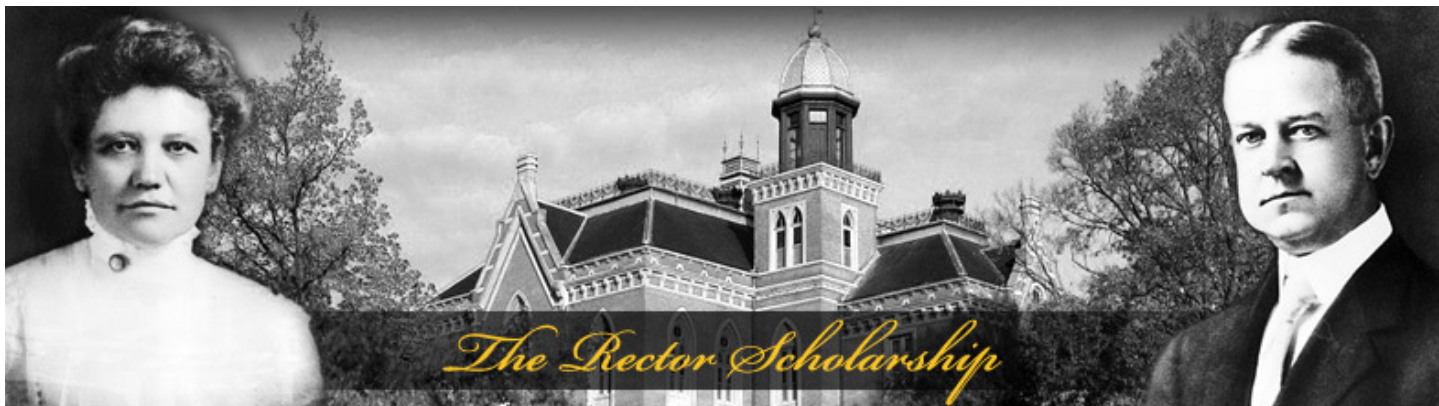


THE RECTOR RECORD



GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, APRIL 2013



From the Director

The 2013 *Rector Record* continues the feature Rector Voices, the words of distinguished Rector alumni. Last year's Voices were taken from previously published works; this year's contribution is a piece written expressly for this year's *Record*. The author is Ralph Jones '65, a *summa cum laude*, Phi Beta Kappa, Woodrow Wilson Fellow who earned a Ph.D. in political science from Harvard University. In 1983, he co-founded and served as CEO of The Cadmus Group, Inc., an environmental and energy consultancy that now has more than 400 employees.

During DePauw's 175th anniversary year there were a series of lectures from distinguished alumni. Two of the speakers were Rector Scholars Bill Rasmussen '54, founder of ESPN, and Angie Hicks Bowman '95, founder of Angie's List. In addition, Rector David Cryer '58 returned to campus to appear in *The Crucible*, a Department of Communication and Theater and School of Music production.

Comments, suggestions or questions concerning the *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, P.O. Box 37, Greencastle, IN 46135.

The Case of the Missing Rector Scholar

From the beginning of the Rector Scholarship Program in 1919 until the late 1960's there was an annual publication of The Rector Scholarship Foundation which described the scholarship program and provided a directory of current Rectors (and in the early years a list of Rector Alumni.) Starting with the second of these publications the conditions under which a student who was not awarded a Rector as an incoming student could earn one after matriculating first appeared in print. It said that to any "Freshman, Sophomore or Junior, man or woman, who receives the highest grade during the year a scholarship for the rest of the college course is given." Further it says a cash award equal to one year's tuition "will be given to the Senior who ranks highest in scholarship during the Senior year." During the first year of the program (1919-1920) Judith K. Sollenberger had the highest grades in the Sophomore class and Grace H. Ruthenberg had the highest in the Junior class. Both were awarded Rector Scholarships, graduated and have since been listed with Rector Alumni. In the 1920-21 academic year Edith Richards ranked highest in scholarship in the senior class. In the November 1921 DePauw University Bulletin she was identified as a



Mary L. Mutschler '20

Rector Scholar and has always been listed among the Rector alumni. The mystery: Since Sollenberger and Ruthenberg earned their Rectors in that very first year of the program, why was the senior who ranked highest in scholarship in that year not designated a Rector Scholar? One member of that class, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, was Percy L. Julian. However, he finished second in senior class scholarship to Mary L. Mutschler of Nappanee, Ind., who it might be argued was, or should have been, the very first Rector Scholar graduate.

