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Record

March 19, 2004

Volume 28 No. 25

Treasuring the Past



Washington University in St. Louis

Shaping the Future

Celebrating 150 Years

Lawlor to take reins as social work dean

By JESSICA MARTIN

Edward F. Lawlor, Ph.D., dean of the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago, will become dean of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work on July 1, according to Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton.

Lawlor will succeed Shanti K. Khinduka, Ph.D., who last year announced his intention to retire as dean on June 30, 2004.

Highlights of Khinduka's nearly 30-year term as dean include construction of Goldfarb Hall and renovation of Brown Hall;

formation of centers of path-breaking research in areas such as addiction, mental-health services, social development and in support of American Indians; and remarkable growth of the research portfolio of the social work faculty.

After a sabbatical, Khinduka will retain his position as the George Warren Brown Distinguished University Professor.

"Dean Lawlor's extraordinary leadership as dean of the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration and his outstanding research and community service make him well-

suited to lead the continuing ascent of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work as one of the top institutions for social work education and research," Wrighton said. "I am pleased that we have attracted such an outstanding leader to build upon the School of Social Work's strong foundation developed during Shanti Khinduka's tenure.

"In Eddie Lawlor, we have not only a wonderful academic leader but also an individual who will continue to build interdisciplinary programs of education and research of great importance to



Lawlor

committee that recommended Lawlor. "Edward Lawlor has a remarkable record of achievement in scholarship, educational leadership and service to the profession and the community," Proctor said. "His appointment surely will

society." Enola E. Proctor, Ph.D., the Frank J. Bruno Professor of Social Work Research and associate dean for research, chaired the search com-

advance the research, teaching and service missions of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work.

"I will be thrilled to have him as a colleague and intellectual leader for our school."

Lawlor, a groundbreaking expert and author on Medicare policy, is looking forward to his new post.

"I am honored to be given this opportunity to work with the extraordinarily talented faculty, staff and students of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work," Lawlor said. "The oppor-

See Dean, Page 6

'One of the greats' Pake, former professor & provost, dies

By ANDY CLENDENNEN

George E. Pake, Ph.D., recipient of the National Medal of Science, professor of physics in Arts & Sciences, provost from 1962-1970 and emeritus trustee, died of heart failure Thursday, March 4, 2004, in Tucson, Ariz. He was 79.

"George Pake was not only a major influence on Washington University's academic strengths, he was also a national leader in science and research," Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton said. "His role in setting the future course of the University during the 1960s had a great deal to do with the success we enjoy today."

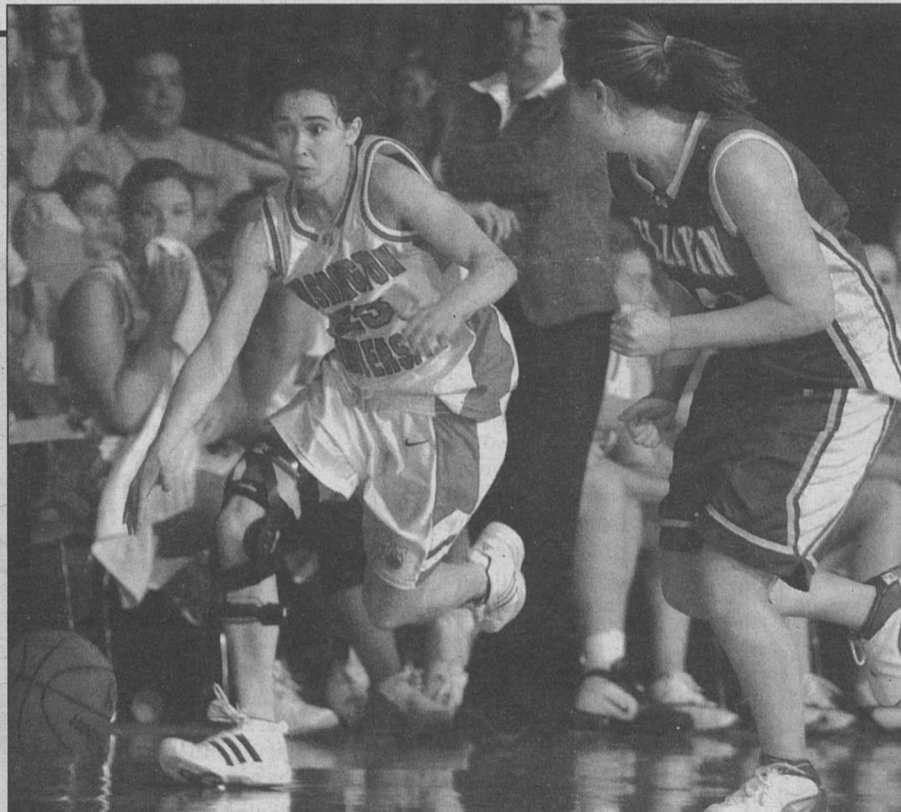
Pake, an Ohio native, earned bachelor's and master's degrees in physics from Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1945. He earned a doctorate from Harvard University in 1948.

Pake became an assistant professor of physics at Washington University directly after graduating from Harvard, and in his first year here he published an article on a new technique called nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). Over the years, the article became integral to the comprehension of the complicated, burgeoning technique that helps scientists determine the structure of molecules and the functions of biological systems.

NMR today is used extensively in chemistry and in medicine, where it is called magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI, and gives doctors images of physiological systems without invading body tissues with radiation.

Between 1961 and 1981, Pake's paper was cited 435 times in

See Pake, Page 6



Tournament time WUSTL senior guard Lesley Hawley charges up the court during the Bears' 72-59 NCAA Tournament win against Millikin University March 6 at the Field House. Hawley scored 18 points, including 10-of-10 shooting from the free-throw line, to help the Red and Green advance to the sectional semifinals March 12. Unfortunately, the road ended there — fourth-ranked University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point bumped the visiting Bears, 83-76, ending their season at 22-5. For more, see Sports, Page 5.

Clockless technology to be primary topic as computing greats gather for conference here

By TONY FITZPATRICK

Computing royalty, including Ivan Sutherland, the father of computer graphics, and Wesley A. Clark, the designer of the world's first personal computer, will gather for a symposium from 1-5:30 p.m. March 26 in Whitaker Hall Auditorium.

As part of the University's 150th anniversary, participants will honor time by contemplating how computing can evade time as the industry prepares to go clockless.

The Department of Computer Science and Engineering will present "Clockless Computing: Coordinating Billions of Transistors," to honor both the University's sesquicentennial and the 30th anniversary of the completion of the seminal project on macromodule computer design — work that anticipated current endeavors to go clockless, or asynchronous.

This sort of computing marks an important change from present systems, which are based on a regularly ticking clock, said symposium organizer Jerome R. Cox, Sc.D., sen-

ior professor in computer science and engineering.

"Clocked technology is inadequate to deal with very large integrated circuits," Cox said. "Systems of the future will certainly have clockless technology or a blend of clocked and clockless types."

The key reason that clockless computing is essential to computing's future is that engineers now are placing literally billions of transistors on computer chips that are roughly the same size as those that contained only thousands of transistors decades ago.

To comprehend clockless computing, consider the analogy of a system of traffic lights programmed to go green on a regular, clocked schedule. This would entail many hundreds of lights in synch, say in Manhattan.

Imagine, now, another system of billions of lights (similar to billions of transistors), some of them far apart, scattered all over the world. There is no reason to have them all synchronized.

