394 words

HEADLINE: WU IS PICKED TO PUT SPARK IN RESEARCH

BYLINE: Tom Uhlenbrock Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

BODY: The electric power industry plans to open a facility at Washington University this summer that will manage research projects all over the country - from the disposing of medical waste to removing pesticides from water.

Chancellor William Danforth said Tuesday that the university had been chosen as the home of the Electric Power Research Institute's new Community Environmental Center.

The institute, located in Palo Alto, Calif., is the research arm of the electric utility industry. It is financed on a voluntary basis by the majority of the electric companies in the United States.

Union Electric Co. of St. Louis has pledged \$ 550,000 to help start the environmental center here.

As an example of the center's work, Veronika Rabl, a director of the institute, pointed to a project involving Union Electric and St. Louis County Water Co. in which electricity is being used to remove pesticides from water.

She said other new technologies could save up to 30 percent of the electricity now used by the nation's 60,000 water-supply plants and 15,000 wastewater-treatment plants.

While water quality will be a major focus of the center's work, Rabl said research also would include projects on medical waste disposal.

"Disposal of this waste is becoming extremely difficult," she said. "As a result, in many areas the disposal of medical waste has become nearly as expensive per pound as disposal of nuclear waste."

New electric technologies, she said, can either destroy infectious waste without incineration or disinfect it and reduce its volume by shredding to permit its disposal in landfills.

Chris Byrnes, dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences at Washington University, said the new center would be in 500 square feet of space on the first floor of Bryan Hall.

The center will manage and fund research projects that will be done elsewhere, but Byrnes said that "expectations should be high that a large amount will be done here."

Rabl said St. Louis had been chosen as the site for the center "because of its strong corporate and academic support for this project and because of the excellence of its educational institutions."

The center, which is to open July 1, will tap the resources of the University of Missouri at St. Louis and Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Danforth said.

LANGUAGE: English

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St. Louis Post- Dispatch

February 14, 1993, SUNDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: STYLE PLUS; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 1217 words

HEADLINE: UNIVERSITY HOUSE: DANFORTH'S ENJOY HOME AWAY FROM HOME

BYLINE: Joan Foster Dames Post- Dispatch Senior Feature Writer Photos by Robert C. Holt Jr. Of the Post- Dispatch Staff

BODY: AS WIFE AND official hostess for Dr. William Danforth, chancellor for more than a generation at Washington University, Elizabeth Danforth's official entertainment over the last 22 years has been punctuated with celebrities and awash in cyclical tides of students and their parents.

She has guided dinner table conversations with some of the giant intellects of the world. She has maintained her gracious manners and lively sense of humor when confronted with some of the most difficult people imaginable. And she's somehow managed to make feel welcome a cross-section of people from all over the world and of varying races, creeds, political beliefs, manners and mores.

Danforth, known to many as Ibby, has a bright, questioning mind, unflappable poise, and gentle, down-to-earth warmth.

"This house is like an office: Other people go to the office, I go here." she said as she settled in for a day at University House, the Danforth's official residence on campus.

"I . . . had two dinner parties here last night, and the night before and tomorrow I entertain Medical School faculty wives at a luncheon. I knew all the people at the party the night before last, and about half of the guests last night."

This had been a typical week. In a heavy week, she'll have an extra reception or two for as many as 200 guests.

She was pouring coffee into fine bone china cups and offering cream and sugar cubes served with Victorian silver sugar tongs. The silver pots for the fragrant, rich coffee and tea were gleaming with the patina that comes with generations of care and use.

The home is filled with lovely things: a fine, French grandfather clock more than a hundred years old; another of German make and at least as old on the stairwell from the Nan Lehman estate; Victorian chairs; a Federalist sofa; comfortable easy chairs; and tables and side pieces from several different eras.

On one table was a large, squarish, Chinese carved bowl with lid flanked by two matching bowls, all three of the rich red/orange of bittersweet.

Danforth had on her mind that day the repair of a Victorian side chair with a sagging seat.

"The things we have now in University House are not as valuable as some of the things that were here when we first began," she said. "From time to time, someone from a university department looks over the furnishings and takes some of the older things away to preserve them."

A cheery log fire crackled in the large fireplace flanked by windows on the west side of the drawing room. Sunlight streamed through the south windows, and on the north side was a commanding view of the campus.

"As soon as people come into this room, they like where they are," she said. "This time of year, we always have a fire."

The formal dining room is on the opposite end of the house. From the chancellor's chair in the formal dining room, the view of the drawing room fireplace is framed by a series of doorways (softened by large plants) that open onto, in this order: a small reception room next to the dining room; the hall; a second small reception room; and the drawing room itself.

The home is maintained by a housekeeper, whose predecessor ran a tight ship caring for the then-frequent overnight guests.

The bedrooms used most frequently are a pair of rooms, each of which opens onto a joint bathroom - with a lock on either side of both bathroom doors.

