



SCHEPP CONNECTIONS

THE LEOPOLD SCHEPP FOUNDATION VOLUME I, NUMBER 2, 1995

Welcome to Schepp Connections II...

...the long-awaited sequel to Schepp Connections I. As you will see, this is now very much *your* newsletter. Most of the articles were written by former scholars. A number of you generously agreed to be interviewed. And one in particular, artist and designer Kris Tobiassen, has been indispensable in making issue two a reality—at a considerable cost savings over issue one! So bravo to everyone—we are indeed truly connected.

DISCOVERING THE KEYS TO SUCCESS

An Interview with Margaret Harris, Conductor, Pianist, and New Schepp Trustee

by Joy Mayo, former Schepp Scholar

At an early age Margaret Harris, the first African-American woman ever to conduct a major American symphony, discovered the keys to her success. They were made of ivory, polished in black and white and spanned the first piano she had ever seen. When she was barely three, she could play *Mary Had A Little Lamb* by ear.

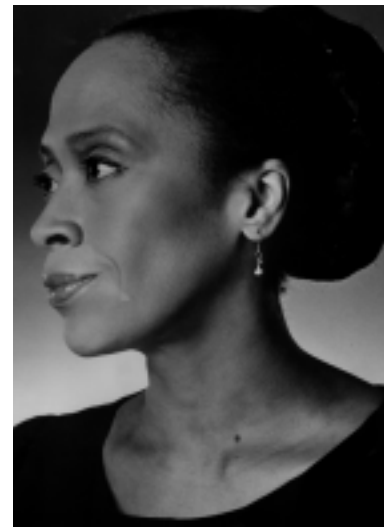
But her mother—eager to have her learn to read music—found her a good, solid teacher and after 18 months, Harris gave her first recital. Her playing was so impressive that every major newspaper in the country requested a photograph of the little girl.

By the age of 9, she had won a scholarship to Chicago's Curtis Institute of Music and later attended the Juilliard School in New York City where she received both a B.S. and a Masters degree. "Thanks to the Leopold Schepp Foundation," she smiles.

Harris also studied conducting and has led 16 major American Symphony orchestras, including the Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and San Diego Symphonies, the Minnesota Orchestra, and the Los Angeles Philharmonic at the Hollywood Bowl. She has performed solo piano recitals, guest-conducted through-

out the United States, Canada, Europe and Israel, and appeared on radio and television around the globe.

Harris' current work load includes: a musical in collaboration with famed actress, Ruby Dee; a production featuring songs from Broadway shows she has conducted; hosting her own radio show; lecturing at colleges and universities; and acting as a consultant to the
(cont.)



Margaret Harris



Margaret Harris (cont. from cover)

arts and non-profit organizations. At the moment, Harris is enjoying some leisure time after six grueling weeks in Uzbekistan where she served as an American cultural specialist for the Russian version of *Porgy and Bess*.

Margaret Harris is proud of her contributions to the musical world. She hopes to be a role model for young women

from diverse ethnic groups.

“Women must keep applying themselves and be persistent, no matter how many refusals they receive,” says Harris. “Now, I must pass that torch on..”

P.S.

Time will tell—and did, thirty years later!

In February, 1964, Margaret Harris auditioned for a Schepp scholarship at the grand piano in Miss Florence Schepp’s Fifth Avenue apartment. In attendance was Barbara Tweed Estill, then a trustee, now our President. In her subsequent report, Mrs. Estill wrote:

(Margaret Harris) is an able, vigorous pianist. She played one movement of a sonata by Carl Maria von Weber and mentioned that it was one of Chopin’s favorites...Margaret impressed me greatly with her strength and self-assurance. n

Two Trustees Look Back On More Than Twenty Years of Service

C. EDWIN LINVILLE

I joined the Schepp Board in May, 1973. Trustees Henry and Elizabeth Gaillard had informally invited me to accept membership at an Armory luncheon. Henry Gaillard had been a classmate (Princeton ’30) and a Scarsdale neighbor and knew about my long involvement with New York City high schools as both a teacher and a principal.

