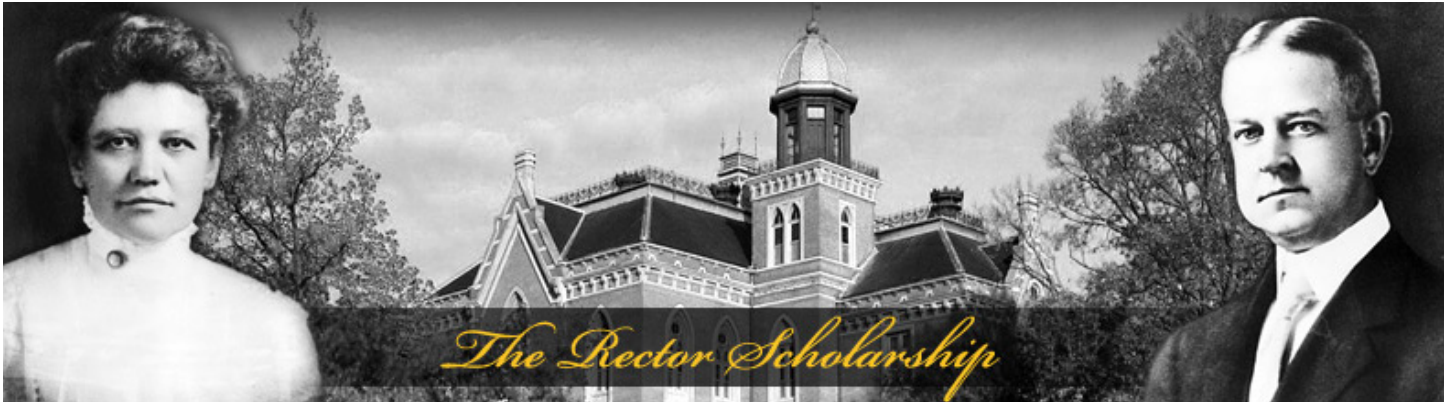


RECTOR RECORD

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, APRIL 2012



2012 Alumni Reunion Weekend Rector Event

The 2012 Reunion Weekend Rector Scholar Reception and Program will be held at 1:30 p.m. on Saturday, June 9. President Casey will be with us, and Vice President for Admission and Financial Aid Dan Meyer will describe the current Rector selection process and the Scholars it attracts to DePauw. Also with us will be Susan Price Miller '62 and her husband John Miller '62. Both of the Millers are Rector Scholars, and they are one of at least three husband-wife pairs from the era when women had to earn their Rectors by having higher grades than any male Rector in her freshman class. We also hope that John Wittich '44 will be with us again this year. John was director of the Rector Scholarship Foundation and director of admission when this year's golden anniversary class was selected.



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175 Years
1837-2012

Rector Scholar to deliver 2012 Commencement Address

Rector Scholar James B. Stewart Jr. '73 will give the principal address at DePauw's commencement on May 20, 2012. In addition, he will be honored with an award named for a 1929 Rector graduate – The Bernard C. Kilgore Medal for Distinguished Lifetime Achievement in Journalism. Stewart has previously received an honorary Doctor of Journalism degree and the Old Gold Goblet from his alma mater.

2011-12 Campus Rector Scholar Activities



Since the last Rector Record, several notable events have taken place on the campus. Last April the annual Rector Scholar Senior Recognition Dinner was held in the private dining room of the Almost Home restaurant. The seniors were presented their leather-bound Rector Scholar citations by the three Rector alumni currently on the DePauw faculty, Professors Jeff McCall '76, Jeff Hansen '86 and Carrie Klaus '93.



In November President Casey hosted the annual Rector Scholar Dinner at his home, the Elms. Almost all of the current Rectors were in attendance. After the meal, Rector Scholar Andy Buroker '84 reflected upon the importance of the Rector Scholarship in his life.