"Mary Wickes, the actress, absolutely is the funniest," recalled the chancellor's wife. "On one occasion, Mary was in one bedroom, with a certain gentleman from England in the other, with a shared bathroom between their two rooms. Mary said the next day, 'You have to remember to lock the door leading to the other bedroom because you must face your fellow guest over the breakfast table the next morning.' "

William Webster, when he was head of the CIA, was a frequent overnight guest, and security was strict, Danforth explained. "The FBI would come ahead of his arrival and sweep the rooms."

About seven years after the Chinese Cultural Revolution, the daughter of Deng Xiaoping, came to Washington University for graduate work in chemistry.

"The university officials didn't want word of it to leak out, so I didn't even know about it until they asked me to give a luncheon in her honor as she was about to leave," Danforth said.

Elizabeth Gray Danforth was unconsciously preparing for her role as first lady of Washington University as far back as her days at John Burroughs. Despite the fact that she called herself "a jock," she was also co-editor with Janey Symington of the student newspaper, played the violin and sang, was interested in many things and earned good grades. At Wellesley, she majored in economics and fell in love with William Danforth, then a medical student at Harvard.

"I married a young medical student. That was it!" she said. "He told me that we would stay in academia, where you can regulate your own hours."

"

The Korean War interrupted the academic life. The U.S. Navy summoned Danforth to Korea, where he was chief medical officer for four destroyers.

When Danforth was named chancellor, his wife admits that she hoped that he would only serve for three or four years before returning to less public life. After all, their four children were still young (14, 13, 12 and 9).

So, she said, "I made a rule that Bill and I wouldn't be away from the house together more than two nights in a row. A university can eat you up. If it's not a volleyball game, it's a cellist. There is always something exciting going on. Bill had to be gone a lot. The chancellor adds luster. I add not as much, but a little luster."

Even when her children were young, Ibbey was involved in a cross-section of all the campus activities. She takes an academic course each semester, not for credit ("I'd have a Ph.D. by now!") but to keep learning and to get to know some of the students more personally.

She loves university life, saying, "It's always new. Students turn over every four years, and the feeling on campus changes. They were so hostile in the '70s. We got the feeling that the students had the idea that Bill was 'our enemy' until proven otherwise. And in the '70s, he did have to prove himself. The little things he does like his reading 'bedtime stories' on the night of the Talent Show or now in the dorm. He often uses stories by James Thurber. Now they call him 'Uncle Bill' or 'Chan Dan.'

"The '80s were easy. The kids were going into business or engineering, the times were harder, and the parents were saying that they wouldn't pay tuition unless the kids settled in and worked.

"Why adults were scared of kids in the '60s and '70s, I'll never know, but we were. Five years ago they started a prom again, the first one in a long time. They called it the Red Rose Cotillion. The kids didn't know how to dance, and we had to hire the contemporary version of Madame Cassane to teach them.

"Bill and I would start the first dance, and then we'd break and he'd pick a girl and I a boy and we'd dance together. I guess they had rebelled in high school and never learned how to dance. Now kids get up and dance by themselves, three or four girls dancing with each other, and everyone dances and doesn't wait to be asked."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; (1) Photo - Elizabeth "Ibby" Danforth welcoming visitors to University House on the Washington University campus. (2) Photo - One of the antique clocks that grace the halls of University House. By Joan Foster Dames Post- Dispatch Senior Feature Writer Photos by Robert

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Science

November 27, 1992

SECTION: Vol. 258 ; No. 5087 ; Pg. 1434; ISSN: 0036-8075

LENGTH: 1075 words

HEADLINE: Commission sees NSF's future in its past; Commission on the Future of the National Science Foundation

BYLINE: Norman, Colin

BODY: A panel of science and business leaders added a powerful voice last week to a debate that has been raging since early summer over what role the National Science Foundation (NSF) should play in helping achieve national goals such as improving economic competitiveness. The voice, belonging to the Commission on the Future of the National Science Foundation, spoke through an eagerly awaited report, issued on 20 November.* But, like an oracle, it seemed to say different things to different people. NSF director Walter Massey detected a call for change: "The commission has provided a significant input to...our efforts to build on our strengths and pursue new and challenging opportunities," he said. But one well-placed congressional aide got a very different message: "There's no suggestion that the commission has any interest in increasing the scope of NSF's activities to pursue new opportunities."

In a sense, both are right. The commission, cochaired by William Danforth, chancellor of Washington University, and Robert Galvin, chairman of Motorola Inc., strongly argued that the foundation should continue to concentrate on its core activities: support of basic research and science education. And it warned that shifting NSF's focus from these activities "would have little or no effect on the U.S. economic position in the near term, but would severely restrict prospects for the long term." The commission didn't just preach business as usual, however: It argued for more attention to interdisciplinary research, a stronger role for industry in shaping NSF's programs, and a more prominent place for the National Science Board--NSF's policy-making body--in developing a national policy for science and technology.