It has been a tremendously rewarding 22 years. My colleagues have been stimulating, dedicated and competent. We’ve all worked harder than we ever intended to. Our interviews, our careful readings of applications,

our committee discussions and decisions, and the continuous refining of process have produced, under Barbara Estill’s superb leadership, a record of philanthropic achievement hard to match.

In an age of juvenile tumult, it has been inspiring to meet so many wonderful young candidates. We are just beginning to appreciate our impact on Schepp scholars and their’s on us. Thanks to them we are continuously learning more and more about education, science, the arts, and other arcane fields of knowledge. We enjoy our work, our companionship, and almost everyone we interview. n

CHARLES E. HODGES

A September Song

He smiled hesitantly as he got off the elevator and saw me waiting. I introduced myself and shook his hand in a manner intended to be reassuring. We moved on to my office and chatted for a few minutes about his short trek from the Leopold Schepp office on Fifth Avenue over to mine on Park, and about his first impressions of New York City. As he relaxed, we moved onto questions and answers that typify interviews for Schepp grants. Why did he choose engineering as his major? Why MIT as his school? How was his first year going? What did he want to do with his engineering education? This applicant’s deliberate answers

reminded me of my own belief at his age that all the world’s problems could be solved by observation, analysis, creative thinking, and appropriate action. So simple and neat, idealistic and naive. He conveyed his intent to get on with the task. He was intelligent, a good student, well motivated, and of good character. Financial help was essential if his life goals were to be achieved.

Warmed by the youthful confidence of this fellow engineer, I wrote the strongest possible recommendation for this—my first—interviewee for a Schepp grant. With support from the other two interviewers as well as from trustees who studied his file, this candidate received grants for the next year of study, and ultimately for the following

“Scholar-Schepp” News

Since the first “Schepp Connections,” we have been able to increase our giving. The average grant for the 1995–96 academic year was \$3,691 for undergraduates and \$4,045 for graduates. A breakdown of career goals is listed here. The additional 5 fellowships were awarded to an art historian at the Villa I Tatti in Florence, Italy, an oceanographer at the University of Maine, a physician and post doctoral fellow at the Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Institute, and an associate professor at the Yale School of Forestry.

Career	Undergraduate (80)	Graduate (93)
Art, music, film, etc.	12	16
Science, environment	13	3
Gov’t., law, policy	9	13
Nursing, therapy	5	9
Business, International Studies	19	9
Engineer	7	2
Psychology/Sociology	6	7
Research/Medicine	3	5
Social Work	2	11
Education	10	19
Public Health	4	9
Grants Approved:		
New Awards	45 = \$159,500	48 = \$192,000
Renewal Awards	49 = \$187,500	40 = \$164,000
Total (subj.to revision)	94 = \$347,000	88 = \$356,000
5 Research Fellowships	= \$63,000	
Grand Total	19,609 awards = \$15,902,394	
	<i>(from 1925 to end of academic year 1994–95)</i>	

three years. He never disappointed us.

That was in 1973, when I was already well along in my own career. Twenty-two years later, I’m still happily involved with the Schepp Foundation. Although now I live and work in the suburbs and can do little interviewing of applicants, I am still busy studying files and being a part of the selection process. My major role over the ten past years, however, has been with the Finance Committee as it tries to maximize the performance of the Foundation’s investment portfolio and minimize operating expenses so that we can increase our awards. We are committed to seeing that the Foundation continues into perpetuity, managing its assets well and nurturing the

magnificent commitment of Leopold Schepp and his daughter Florence.

Many of you may not know that the Foundation has only two full-time and two part-time employees, all unquestionably underpaid relative to their contributions. As for the 22 trustees, we are a mixed group, young and not so young, male and female. Two are former Schepp Scholars. None receive financial compensation. Edythe Bobrow is our tireless Executive Director who heads the staff and keeps us all on track and on schedule. Many of you will remember her from your correspondence; she usually is the first to interview qualified candidates, and seems to have total recall of everyone even years later. But the heart and soul of the Foundation is our

long-time President, Barbara Tweed Estill, who joined the Board in 1938 at the special request of Florence Schepp and has devoted much of her life to nurturing Schepp’s vision.