On Alumni Reunion Weekend in June, there was a luncheon for Rector Scholars and friends with remarks from President Casey, Carrie Klaus and Jon Cryer from the 50th anniversary class. Present at the luncheon were Bob Farber '35, John Wittich '44 and Lou Fontaine '54, the last three persons to serve as directors of the Rector Scholarship Foundation.

From the Director

The 2012 *Rector Record* inaugurates a new feature – Rector Voices, the words of distinguished Rector alumni reprinted from their original sources. The first of these voices is Lee H. Hamilton '52, a member of the United States Congress for 34 years and currently director of The Center on Congress at Indiana University. Lee has been honored by DePauw with the degree of Doctor of Laws, McNaughton Medal for Public Service and Old Gold Goblet. The second of these is Ferid Murad '58, 1998 Nobel Laureate in Medicine, currently University Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology at George Washington University and recipient of the degree of Doctor of Science from DePauw. The last Rector Voice is one from the past: "London" which appeared in the May 1927 *Rector Record* written by Judith Sollenberger '22, who earned her Rector Scholarship in 1920. There are five Rector alumni currently living in London, and in the next *Rector Record* there will a Rector-authored 21st century London.

Last December DePauw launched its improved website, and the Rector Scholar site can be found by going to the homepage at www.depauw.edu, clicking on ABOUT DEPAUW, then on History & Traditions and finally on The Rector Scholarship.

This year we celebrate two milestones in achievement of equal status for women in the Rector Scholarship Program. Thirty years ago in the Board of Trustees minutes of April 22, 1982, one finds the proposal for a policy change that would allow for awarding Rector Scholarships to entering women students. This proposal was approved, fully implemented in the fall of 1983, and therefore 2012 is both the 25th anniversary of graduation for this year's silver anniversary class and the 25th for the first class of Rectors chosen with no gender restrictions.

Comments, suggestions or questions concerning *Rector Record* or the Rector Scholarship Program may be sent to me, John Morrill, by email to johnmorrill@depauw.edu or by U.S. mail to Bartlett Alumni House Annex, DePauw University, 411 East Seminary Street, Greencastle, IN 46135.

Rector Voices: Lee H. Hamilton – Let's Add Civility and Civic Skills to Our Goals for the Year

The Center on Congress, December 22, 2011

Too often in recent decades, our politics have been strident, polarized, coarse, even mean. Everyone in this country has a responsibility to foster a civic dialogue that respects the people with whom we disagree and that advances the interests of the nation.

This is a season of giving, good cheer, and forbearance. Too bad that, as the political season begins in earnest with the turn of the year, all those fine sentiments will become just a memory.

So maybe, as we jot down our New Year's resolutions, we could add this one: "Every action done in company, ought to be with some sign of respect to those that are present." And then let's hope that our political leaders add it to their lists, too.

That simple resolution came from the pen of George Washington. It was the first of his "Rules of Civility & Decent Behavior." Washington was a mere teenager of 16 when he wrote them down, which ought to make any number of our current elected officials pause and reflect.

For too often in recent decades our politics have been strident, polarized, coarse, even mean. We do not show respect to those present. We do not even show respect to those who are not present but, by virtue of televisions, newspapers and the Web, are just as tuned in as those who are there. And because we do not, we are all the poorer.

Incivility directly affects both the quality and the quantity of the hard work of governance. Along with the outright rudeness that often marks our public discourse, it makes it virtually impossible to reconcile opposing views and, therefore, to meet our civic challenges. Anyone can walk into a room where there are differences of opinion and blow it apart. What is hard to do is to walk into the room and bring people together. That is political skill of the highest order.

So why shouldn't we just ask politicians to resolve to be more civil? Why do we need to put it on our lists, too? Because everyone in this country has a responsibility to foster a civic dialogue that respects the people with whom we disagree and that advances the interests of the nation.