2012 Campus Rector Highlights

In April the annual Rector Scholar Senior Recognition Dinner was held in the private dining room of the Almost Home Restaurant. The about-to-be graduates were presented their bound citations from the three Rectors on the DePauw faculty, Professors Carrie Klaus, Jeff Hansen and Jeff McCall.

In June the Rector Alumni Reunion Weekend program was held in Thompson Recital Hall in the Green Center featuring Rector speakers Morgan Hooks '12 and Susan Price Miller '62. In addition, there was a communication from Lew Gulick '44 which argued that 2012 was a Rector 100th anniversary – a centennial of the time when the Rectors started to become seriously interested in DePauw. (The clever reader can find the details in Lew's book, *An Investment in Humanity*.) Also, there were three current Rectors present – Samantha Anderson '15, Vincent Guzzetta '14 and Clare Hasken '15.

On Old Gold Weekend in October there were two Rector stories. Jim Bartlett '66 was awarded the Old Gold Goblet, and the Rector seniors were invited to the Washington C DePauw Brunch.

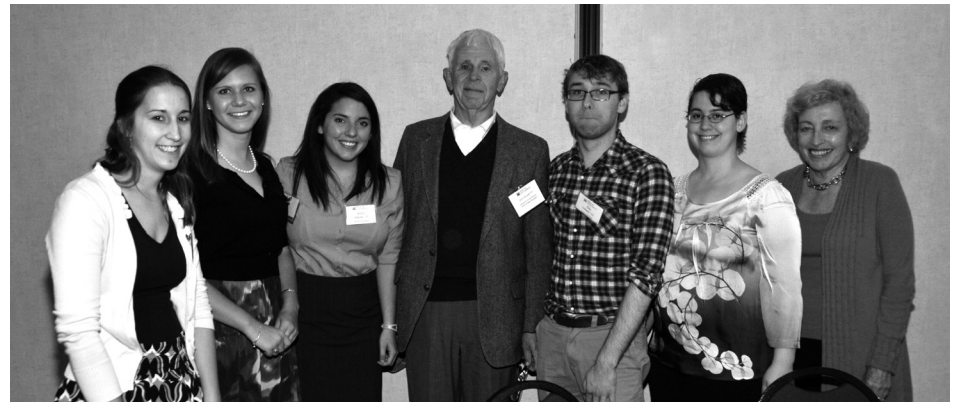
Later in October President Brian Casey hosted all of the current Rectors at his home, The Elms, for the annual Rector dinner. Among the guests was Rector Bill Rasmussen '54.

2013 Alumni Reunion Weekend

The 2013 Alumni Reunion Weekend Rector Scholars and Friends event will be a reception on Friday, June 7, 2013, from 5-6:30 p.m., at The Inn at DePauw. There will be no formal program, but it is on President Casey's schedule and complimentary copies of *An Investment in Humanity*, Lew Gulick's history of the Rectors and the Scholarship, will be available.



Class of 2012 Rector Scholars 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.



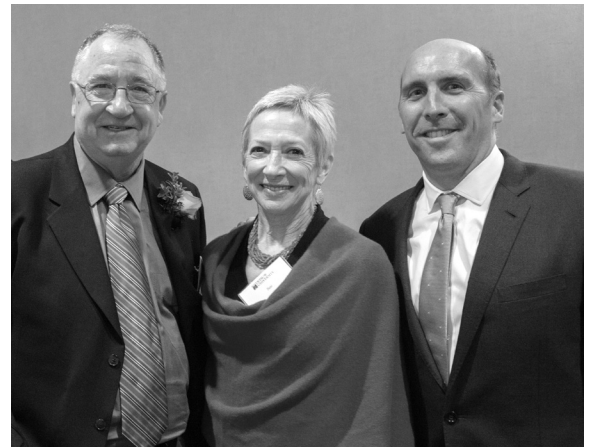
Rector seniors attending The Washington C. DePauw brunch during Old Gold Weekend.



Susan Price Miller '62



Morgan M. Hooks '12



James R. Bartlett '66 (left), Susan Bartelsmeyer Bartlett '66 and Brian W. Casey.