The title of this article reflects my chronological age, the September of my life, when I do look back occasionally, especially to my more meaningful experiences. But I prefer looking forward to things yet to be done, both with the Foundation and in other pursuits. My intent in writing this article was to tell you a little about how the Foundation operates, and to convey the sense of pride I have always felt in being part of it. But more important, my intent is to salute you—our scholars past and present—who year after year prove to

be a credit to the world’s educational institutions as well as to the society we are all a part of. You were not just scholars but Schepp Scholars. Some of you have gone on to achieve national and even international acclaim. And nearly all of you have quietly “made a difference” wherever you chose to apply the intelligence, character, determination and love of learning that qualified you to be a Schepp Scholar. To all of you goes the appreciation, respect and good wishes of all of us at Schepp, and the hope that your contributions yet to come will add luster to those of your past. n

Schepp Selects: Former Schepp Scholars Speak Out

DR. GORDON WEIL

Gordon Weil is a Schepp alumnus who has been active in a broad range of fields, including, but not limited to, journalism, political science, international law, human rights, and energy resources. Following his undergraduate studies at Bowdoin College, he undertook graduate work in Belgium and at Columbia University, receiving a PhD in Public Law and Government in 1961. Currently, he is president of Weil and Howe, Inc., a consulting firm specializing in energy and utility issues. He has published twelve books dealing mainly with political and economic policies, as well as numerous articles.

Confessions of a Consultant

I confess. I am a consultant. Consulting is not one of the world's most esteemed professions. In fact, many people don't really know what a consultant does.

Chances are that you have never heard a parent tell a child: *When you grow up, I hope you will be a consultant. That would make me so proud.*

Why is the consulting profession so dubious? Unlike medicine or law or engineering, you do not need a license to be a consultant. No regulatory body maintains professional standards or can take away your right to practice.

Rather than telling you that he is unemployed, a recently

laid-off executive prefers to tell you that he is a consultant. This kind of white-collar unemployment, coupled with the widespread uncertainty about what consultants do, gives the profession a questionable reputation: is it really needed or is it just a rip-off?

Here are a few answers.

Consultants can be valuable as experts when a client only has a temporary need for a specific kind of knowledge or experience. They can contribute to success in a specific project and move on to another company with the same needs.

Such people may be advisors, expert witnesses, or negotiators. In addition to their knowledge and experience, they can contribute skills that their clients may lack.

Some consultants work in small consulting firms or off their kitchen tables. But there are also large, multinational consulting firms whose clients include the largest corporations.

Increasingly, consulting is acquiring a set of performance standards. Because the marketplace is the regulator of the consulting profession, many consultants prosper when they adhere to such standards. Clients like creativity but they also expect avoidance of conflicts of interest, a clear work plan, budget discipline, timeliness, excellent presentation, and a minimum of errors.

To become a consultant, it is useful to have had a solid liberal arts education, a specialty, and some experience. In larger firms, apprenticeship replaces actual work experience.

A liberal arts education is especially valuable because the job of a consultant frequently calls for the analytical mind and intellectual skills most often associated with the liberal arts. Consultants are basically problem-solvers and much of what one learns at a liberal arts college is how to *find* answers, not the answers themselves.

The lack of formal structure in the consulting profession is at once its strength and its weakness. Freed from the constraints of a regulated profession, consultants are better able to expand and alter their scope as a changing world requires. But, with only the market as regulator, any person is free to claim to be a consultant. When some turn out to be incompetent or chronically unemployed, all consultants suffer. And when consulting firms, large and small, misread what the market wants, they can fail.

An increasingly complex, service-oriented world needs consultants (or so I tell myself). Perhaps someday, the Leopold Schepp Foundation will be as proud to proclaim that its Scholars include consultants as well as physicians, lawyers and engineers. **n**

DAVID MANTUS

David Mantus is a pharmacologist with Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals, involved in the development of new therapies for osteoporosis. He received his undergraduate degree from the College of William and Mary and a PhD in analytical chemistry from Cornell University. He was a Schepp post doctoral fellow in the department of chemical engineering at the University of Washington.