See Clockless, Page 7

Anheuser-Busch, Emerson commit \$10M to Siteman

By KIMBERLY LEYDIG

Officials at the Siteman Cancer Center recently announced a \$10 million commitment from two of St. Louis' leading corporations to expand vital research space and support and to help ensure people in and around St. Louis will have the newest cancer treatments close at hand.

This commitment will be used as a challenge to generate \$20 million in additional matching support from the School of Medicine, Barnes-Jewish Hospital and the Siteman Cancer Center.

Emerson's Charitable Trust and the Anheuser-Busch Foundation are contributing \$6 million and \$4 million, respectively. The challenge gift will further St. Louis' role as home to a nationally recognized, robust cancer research and treatment program and meet some of Siteman's highest priorities.

The first priority for funding through the Emerson-Busch grant is expansion of cancer research space and programs in a new cancer research facility. The basic and applied research supported by this gift distinguish the Siteman Cancer Center and are keys to finding new treatments and diagnostic techniques for cancer patients.

Siteman is the only National Cancer Institute-designated cancer center in the region and one of only 61 in the country.

"We are deeply grateful for this generous gift to

See Siteman, Page 6

"This partnership between Emerson and Anheuser-Busch is a testament to the power of community-wide corporate leadership dedicated to a common goal."

MARK S. WRIGHTON

This Week In WUSTL History

March 21, 1991

Author Toni Morrison provided "Reading and Commentary" for the Council of Students in Arts & Sciences Symposium during Foreign Language Week.

March 22, 1991

The School of Medicine perfected a surgical cure for the abnormal heart rhythm called atrial fibrillation.

This feature will be included in each 2003-04 issue of the Record in observance of Washington University's 150th anniversary.

Grad student research focus of symposium

BY NEIL SCHOENHERR

The Graduate Student Research Symposium, now in its ninth year, provides graduate students an opportunity to present their research to a broad and diverse audience, while helping them develop their communication skills by requiring them to present their material in a way that is accessible to a general audience.

The symposium will be held April 2-3 in Whitaker Hall and is open to all members of the University community.

Developed in 1996 by the Graduate Student Senate in partnership with the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, the event aims to enhance the professional development of graduate students. The first symposium had 19 pre-

senters in three categories. Last year, 64 participants presented work in five categories.

"We've really expanded the size of the research symposium over the past few years by adding a 'Professional' category in 2001 and an 'Engineering' category in 2003," said Scott Hendrickson, chair of the publicity committee and doctoral student in political science in Arts & Sciences. "I also think the students have found their experience in the symposium so rewarding that they have encouraged other students to participate."

This year's event will be held in two parts: a welcoming reception April 2 and the poster presentations April 3.

"While we understand that being able to communicate to experts in one's field is important,

we want students to realize that being able to explain their work to a nonexpert is just as important," Hendrickson said. "For example, this skill can be invaluable when interviewing for a nonacademic position in which a student might have to meet with a human resources person who is not familiar with their research."

"This skill can also be invaluable when interviewing for an academic position in which the student must interview with persons outside of the academic department in which he or she would eventually work."

At the symposium, students will use a poster format to highlight their work and also provide a 5-10 minute verbal summary of their material. Posters often include graphics and photo-

See Symposium, Page 6



Pumphrey professorship Shanti K. Khinduka, Ph.D., dean of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work and the George Warren Brown Distinguished University Professor, congratulates Nancy Morrow-Howell, Ph.D., at her installation as the first Ralph and Muriel Pumphrey Professor of Social Work March 9 in Brown Hall Lounge. Morrow-Howell's work focuses on issues of concern to older adults and their families, including home and community-based care services and mental-health services.

World's top scholars on modern human origins to gather here

BY SUSAN KILLENBERG MCGINN

Some of the world's top scholars on "Modern Human Origins" will gather March 26 at the University for the last of a four-part series of "Conversations" on key issues that will affect the future of the University, the community and the world.

Arts & Sciences is sponsoring the "Conversations," which are free and open to the public, as part of the University's 150th anniversary celebration. "Modern Human Origins" will be held from 10-11:30 a.m. in Graham Chapel.

Fred H. Smith, Ph.D., professor of anthropology at Loyola University Chicago, will moderate

the event. A human paleontologist, Smith is a leading expert on European Neandertals and the origin of modern people.

Other participating scholars include Washington University's Anne M. Bowcock, Ph.D., professor of genetics, of pediatrics and of medicine in the School of Medicine; population and evolutionary biologist Alan Templeton, Ph.D., the Charles Rebstock Professor of Biology in Arts & Sciences; and biological anthropologist Erik Trinkaus, Ph.D., the Mary Tileston Hemenway Professor of Anthropology in Arts & Sciences.

The other human origins Conversation participants are: Paleolithic archeologist Catherine

Perlès, Ph.D., professor of prehistory at the Université de Paris X-Nanterre; human paleontologist Chris Stringer, Ph.D., professor and Merit researcher at London's Natural History Museum; and Paleolithic archeologist João Zilhão, Ph.D., professor in the Department of Archaeology at the Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal, and a Humboldt Fellow at the Universität zu Köln, Germany, this year.

"The emergence and spread of early modern humans in the Late Pleistocene Epoch — between 100,000 and 30,000 years ago — have captured the academic and public imagination, because this was the time period for the full establishment of modern human biology and cultural adaptations," said Trinkaus, who helped organize the Conversation and is considered one of the world's most influential scholars of Neandertal biology and evolution.

"Its consideration therefore addresses issues of modern human ancestry and the meaning of being human. This Conversation will focus on these concerns from the three perspectives that shed light on the subject: the human fossil record, the Paleolithic archaeological record, and past and present human molecular variation."

For more information, call 935-7304.

Hillel symposium: 'Gateways to Social Justice' March 21

BY NEIL SCHOENHERR

St. Louis Hillel at Washington University will host a symposium titled "Gateways to Social Justice" from 9 a.m.-4 p.m. March 21 in Brown Hall, Room 100, and Holmes Lounge.

The symposium is a component of the Hillel's Social Justice Institute. The opening keynote addresses will be presented in Brown Hall, Room 100, by Mark Pelavin, associate director of the Religious Action Center for Reform Judaism in Washington, D.C., and Rabbi Hyim Shafner, campus rabbi for St. Louis Hillel at Washington University.

Breakout sessions and a panel discussion will focus on key issues facing the St. Louis community, such as the economics of social injustice, education and the achievement gap, and race, power and privilege.

The symposium's cost, which includes lunch, is \$5 for students and \$10 for all others when registering in advance; or \$8 and \$13, respectively, at the door.

For more information and to register, call 935-9040.

PICTURING OUR PAST



When many students left to serve the government as soldiers, sailors and nurses during World War II, several campus activities were curtailed, particularly student participation in Greek life and athletics. In 1943, *Eliot Review* discontinued publication; Thurtene Carnival and Spring Formals were not held; and the Student Senate was disbanded. After the war, Chancellor Arthur Holly Compton made the decision that academics were the primary focus of the growing University. Athletics withdrew from the Missouri Valley Conference, and the University adopted a new athletic policy that prohibited the awarding of scholarships on the basis of athletic ability alone. Activities returned in full force in the 1950s, giving new energy to pre-professional organizations, Greek life and athletics. The Bearskin Follies (above, 1960), which began during this revitalization period, were campus dramatic favorites. Sororities and fraternities performed original skits in a musical revue that drew crowds each spring.

Washington University is celebrating its 150th anniversary in 2003-04. Special programs and announcements will be made throughout the yearlong observance.