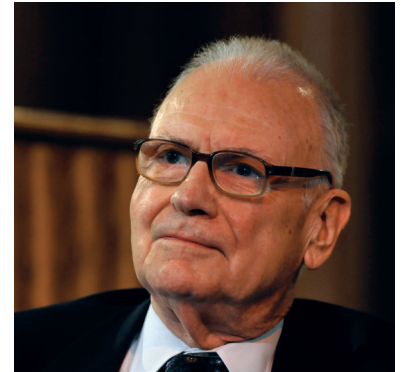
Knowing how to disagree without obstructing progress is a basic civic skill. The more that ordinary citizens state their case and their principles cogently, in a manner that is substantive, factual, and does not attack the motivation or patriotism of those with whom they disagree, the better our political system will work and the stronger our nation will be. If we know how to do this ourselves and to accept no less from our leaders, then we can change our politics.

In a democracy, it is not enough just to let politicians set the rules of engagement. As citizens, we need to know how to cultivate our own skills: to stay informed, volunteer, speak out, ask questions, make discriminating judgments about politicians and policies, and improve our neighborhoods and communities.

And we need to know the values that underlie productive civic dialogue: mutual respect and tolerance; the humility to know that sometimes we're wrong; the honesty to keep deliberations open and straightforward; the resolve to surmount challenges whatever the obstacles; and, of course, the civility that allows us to find common ground despite our disagreements. If we come to value all this, then the politicians who spring from our midst will have to, as well.

It seems a small thing, resolving to be more civil. But it's not small if we put it into practice – if we get off the sidelines, engage with the issues in front of us both large and small, and learn firsthand a basic appreciation for the hard work of democracy: how to understand many different points of view and forge a consensus behind a course of action that leads towards a solution. It is the actions of many ordinary people rolling up their sleeves and digging into the issues they confront in their neighborhoods and communities that keep this great democratic experiment of ours vital.

This is because every one of us who hones the civic skills needed to renew our politics makes it that much more likely that our nation will thrive. That's not a bad goal, as we finish out one year and turn toward the future.



Rector Voices: Ferid Murad – Heart of Science

Courtesy of *NATURE* | Vol 478 | 13 October 2011



Biochemist at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C., he shared the 1998 Nobel Prize in Medicine for the discovery that nitric oxide acts as a signalling molecule in the cardiovascular system, prompting blood vessels to relax. Murad was born in Whiting, Ind., in 1936. His American mother was only 17 years old when she eloped with his father, an Albanian immigrant. His parents ran a restaurant, where he and his two brothers worked. Murad used to memorize customers' orders and mentally tally their bills, which he believed trained his memory and math skills.

How important is it for young doctors and medical researchers to think about the bigger questions: the essence of truth or the existence of God?

Scientists by nature have to be curious to answer questions of nature – to discover how things work. The beauty of science is that once you've answered a question, that leads to further questions, sometimes more important ones.

Doctors are taught scientific enquiry in medical school, but it's not required that they be scientists. Yet if they are taught this well, it should improve their skills.

Science is about seeking the truth. The existence of god is irrelevant to a scientist, as is his or her faith. It is possible to have faith and be a scientist at same time; it is also possible to be an atheist and a scientist at the same time.

There are some researchers, however, whose faith and religion tend to distort the facts. That's not going to lead to high-quality science. For example, some people's religion makes them reluctant to perform embryonic stem cell research. Many think it's unethical – and some politicians have made it illegal, but that's foolish. These are tissue samples that will otherwise be incinerated. They present an opportunity to do good biology and get information that is not otherwise available.

Science is all about getting to the facts – to information: how creatures are 'created' and evolve, including on other

planets too where there could be life. Extra-terrestrial life will be interesting to prove one way or another. There are so many thousands of planets in this galaxy that ours can't be the only one to develop life.

Incidence of diabetes is increasing worldwide. How do we minimize this problem?

When I was a trainee in the United States in the 1950-60s, the incidence of diabetes was about 2%, today it's 7-8% – and in some subsets or minorities it is higher. The Pima indians in southern Arizona have an incidence of about 70%. It's incredible. They have been researched by the National Institutes of Health to help understand some of the reasons underlying diabetes. We have learned over the years that there are multiple causes: genetics, infections that injure the pancreas and its ability to produce insulin, diet, exercise and obesity. It's a complicated and growing problem.