Rector Quiz

From 1919 until 1979, five men served as director of the Rector Scholarship Foundation.

1. Who were they?
2. Who among them was a Rector Scholar?
3. Who among them served as a college president? Where?

Rector Voices: Ralph Jones '65 – Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries

While climate change has taken center stage in environmental debates, there remains a world-wide shortage of safe drinking water and sanitation. Close to half of the people in developing countries are suffering from one or more diseases associated with inadequate water and sanitation. According to a World Health Organization report in 2000, safe water and sanitation could prevent 2.2 million deaths each year, more than the estimates for HIV/AIDS.

Cholera, typhoid, and other waterborne diseases were virtually eliminated in the United States and Western Europe by the early 20th century. The solution was not sophisticated technology, but rather an understanding of the etiology of these diseases. Dr. John Snow mapped outbreaks of cholera in London in 1854 and concluded that the single factor associated with all cases was consumption of water from a contaminated well. Louis Pasteur later developed the germ theory of disease and gave it more general applications.

When that theory was accepted, public health officials focused attention on basic principles for water and sanitation. First, collect and properly dispose of wastewater – a primary source of contamination of drinking water. Second, filter and disinfect drinking water from surface supplies, and protect and disinfect water from groundwater supplies.

These concepts were codified into public health regulatory programs. Drinking water programs brought potable water to the public. Sewers collected human waste and disposed of it safely. The results were immediate and compelling. Outbreaks of cholera and typhoid were virtually eliminated.

In developing nations around the globe, including even industrial powerhouses such as India and China, safe drinking water still is in short supply, particularly in rural areas.

The least-developed countries lack inspection and enforcement of standards for drinking water quality. Many nations have adapted some of the water quality standards published by the World

Health Organization, but there is little point in having good standards if there is no inspection and enforcement.

Citizens in developing countries sometimes oppose the least expensive method of disinfection (chlorination). Chlorine creates carcinogenic disinfection by-products, but that risk is outweighed by the benefits of reducing disease caused by pathogenic bacteria, viruses and protozoa. Peru learned this lesson the hard way. In 1991, Peru ordered an end to chlorination. After experiencing more than 750,000 cases of cholera by the end of 1992, chlorination was reintroduced.

The United Nations (UN), working with other aid organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), has set ambitious goals to improve water and sanitation. The barriers to improvement are multi-dimensional. Many areas lack water and wastewater infrastructure and energy to operate the infrastructure. Even if the infrastructure exists, there may be a shortage of trained operators and technicians to keep the plants and pipes in working condition.

The UN's Millennium Project, in an interim report on water and sanitation, said that the most important barrier was a "lack of political will and political leadership." Infrastructure alone will not ensure safe water. There must be regulation, inspection, and enforcement. A precursor of public health programs is the capacity of a government to govern and to raise revenue to fund these programs.

In retrospect, the recent history of public health programs in the developing world may be similar to the emergence of water and sanitation in Europe and North America in the 19th century. These programs took decades to develop. In England, safe water and sanitation was strictly enforced in the City of London in 1848, but not in the rest of metropolitan London for many years. The City created governmental institutions, and it had the ability to collect revenue to fund a comprehensive water and sewer plan. The rest of London did not.

Water and sanitation programs in



developing nations face greater obstacles than those in Europe and the US. In the 19th century, Europe and the US were shaping governmental institutions for public health, and they represented the core of public health. Today, health policy is a more crowded arena. Water and sanitation must compete for resources with heart disease, cancer, and HIV/AIDS.

Water and governance have been intertwined for centuries. In areas where water is scarce, people have created institutions to ensure adequate water supplies. The Spanish concept of *acequias*, community-operated ditches for irrigation, was imported to New Mexico more than 400 years ago. Today, the *acequias* provide safe drinking water as well as irrigation.

The Millennium Project for water and sanitation reported its greatest success with local governments and community organizations. Governmental institutions are more likely to arise when there is a shared need for authoritative allocation of resources. If success is most likely at the local level, then future strategies should include devolution of responsibility to communities where shared interests can create effective institutions.