Trustees hear reports on medical school initiatives

The Board of Trustees met March 5 at the Eric P. Newman Education Center to hear reports on significant initiatives at the University and the School of Medicine, according to Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton.

Before the meeting, the medical school presented a special program on "Multidisciplinary Science — Lab to Patient and Back Again," a description of how teams of investigators from multiple disciplines work toward common goals. Introducing the presentation was Timothy J. Eberlein, M.D., the Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Distinguished Professor in Medicine, head of the department of surgery, and director of the Siteman Cancer Center.

Presenters were David M. Ornitz, M.D., Ph.D., the Alumni

Endowed Professor of Molecular Biology and Pharmacology, and Helen M. Piwnica-Worms, Ph.D., professor of cell biology and physiology and of internal medicine and an investigator for the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at the School of Medicine.

During the regular meeting of the board, trustees heard a report from Larry J. Shapiro, M.D., executive vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine, and from Jonathan D. Gitlin, M.D., the Helene B. Roberson Professor of Pediatrics, regarding the long-standing partnership between the University and St. Louis Children's Hospital.

In his remarks, Gitlin described a new research thrust of St. Louis Children's Hospital. He noted that the interdisciplinary

See Trustees, Page 7

Khrushchev to lecture March 22

BY NEIL SCHOENHERR

Sergei Khrushchev, a world-renowned speaker in international studies and son of the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, will present a talk titled "Cuban Missile Crisis: The Russian Perspective" at 4 p.m. March 22 in Graham Chapel.

Khrushchev writes extensively about the history of the Cold War and the turning points in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Khrushchev, Eisenhower and Kennedy periods. In addition, his research focuses on the former Soviet Union's transition from a centralized to a decentralized society, as well as its transformation from a central to a market

economy and its international security during this transition.

Khrushchev has authored several books, including *Khrushchev on Khrushchev*; *Nikita Khrushchev: Crisis and Missiles*; *The Political Economy of Russian Fragmentation*; and *Three Circles of Russian Market Reforms*. His latest book, *Nikita Khrushchev and Creation of a Superpower*, was released in spring 2000.

He is serving as a senior fellow at the Watson Institute for International Studies at Brown University.

A book-signing will follow the lecture. The event is sponsored by the Russian Club.

For more information, call 651-3828 or e-mail russian@restech.wustl.edu.

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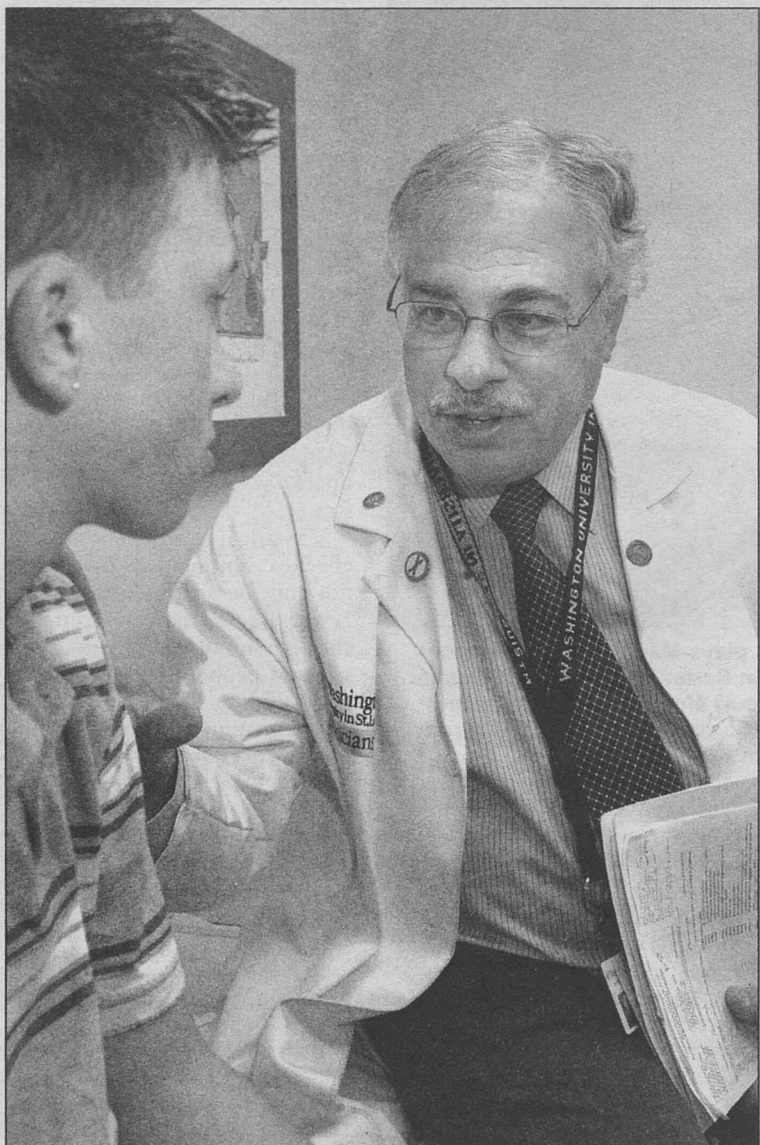
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Washington University in St. Louis

School of Medicine Update

Treatment TODAY NIH trial first to focus on childhood diabetes



Neil White, M.D., director of the division of pediatric endocrinology and metabolism, sees 16-year-old diabetes patient Aaron Van Landuit for routine follow-up care.

BY KIMBERLY LEYDIG

Once a disease of our grandparents, type 2 diabetes is becoming increasingly common in children.

While researchers have learned a great deal about how to treat type 2 diabetes in adults, much less is known about the best way to treat children with the disease.

The School of Medicine is among 12 U.S. sites to participate in the first clinical trial to focus on type 2 diabetes in children and teens.

The multicenter study is called the Treatment Options for type 2 Diabetes in Adolescents and Youth (TODAY) study and is sponsored by the National Institutes of Health.

"Type 2 diabetes historically was not a health problem for children," said St. Louis principal investigator Neil H. White, M.D., director of the division of pediatric endocrinology and metabolism.

"However, as our children have become more sedentary and overweight over the last five years, we've seen them develop type 2 diabetes."

According to a recent National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 15 percent of young people ages 6-19 are overweight — nearly triple the rate in 1980.

Type 2 diabetes is closely linked to being overweight, lack of physical activity, unhealthy eating patterns and a family history of the disease.

TODAY is the first clinical

study to look at the effects of intensive lifestyle changes aimed at lowering weight by cutting calories and increasing physical activity in youths with type 2 diabetes.

"Finding effective therapies to treat children who have type 2 diabetes as early as possible is critical to delay the complications of the disease," White said.

"The longer a person has diabetes, the greater the chances he or she will seriously damage the eyes, nerves, heart, kidneys and blood vessels. We're seeing kids in their late teens who already are developing complications of type 2 diabetes."

The study will compare the effectiveness and safety of three treatment approaches to control blood glucose levels: the use of metformin, the current first-line drug therapy; metformin combined with another drug called rosiglitazone; and metformin combined with intensive lifestyle changes.

"While doctors know how to treat type 2 diabetes in adults, they can't assume those therapies will work as well and as safely in children and teens," White said. "This study will answer urgent questions about which therapy is most effective for the early stage of type 2 diabetes in young people."

Researchers plan to enroll 750 children and teens ages 10-17 who have been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in the past two years for the five-year study. Saint Louis University also is

one of the U.S. sites.

More than 18.2 million people in the United States have diabetes, and up to 95 percent of those cases are attributed to type 2. It is the main cause of kidney failure, limb amputations and new onset blindness in adults and is a major cause of heart disease and stroke.

