Calling Out Prejudice
Professor John Baugh gives voice to those who are discriminated against because of the way they speak.

"Shaping the Future" • Supplying Business Tools • Researching Green Energy
Communicating in Step  The Performing Arts Department (PAD) and the African & African American Studies program, both in Arts & Sciences, hosted nine members of the Kenyan performance group Haba na Haba. Swahili for “step by step,” Haba na Haba includes some 1,000 performers who, through acrobatics, music, dance, and drama, raise awareness and educate their communities on topics such as HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, reproductive health, women’s issues, and violence. While at the University, the touring ensemble participated in a number of performances, including an improvisational session in the South 40 Swamp (above). Professor John Baugh (pg. 14), a former director of the African & African American Studies program, said the collaborative efforts of Reynolds Whalen, A.B. ’08, who produced a full-length documentary on Haba na Haba as part of his honors thesis, and Mungai Mutonya, senior lecturer of African & African American studies and director of the Summer in Kenya Program, helped bring the group to St. Louis.
As a professor of operations and manufacturing management, Tava Olsen helps provide the business community with new, much-needed management tools (pg. 18).

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The Eero Saarinen: Shaping the Future exhibit (pg. 10) features such works as the IBM Manufacturing and Training Facility, Rochester, Minnesota, c. 1958. Photograph: Balthazar Korab. © Balthazar Korab Ltd.
Machine Provides New Look at Race and Identity

President Barack Obama's inauguration helped generate a recent Assembly Series event featuring a frank and open discussion about race. As part of the project, the Assembly Series brought the Human Race Machine (HRM) to the University.

The HRM is a photo booth that takes a person's picture and then shows what he or she would look like as a person of another race. A camera captures the image, then a computer program morphs the picture into others that change the subject's appearance.

The project aims to generate an entirely different way of talking about race, identity, and other issues that divide us as a nation. Participating student groups included the Association of Black Students, Asian American Association, Connect 4, Association of Mixed Students, Pride Alliance, Ashoka, and the Association of Latin American Students. In addition, the American Culture Studies program and the Democracy and Citizenship Initiative, in Arts & Sciences, sponsored the project, as did Edison Theatre and the Big Read.

On February 25, the Assembly Series presented a discussion with selected students and faculty on how their beliefs and understanding of race changed as a result of their experiences with the Human Race Machine.

According to scientific studies, the DNA of any two humans is 99.97 percent identical, and there is no gene for race. The HRM allows individuals to move beyond physical appearance and contemplate a deeper human connection.

(On page 14, read about Professor John Baugh's research, discussing discrimination based on race and speech.)
Clemency Results from Law Clinic’s Work

A client of the School of Law’s Civil Justice Clinic, who was convicted for the murder of her abusive husband, received a commuted sentence from outgoing Missouri Gov. Matt Blunt.

Since 2005, the clinic worked to bring to light the extreme physical and sexual violence that Charity Sue Carey suffered at the hands of her husband. Carey was convicted before much was known about “battered wife syndrome,” and her 30-year sentence for his murder now would be considered excessive. Thanks to the clinic’s efforts, Blunt reduced the woman’s sentence.

“When my fellow clinic students, Tom Smith, Erin Nave, Emily Vance, and I reviewed Charity’s case, we were shocked by the injustice that had occurred,” says law student Anne Siarnacki. “Charity endured years of the most severe abuse imaginable, and, yet, was serving a sentence that would keep her imprisoned and separated from her son until well into her 50s.”

According to Siarnacki, seeing true justice occur was rewarding. “My team was overjoyed to hear that Gov. Blunt granted clemency and gave Charity a chance to start her life anew,” she adds. “We all feel so fortunate to have played a role in seeing justice at work.”

Civil Rights Leader Honored

Margaret Bush Wilson (left), emerita trustee and prominent civil rights attorney in the 1960s, received a certificate from Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton during her 90th birthday celebration on January 30, 2009, in St. Louis. Wilson was the first woman to chair the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the second woman of color admitted to practice law in Missouri. She is a charter member of the University’s Arts & Sciences National Council.

Lung Cancer Vaccine Could Improve Survival Rates

A vaccine designed to prevent the recurrence of lung cancer is now being tested in centers around the world, including the Siteman Cancer Center at the School of Medicine and Barnes-Jewish Hospital.

By stimulating the immune system, the vaccine aims to destroy cells that carry tumor-specific antigen called MAGE-A3. This antigen is not present in normal tissue but is found in several cancer types, including 35 to 50 percent of cases of the most common type of lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer.

“The vaccine takes advantage of the immune system’s built-in ability to eliminate foreign materials and harmful cells,” says Bryan Meyers, chief of the General Thoracic Surgery section of the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery who heads the vaccine trial at the School of Medicine.

“This natural process causes few side-effects, unlike traditional treatments such as chemotherapy or radiation therapy.”

Known as the MAGRIT (MAGE-A3 as Adjuvant Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Immunotherapy) trial, the study will test the vaccine to determine whether it can prolong survival by delaying or preventing the recurrence of lung cancer. Preliminary results in small trials suggest that the vaccine does improve survival. The MAGRIT trial will “give a definitive answer about which lung cancer patients will benefit from the vaccine and the degree of benefit,” says Meyers.
Corporate Finance Central Theme of Conference

In the midst of the financial crisis, Olin Business School hosted a timely, two-day conference on corporate finance in fall 2008 that brought together leading research faculty from around the world.