Current Rector Scholars

■ Class of 2013

Julia Abarr '13
South Bend, Ind.
Shota Ebata '13
Nagoya, Japan
Eric Gasper '13
Indianapolis
Kelly Harms '13
Franklin, Tenn.
James Kirkpatrick '13
Overland Park, Kan.
Megan May '13
Indianapolis
Jacob Meyer '13
Springfield, Ill.
Tyler Perfitt '13
Evansville, Ind.
Casie Sambo '13
St. Louis
Janelle Thixton '13
Pekin, Ind.
Daniel Welsh '13
Walton, Ky.

■ Class of 2014

Stefani Cleaver '14
Lexington, Ky.
Kyle Coronel '14
Prospect, Ky.
Ben Cox '14
Veedsburg, Ind.
Kaleb Gregory '14
Effingham, Ill.
Vincent Guzzetta '14
Rockton, Ill.
John Hoover '14
Zionsville, Ind.
Colin Neill '14
Carbondale, Ill.
Mami Oyamada '14
Kanagawa, Japan
Yue Qiu '14
Beijing, P.R. China
Katherine Shover '14
Greenwood, Ind.
Jared (JT) Timmer '14
McCordsville, Ind.

■ Class of 2015

Brooke Addison '15
Louisville
Sam Anderson '15
Wonder Lake, Ill.
Kieron Clark '15
North Manchester, Ind.
Kevin Courtade '15
Jenison, Mich.
Elizabeth Dilbone '15
Newark, Ohio
Kunyu Fang '15
San Diego, Calif.
Tori Gregory '15
Crawfordsville, Ind.
Scott Gryspeerdt '15
Batesville, Ind.
Clare Hasken '15
Richmond, Ill.
Nicholas Hebebrand '15
Palatine, Ill.
Giles (Chip) Locke '15
Rochester, Minn.
Colleen McArdle '15
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Madeline Perry '15
Cincinnati
Haley Pratt '15
Fishers, Ind.
Adam Thacker '15
Minnetonka, Minn.
Julie Wittwer '15
Grosse Pointe, Mich.

■ Class of 2016

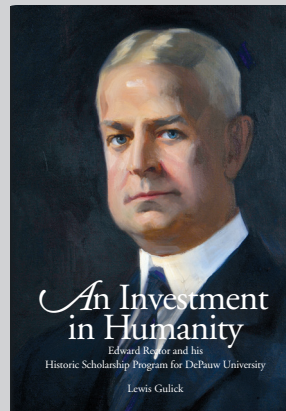
Megan Bailey '16
Columbus, Ind.
Timothy Brauer '16
Greenwood, Ind.
Sam Cole '16
Indianapolis
Page Daniels '16
Amboy, Ind.
Lauren Falotico '16
Arlington Heights, Ill.
Conner Gordon '16
Carmel, Ind.
Shannon Hall '16
Jacksonville, Fla.

Rector Place Names on the Campus

The greatest legacy of the investments in DePauw by Edward and Lucy Rowland Rector is that of the lives and accomplishments of "... the men and women who are to carry on the work of our country and the world when you and I are gone."

At DePauw we are constantly reminded of this legacy by a variety of places we see every day. The Rectors provided Rector Hall (now the site of Rector Village), Lucy Rowland Hall and Longden Hall (named for the first director of the Rector Scholarship Foundation.) In addition, many campus places bear a Rector Scholar's name. Among them are:

Judson and Joyce Green Center for the Performing Arts
Eugene S. Pulliam Center for Contemporary Media
Robert C. McDermond Center for Management & Entrepreneurship
Burkhart Hall
The Bartlett Reflection Center
Holton Quadrangle
Shidzuo Iikubo Museum and Klausner Collection
James A. Hollensteiner Indoor Track
Grover L. Hartman House for Civic Education and Leadership
Daseke Board Room
Manning Environmental Field Station
Warne Hall
Holmberg Hall
Strasma Hall



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 Eli's Bookstore, 765-653-0618.

Erin Horne '16
Arlington Heights, Ill.
Mark Johnson '16
Northbrook, Ill.
Risa (Lisa) Kanai '16
Kanagawa-Ken, Japan
Scott Lockwood '16
Carmel, Ind.
Olivia Muller '16
Carmel, Ind.

Patricia Preuss '16
Granger, Ind.
LeeAnn Sausser '16
Indianapolis
Hannah Short '16
Saint Robert, Mo.
Erin Tolar '16
Grove City, Ohio
Noelle Witwer '16
Bluffton, Ind.