Once exclusively considered an adult disease, type 2 diabetes is rising among all children — especially African-American, Hispanic and Native American adolescents.

While some people have no symptoms, others experience fatigue, nausea, frequent urination, unusual thirst, blurred vision, frequent infections and slow healing of wounds and sores.

The disease in children is usually diagnosed in adolescence during mid-to-late puberty, but may manifest earlier as children become more and more overweight.

"Obesity and type 2 diabetes are among the most serious health challenges facing America's youth today," said co-investigator Sherida Tollefsen, M.D., director of pediatric endocrinology at SLU.

"We need to do all we can to develop strategies that encourage healthy eating and active lifestyles in our children."

Study participants will receive free diabetes supplies, medications and care from a team of diabetes experts.

For more information or to volunteer for the trial, call (877) 785-2329 or go online to todaystudy.org.

Metro transit station to be built at Medical Campus

BY KIMBERLY LEYDIG

As the Medical Campus continues to grow, finding a parking spot, dealing with congested traffic or detouring through construction projects can be challenging.

As one of Metro's busiest transit stops in St. Louis, approximately 500 buses maneuver through that narrow stretch of Euclid Avenue between Barnes-Jewish Hospital Plaza and Forest Park Parkway daily — fueling traffic and congestion problems and creating safety concerns for pedestrians.

The crowded street, which runs through the heart of the Medical Campus, is not only the main vein for bus traffic but it's also home to the widely used Central West End MetroLink stop.

"The safety of our patients, visitors, staff and students is paramount," said Rick Schaefer, director of the Department of Design and Construction.

"Euclid Avenue is not only a busy vehicular thoroughfare, but it is also our busiest pedestrian street. Eliminating truck and bus traffic from Euclid has been in our thoughts for years."

Schaefer added that with Metro's help, the Medical Campus has taken a huge step toward pedestrian safety, without compromise to the MetroBus operation. "In fact, it will make Metro's transit operation more efficient and more user friendly," he said.

In an effort to remedy traffic concerns and to improve safety, the Department of Design and Construction has joined forces with BJC HealthCare and Metro to build a transit station that fea-

"It's not a small matter that hundreds of buses come through Euclid every day. The new route will make it much safer for pedestrians, Medical Campus patients, visitors and staff alike."

RICK SCHAEFER

tures six bus bays on the vacant lot that sits at the corner of Taylor Avenue and Children's Place alongside the MetroLink tracks. The School of Medicine is planning a six-level, 700-car parking garage above the MetroBus transit station.

"The idea behind this project originated with constructing a transit station to get the bus traffic off Euclid," Schaefer said. "It's not a small matter that hundreds of buses come through Euclid every day. The new route will make it much safer for pedestrians, Medical Campus patients, visitors and staff alike."

Schaefer added that the new MetroBus plan routes bus traffic along Forest Park Parkway to Taylor Avenue to avoid mass congestion in the middle of the Medical Campus. Buses will make stops along Kingshighway Boulevard and the Parkway so that people will still have convenient access to buildings across campus.

The Metro Garage will also replace parking spaces displaced by the March 1 closing of the old

"Wayco" Garage at Euclid and Children's Place.

Structural engineers determined that the parking facility, which was built in 1959, was no longer structurally sound.

According to Schaefer, the former Wayco Garage offers a prime location for a new medical school research building.

Whether the structure will be built there is under discussion.

The new public Metro transit station will also feature ground-level access to the east end of the existing MetroLink platform, which will remain at Euclid.

Both the Metro Garage and transit station are slated to be completed by late spring 2005. Meanwhile, visitors and patients can use the Barnes Subsurface Garage on Barnes-Jewish Hospital Plaza for access to south campus or the Forest Park-Laclede Garage on Forest Park Parkway for the north campus.

To further meet expanding parking needs, Schaefer said plans are also in the works to expand the Clayton Garage, located at the corner of Clayton and Taylor avenues.

"Parking and way-finding, both vehicular and pedestrian, at most major medical centers across the country are typically a challenge," Schaefer said.

He added that the Medical Campus has dedicated a great deal of resources over the past three years to improve and increase parking for patients and visitors.

"These two new replacement garages will increase the parking for our staff and visitors," he said. "The creation of a MetroBus transit station will greatly improve pedestrian safety on campus."



Groundbreaking research At the recent Guze Symposium on Alcoholism, (from left) Andrew Heath, D.Phil., director of the Midwest Alcoholism Research Center and the Spencer T. Olin Professor of Psychology in Psychiatry; Ting-Kai Li, M.D., director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; and Charles F. Zorumski, M.D., the Samuel B. Guze Professor and head of psychiatry, discuss the latest research in genetic and environmental factors that predispose some people to become alcoholics.

Ethics seminars to focus on treatment research

BY JIM DRYDEN

Local and national experts on ethics will participate in a seminar series funded by the University's Center for the Study of Ethics and Human Values.

The seminar will be at 11:30 a.m. March 25 in the Eric P. Newman Education Center at the School of Medicine.

The eight-part series focuses on the ethical challenges involved in recruiting, enrolling and retaining high-risk vulnerable populations in prevention and treatment research.

The series has been organized under the guidance of Linda B. Cottler, Ph.D., professor of epi-

demology in psychiatry.

The seminar, titled "Health Disparities Among Vulnerable Populations," will feature presentations from Renee Cunningham-Williams, Ph.D., research assistant professor of psychiatry, and Cathy Striley, Ph.D., National Institute of Mental Health postdoctoral fellow in the Department of Psychiatry.

The March seminar will also feature James E. Balls from the Center for the Health of Specific Populations in the City of St. Louis Department of Health.

Additional ethics seminars are scheduled in April, May, August, September, October and November.



Cunningham-Williams

Concert, symposium highlight French composer Guilmant

The Department of Music in Arts & Sciences and the St. Louis chapter of the American Guild of Organists will present a concert and symposium highlighting the works of French composer Alexandre Guilmant (1837-1911) March 19-20.

The concert will commemorate the immense organ of 10,000 pipes built for Festival Hall, the primary concert venue of the 1904 World's Fair. Guilmant, an esteemed performer and composer, presented more than 40 recitals on that organ.

Renowned concert organist Thomas Murray will present the commemorative recital at 8 p.m. today in Graham Chapel. The program includes several works by Guilmant, which he performed during the World's Fair, as well as music of Nadia Boulanger.

The Guilmant Symposium will be from 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. March 20 in the Music Classroom Building. Lecture topics will include a history of the Festival Hall organ as well as discussions of Guilmant and his activities in America.

The Festival Hall organ was played twice daily during the World's Fair to average crowds of 2,000. Afterward, the organ was purchased by the Wanaker Department Store in Philadelphia (now Lord & Taylor), where it

remains the world's largest pipe organ and continues to be played six days a week.

Guilmant served as organist of several Parisian churches, including La Trinité, and was renowned as a recitalist across Europe and in America. His compositions have been mainstays of the organ repertoire for 150 years.

His students at the Paris Conservatory included Marcel Dupré and Nadia Boulanger, the esteemed teacher of composition.

Murray is university organist and professor of music at Yale University. A specialist in the performance of 19th-century Romantic organ music, he has given recitals worldwide in addition to his concerts on Yale's Newberry Memorial Organ in Woolsey Hall.

Murray is an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Organists in England. In 1986, he was named International Artist of the Year by the American Guild of Organists.

Tickets for today's concert are \$10 and will be available at the door. Cost for the symposium is \$45 for adults and \$35 for seniors and students.