Co-sponsored by the newly launched Center for Finance and Accounting Research (CFAR) and the Center for Research in Economics and Strategy (CRES), the conference featured 10 presentations on some of the latest research in finance, with many geared toward current fiscal issues.

In addition to the 10 presentations, the conference included a special session, “Current Issues Facing Financial Markets,” in which academics joined in discussions with industry practitioners and students. The session was led by Chester Spatt, financial market expert and former chief economist of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, plus a distinguished panel of Washington University faculty.

The panel included Stuart Greenbaum, former dean of Olin Business School and the Bank of America Emeritus Professor of Managerial Leadership; Anjan Thakor, senior associate dean of Olin and the John E. Simon Professor of Finance; and Murray Weidenbaum, the Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor in Arts & Sciences and professor of economics.

During the presentations, Greenbaum says he “was taken with the reminder of the fragility of financial markets and the delicate balance that needs to be struck between encouraging the innovative drive of markets and protecting the public against excesses and exploitation.”

Hope Center to Expand Neurological Research

The Danforth Foundation granted the Hope Center for Neurological Disorders at the School of Medicine a $10 million endowed gift for research into conditions that cause injury and impairment to the brain and central nervous system.

The funds will be used to support innovative and groundbreaking new ideas for research with clear potential to improve diagnosis and treatment of patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson’s disease, stroke, Huntington’s disease, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, and other disorders.

The endowment created by the gift is named for the late Donald Danforth, Jr., a 1955 graduate of the Olin Business School who was executive vice president of Ralston-Purina Co. He was the brother of Chancellor Emeritus William H. Danforth, former U.S. Sen. John Danforth, and St. Louisan Dorothy Danforth Miller.

The University and Hope Happens plan to raise matching endowed funds of $10 million for the same research programs over the next five years. Created in 2004, the Hope Center is a partnership between the University and Hope Happens, a public charity started by Christopher Hobler, who lost his life to ALS in 2005.

“This gift is an outstanding example of how the University, Hope Happens, and the St. Louis community continue to benefit from the generosity and leadership of the Danforths and the Danforth Foundation,” says Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton. “As science develops a new generation of treatments for some of society’s most devastating disorders, this donation and the mandate for additional fundraising that comes with it help ensure that the University and the Hope Center remain at the forefront of the field in research that will alleviate suffering and find solutions for earlier diagnosis and treatment.”

The Hope Center helps support the studies of more than 70 faculty and 500 scientists with shared research facilities and annual distribution of seed grants.

Afghan Leader Meets with Law Students

Abdul Jabbar Sabit, former attorney general of Afghanistan and current presidential candidate in his country, met with law students during a brown bag lunch at the School of Law in fall 2008. He also spoke to students in the Afghanistan: Microcosm of International Crisis class taught by Thomas Schweich, visiting professor and ambassador-in-residence at the School of Law, and to the Anthropology of the Modern World class taught by Robert L. Canfield, professor of anthropology in Arts & Sciences. Afghanistan will hold a presidential election in fall 2009.
Brain Implants May Help Stroke Patients

For the first time, scientists showed that neuroprosthetic brain implants may be able to help stroke patients who experience partial paralysis. Researchers found that implants known as brain-computer interfaces (BCIs) may be able to detect activity on one side of the brain that is linked to hand and arm movements on the same side of the body. They hope to use these signals to guide motorized assistance mechanisms that restore mobility in partially paralyzed limbs.

Partial paralysis on one side of the body results from stroke damage to the opposite side of the brain. This fits with the conventional model of how the brain controls movement, in which signals in one half of the brain control the opposite half of the body. That model led scientists to assume that stroke damage would make it impossible for BCIs to pick up any useful movement control signals from the brain and restore function in the body’s paralyzed half.

“In recent years, though, we’ve come to realize that there are actually some ipsilateral, or same-sided, control signals involved in movement,” says senior author Eric C. Leuthardt, assistant professor of neurological surgery, of neurobiology, and of biomedical engineering. “Now we’ve shown these signals can be detected and are separable from signals that control the opposite side of the body, which means we may be able to use a BCI to restore function.”

BCIs bridge gaps from brain damage and other injuries by using implanted electrodes to link the brain to a computer. The implant relays brain signals to the computer, which interprets those signals to control prosthetic devices or other means of interacting with the environment. In an earlier demonstration of the technology’s potential, the same team of scientists showed in 2005 that a patient with a BCI could use the implant to control a video game.

The current study was published online in Stroke.

University to House ‘Energy Frontier Research Center’

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) awarded Washington University $20 million, the largest research award ever received on the Danforth Campus, to research novel energy initiatives. The DOE also awarded the Donald Danforth Plant Science Center $15 million, the largest the organization has ever received, for similar research.

With the funding, the University and the Donald Danforth Plant Science Center will house two of 46 multimillion-dollar Energy Frontier Research Centers (EFRCs). The EFRCs, which will pursue advanced scientific research on energy, are being established by the DOE’s Office of Science at universities, national laboratories, nonprofits, and private firms across the nation.

As an EFRC, Washington University will establish the Photosynthetic Antenna Research Center (PARC) and study forms of energy based on the principles of light harvesting and energy funneling.