Most problems with diabetes are cardiovascular. As the disease modifies proteins in blood vessels it leads to atherosclerosis, and, in turn, compromises blood flow to the heart, limbs and other tissues.

Do you think efforts to control diabetes could learn from the example of cardiovascular disease, which is better managed now?

It isn't fair to imply that cardiovascular disease is going away. Frequency of mortality with cardiovascular disease has improved: we are better at treating acute heart attacks and arrhythmias; we have better-trained paramedics and better-equipped emergency rooms. But people who have had heart attacks now live with injured heart muscle, which predisposes them to congestive heart failure. Plus they will have endothelial dysfunction of the blood vessels because they don't make enough nitric oxide. So there will be serious cardiovascular problems in the future.

We are better at controlling and treating hypertension, which is a big factor in cardiovascular disease. Incidence and frequency of cardiovascular disease is diminishing a little and cancer will soon overtake cardiovascular disease in frequency of mortality, but they are both still serious problems.

Life expectancy will continue to increase, although maybe not as rapidly as in the past 100 years following introduction of vaccines and antibiotics. However, life expectancy in the US is lower than in many other Western countries because of our style of fast living, fast foods, stress, etc.

Should medical science draw on insights from psychology, behavioural and social science to try to change detrimental human behaviours?

They can all influence behaviour, but they won't cure diabetes. That requires sophisticated medical research. The inheritance of diabetes is probably not just a single gene but a concert of them. When there are multiple genes participating, it's often very difficult to sort out.

We were hoping that the human genome project would provide a lot of answers. Yet, it hasn't provided them all because there are multiple genes and factors that participate in these diseases.

Do you think antibiotic resistance is a big threat?

We're giving antibiotics to livestock. That is nonsense: it is creating resistant organisms, because the antibiotics are not being used to treat disease and the livestock owners are not dosing properly. Furthermore, we don't use these drugs in combination to eliminate organisms. We're always searching for better ones because we're not using them properly.

Viruses and bacteria are pretty clever – some more than others. Look at the effort and expense to develop treatment for HIV. We're using multiple drugs to treat patients, but they still have latent virus hibernating somewhere. We're afraid that if we stop treatment the virus will come back. We can slow it down and make people live longer, but we haven't cured it yet.

Do you always think and behave scientifically?

I'm a workaholic. I love science. I think about it almost all the time. Even when I try to relax: watching TV or doing something else, I can only do that for 5 to 15 minutes, then I get distracted thinking about experiments. It has been disruptive to family life. I have five children and I probably haven't spent enough time with them over the years. When they were younger, I would always take 2 to 3 weeks in the summer to go camping with them, and I tried to be home every day for dinner. But even if I made it, I often went to my study or back to the lab afterwards.

What did you learn from your mentor, and what do you think your students would say they have learnt from you?

I was fortunate because I had a long period of training and had many mentors who were excellent. They tended to give me a lot of freedom; they were there to help me and answer problems and review ideas. I try to recognize the strengths of each of them and come up with some hybrid that I can be as a mentor, to use the best features of each.

My first mentor in graduate school, Earl Sutherland Jr. – who received



a Nobel prize in 1971, taught me a lot about creativity. Research is not doing what's been done before – that's confirmation. Research is doing something that's never been done before – that's creativity.

Conversely, what didn't you learn from your mentors?

They all had a lot of scientific and personal strengths, however none of them knew anything about the drug development industry, business or finance. I had to learn a lot of that on my own. Some of the business folks I've met along the way have taught me a lot about businesses and what it takes to get something done. That's very different from working in a lab.

Is there a difference in the types of science that public versus private organisations can or should do?