For more information, call Kathleen Bolduan in the Department of Music at 935-5517 or go online to agostlouis.org.

Stern to read for The Center for the Humanities

Veteran author, critic, essayist and poet Richard Stern will read from his work at 4 p.m. March 22 for The Center for the Humanities in Arts & Sciences' Writers Series.

The reading, to be followed by a question-and-answer session, will be in Hurst Lounge, Duncker Hall, Room 201.

Over his 50-year career, Stern, the Helen A. Regenstein Emeritus Professor of English and the Humanities at the University of Chicago, has won many prestigious awards for both fiction and nonfiction, as well as the praise of close contemporaries such as Saul Bellow and Phillip Roth.

His books include the novels *Golk* (1960), *Stitch* (1965), *Other Men's Daughters* (1973) and *A Father's Words* (1986), and the collections *Noble Rot 1949-1989* (1990), *Pacific Tremors* (2001) and

What Is What Was (2001). Still, this "writer's writer" remains, as *Newsweek* magazine described him, "one of this country's best-kept secrets."

Stern's characters, although technically "intellectuals," are profoundly human, grappling with betrayal, family relations and identity. His lucid prose is illuminated by affectionate character portrayals and well-timed comic strokes, while his fascination with Americans living in Europe and the thread of fictional autobiography that runs through his work earn him, as critic James Schiffer has argued, "a place on the map" of important post-World War II American writers.

A book-signing and reception will follow the reading. The event is free and open to the public.

For more information, call 935-5576.

Pake

Left 'indelible mark on Washington University' — from Page 1

other scientists' work, earning his first professional publication a "Citation Classic" award, a rare and prestigious honor.

Pake chaired the physics department from 1952-56. After a six-year stint as professor of physics (1956-1962) at Stanford University, Pake returned to Washington University as provost and physics professor.

As provost and eventually executive vice chancellor, he played a key role in building the University into an internationally known science and medical-teaching and research institution.

In 1995, the University granted him an honorary doctor of science degree.

"George Pake was one of the greats of Washington University and of the United States," said William H. Danforth, chancellor emeritus and vice chairman of the Board of Trustees. "He was one of the most talented and selfless people I have known. He was my friend, my partner in many endeavors and my inspiration.

Siteman

Contributions help promote research — from Page 1

the Siteman Cancer Center," Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton said. "Just as collaboration is the cornerstone of Washington University's renowned research environment and of its fruitful partnership with Barnes-Jewish Hospital, likewise this partnership between Emerson and Anheuser-Busch is a testament to the power of community-wide corporate leadership dedicated to a common goal."

According to Patrick T. Stokes, president and chief executive officer of Anheuser-Busch Cos., the grant reflects a shared vision among the University, the School of Medicine, Barnes-Jewish Hospital and both companies.

"We're proud to be helping this renowned facility to continue its leading-edge research," Stokes said. "This commitment is a challenge to generate added excitement and matching support for Siteman's highest priorities."

David N. Farr, Emerson chief executive officer, added, "We

remain hopeful that Siteman can harness new and better ways to attack cancer and ease the pain and suffering of the individuals and families it affects. It is our hope that the Emerson and Anheuser-Busch gift will inspire others to give generously to further this important work."

The new research center in the eight-story Barnes-Jewish Hospital Southwest Tower will include laboratories and offices for 11 principal investigators and their research teams, plus necessary support space.

It will also house and promote expansion of research initiatives such as the Stem Cell Biology Program and the Bone Marrow Transplantation Program, which is one of the top four of its kind in the United States.

"Expanding our facilities will not only enhance opportunities available to our current faculty, but also will help us continue to attract top-notch scientists," said Timothy J. Eberlein, M.D., Siteman director and the Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Distinguished Professor.

Emerson, which has been in business for 113 years, is one of the world's leading manufacturing companies with operations

around the globe. Its sophisticated process-control systems help ensure the efficient, safe and high-quality production of a range of products, from petroleum and chemicals to food products and pharmaceuticals.

Its climate-control technologies enable environmentally friendly, energy-efficient air conditioning and refrigeration for commercial and residential needs.

Anheuser-Busch and its charitable foundation donate funds to hundreds of charities each year. Contributions are generally focused on communities where Anheuser-Busch operates breweries and other major facilities and cover a wide range of local organizations.

Headquartered in St. Louis, Anheuser-Busch is a diversified international corporation with interests in beer, packaging and family entertainment.

"For more than a century, both Emerson and Anheuser-Busch have been devoted to improving the St. Louis community," Wrighton said. "This gift to enhance the Siteman Cancer Center is but one example of the generosity of these two companies to the St. Louis community."

Dean

Has done groundbreaking work in Medicare policy — from Page 1

tunity to also build new collaborations between GWB and other schools at Washington University, as well as to influence research, policy, and practice from international to local community settings makes this role a unique challenge."

About Edward F. Lawlor

In addition to serving as dean of the School of Social Service Administration (SSA) at Chicago, Lawlor is a professor at the Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, a senior scholar in the Center for Clinical Medical Ethics and a core faculty member in the Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholars Program.

Lawlor has a distinguished record of scholarship in health policy, with expertise in the topics of medical indigence, health-care reform and administration, and

policy for the aged and poor.

His groundbreaking work in Medicare policy is recognized for its originality and insightful analysis. Lawlor's recently published book, *Redesigning the Medicare Contract: Politics, Markets, and Agency*, looks at Medicare as a social contract between society at large and its most vulnerable citizens. He also is the founding editor of *Public Policy and Aging Report*, a quarterly journal on policy and research in an aging society.

At SSA, Lawlor's educational innovations have deepened community involvement for the school, its faculty and students. Through a partnership with the Chicago Public Schools, SSA is developing a new model of social work practice for urban schools.

He also led a partnership with Chicago's Community Development Associates Inc. to deepen SSA's role as a resource to neighborhoods around the university.

Just as Lawlor has led SSA to deeper and sustainable community involvement, his own scholarship has been closely linked to community service. From 1993-

2000, he served as founder and director of the Chicago Health Policy Research Council, an organization dedicated to monitoring and disseminating information about health-system changes in Chicago. For 10 years, he also served as the secretary of the Chicago Board of Health.

At the request of the American International Health Alliance in Romania, Lawlor led a team of researchers from the University of Chicago to analyze and improve that country's health-care system in the late '90s. Recently, he served as vice chair of the Social Service Transition Committee for Rod Blagojevich as he prepared to become governor of Illinois.

Lawlor earned a bachelor's degree in economics, government and legal studies from Bowdoin College. Before earning a doctorate from the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare at Brandeis University in 1985, he was a research associate at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University for five years.

He joined the University of Chicago faculty in 1985.

Tom Eliot to win a transforming grant from the Ford Foundation. He put together proposals for the National Science Foundation that brought major support for new facilities and programs for science and engineering.

"Then he worked on the Health Science Advancement Award from the National Institutes of Health that helped support major advances in biology and medicine. During the late 1960s, he kept academic goals front and center during an era of campus unrest. Faculty and administrators admired and trusted George Pake; we relied on his good sense and his integrity.

"Also, he was important in the recruitment of Peter Raven, director of the Missouri Botanical Garden and the Engelmann Professor of Botany, to St. Louis. He served for years on the board of the Danforth Foundation. He served also on the board of the University of Rochester. He was amazing."

Pake was active in a number of governmental committees in Washington, D.C., chief among them the President's Science Advisory Committee during the Johnson and Nixon administrations.