Robert E. Blankenship, the Lucille P. Markey Distinguished Professor in Arts & Sciences, will be director of the program. A professor of biology and of chemistry, he will coordinate the efforts of 16 other principal investigators from around the world. Dewey Holten, professor of chemistry, will serve as associate director. PARC will operate under the International Center for Advanced Research in Energy and Sustainability (I-CARES).

“For the St. Louis region to receive two Department of Energy awards represents a great opportunity to advance bioenergy research,” says Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton.
Brazilian Exercise Program Gets People Moving

What if free exercise classes were offered in public spaces such as parks, beaches, and recreation centers? When a city government in Brazil tried such a program, it greatly increased physical activity among community members. Health researchers who studied the program believe it also could work in U.S. cities with warm climates.

"This is the first thorough evaluation of a program of its kind and highlights the importance of renewing public spaces and providing physical activity classes," says Ross C. Brownson, professor at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work and the School of Medicine, a faculty scholar at the Institute for Public Health, and senior author of the study. "This program could serve as a public health model in the United States, particularly across Sun Belt states."

In Recife, the fifth largest city in Brazil, an initiative developed and managed by the city encourages physical activity in 21 public spaces. Physical education instructors teach free calisthenic and dance classes, lead walking groups, and provide nutrition information. These activities are offered free of charge each day.

Since 2002, the program, called the Academia de Cidade program (ACP), has enrolled more than 10,000 residents per year and taught 888,000 exercise classes. Researchers found that current and past participants were three times as likely to exercise than residents who had never participated.

The findings appear in the January 2009 issue of the American Journal of Public Health. The study was a collaboration of Washington University, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Brazil's Health Ministry, the Universidade Federal de São Paulo, and other Brazilian partners.

Showcasing Cancer Patients' Art

The Arts as Healing Program hosted a public showing of art created by cancer patients in December 2008 at the Duane Reed Gallery in Clayton, Missouri. This reception celebrated these patients as artists and honored "their journey of hope."

The program offers free studio art classes for patients and their loved ones at the Siteman Cancer Center at the School of Medicine and Barnes-Jewish Hospital. These classes enable patients to express themselves and use art as a tool in healing.

Arts as Healing is facilitated by Medical Photography, Illustration, and Computer Graphics, the art department at the School of Medicine.
Letters of Thanks Become Thanksgiving Letters

Beginning in 1974—his third year as chancellor—William H. “Bill” Danforth wrote an annual letter to the Washington University community, which he sent at Thanksgiving. “The fall semester started well,” the letter began and went on to describe the freshman class that had entered the University that fall.

The letters continued each Thanksgiving throughout Danforth’s tenure as chancellor, ending with his retirement from that position in 1995.

Their effect on the readers is described by Marie Prange Oetting, A.B. ’49, in the book’s preface: “through the ... years, the ideas that Bill expressed frequently sparked discussion among the recipients like my husband and me, both Washington University alumni. People unfamiliar with the letters became interested; they asked to read them and have copies. Soon they became the springboard for meaningful conversations all around St. Louis.”


“Now, at last, we have our ‘jewels’ in book form,” Oetting writes. Thanksgiving Letters is available from the Campus Bookstore, http://www.wustl.edu/bookstore or (314) 935-5500.

Gene Directs Stem Cells to Build Heart

Researchers discovered that they can put mouse embryonic stem cells to work building the heart, potentially moving medical science a significant step closer to a new generation of heart disease treatments that use human stem cells.

Scientists at the School of Medicine report in Cell Stem Cell that the Mesp1 gene locks mouse embryonic stem cells into becoming heart parts and gets them moving to the area where the heart forms. Researchers now are testing if stem cells exposed to Mesp1 can help fix damaged mouse hearts.

“This isn’t the only gene we’ll need to get stem cells to repair damaged hearts, but it’s a key piece of the puzzle,” says senior author Kenneth Murphy, professor of pathology and immunology and a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator. “This gene is like the first domino in a chain: the Mesp1 protein activates genes that make other important proteins, and these in turn activate other genes and so on. The end result of these falling genetic dominoes is your whole cardiovascular system.”

Several years ago, other researchers identified Mesp1 and found it essential for cardiovascular development but did not describe how it works in embryonic stem cells.

Using mouse embryonic stem cells, Murphy’s lab showed that Mesp1 starts the development of the cardiovascular system. They learned the gene’s protein helps generate an embryonic cell layer known as the mesoderm, from which the heart, blood, and other tissues develop. In addition, Mesp1 triggers the creation of a type of cell embryologists recently recognized as the heart’s precursor.
Universities' Role in Democracy Explored in Seminar Series

What is the proper role of American higher education in shaping the values and ambitions of a free democratic society, and, more specifically, what are Washington University's responsibilities as a citizen of the greater St. Louis community, the nation, and the world?

Getting the campus and surrounding community to reflect on these questions was the goal of the Master of Liberal Arts (M.L.A.) program's "Democracy and the University" seminar series. The annual series is sponsored by University College and the M.L.A. program in Arts & Sciences.

"The nature of the M.L.A. program has always been to take on large and multifaceted topics, questions, and problems and consider them from a variety of disciplinary perspectives," says Robert Wiltenburg, dean of University College. "We thought the Democracy and Citizenship Initiative would provide an ideal topic for inquiry of this sort in our February seminar series."