I've run one company and helped friends and colleagues create about seven others. Academics do science because they love it. Of course, you have to be successful and get grants, be published, be recognized and get promoted. But basically you really enjoy it. In industry you also enjoy it, but you don't

necessarily have to publish; companies value patents. And the rewards are to the team not the individual. Industrial science is much more of a team effort.

Academia and industry can learn from each other. Many projects and problems require collaboration between the two. I don't think an academic can find the funds to take a compound into clinical trials. But industry doesn't necessarily have the skills to find the target to start the process of drug discovery. We need more collaboration. The problem is that people are sceptical and tend not to trust each other.

Is there a downside to winning the Nobel prize?

Yes. My wife would agree. It results in a lot of travel. Everybody expects you to know everything about everything. They don't realize that you really have a discrete specialization in one area; they think you can do anything – like advise presidents to solve problems in education. Also, you're on the internet, so everybody knows about you and you lose your private life. That disturbs me a bit. Everywhere you go there will always be someone who recognizes you as a Nobel laureate, and that can be hard to cope with.

Rector Voices: Judith Sollenberger

The Rector Record, May 1927

London

Judith Sollenberger

[Miss Sollenberger is spending her year's leave in the British Isles. Her vivid picture of London is a happy and much appreciated contribution to this number of *THE RECORD*.]



Judith Sollenberger '22

IT IS NOT an easy thing to write about London. There is too much of it; it is always varied, always varying. There is London in the dense fog; one's visible world then is but a few yards in radius, bounded by a soft, white wall, from which now and then shadowy forms emerge. There is the London of the bright spring sunshine, with a blustering March wind howling about the red tile chimney tops and rattling the window panes. There is the busy London of Regent Street, Oxford Circus, Piccadilly Circus, Charing Cross, the Strand; I like to say the names over to myself. There is the quaint old London—the City proper—honeycombed with dark little courts and twisting alley ways and narrow streets which bear the names of Bread Street, Milk Street, Pudding Street, Leather Lane, Grayfriars, Paternoster Row. There is the London where we live—a calm suburban street out in Highgate, lined by a row of bob-tailed trees, and punctuated by frequent public houses, satisfactorily named the Olde Gate House Tavern, the Red Lion and Sun, the Old Angel, the Tally-Ho. (Indeed, the people who come out this way by bus do not say that, they wish to stop at Muswell Hill Road or North Hill; it is always Archway Tavern, the Wellington, the Woodman. If they knew that we were Americans who were unused to ordering our lives according to the taverns and inns we passed, they would look upon us in pity.) And again, there is the London of the drowsy Thames by night. As, perched up on the bus top, we cross Waterloo Bridge, we see on either side of us the bright twinkling lights of the sleeping barges and boats, with now and then a black hulk looming up against the shore and sky. And to our left the sign of the DAILY MAIL reddens the whole sky as if once more London were to be consumed by fire.

We are really impressed by the British Museum, in which center most of our activities. By ticket we are admitted to the sacred reading room. Once there, it is as if we were in a world of our own, quite shut off from the universe outside. The walls are lined with books, and an occasional open door reveals a long vista of shelves lined with books. Even if we cannot use them all, we like to remember that all about us is a world famous collection of invaluable manuscripts, priceless illuminated volumes, and rare first editions.

Those who study in the British Museum are not less interesting than the books. There are the younger ones, of course, who bustle about with a vast deal of importance. But it is the older ones who claim our attention. A decrepit old man, who can scarcely shuffle feebly from one table to another, reads out of a weighty tome entitled *Annals of Victoria County*. Another old gentleman with long white hair and beard and a black velvet skull cap takes copious notes

on Spanish architecture. And there is an elderly lady clad in deep purple who audibly munches macarons while she peruses a book on prison reform.

In spite of the complaints about the unfortunate coal strike and the war debt, London seems to be a happy city. According to statistics, the list of the unemployed continues to mount. On every hand we are beset with organ grinders, by singers with cracked voices, by shabby old men and women with matches for sale, by pavement artists who mutely draw our attention to their brightly colored pictures, by blind men and lame men with the legend "Ex-Service" appended to them in some conspicuous place. At first it was painful to us to walk along the streets, confronted always by these pitiable objects. But the Londoners seem to regard them with equanimity and some skepticism, and at last we can do likewise.