Making the Right Decisions—the Right Way

One of the most compelling aspects of science is the notion that ideally its conclusions are based on data. Not opinion, not politics, not emotion. It is the history of science—indeed it is the history of mankind—that when conclusions are not based on data things go awry. The emotions of an issue or the politics of the issue-raiser determine outcomes, rather than the cold, hard facts.

It is this reliance on data that first attracted me to science and has continued as part of my philosophy in dealing day-to-day with the business of pharmaceutical research. One learns not to anticipate outcomes for the results may not be what you expected, or your manager asked for, or your investor needed. One must question the data, assure its reliability

and then make decisions based on it.

I would like to believe that we are moving into an age of data-based decision-making. The rapid global proliferation of computing power has made this the “information age.” However, information is not data. Information includes commentary, opinion, politics and emotion. Too often, unsubstantiated and subjective information drives public opinion, and ultimately public policy. It is my hope that, as more and more people connect to the rapidly growing “global network”, the real data will rise to the top. It is my hope that people will realize that public decisions need to be made just like personal ones. You evaluate the need (for a car for example), determine the risks, (costs, insurance, etc.), assess the data (specifications, reliability, price, available funds), and make a decision. Scaling up such objective decision-making to the public forum is not

so difficult. Consider a public transportation project where the needs (transport, pollution reduction), risks (environmental, cost), and benefits (economic revitalization) all need to be supported by data.

I readily admit that the discipline required to make technically objective decisions is not easy to achieve. We need to understand when objectivity is demanded and seek the data to support a decision. This is particularly true when the decision is not personal, but societal. Data suggests that more and more successful organizations (companies, governments, even foundations!) rely on data-based decisions and it is my hope that this trend continues to be supported by the data in the future!

I encourage you to share your thoughts and opinions on this topic by contacting me at Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals, 11262 Cornell Park Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45242, or via the Internet at mantusds@pgm.com. [n](#)

MARALYN KAUFMAN-DAVID

The recipient of a Schepp award during her undergraduate career at Wheaton College in Norton, Massachusetts, Maralyn went on to receive a Master's degree from the Department of Pharmacology at Dartmouth Medical School and a PhD from the University of Louisville's Department of Pharmacology & Toxicology. It was she who proposed "Schepp Connections" as the name of this newsletter

Motherhood vs. Career: Striking the Right Balance

The art of balancing career and motherhood has been analyzed, written about, and discussed in both kitchens and conference rooms for more than two decades. At first, it was the unique woman who tried to do both. Then, the age of the supermom came into full bloom, with women trying to accomplish two full time jobs (i.e., career and motherhood). The newest *system* is called sequencing; that is, accomplishing education, career, parenting, and then career again in sequence over time. For me, “splitting” my time and working from my home was the solution. Fourteen years ago, with a doctorate in pharmacology/toxicology and a newborn son, I

“pounded the pavement” in search of work I could do from my home so I could enjoy the satisfaction of motherhood full time. My initial approach, advertising at local universities and medical research centers, led to my first contract for ghost writing. Having tasted the freedom to be an at-home mother that this type of work afforded me, I continued to pursue this route. My next approach was applying for full-time positions that I felt could be adapted to working from my home. This attempt led to a lot of rejections and then the “perfect job” as editor/copyeditor of a scientific journal. I worked at home and went into the office one day a week; I was the “mom” most of the time, but enjoyed the stimulation of my peers on a regular basis. Now I work exclusively from home as a scientific writer/editor for various clients and network with my peers at annual national meetings (e.g., American Medical Writers Association; Council of Biology Editors). Fortunately for me and other women of the modern age, the options of supermomhood, sequencing, and splitting our time are available so that a satisfactory balance between career and motherhood can be found. [n](#)

EDITORIAL STAFF

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Edythe Bobrow, *Executive Secretary*

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GARNETHIA PETTIFORD

Garnethia has degrees in psychology (Queens College), social work (Columbia), and law (Fordham). She is now a practicing attorney and social worker whose goal is to improve the condition of the poor. She has received several municipal citations for the fine work that she is doing.