In 2009, the M.L.A. Seminar Series explored four issues central to a larger, University-wide Democracy and Citizenship Initiative (DCI) announced in May 2008 by University Provost and Executive Vice Chancellor Edward S. Macias, then dean of Arts & Sciences.

"The Democracy and Citizenship Initiative is a University-wide effort to stimulate a focused conversation among the University community about its special role in a democratic society, and of the general relationship between institutions of higher education and a free society," says Randall Calvert, the Thomas F. Eagleton University Professor of Public Affairs and Political Science and director of the American Culture Studies program in Arts & Sciences, which is coordinating the DCI.

Architecture Students Construct Golf Shelter

Architecture graduate students recently constructed a shelter on the Ruth Park Golf Course in University City, Missouri. The shelter was a class project in a graduate design/build studio led by Carl Safe, professor of architecture in the Sam Fox School of Design & Visual Arts. The assignment required students to present a design for the shelter, create construction documents for their design, purchase materials in accordance with a set budget, and build the shelter.

Coach Mark Edwards Celebrates 500th Win

Men's basketball team members celebrate with their head coach, Mark Edwards, after defeating rival University of Chicago, 72-49, on February 28, 2009, and helping Edwards win the 500th game of his coaching career. Every one of those victories was earned at Washington University, where Edwards is 500-235 in 28 seasons on the Danforth Campus. Edwards, who guided the Bears to 25 consecutive winning seasons and two consecutive NCAA Division III championships (see back cover), is the 28th coach in Division III history to achieve 500 or more wins. He recently was named the National Association of Basketball Coaches and Molten/DIII News Division III National Coach of the Year.
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(Above) Eero Saarinen with A Combined Living-Dining-Room-Study project model, created for Architectural Forum magazine, c. 1937. Photographer unknown. Courtesy Eero Saarinen Collection, Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University. (Background) Photograph by Bob Crowe; visit: www.gatewayarch.blogspot.com/ and saintlouismodailyphoto.blogspot.com/.
The Sam Fox School of Design & Visual Arts hosted the international exhibit, *Eero Saarinen: Shaping the Future*, at the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum. The enthralling retrospective presented the magnitude of the famed architect's impact on modernist design and methods of creating.

**SHOWCASING SAARINEN'S STYLE**

**At 630 feet, the Gateway Arch** holds its place as the tallest monument in the United States. Displaying some 900 tons of stainless steel on its exterior, it shines for all those in the city to see. Spanning another 630 feet at the base, it sits as a symbol of this country's westward expansion. Hosting a million visitors a year, it lives as a beacon to the world.

Peter MacKeith, an associate dean of the Sam Fox School of Design & Visual Arts and associate professor of architecture, gazes daily upon this stunning monument from the windows of his downtown loft. He considers its significance to the city, region, country, and to architecture itself. In fact, the Gateway Arch was one of the lures that brought MacKeith to St. Louis. That and, of course, Washington University. For MacKeith, who spent 10 years in Finland, working in both architectural education and professional practice, and an educational career beforehand studying Finnish architecture, living close to the monument by famed Finnish-American architect Eero Saarinen is a gift.

Not only does he enjoy a view of one of the most compelling architectural displays in modern history, but MacKeith also recently reveled in playing host to the exhibit honoring the life and prolific career of its designer.

Saarinen, who won the design competition for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in 1947–48, did not live to see the Arch built. He died at the age of 51 in 1961, and construction didn't start until February 1963. The Arch finally was completed in October 1965.

To some, it seems to have taken a comparable amount of time to create a retrospective of Saarinen's work. "When I came to St. Louis after this 10 years in Finland, I was aware that there were ongoing efforts to try to bring into being a retrospective of Saarinen's work, and yet it had not fully coalesced," MacKeith says. "I attended a number of meetings in 1999 and early 2000 to make sure that St. Louis had a place at the table, even before venues had been identified."
Peter MacKeith, associate dean of the Sam Fox School of Design & Visual Arts, was one of the key individuals who helped secure Washington University as a site for the Eero Saarinen: Shaping the Future exhibit. MacKeith says that among the countless others who assisted were staunch supporters Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton, Sam Fox School Dean Carmon Colangelo, and Sabine Eckmann, director and chief curator of the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum.

"Here is a school with a museum capable of hosting an exhibition of international reputation," MacKeith says, "and one that carries a greater message of the value of design and architecture to us all."

The culmination of many years of work by countless individuals around the world is Eero Saarinen: Shaping the Future. The exhibit, running January 30 through April 27, 2009, at the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum, as with the Arch, was worth the wait.

"One notable aspect of the exhibition is the combination of photographs and original drawings mixed with models, furniture, and details," MacKeith says. "All of that in combination gives a real three-dimensional character and brings such an exhibition to life."

Eero Saarinen: Shaping the Future examines Saarinen’s life and work in multiple areas. The first area, with labels such as "making modern mainstream" and "Eero Saarinen and Associates," examines his youth, early work, and family, especially the influence of his architect father, Eliel Saarinen. The elder Saarinen was a famed Finnish architect in his own right and the first director of the Cranbrook Academy of Art, outside Detroit. Cranbrook is where the younger Saarinen learned his craft. He met, and over time collaborated with, many famous artists, architects, and designers, such as Charles and Ray Eames.