In 1970, Pake made the difficult choice of leaving Washington University for the challenging task of creating the Palo Alto Research Center (PARC) of the Xerox Corp.

in Palo Alto, Calif. He developed the PARC laboratory from scratch into a world-famous institution.

Since 1970, PARC research endeavors have spawned products and developments such as the first personal computer, the laser printer, the computer software underlying "Windows," the electronic mail (E-mail) system, icons and mice used with all personal computers.

In 1983, the American Physical Society recognized him with the creation of the George E. Pake Prize.

In 1987, he capped his oft-honored career when he received the National Medal of Science, the nation's highest science honor.

He is survived by his wife, Marjorie Pake; sons, Warren Pake, Stephen Pake and Bruce Pake; daughter, Catherine Pake; and two grandchildren.

Memorial contributions should be so identified and mailed to Campus Box 1082, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130. Gifts will provide scholarship assistance to students in the College of Arts & Sciences. Checks should be made out to "Washington University."

A memorial service at the University will be announced at a later date.

The Palo Alto Research Center has posted an online memorial at parc.com/pake.

Symposium

— from Page 2

graphs, and many students have also begun to use computer displays or audio/visual materials to supplement their posters.

The presentations are then judged by members of the University community, who award three cash prizes in each of five categories — humanities, engineering, professional degree programs, sciences and social sciences — based on the student's ability to present the work to a broad audience.

This year, through support

from the Sesquicentennial Commission, a prize will also be awarded in the special Sesquicentennial category.

The Sesquicentennial poster category is designed to highlight either the vast influence of research previously conducted at the University or by its alumni on today's graduate student research, or the ways in which today's graduate student research examines or relates to aspects of the local St. Louis community.

Students presenting in this category will be asked to demonstrate how their research relates to the University's tradition of scholarship and community

involvement.

The symposium provides a unique forum for interaction among students and faculty across the University, encouraging students to communicate with one another, share experiences and learn about research outside their area of academic interest.

The symposium is sponsored by the Graduate Student Senate of Arts & Sciences, the Graduate Professional Council, the Association of Graduate Engineering Students and the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences.

For more information, go online to artsci.wustl.edu/~gss/research_symposium.



Women's day The Women's Law Caucus presented International Women's Day awards to (from left) Herma Hill Kay, the Barbara Nachtrieb Armstrong Professor of Law and former dean of the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law; Susan Appleton, J.D., the Lemma Barkeloo and Phoebe Couzins Professor of Law; Kathleen Brickey, J.D., the James Carr Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence; and Karen Tokarz, J.D., professor of law and executive director of the clinical education program, at the fifth annual International Women's Day Celebration March 4. Appleton, Brickey and Tokarz were the first three tenured professors at Washington University's School of Law. Also honored were law school alumnae who graduated 50 or more years ago. The celebration was a Sesquicentennial event focusing on "Historic Women in Legal Education: A Celebration in Honor of the First Women at Washington University." WUSTL's School of Law is believed to be the first in the nation to admit women students.

Obituaries

Hadas, professor of English, Religious Studies; 73

BY NEIL SCHOENHERR

David Hadas, Ph.D., died Wednesday, March 3, 2004, at 73 after a long battle with colon cancer. He had been a professor of English and of Religious Studies, both in Arts & Sciences, for nearly 40 years.

His class "Bible as Literature" was popular with students for many years.

"What's clear about David Hadas is that he was loved," said David A. Lawton, Ph.D., professor and chair of English and professor of Religious Studies. "He was loved for who he was — a complex and brilliant man who will be remembered for as long as anyone survives who spoke with him. He will be missed for his teaching, because it made a community out of issues we had thought to be too personal for the intellect to shine.

"He was never afraid to chal-

lenge and correct, and showed his care by doing so. Many of those lucky enough to take his courses have told me, simply, that he changed their lives. He showed them that it was important to think, and therefore to read. It's what the best educators want to do.

"David succeeded, absolutely.

The Bible will never be the same again."

Hadas was born and raised in New York City. He studied for two years at Yeshiva University and then at Columbia University, where he earned a doctorate in 1963. He was the son of Moses Hadas, a well-known professor.

Survivors include his wife, Pamela Hadas, from whom he had long been separated; long-time companion Susan Griffith; half-sisters Elizabeth Hadas and Rachel Hadas; daughter, Deborah Hadas Hanson; son, Edward Hadas; sister, Jane Streusand; and five grandchildren.

Details of a memorial service

have not yet been finalized.

Contributions in his memory can be made to the David Hadas Teaching Award, which will be given in his memory to senior faculty members who teach first-year undergraduates.

Individuals wishing to contribute can send checks made payable to "Washington University" to Robert Gibson, senior director of development for Arts & Sciences, at Campus Box 1210, Washington University, St. Louis MO 63130. Include a notation on the check that the contribution is for the David Hadas Teaching Award.

Niekamp, 104

Janet Mayer Niekamp, former clinical instructor in social work in the Department of Psychiatry in the School of Medicine, died Tuesday, Feb. 24, 2004, in Chesterfield, Mo. She was 104.

Clockless

Theoretically, can lead to faster systems

— from Page 1

"In most computer chips today, everything marches to the beat of the same drummer," Cox said.

"The cost in design time, chip power and circuit area devoted to clock distribution gets larger and larger as the number of transistors gets larger. Another way must be found instead of lockstep throughout billions of transistors."

Clark was a University faculty member from 1964-1972 and has been a full-time consultant since then.

"I expect that the symposium will assess the early macromodular work in the much broader and more difficult context of today's clockless-system developments," Clark said. "The taming of unplanned events in enormous 'state-transition spaces' still remains the key challenge in clockless system design."

Designers are developing chips with diverse clocked domains,

breaking tasks up into multiple domains. Clockless takes that concept a step further.

Consider the traffic light example again: Imagine sensors for traffic lights that change the colors according to local conditions, enabling freedom from the central clock. A clocked system must wait until the tardiest signal in the whole bunch makes its transition; a clockless system allows for signals to switch without unnecessary waiting for others.

Clockless computing provides numerous advantages. It facilitates easier power supply design, reduces noise that a clocked system creates and allows parts of a system to become idle, reducing power requirements.

"Theoretically, it can lead to faster systems, and we're on the threshold of being able to realize that theoretical goal," Cox said.

Robert Reuss, program manager with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, said there is great interest in clockless computing from both industry and the Department of Defense perspectives.

"The appeals are lower operating power, faster performance

and reduced electromagnetic interference on the chips," Reuss said. "A challenge is the complexity of designing very large chips that are approaching 1 billion transistors. Clockless logic has the potential to impact these issues.

"From the Department of Defense perspective, we are all the more interested because we do not have the resources to devote to a thorough and long chip-design cycle. So, the DOD is interested in how clockless logic might help us in regards to economy of scale."

In 1962, future University computer science engineers Clark and the late Charles E. Molnar and others in Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Laboratory Group designed the Laboratory Instrument Computer (LINC). With its digital logic and stored programs, the LINC has been recognized by the IEEE Computer Society as the world's first interactive personal computer.

In 1964, Cox founded the Biomedical Computer Laboratory at the Washington University School of Medicine. That same year, a team of engineers headed by Clark and Molnar formed the Computer Systems Laboratory at

Trustees

— from Page 2

research effort will focus on discovering cures to such childhood illnesses as congenital heart disease, cancer, lung and respiratory disorders, and musculoskeletal and metabolic diseases. He said that the sequencing of the human genome provides an opportunity to understand the fundamental basis of all human diseases and begin eliminating them.