From Personal Grief to Public Advocacy

Memories of the first ten years of my life remind me of how blessed I am to have known such wonderful people. People who have been my surrogate parents. With their support, I have been able to accomplish the things that I have. Although I could hardly read at the age of nine when I was taken away from my Mother by the State, I subsequently went on and realized my dream of attending the High School for Performing Arts. With the help of several scholarships, including a Schepp Fellowship, I ultimately earned three degrees: a Bachelor's in Psychology, a Master's in social work from Columbia, and a law degree from Fordham. I have worked for several public interest organizations including the Legal Aid Society, Lawyers for Children, and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. I also continue to devote time to various volunteer projects such as the Thorpe Family Residence, a transitional shelter for homeless women and children. All of these experiences have helped me work through the pain of not having my own stable family.

To have a family that

would understand my needs and would not reject or abandon me, but would love me unconditionally, is what I longed for. How nice it would have been for Mom and Dad to have seen me through some of my accomplishments.

I think I keep graduating and earning awards because I have a fantasy that maybe one day my parents will stand up in the crowd and show everyone how proud they are of me. Once, I believe in junior high school, Mom did come to my graduation. I was proud of her being there, even if she looked a little disheveled: wig not exactly on right, and clothes a little outdated. But she was clean and she was Mom and she was there. To date, I have a good relationship with my mother. We have worked through some of the pain and she has stopped abusing alcohol.

But I never saw Dad much. When I was leaving the group home I had lived in to go to college, he finally got in touch with me. This was odd since I had not seen him for at least ten years. Father? I hadn't known what that meant. How was I to respond? What would I say? I felt sick to my stomach as I tried to figure out what to do. Of course, there were fantasies of how wonderful it would be to have a dad. I thought we would keep in touch while I was away in college. It would be great. When we met, I was nervous—and angry. “Why did you leave me?” I asked, letting out the pain I had held in for so many years. “Do you promise to love me? Do you promise to visit me?

Do you promise to be the dad I have always longed for?” “Yes,” was his response, but what else could he say? I was his daughter. Did he even remember me, or had drugs consumed his life so that I wasn't real to him? I did not know the answer. I wanted to jump inside him and figure it all out. I wanted to get all the love he had never given me. I wanted it right away. But the visit was short and he promised to keep in touch.

The next time I saw him was eight years later when he was on his death bed. Consumed by drugs, he would die in two days. I guess disappointment doesn't come close to expressing how my soul ached. Why weren't the doctors doing more to help him live? Why couldn't he tell me why he hadn't kept in contact? Why did I have to watch him die? Why was my dream being taken away?

I don't know which is worse, having a father alive who has abandoned you, leaving you to wonder whether he will ever be the father you need, or having him dead, leaving nothing to wonder about? I don't know the answer but I do know that I have to accentuate the positive in my life and keep moving on. I have learned to create my own family from people who have become important to me, offering emotional and/or financial support as I struggle to beat the odds.

My experiences have helped me focus my life. Social work gave me insights into the ills of our society. It allowed me to understand the struggles of poor and abused children. As a social worker, my goal was to be a voice for those who have little or no

voice, especially our young children. I wanted to hear their needs and make them known to those in a decision-making position, namely the Child Welfare System, which acts as parents for thousands of children whose own parents can not care for them.

Although I already understood the pain and the longing of children in the Child Welfare System, no one would listen to me without a graduate degree. Even as a social worker, I wasn't convinced that I had empowered myself enough to be a strong advocate. With continued support from the Schepp Foundation, I was able to attend law school. Today, I feel thoroughly empowered and prepared to battle those who wish to annihilate the poor.

My current work at South Brooklyn Legal Services involves representing poor families in housing court and acting on behalf of disabled individuals living in Public Housing.

My goal is to ensure that families stay together in decent homes. Homelessness breeds dysfunctional behavior. And being trapped in your apartment unable to use the bathroom because your wheelchair cannot fit into it breeds depression. Our aim as a society should be to foster the healthy development of a family not exacerbate an already tenuous situation created by socio-economic status. My work is stressful, but I find it rewarding.