The next area, "envisioning modern life" and "furnishing the 20th century," offers displays of Saarinen’s furniture and housing design. Housing was not a major part of his portfolio, but his impact on furniture design was significant, especially his famed tulip chair.

The "forging community" space presents Saarinen’s work for universities; especially intriguing is the model of the David S. Ingalls Hockey Rink, or what is affectionately called “the Yale whale.” This area also includes Saarinen’s work on the Kresge Chapel and Kresge Auditorium at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The exhibit also explores Saarinen’s influence on business with a section labeled "creating corporate style." Showcasing his impact on corporate America are photos and drawings of his headquarters for General Motors Technical Center in Detroit and for John Deere & Company Administrative Center in Peoria, Illinois, among others. The collection also illustrates Saarinen’s impact on American transportation, or "shaping an American identity," with models of his modern designs for the Trans World Airlines Terminal (now John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York) and Dulles International Airport Terminal in Chantilly, Virginia, outside Washington, D.C.

The pinnacle of the exhibit is the space devoted solely to the Gateway Arch. This area makes it clear—with drawings, models, photos, and videos—that the Arch catapulted the architect’s prominence and his significance to modern architecture.

Washington University is one of only nine international sites to host the Saarinen exhibit and, according to MacKeith, doing so elevated the Sam Fox School’s identity. "Here is a school with a museum capable of hosting an exhibition of international reputation," he says, "and one that carries a greater message of the value of design and architecture to us all." (The exhibit opens next at the Museum of the City of New York in November 2009.)

Hosting the exhibit also reaffirmed the close ties Washington University shares with Finland. Leading Finnish architects serving as visiting professors have taught University architecture students for some 60 years. Therefore, when the exhibition opened on January 30, a number of Finnish diplomats and dignitaries (including Ritva Jolkkonen, the consul
general of Finland in New York, and Matti Hääkkänen, former ambassador of Finland and second cousin to Saarinen) attended the opening weekend. Honoring the occasion, the University flew the Finnish flag, a gift from the Finnish Consulate General in New York, from the top of Brookings Hall.

Another important aspect of hosting the exhibition was its educational value to students and faculty. “We could say Saarinen’s work parallels the mission of the Sam Fox School,” MacKeith says. “Saarinen was the embodiment of someone who worked collaboratively, who worked with new materials, who worked with new technologies—who worked in design, in architecture, and art.”

Embracing a collaborative spirit during the spring semester, students and faculty worked on and studied the exhibit; they built courses around it; and they created other related programs and events. One in particular stands out: On the Riverfront: St. Louis and the Gateway Arch, running January 30 through April 27 in Steinberg Hall Architecture Gallery. The exhibition, co-curated by MacKeith; Eric Mumford, associate professor of architecture; and Don Koster, visiting assistant professor of architecture, showcased the 1947–48 Jefferson National Expansion Memorial competition in more detail. In concert, the Sam Fox School hosted a daylong symposium of landscape architects, urban designers, historians, and critics to discuss the future of the riverfront.

“This allowed us to talk about the Arch not just as an object, but as a work of landscape design,” MacKeith says, “and it allowed us to talk about the riverfront and its history, and then to provide a setting for a more informed discussion on what should happen next.”

According to MacKeith, the timing of the exhibits could not have been better, because many in the city are concerned about the future of the area. “Again, we’d like to think that having the exhibitions here helped inform the discussions, which is exactly what a University should be doing in its community,” he concludes.

Terri Nappier is the editor of this magazine.

For more information, visit: http://kemperartmuseum.wustl.edu/ SaarinenEdu.html or http://www.eeroSaarinen.net/tour.shtml.
John Baugh, the Margaret Bush Wilson Professor in Arts & Sciences, documented discrimination for housing, education, employment, and medical services based on the sound of one's voice. Government agencies and private organizations now use the technique he pioneered two decades ago to test for fair housing practices.
As he scouted for an apartment while on a one-year fellowship near San Francisco, the black professor detected a suspicious pattern.

"In three or four instances, I showed up and was told nothing was available, even though the landlords had been enthusiastic [when we talked] on the phone," recalls John Baugh, the Margaret Bush Wilson Professor in Arts & Sciences and professor of psychology, linguistics, English, education, and anthropology, all in Arts & Sciences.

For other African Americans, that realization might have been good reason for venting righteous rage, calling in the NAACP, or filing a discrimination lawsuit. For Baugh, a linguist whose research to that point had focused on black vernacular English, his personal experience represented something else—a scholarly opportunity.

He designed an experiment to determine whether "linguistic profiling" was being practiced against African-American and Latino apartment-seekers. Using three different names, phone numbers, and voices, Baugh phoned Bay Area landlords and spoke, serially, in black, Mexican-accented, or standard English. Sure enough, callers who sounded African American or Latino were more frequently put off or rejected.

Baugh's research documenting "discrimination based on the sound of someone's voice" was a breakthrough for linguistics and the law. Government agencies and private organizations now use the technique he pioneered two decades ago to test for fair housing practices. The impact has been far greater than a lawsuit's would have been.

"I think it shows a very clever, very deep appreciation of linguistics and African-American issues," notes Edward S. Macias, provost and executive vice chancellor for academic affairs. "John's been able to put his research together in a way that has brought a unique contribution to society."