In his report to the trustees, Wrighton reported on plans for the May 30-June 3 meeting of the International Advisory Council for Asia in Seoul, South Korea. The program will include presentations by the deans of the Olin School of Business and the medical school, as well as presentations by prominent medical faculty and economists from Arts & Sciences.

The chancellor reported that the freshman class that will enroll in the fall appears to be yet another record-breaking group in terms of the academic strength of the applicants, who come from all 50 states and nearly 100 countries. Also noted in the chancellor's report were:

- The presidential debate scheduled for Oct. 8 in the Athletic Complex appears to be moving ahead well. Communication with the Commission on Presidential Debates continues as to the structure and nature of the event that will be telecast to more than 100 million viewers worldwide.

- The Sesquicentennial celebration that was launched in September continues and will be culminated at Commencement May 21, with Thomas L. Freidman, the *New York Times* columnist and Pulitzer Prize winner, as the speaker.

- Raymond E. Arvidson, Ph.D., the James S. McDonnell Distinguished University Professor and chair of earth & planetary sciences in Arts & Sciences, is deputy prin-

cipal scientist for the current Mars mission. He is working at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., with several other University faculty and students, including Rhodes Scholar Bethany Ehlmann.

- Several more endowed professorships have been announced since the previous trustee meeting, bringing the current total to approximately 135 during the Campaign for Washington University.

- Construction and facilities renovation continues apace, with the groundbreaking for the Sam Fox Arts Center April 14 and the rededication of the Olin Library, which has undergone a \$38.4 million renovation, May 7. Also to be dedicated on that date will be a statue of George Washington that will stand at the library's south side.

- Other facilities announcements noted that the construction on the Earth & Planetary Sciences Building is continuing on schedule. The facility is expected to open for use next year. The new housing facility to replace Eliot Hall is expected to be completed in August.

Wrighton concluded his remarks by noting the exceptional performance of University athletic teams, including women's basketball, the University Athletic Association co-champion that had its 15th-consecutive appearance in the NCAA Division III Tournament.

In other action, the trustees passed a memorial resolution and observed a moment of silence in memory of Emeritus Trustee David S. Lewis, who died Dec. 15 at age 86. Lewis had served on the board since 1971 and was the retired chairman and chief executive officer of General Dynamics.

The trustees received committee reports from the following areas: development, campaign, educational policy, medical finance, investments, research-graduate affairs, undergraduate life, audit, Hilltop finance and the Alumni Board of Governors.

Campus Watch

The following incidents were reported to University Police March 3-16. Readers with information that could assist in investigating these incidents are urged to call 935-5555. This information is provided as a public service to promote safety awareness and is available on the University Police Web site at police.wustl.edu.

March 3

6:33 a.m. — A person reported that an unknown person gained access to his vehicle toolbox while the vehicle was parked in the Millbrook Parking Garage sometime on March 2. About \$1,500 in

tools was stolen from the vehicle.

University Police also responded to six reports of larceny, two auto accidents, two burglaries and one report each of property damage, vehicle stop and judicial violation.

Washington University.

Together, Biomedical Computer Laboratory and Computer Systems Laboratory engineers brought about profound changes in the nature of laboratory and clinical computing worldwide.

Sutherland, vice president and fellow of Sun Microsystems, will provide the keynote address. In 1988, he received the A.M. Turing Award, the highest honor of the prestigious Association for Computing Machinery. His acceptance talk was titled "Micropipelines" in which he described how computer-system designers are constrained by the clocked-logic framework.

The time required to design systems grows annually, but Sutherland's vision sees micropipelines and clockless computing removing the barriers to the design of ever-larger and more-capable systems.

Other pioneers in clockless computing will speak at the symposium, providing a glimpse of future trends in computer engineering.

- Clark is a principal of Clark, Rockoff and Associates.

- Uri Cummings is co-founder

and vice president of product development of Fulcrum Microsystems, which has developed the industry's first high-performance clockless crossbar switch.

- Al Davis, professor and associate director of the computer science department at the University of Utah, has an interest in advanced computer architectures.

- Steve Furber is the ICL Professor of Computer Engineering in the Department of Computer Science at the University of Manchester (England). His research focuses on asynchronous logic design.

- Steve Nowick is associate professor of computer science and electrical engineering at Columbia University. One of his research interests is computer-aided design of low-power and high-performance asynchronous digital circuits.

The symposium is open to the public. Those interested in trends in microelectronic systems are encouraged to attend.

To register, call 935-6132 or go online to cse.seas.wustl.edu/clockless/registration.asp.

Washington People

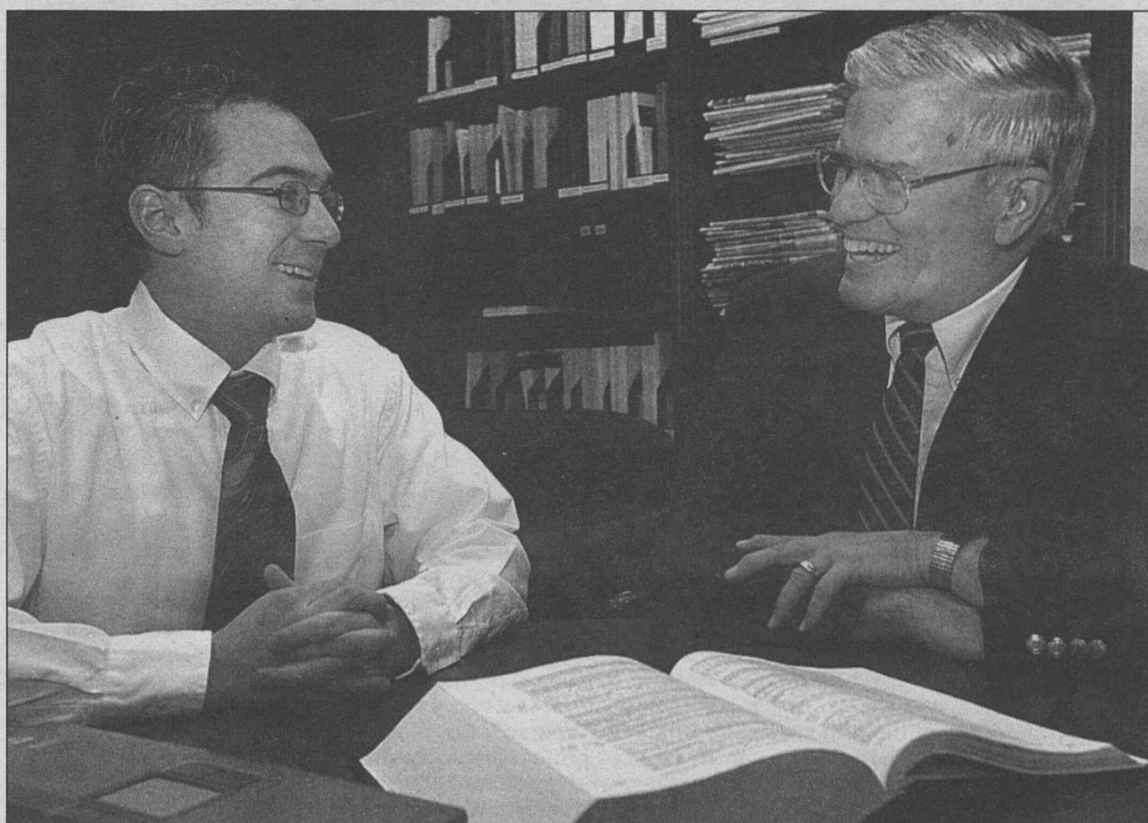
Ever since his stint as a naval officer, Charles R. McManis, J.D., the Thomas and Karole Green Professor of Law, has repeatedly traversed new and complex waters.

