CONTENTS

2 Annual Report to the Faculty of the College—John W. Boyer
   “‘Broad and Christian in the Fullest Sense’: William Rainey Harper and the University of Chicago”

27 The 482nd Convocation
   Address: “Could Morton Do It Today?”—Dr. Jonathan Moss
   Summary

28 University Disciplinary Actions: 2004–05—Stephen P. Klass
The 482nd Convocation
Address: Could Morton Do It Today?"  

By Dr. Jonathan Moss  

August 26, 2005  

I t is a rare privilege for an anesthesiolo- 
gist to have the opportunity to give the 
 Address to the students of the University of Chicago. I suspect that there may have been some consternation among the administra-
tion of the choice of an anesthesiologist to address this issue. The antecedent his-
toric habit of speakers opening about their 
chosen area of knowledge, the President and Provost were concerned that I would 
prompt you to sleep. I reassured them that this 
could be done by virtually any professor at the 
University of Chicago, but my ability to 
 wake up my subjects distinguished me from 
many of my peers. Hopefully you will find 
this true today, as I wish to consider a topic 
that has troubled me more and more—the 
impact of increased regulation on innova-
tion and discovery.

As a practicing physician, one of the 
developers of a new class of drugs, and, for 
the past ten years as chair of the Institutional Review Board for the Division of Biological 
Sciences, which oversees some two thou-
sand human research studies, I have been 
afforded a unique perspective on the chal-
 lenges of clinical research. The hypothesis 
I propose today is that the growing number 
and complexity of regulations surrounding 
clinical research, while well-intentioned, 
jeopardize the innovation we have come to 
expect it. By way of illustration, I ask you to consider the following. Imagine 
you take for granted: X-rays, cardiac catheter-
ization, and general anesthesia. I contend 
that if one were to still need them, I would 
be able to deliver them in 2005.

In December 1895, the German physicist 
Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered a 
kind of ray that could travel through wood 
or tissue and yield photographs of living 
people's bones. Roentgen called these 
mysterious rays "X-rays," with X standing 
for unknown. In the following years, the 
young Polish woman, Marie Sklodowska, 
more famously known as Madame Cu-
rie, discovered radium and polonium, for 
which she was subsequently awarded two 
Nobel Prizes. With the onset of World 
War I, Madame Curie was called upon to 
develop X-ray units to transport X-
ray apparatus to the battlefront. These 
were called Petitie Curies. For her first 
assistant, she chose her seventeen-year-old 
daughter, Irene. As Madame Curie observed, “The 
use of X-rays during the war saved the lives 
of many wounded men. It also saved many 
from long suffering and lasting infirmity.” It 
should be noted, however, that neither 
she nor her daughter was shielded from the 
radiation that saved these soldiers’ lives. 
Subsequently, both developed a number of 
the symptoms that have come to be associ-
ated with radiation overexposure.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the X-ray room to have his chest X-rayed. 

Guided the catheter into his right atrium.

into the right side of the heart. He actually 

demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.

Cardiac catheterization was first 
demonstrated by Werner Forssmann, a 
German physician, in 1929. Forssmann 
inserted a catheter into the right side of his 
heart. He actually demonstrated by Werner 
Forssmann, a 

the symptoms that have come to be associ-

ated with the ionizing radiation from X-rays.
see many of our own young investigators drift away from clinical research because of these challenges. My experience is with medical research, but I suspect the problem of maintaining innovation in an increasingly regulated environment may well be a more general one.

On this wonderful day of your graduation, I do not want to convey a negative message. The best days of medical research and development will be concentrated more and more in huge corporate or institutional bureaucracies. So the best days of medical research and development will be concentrated more and more in huge corporate or institutional bureaucracies that can overcome regulatory barriers. So this is my challenge to you—our newest graduates. You have proven your ability by virtue of your presence here today, but your diploma is only the admission ticket to a greater challenge. There is no doubt that the walls are higher and more difficult to climb, so it is now up to you to generate not only the ingenuity but also the enthusiasm and determination, to scale these walls and ultimately transform your chosen field.

Dr. Jonathan Moss is Professor in the Department of Anesthesiology & Critical Care and the College, and Chairman of the Institutional Review Board on the Division of the Biological Sciences and the Pritzker School of Medicine.

Summary

The 482nd convocation was held on Friday, August 26, 2005, in Rockefeller Memorial Chapel. Don Michael Randel, President of the University, presided.

A total of 535 degrees were awarded: 30 Bachelor of Arts in the College, 1 Bachelor of Science in the College and the Division of the Physical Sciences, 8 Master of Science in the Division of the Biological Sciences and the Pritzker School of Medicine, 21 Master of Arts in the Division of the Humanities, 54 Master of Science in the Division of the Physical Sciences, 161 Master of Arts in the Division of the Social Sciences, 93 Master of Business Administration in the Graduate School of Business, 5 Master of Arts in the Divinity School, 1 Master of Divinity in the Divinity School, 8 Master of Liberal Arts in the William B. and Catherine V. Graham School of General Studies, 9 Master of Arts in Teaching in the William B. and Catherine V. Graham School of General Studies, 3 Master of Arts in the School of Social Service Administration, 2 Master of Arts in the Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, 13 Doctor of Philosophy in the Division of the Biological Sciences and the Pritzker School of Medicine, 29 Doctor of Philosophy in the Division of the Humanities, 27 Doctor of Philosophy in the Division of the Physical Sciences, 46 Doctor of Philosophy in the Division of the Social Sciences, 9 Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate School of Business, 6 Doctor of Philosophy in the Divinity School, 1 Doctor of Ministry in the Divinity School, 1 Doctor of Law in the Law School, 1 Doctor of Philosophy in the Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, and 1 Doctor of Philosophy in the School of Social Service Administration.

Dr. Jonathan Moss, Professor, Department of Anesthesiology & Critical Care and the College, and Chairman of the Institutional Review Board on the Division of the Biological Sciences and the Pritzker School of Medicine, delivered the convocation address, “Could Morton Do It Today?”

---

**Table: Students sent before disciplinary committees, 1995–2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>College/Academic</th>
<th>College/Other</th>
<th>Graduate/Academic</th>
<th>Graduate/Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95–96</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96–97</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97–98</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98–99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99–00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00–01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01–02</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02–03</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03–04</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04–05</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**University Disciplinary Actions: 2004–05**

By Stephen P. Klass, Vice-President and Dean of Students in the University

November 22, 2005

---

© 2006 The University of Chicago
ISBN 0362-4706

The University of Chicago Record
5751 S. Woodlawn Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637
773/702-8352

www.uchicago.edu/docs/education/record

---