None of this would be in the least bit controversial if it were not for the highly charged atmosphere in which the commission's report was developed. The voltage was

raised in July when the Senate Appropriations Committee set minimum funding levels for the foundation's support of manufacturing science and technology, high-speed computing, and interdisciplinary research on the environment, and told NSF to cater more to the needs of industry. Massey stepped up the charge in August with a memo to the National Science Board in which he advocated "an expanded portfolio of programs that would be integrated with ongoing activities and closely aligned with industry and other government agencies." That set sparks flying among NSF's academic clients, who worried that these new programs would come at the expense of support for investigator-initiated basic research. At that point, the board decided it was time to appoint a commission to take a look at NSF's future.

The commission was given just 90 days to complete its work. It held three public meetings and canvassed views from the academic community, unleashing a flood of letters (*Science*, 6 November, p, 880). "The vast majority of the letterwriters did not want to see NSF in any way decrease its support for basic research, or investigator-initiated research, or the selection of research by merit review," says Danforth. "The report is in line with that vast majority." The report states, for example, that one of NSF's prime goals "is to support first-rate research at many points on the frontiers of knowledge, identified and defined by the best researchers."

As for NSF's role in enhancing industrial competitiveness, the commission, noting that the foundation accounts for a mere 3% of the federal government's R&D spending, warns against expecting too much. Indeed, it questions the very premise behind the argument for more direct involvement by NSF in industrial research: "Failures in the marketplace have not been the result of slow transfer of academic science to industry....All manner of other more prominent factors, including the stewardship by American business, far outweigh whatever could be traced to the technology itself or the technologists." It adds that "the universities and NSF should complement rather than replace the roles of those engaged in technology development." Commission member John Armstrong, vice president for science and technology at IBM, bluntly spelled out the implications of those statements when the report was presented to the National Science Board: Changes are needed in NSF, he said, but "saving industry is not one of them."

The report is therefore likely to be widely read as a rebuff to Massey's suggestion that NSF broaden its scope to include more activities of direct relevance to industry. "This is not going to satisfy people who think NSF should be a National Science and Technology Foundation," says one Senate staff member who has been following the debate closely.

But neither is the report likely to satisfy those who argue that NSF's research portfolio should be determined solely by whatever scientists themselves think are the hottest fields. "In accepting society's support, the scientific community naturally assumes an obligation to be...responsive to national needs voiced by society," the report says. NSF should "develop a balanced allocation of resources in strategic research areas in response to scientific opportunities to meet national goals." One way to achieve this is to "involve the private sector more fully than heretofore in the decisions which affect the

classes of research allocation as well as some evaluation of the effectiveness of research expenditures," the report says.

Although the report was commissioned by the National Science Board, its most important targets are the chief advocates for change at NSF: Congress and Massey. In the final version of NSF's 1993 budget bill, approved in early fall, the appropriations committees said they support a "relocation of expenditures to strengthen certain priority areas: process research and development; engineering research; emerging and precompetitive technologies; and fundamental research with ties to future industrial interests." But they held off ordering Massey to spend more on such activities until after the commission's report was completed. Massey has until 15 December to send NSF's 1993 operating plan to Capitol Hill, and the appropriations committees have said they expect the plan to reflect their concerns. Massey would only say last week that the commission's report "will be helpful to us in trying to work with Congress."

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Science

January 17, 1992

SECTION: Vol. 255 ; No. 5042 ; Pg. 279; ISSN: 0036-8075

LENGTH: 494 words

HEADLINE: Thrust and parry over indirect costs; university research accounting

BYLINE: Marshall, Eliot

BODY: Indirect costs are back in the news, with, on the one hand, new allegations that research universities have abused the system and, on the other, the first signs of an organized counterthrust by the universities. The allegations emerged last week when the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) sprang a leak just as Representative John Dingell (D-MI) was preparing for another hearing on the federal payments, which are intended to reimburse universities for the overhead costs of doing scientific research (Science, 8 November 1991, p. 788). Dingell has scheduled his hearing for 30 January, where audit reports from HHS, the General Accounting Office, and the Defense Contract Audit Agency will be aired. But on the eve of this event--in one of Washington's time-honored traditions--someone leaked the HHS audit to The New York Times.

The report, prepared by Inspector General Richard Kusserow of HHS, lists more than \$ 13 million in questioned billings by 14 universities, including the University of Michigan, the University of Pennsylvania, and Yale University. Many of the allegations sound familiar. For example, according to the Times, Kusserow's report finds that many universities have billed improperly for parties, airplane tickets for spouses on official trips, and even costs related to federal investigations.

However, representatives of major research universities have already taken issue with HHS's analysis. They first dissented last December, says Jerold Roschwalb of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, when HHS officials presented some findings to a special study panel put together by Kusserow and Bernadine Healy, director of the National Institutes of Health. At that meeting, federal officials argued that universities could reduce indirect costs and increase the number of scientific grants they support. But the university leaders "roundly rejected" the analysis,