From housing, Baugh's research steadily expanded into education, employment, and medical issues. He also examined linguistic bias against populations not defined by race or ethnicity, including women seeking executive positions, men stereotyped as homosexuals because they lisp the letter "s," and
From housing, Baugh’s research steadily expanded into education, employment, and medical issues. He also examined linguistic bias against populations not defined by race or ethnicity, including women seeking executive positions... “For my work, linguistic profiling is much bigger than race,” explains Baugh.

Southerners whom Northerners deem less intelligent because of their drawl. He has even done work on behalf of deaf communities.

“For my work, linguistic profiling is much bigger than race,” explains Baugh, who recently directed the African & African American Studies program.

His exploration of language and fairness also extends to studies conducted abroad in France, South Africa, Brazil, and Jamaica. “I was kind of U.S.-centric in my initial research, then I expanded more broadly,” he says.

Explaining African-American speech patterns

As a graduate student in the 1970s, Baugh focused on the form of English traditionally spoken by African Americans. His doctoral thesis explored the ways many people alter their speech patterns to include more or less standard English, depending on who is listening. William Labov, a prominent linguist who pioneered studies of black English, supervised Baugh’s dissertation at the University of Pennsylvania.

Another pioneer was Robert L. Williams, an early predecessor of Baugh’s as director of Washington University’s African & African American Studies program. At an academic conference in St. Louis in 1973, Williams coined the term “ebonics”—a conflation of “ebony” for black and “phonics” for speech sounds—as an alternative to black English.

Two years later, Williams, now professor emeritus of psychology and African & African American studies, edited and self-published the seminal Ebonics: The True Language of Black Folks.

“Bob and I participated in many of the same conferences over the years,” Baugh recalls. “When he introduced the term ‘ebonics,’ as a linguist, I paid attention.”

Many considered ebonics to be just colorful street slang or, worse, bad English spoken by people who did not know any better. Baugh and other linguists see ebonics as a tongue having its own logic and consistent rules, which developed during early exchanges between African slaves and their European captors.

Williams defined ebonics as a byproduct of the Atlantic slave trade, therefore making it international, not solely American. Baugh also embraced Williams’ original concept.

As a young professor at the University of Texas (UT), Baugh produced a seminal book of his own, Black Street Speech: Its History, Structure, and Survival, in 1983. At the time, the prevailing scholarship was that black adults speak standard English. That conclusion was contrary to his own experience, so he decided to investigate.

For four years, he recorded conversations with African-American adults from different cities in various social settings. His analysis of their speech patterns found considerable “style shifting”: more vernacular usage in informal conversations with familiar individuals, more standard English in formal settings with strangers.

At the end of the 1980s, Baugh’s research turned toward applied linguistics, starting with a fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, California. While at the think tank, he conducted the study of linguistic profiling in rental housing. (He found an apartment midway through his research.)

Baugh departed UT to join Stanford University’s faculty in 1990. There he explored linguistic issues in doctor-patient communications. In education, he concluded that the teaching of phonics would be more effective if adapted to pupils whose first language was ebonics or Spanish. He also came out in favor of bilingual instruction to help ebonics speakers learn standard English.

“John’s research was one of the main reasons I went to Stanford to get my Ph.D.,” says H. Samy Alim, an assistant professor of anthropology at UCLA with whom Baugh co-edited a 2007 book, Talkin Black Talk: Language, Education, and Social Change. “He’s a senior scholar who’s well-respected and at the top of his field.”
As the 1990s ended, Baugh authored two more books: *Out of the Mouths of Slaves: African American Language and Educational Malpractice* is a 1999 collection of essays; *Beyond Ebonics: Linguistic Pride and Racial Prejudice* signaled a shift toward broader issues in 2000.

Investigating international profiling

Under a 10-year grant the Ford Foundation awarded in 2002, Baugh has conducted studies of linguistic profiling in Paris, Rio de Janeiro, and in the United States, South Africa, and Jamaica. His research in France, for instance, found bias against job seekers who use “African pronunciation” or have Arabic names.

“As soon as someone’s name was Mohammed, he wasn’t getting the job,” Baugh says. “We had that in a report before the cars were being burned” (during the rioting in France by North African immigrants in 2005). That year, Macias, the Barbara and David Thomas Distinguished Professor in Arts & Sciences and then-dean of Arts & Sciences, successfully recruited Baugh after 15 years at Stanford. Baugh became Washington University’s first Margaret Bush Wilson Professor, an endowed chair named for the St. Louis attorney and emerita University trustee who was the first woman to chair the NAACP’s board. (See page 3 for more on Wilson.)

“It was a real coup and something we were very proud of,” Macias says. “It’s unusual for someone who’s a long-standing member of Stanford’s faculty to be willing to leave.”

Baugh spent last summer at the University of West Indies, working under the Ford grant with specialists on Jamaican patois, a form of ebonics. He plans to bring Jamaican researchers to campus to continue collaboration on bilingual programs for patois speakers.

“Investigating international profiling

Promoting a vision, transforming society

In addition to conducting research, Baugh administered an academic program, where he promoted “a vision of African and African American studies that’s infused throughout the University.” He built academic bridges to professional schools and physical science departments, for instance. Three of the program’s recent majors, he is proud to say, declared themselves pre-med. He also has worked to increase the number of black engineering students.

Baugh acknowledges a paradox about his former dual roles as an administrator and scholar. “I was running a program fundamentally based on race, but my research is trying to get past race,” he notes.