Improving the quality of life for a family goes a long way to empowering its members to become productive parts of society. As the Constitution states, we all have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—even the poor. **n**

JAMES YANNOTOS

Violinist, composer and conductor James Yannotos studied at Yale and The University of Iowa in the nineteen forties and fifties and later with Leonard Bernstein, Paul Hindemith, Darius Milhaud and (in Paris) Nadia Boulanger. He is currently on the faculty at Harvard University and is conductor of the Harvard/Radcliffe orchestra. Several of his compositions, including a ballet, a symphony, and a suite for orchestra, have been performed extensively in the United States and Europe.

Music as the Key

I was very fortunate, having come from the Bronx, N.Y., to have 1: a mother who encouraged my interest in the violin, 2: excellent teachers who were able to develop my talent, 3: excellent public schools such as the High School of Music and Art (LaGuardia H.S.) which stimulated me intellectually and musically, 4: people like Florence Schepp who helped support my studies.

The violin offered me a passport to a new world. It opened up a treasure chest full of magic, wonder, and opportunities that led me to composing, conducting, and teaching. Music has been the telescope through which I view the world. It has taken me on a spiritual, philosophical and political voyage.

In the music I have written, I have expressed my concerns, both political and spiritual, about our lives on earth. I have dealt with issues of war and peace (Trinity Mass), oppression and expression (Symphony No. 4: Tiananmen Square), reverence for

the earth and our place in nature (Symphony No. 2: Touch the Earth)

Each piece, while tied to human events, transcends the immediate issues that gave impetus to its creation, to speak to deeper spiritual concerns.

While one can think of music as abstract, without story or non-musical purpose, much music has, in fact, been written about specific events with the political slant of a particular period of time: Mozart and Verdi in their operas; Beethoven in the 3rd and 9th symphonies; Bach in his passions; Strauss in his tone poems.

This music speaks to us over the centuries, transcending the extra-musical and/or political issues of the time in which it was written. A timeless spiritual chord that resonates in each of us is touched and connects us to those of other times as well as to our contemporaries.

I am thrilled to be part of this family of composers and musicians. As I conduct and teach the music of the past and present to enthusiastic young people, and as I compose, I am extending the tradition with my own work.

Each year I listen to Harvard undergraduates auditioning for the Harvard-Radcliffe orchestra and hear their life stories being told through instruments. I love working with them to create new orchestras, developing a community of dedicated, talented musicians who will become doctors, teachers and linguists.

When I see the richness of life's possibilities expressed through these young people

and then think about what is actually happening today in our schools, I become profoundly depressed.

I remember my children growing up in both public and private schools and being dismayed to see the dearth of good music that was available to them. With few exceptions, I fear that music in the schools is a lamentable affair, a trivial pastime at best with little educational and spiritual value, a musical junk food.

The possibility of developing a broad understanding and appreciation of good music is short-circuited by overworked and, in many cases, unimaginative teachers. With the present cut-back in funds for the arts, the situation can only get worse. Without musical nourishment, the sense of sound is not properly developed. A whole area of sensibility is stunted and the magic and wonder of music is forever absent from a young person's life. Anything that limits the growth of a human being is tragic with tragic consequences for each of us and for our society.

I wish every child could have the opportunities that have enriched my life. n

Come up and visit sometime

Melissa R. Katz completed her post-graduate work at Harvard last year and is now at the Davis Museum and Cultural Center of Wellesley College. She encourages Schepp trustees and alumni to visit The Davis.



[photo unavailable]

STEPPING INTO THE UNDERWORLD

by John Phillip Ransome

1994 oil/collage 75x51
Raymond and Tobey Shainberg Collection
New York City

This is a work from my series based on Homer's *Odyssey*. For the last 2 years, I have been exploring the meaning of the myth of self-discovery by way of oil paintings, drawings and watercolors. They were shown at the David & Alfred Smart Museum of the University of Chicago in 1994, the Gallery NISHIGAWA in Kyoto, Japan, also in 1994, and the Paulina RIELOFF Gallery in New York City in 1995.