After being in London, all in all, for about three months, we have begun to understand why our friend in Liverpool, since he has left London, feels himself an exile. England is but a miniature country; but London seems somehow larger than all the rest of the world; in it is included everything.

Current Rector Scholars

■ Class of 2012

Kara I. Bischak
Angola, Ind.

Bryan Edwards
Mitchell, Ind.

Kelsey R. Gagesch
LaGrange Park, Ill.

Rachel L. German
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Victoria S. Googasian
Sandy, Utah

Van C. Hoang
Columbus, Ind.

Morgan M. Hooks
Grand Ledge, Mich.

Megumi Horiguchi
Tokyo, Japan

Jonathan M. McArdle
Xenia, Ohio

Kelsey R. Nosek
Edina, Minn.

Michael Gab. R. Padilla
Columbus, Ind.

Andrew S. Pfaff
Columbus, Ind.

Paromita Sen
Kolkata, India

Sajel E. Tremblay
Waterford, Mich.

■ Class of 2013

Julia M. Abarr
South Bend, Ind.

Shota Ebata
Nagoya, Japan

Eric R. Gasper
Indianapolis

Kelly A. Harms
Saint Charles, Ill.

James W. Kirkpatrick
Overland Park, Kan.

Megan K. May
Rocton, Ill.

Jacob J. Meyer
Springfield, Ill.

Tyler L. Perfitt
Evansville, Ind.

Casie J. Sambo
Saint Louis

Janelle C. Thixton
Pekin, Ind.

Daniel J. Welsh
Walton, Ky.

■ Class of 2014

Stefani T. Cleaver
Lexington, Ky.

Kyle A. Coronel
Prospect, Ky.

Benjamin C. Cox
Veedersburg, Ind.

Kaleb D. Gregory
Effingham, Ill.

Vincent S. Guzzetta
Rocton, Ill.

John D. Hoover
Zionsville, Ind.

Colin G. Neill
Carbondale, Ill.

Mami Oyamada
Kanagawa, Japan

Yue Qui
Beijing, China

Katherine R. Shover
Greenwood, Ind.

Jared M. Timmer
McCordsville, Ind.

■ Class of 2015

Brooke E. Addison
Louisville, Ky.

Samantha M. Anderson
Wonder Lake, Ill.

Kieron J. Clark
North Manchester, Ind.

Kevin J. Courtade
Jenison, Mich.

Elizabeth K. Dilbone
Newark, Ohio

Kunyu Fang
San Diego, Calif.

Victoria E. Gregory
Crawfordsville, Ind.

Scott W. Gryspeerdt
Batesville, Ind.

Clare O. Hasken
Richmond, Ill.

Nicholas I. Hebebrand
Palatine, Ill.

Giles R. Locke
Rochester, Minn.

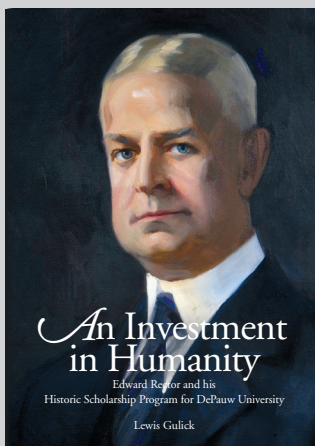
Colleen B. McArdle
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Madeline F. Perry
Cincinnati, Ohio

Haley A. Pratt
Fishers, Ind.

Adam T. Thacker
Minnetonka, Minn.

Julie A. Wittwer
Grosse Pointe, Mich.



An Investment in Humanity, the story of the Rectors and their historic scholarship written by Rector Scholar Lew Gulick '44, is available on The Rector Scholarship website. A printed copy can be ordered by calling the DePauw Bookstore, 765-658-4926.