In a 2006 journal article, Baugh presented a rough model of a “historical hardship index” for determining who should benefit from affirmative action.

The main index weighs 10 factors, such as being a standard English speaker, a voluntary immigrant, disabled, or descended from slaves. Three other factors are race, skin color, and hair texture, but those “racial categories” are grouped in an “optional section.”

His preliminary model, which he acknowledges needs refinement, reflects what Alim describes as Baugh’s scholarly goals to “use the tools of social science to transform the society we live in” and “improve the lives of all people.”

Kenneth J. Cooper, A.B. ’77, is a Pulitzer prize-winning writer based in Boston.
Taking Stock of Business Operations

Professor Tava Olsen links operations management research to real-world business and back to the classroom.

BY C.B. ADAMS

New Zealand is perhaps best known for kiwi fruit and the Lord of the Rings film trilogy. In the world of supply chain and operations and manufacturing management, though, one of that country's most important exports may well be Tava Lennon Olsen, a professor of operations and manufacturing management in the Olin Business School. Olsen joined the Olin School in 2000 and is part of the School's increasingly recognized faculty in this field. Her specific research interests include supply chain management, pricing, inventory control, and stochastic (random) models of production and service systems—all of which are providing the business community with previously unavailable management tools.

When asked what these arcane terms mean, Olsen replies: "The super short answer is I teach business. A level above that is I teach business operations. And a level above that I say: 'It's what makes a company run. It's all the scheduling, logistics, inventory, capacity setting, and staffing decisions. It's all the processes in a company that make it run.'"

Olsen began her examination of what makes a company run with her doctoral dissertation, which was titled "Response-Time Approximations for
Multi-Server Polling Models, with Manufacturing Applications.” After graduating with honors from the University of Auckland with a degree in mathematics and computer science, Olsen came to the United States and Stanford University, where she earned a master's degree while working toward a doctorate in operations.

“I have always been committed to research that is directly applicable to the real world,” Olsen says. “I was involved in a summer project with a local company that manufactured heat shrinkable tubing. They had a problem with scheduling and managing their orders. I worked with them, and they implemented some of my suggestions.

Their issues became my thesis topic on managing made-to-order systems with setups.”

In 1994, she accepted a position in the industrial and operations engineering department at the University of Michigan, where she served as assistant professor for six years. During her time in Michigan, she became intrigued by the real and complex issues faced by the auto manufacturers, because they rely on setup operations. To explain, she describes just one component: a bumper.

“You make it, you paint it, but how do you schedule these systems when you have a special order...
According to Olin Business School Dean Mahendra Gupta, "Tava has been a great researcher and teacher, developing new courses and bringing new knowledge to our students." Here, she meets with Xingxing Chen, a Ph.D. student studying operations.

Olsen has continued her research most recently by working with two local start-up companies that are both in the early stages of development. One is a made-to-order swimwear manufacturer, and the other specializes in gene sequencing. In both cases, she is examining how to organize and sequence the production process to accommodate regular delivery as well as expedited or rush delivery that comes with a higher price tag for this service.

"The challenge is actually expediting it in the production process without messing up everything else," Olsen says. "You don't want to make everyone else's order late just because you put in an expedited order, and you don't want to be running around doing lots of overtime, either. So how do you basically reserve capacity for these top-priority orders without wasting capacity?"

The issue is more complex than simply developing a production process that delivers all swimsuits on an expedited first-in-first-out schedule, according to Olsen. That solution would involve a larger workforce and create a backlog. Instead, Olsen is studying how to balance issues, such as reserving a majority of the capacity for normal delivery and a smaller percentage for the top-priority orders.

"That way, you reserve space for the priority order so it can go to the head of the line. There is space left for that order in the schedule, and it gets delivered faster," she says. "This solution might push the 'normal' delivery time from five days to six days, for example, so there is a trade-off there. Those are the types of issues with which we are dealing."

Even though gene sequencing would seem like a completely unrelated process, the local company faces many of the same challenges as the swimwear manufacturer. For instance, different clients have different lead-time preferences. Some are satisfied with a long lead-time because the gene sequencing is part of a much larger research project. Others have very specific—and shorter—lead-times because they need the data for a grant application or other deadline.
"Health-care providers now realize that it would be good for them to better manage their processes," she says. "Since there have been significant success stories in the industry recently, they are more open to having conversations about how we can help them improve these processes."

"Tava has been a great researcher and teacher, developing new courses and bringing new knowledge to our students," says Mahendra Gupta, dean of the Olin Business School and the Geraldine J. and Robert L. Virgil Professor of Accounting and Management. "She is passionate about teaching critical thinking, and the result is a very important course that enhances students' abilities to examine complex business problems and address and synthesize them in a careful and meaningful manner. That is an invaluable skill as they develop professionally."

In September 2008, Olsen was appointed to be the first faculty development chair at the Olin School, the first school at Washington University to create such a position. The position is an outgrowth of the business school's long-range strategic plan to attract, develop, and retain exceptional faculty members who embody the diversity inherent in the business world. She is charged with enhancing the development of junior faculty.

"I'm working with the senior associate dean for faculty to support the faculty mentoring program and solicit feedback on ways to improve it," she says. "We are to identify areas in which faculty may need guidance or resources to enhance their development, encourage collaboration and institutional support among faculty and other Olin constituents, and identify ways to promote a diverse and inclusive environment among the faculty."