Helmut Schulz: 83 years of “Endeavoring”

Helmut “Hap” Schulz was one of the early Schepp scholars, known as “Endeavorers”, who received grants for financial help in their high school years. Today, though 83 and blind, he still sees the vision that has taken him so far along the path to success. As founder, president, and chief executive officer of Dynecology, Inc., he holds his own in the complex technology of chemical engineering.

In 1924 Hap and his family immigrated to the U.S. from Germany. The first English he learned (on ship-board) was “Good night! Sleep tight! Don’t let the bedbugs bite.” The family settled in Brooklyn, and Hap immediately enrolled in P.S. 179, where he was well received despite being an immigrant from a former enemy country. After 1½ years, he graduated as class valedictorian—the first of many such honors.

After his elementary education, Schulz went to Brooklyn Technical High School where he earned another valedictorian title as well as a Pulitzer Scholarship and a Schepp Foundation grant. Next on his educational agenda was Columbia University’s School of Engineering, where he received free tuition and an annual stipend. Though he did not need Schepp grants during his college years, he says that he is grateful to the Foundation for giving him an important start.

“Whatever I have been able to accomplish is based largely on the collaborative work of many talented people and on the availability of scholarship funds,” says Schulz.

After receiving his chemical engineering degree from Columbia in 1934, he joined the Union Carbide Corporation as a research and development engineer. At this time, the large-scale production of organic chemicals and plastics from petroleum was in its infancy and growing rapidly. During his 35 years at Carbide, Schulz participated in and led a number of studies to determine how to produce many of these products safely and economically.

In 1940, Hap lost his eyesight in a laboratory explosion. He was able to continue his work through the help of “readers”—assistants hired by Carbide to work with him. One outstanding reader and general secretary, Collette, is now his charming wife. They live in Harrison, New York.

Though Schulz had 35 operations over the years, the benefits were always temporary, and he has been completely blind since 1972.

Shortly after his accident,

Hap learned of the importance of separating uranium isotopes so as to isolate U-235—the isotope needed for generating atomic energy. He conceived the idea of using multi-stage fractional centrifugation of uranium hexafluoride as a method of separating the isotopes. He brought this to the attention of Nobel laureate Harold C. Urey and other members of the Columbia engineering faculty, who expressed great interest. Although a different method (fractional diffusion of uranium hexafluoride) was used in the early atomic energy plants, centrifugation is now recognized as more economical.

Throughout his career, Hap maintained a close relationship with Columbia, where he earned a Ph.D. in chemical engineering in 1942. He was the promoter of a Union Carbide fellowship there and contributed ideas which led to the discovery of the laser, for which Professor Charles Townes received a Nobel prize. In 1971, Columbia offered him a position as Senior Research Scientist and Adjunct Professor of Chemical Engineering.

At Columbia, Hap taught two engineering courses, but his main effort was directing research on the disposal of municipal solid waste by environmentally acceptable processes that simultaneously generated electric power. To finance these studies he obtained grants totaling three million dollars. Three waste-to-energy processes were demonstrated on a pilot plant scale. Schulz set up Dynecology, Inc. to promote the commercial application of these technologies. (The name “Dynecology” is derived in part

from “dyne”—the metric unit of energy.)

Dr. Schulz said to us, “I am happy to acknowledge my debt to such far-sighted individuals as Leopold Schepp and Joseph Pulitzer.” n



TO RUSSIA WITH LOVE. Schepp Scholar Yuri Smuylansky (FAR LEFT), Yale '96 , sang with the Yale Russian Chorus during a recent tour in the former Soviet Union.

November 16, 1995

Dear Fellow Schepp Scholars,

As a former Schepp Scholar, I consider it an honor to be asked by the Foundation to contribute to “Schepp Connections”. I have always felt indebted to the Foundation for its much needed assistance. I was directed to the Foundation by Harvard University after the untimely death of my father. I came from a family of modest means and would have had a difficult time continuing my education without financial assistance. My Schepp grants allowed me to complete Dental School, Medical School and my training in Cosmetic Surgery. During my years of education, it was always such a pleasure working with Ms. Hammond, who confided in me both as a Schepp Scholar and nearly as she would her own child.