McManis' unusual path to the law and teaching has taken him from sailor and burgeoning philosopher to the forefront of biopiracy prevention and digital intellectual property law in a career that has spanned more than 30 years.

"I joined the Navy armed with a philosophy degree, and the Navy, in its wisdom, decided to send me to U.S. Naval Justice School," McManis says.

After serving as gunnery officer and legal officer on a ship for two years, McManis attended the U.S. Naval Instructors School and began teaching at the U.S. Naval Officer Candidate School (OCS).

"At the U.S. Naval Justice School, I discovered that I love the law, and at OCS I learned that I love to teach," McManis says. "But for some reason I didn't go



Charles R. McManis, J.D. (right), the Thomas and Karole Green Professor of Law, discusses international intellectual property law with first-year student Jeremy Zangara. McManis "has been a wonderful teacher, scholar and entrepreneur in initiating and organizing program after program at the law school," Dean Joel Seligman says.

Protecting knowledge

Charles R. McManis works to promote new technology while preserving traditional wisdom

By JESSICA MARTIN

straight to law school when I left the Navy. Instead I went to graduate school at Duke for a master's degree in philosophy. I hated it."

While earning the master's, he applied to law school and entered the next first-year class at Duke's School of Law.

After law school, McManis thought he finally found his calling while clerking for Frank M. Johnson, the civil rights judge known for his work on the panel that desegregated the Montgomery bus system and subsequent civil rights decisions in Alabama.

"It was an incredible experience working for one of my childhood heroes, and I thought that I would spend the rest of my career teaching civil rights law," McManis says. "Instead, during my first teaching assignment at the University of Georgia, I began teaching trademark and unfair-competition law courses."

While at Georgia, he developed interests in copyright and patent law, the two main parts of intellectual property law.

In 1978, F. Hodge O'Neal, a faculty member at Washington University's School of Law who later became its 18th dean, saw McManis was developing an impressive reputation in the growing area of intellectual property law. O'Neal enlisted law school Dean Tad Foote to lure McManis to the faculty.

"Hodge O'Neal was my mentor and one of my favorite professors from my days at Duke," McManis says. "We worked together briefly at Louisiana State University, and when he and Tad asked me to join the faculty at Washington University, I couldn't say no."

Digital world

At the University, McManis' research has explored many different areas of intellectual property law, but his main focus is international digital technology and biodiversity.

According to McManis, many people think that the intellectual property law involving digital technology deals mainly with Internet issues, when in reality, the online world is "just a piece of the puzzle."

"Since the '80s, intellectual property protection has been a priority of international trade issues," he says. "During the Reagan administration, the U.S. was concerned with the loss of

competitiveness in foreign markets due to exported products, such as software, falling victim to piracy in foreign markets.

"The government had to decide whether to respond by building high barriers around the country, thereby closing out international trade, or by working to level the international-trade playing field so the U.S. could be more competitive."

The United States decided to remain a part of international trade, and through a series of World Trade Organization talks, the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement was created. TRIPS calls for international protection and enforcement of copyright and related rights, trade secrets, patents, industrial designs and trademarks.

"While these minimum standards have cut back on digital technology piracy and have opened international trade, developing countries feel like intellectual property protection is a new form of colonialism," McManis says.

"On some levels, they are correct. In the short run, there will be wealth transfers from the poor part of the world to the rich part of the world. The hope is this will lead to investment in the developing world.

"It's like bad-tasting medicine: It tastes bad at first, but it is supposed to make you better in the end."

Concern over whether this was, in fact, the case prompted McManis to examine how developing countries can use intellectual property law for their own protection and economic development. Much of his work on this subject concentrates in East Asia.

Since 1987, McManis has taught or presented research about intellectual property law throughout the region. In 1993, he received a Fulbright Fellowship to serve as a professor at the International Intellectual Property Training Institute in Taejon, Korea.

He has also served as an exchange professor at Yonsei University in Seoul, South Korea, and at Sichuan University in Chengdu, China.

Internet issues are of interest to McManis as well, and he sees the music-downloading contro-

versy as a microcosm of the overall concerns with digital technology intellectual property law.

"Unauthorized file-sharing of copyrighted music is hard-core copyright infringement," McManis says. "You can't slice it any other way."

"When you are downloading music without permission of the copyright owner, you are infringing on their rights."

McManis notes that the ultimate controversy is whether the producer of software that facilitates copying, like Napster, should be held liable.

"The public should not be deprived of that type of software if it has legitimate uses such as distributing the work of unrecorded artists," he says. "Intellectual property protection is necessary, but there are two dangers. The first is too little protection and the second is too much protection."

"There needs to be a balance of the interests of creating incentives for creators but not so many incentives that it inhibits the access of users."

Embracing traditional knowledge

While McManis enjoys protecting new technology, he also is passionate about preserving traditional knowledge and the rights of those who possess it.

"The tropical world has a wealth of natural resources that can be used to develop life-saving pharmaceuticals," McManis says. "Just as countries want fair compensation for the digital technology they export, indigenous cultures would like adequate reimbursement for the traditional medicinal and agricultural knowledge that they can give to the rest of the world."

As part of his research, McManis is helped bring together leading biological and social scientists, legal scholars, international government officials and indigenous communities to discuss this issue at the 2003 "Biodiversity, Biotechnology and the Protection of Traditional Knowledge" conference.

Out of that and earlier conferences, McManis published an article on "Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Protection: Thinking Globally, Acting Locally" in the *Cardozo Journal of International and Comparative Law*.

At the School of Law, McManis is using his intellectual property law research to help start the Center for Research Innovation and Entrepreneurship and the associated Intellectual Property

and Business Formation Legal Clinic.

These programs, funded by the Kauffman Foundation Campus Entrepreneurship Initiative, will promote academic research on entrepreneurship and bring together students from many disciplines to work on all aspects of product and business development.

"This is an incredible opportunity for students and academics and is indicative of how great the School of Law and the University as a whole is," McManis says.

A popular instructor, he was named Teacher of the Year by students in 2001 — the same year he was given the law school alumni association's Distinguished Teaching Award.

"Chuck McManis is an army unto himself," says Joel Seligman, J.D., dean of the School of Law and the Ethan A.H. Shepley University Professor. "He has been a wonderful teacher, scholar and entrepreneur in initiating and organizing program after program at the law school."

McManis continues to enjoy his time at the University.

"The law school is a wonderful place to work," he says. "I wouldn't want to teach anywhere else. We have a first-class group of faculty and students and an energetic leader in Joel Seligman."

Outside of the University, McManis spends his free time gardening and traveling the world with his wife, Dorris, a retired employee of the U.S. Postal Service and avid marathoner.

"We really loved our recent trips to Singapore and Thailand," McManis says, "and I've got a soft spot for anything British, so England is a favorite destination."

"I also have a particular cultural interest in Korea, the birthplace of my sons, Chris and Kevin. Locally, though, my favorite trip is my walk to work in the morning."

Charles R. McManis

Degrees: Bachelor's in philosophy, Birmingham-Southern College, 1964; master's in philosophy, Duke University, 1972; J.D., Duke University, 1972

University position: Thomas & Karole Green Professor of Law

Family: Wife, Dorris McManis; children, Chris, 22, a junior at the University of South Florida; Kevin, 21, a sophomore at the University of Tampa

Hobbies: Gardening and world travel