Now some twenty years later, I maintain an active Cosmetic Surgery Practice. My work is very fulfilling and gratifying. Cosmetic Surgery is one of the few areas in medicine where surgical changes have such a positive impact on patients’ lives, from teenagers with prominent noses or ears, who are belittled by their peers, to trauma patients for whom we restore function or aesthetics, to the aging population to whom we can give a more youthful appearance. Without the assistance of the Leopold Schepp Foundation, I doubt I would be in Cosmetic Surgery at all.

For years after I completed my surgical training, I would call Ms. Hammond to let her know of my progress. I often inquired if the Foundation would allow former Scholars to make contributions. Regretfully, for years the Foundation did not but, with the escalating cost of education, it now does. Since I felt the Foundation played an important role in my education and success, as soon as charitable contributions were allowed, I contributed the amount that it had originally provided for me. In addition, I will continue to make charitable contributions to this fine Foundation since I fully believe in the importance of its work. I also have listed the Foundation in my will, and in the near future intend to set up a charitable remainder trust for its benefit. In closing, I would like to suggest that all Schepp Scholars consider helping the Foundation if their financial circumstances permit. Together we can help the Schepp Foundation continue to do great things for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Dr. James D. Billie

The Foundation— Then and Now

The Leopold Schepp Foundation is now over seventy years old so it is not surprising that there have been many changes over the past decades.

In the 1920's, Mr. Schepp provided help primarily to needy high school students, who were called "Endeavorers." Dr. H. W. "Hap" Schulz, who was interviewed for this issue (see page 8), was an Endeavorer. Now almost all the grants go to college undergraduate and graduate students.

Though college costs have risen dramatically in the past few years, the Foundation's financial resources have also been growing, thanks to prudent investment of our capital as well as contributions from Schepp alumni. But because it has been necessary to increase the size of our grants to keep up with inflation, we have been forced to reduce the total number of scholarships given. One recent change has been the elimination of grants to freshman undergraduates, who usually have other resources to turn to and who do not have the debt burden of students in later years.

We gratefully appreciate the contributions of Schepp alumni. There have been some very fine gifts and bequests. n

Wish You Were Here...

Postcards from the U.N. Conference on Women

Dear Leopold Schepp
Foundation!

Hello from Beijing. This postcard is from one of Beijing's interesting age-old sights--a lamasary. Tonight the opening ceremonies of the conference were held. It was quite inspiring to be among thousands of women from 5 continents celebrating cooperation, development and equality. It was also quite amazing to look 2 seats over in this stadium and see a woman I worked with in Vietnam! I will write in more detail as the conference and forum progress.

Take care,

Jessica

Dear Leopold Schepp
Foundation!

Greetings from Beijing! After a day trying to walk to Mongolia via the Great Wall, I recovered sufficiently to digest everything that's happening at this U.N. Conference and N.G.O. Forum. I was disheartened to hear that the media was being myopic, covering trade issues and human rights in China but failing to report what 25,000 women from five continents had to say. I hope it isn't all nation-state politics...I will send pictures if you are interested. And I once again thank you for your support of learning like this.

Take care,

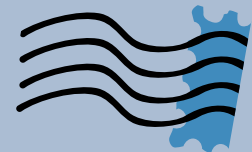
Jessica

THE STATUS OF OUR ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

In recent years, we have held informal alumni receptions at the Foundation's office, and on these occasions the staff and trustees have been impressed by the interest of the alumni in each other as well as in the Foundation. In answer to a questionnaire we mailed last year, sixty percent of you said you were in favor of some kind of alumni association.

Because of restrictions in the Foundation's charter, it has been decided that our association will be an informal one. We have purchased a new computer to enable us to store and retrieve information about the careers and activities of our alumni. With this data base, we will be able to provide new graduates with the names of alumni who might help them get established in their fledgling careers. Several of you have already offered such help.

Another way Schepp alumni can help is by interviewing prospective candidates who find it too expensive or difficult to make the trip to New York.



JESSICA BRUNER received a bachelor's degree from the University of California at Berkeley and will soon complete a master's at the University of Oregon in international studies with a focus on cross cultural communications and the political economy in Asia.