After the mentoring program matures, Olsen says she will turn her attention to other issues that she will cultivate from the faculty, such as conducting teaching workshops or ways to promote interdisciplinary research.

As someone who is just as good at applying her knowledge of business operations to her own career, Olsen will no doubt continue to improve her work inside the classroom, throughout the Olin School, and outside with the business world.
Professor Himadri Pakrasi researches the pathways microbes and plants use during photosynthesis, and the possibility of emulating these processes to harness renewable energy.

BY JANNI L. SIMNER

In the search for renewable sources of energy, Himadri Pakrasi recommends looking to the experts—algae and plants.

"Harvesting solar energy is what plants do," says Pakrasi, who is the George William and Irene Koehrig Freiberg Professor of Biology in Arts & Sciences as well as a professor of energy in the School of Engineering & Applied Science. "Plants use sunlight to extract energy from water. In doing so they make all the things we need to sustain our lives."

Pakrasi's dedication to better understanding the green-energy operations of algae and plants—which even elementary school children know as photosynthesis—is one of the things that led the University to name him director of the International Center for Advanced Renewable Energy and Sustainability (I-CARES). Established two years ago, I-CARES is committed to encouraging sustainable energy research among departments and across international borders—a crucial task in this era of dwindling oil supplies and rising carbon dioxide levels.

"Professor Pakrasi is a noted scholar in the field of biology—specifically helping us to better understand the complex process of photosynthesis in cyanobacteria," says Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton. "At Washington University, he has been an accomplished leader with a reputation for bringing people together across different academic disciplines to meet common research objectives. I am pleased to have him serve as director of the International Center for Advanced Renewable Energy and Sustainability—working to place Washington University in a leadership role to address some of the world's greatest challenges."

Those challenges are formidable, in part because of the sheer amount of energy humans consume; we'd have to build a nuclear power plant a week for the next 40 years to meet our current energy needs. Pakrasi says needs this great cannot possibly be met by a single department or academic field—or even a single solution. That's why the interdisciplinary and international focus of I-CARES is so important. "We need to develop short-term, middle-term, and long-term solutions," Pakrasi says.

Pakrasi's own research may one day contribute to the long-term solutions. While we start studying photosynthesis in elementary school, there's a lot we still don't know about this process—and that Pakrasi and his colleagues are committed to finding out. Working with cyanobacteria ("blue-green algae")—bacteria that photosynthesize in much the same way plants do—as well as with mosses and flowering plants, Pakrasi is seeking to better understand several aspects of photosynthesis: the role of the membranes in the plant
GREEN ENERGY
cells that house the photosynthetic apparatus, issues of maintaining fluid and nutrient balance, and the details of the physical and chemical pathways involved in drawing energy from the sun.

He’s particularly interested in a group of proteins collectively known as Photosystem 2 that form a critical part of those pathways. A group of four atoms of the element manganese plays a particularly critical role in how Photosystem 2 works, and Pakrasi’s now seeking to understand exactly how the manganese atoms are arranged. That understanding could ultimately help pave the way for photosynthesis-based solar energy. “Maybe one day we can organize manganese in solar cells as well,” Pakrasi says, “so that we can emulate plants and use sunlight to produce oxygen and extract energy.”

Emulating how plants produce energy could have many advantages, but perhaps the biggest is that plants not only do not emit carbon dioxide into the air we breathe, they actively consume it. “Photosynthesis is a very sustainable way of harvesting energy, and it happens right before our eyes,” Pakrasi says. “The great mystery is right here: How do plants do what they do, and what can we learn from them?”

Pakrasi is actively involved in other projects as well, including collaborating with Washington University’s Genome Sequencing Center to better understand the genomes of cyanobacteria. He also spearheads a five-year, $5 million National Science Foundation (NSF) grant to study how photosynthetic organisms respond to unusually intense levels of sunlight—more research that could eventually help us to better harvest sunlight for human purposes.

“Himadri has always been at the cutting edge of thinking and technology,” says Ralph Quatrano, dean of Arts & Sciences and the Spencer T. Olin Professor of Biology. “He’s made seminal contributions in this field over the last 15 years.” Quatrano, a longtime colleague of Pakrasi’s, is currently working with him on the NSF-funded project.

Pakrasi says understanding plants better could one day solve our energy problems, but he’s quick to add that we shouldn’t rely on photosynthesis—or any other single method-alone to do so. For one thing, photosynthetic solar cells are likely another 30 years away, and we can’t ignore our current energy needs until we perfect them. We need to pursue shorter-term sustainable energy sources as well.

“We cannot wait for the perfect solution,” Pakrasi says. “We need a 10-year plan, a 50-year plan, and a 100-year plan.” In the near term, he says, we should consider every possible potential renewable energy source at hand, including biofuels, wind power, and geothermal power. “We have to take advantage of just about any way we can to harvest energy in a nondestructive manner,” Pakrasi says.

He adds that everyone has a role to play in our near-term energy solutions, in part through basic conservation measures such as shutting off lights when we leave rooms, combining many small trips to the grocery store into fewer shorter ones, and reducing our use of bottled water and the disposable plastic that goes with it. “The collective effects of these types of activities can have a strong impact,” Pakrasi says. “Every bit helps.”

Conserving the energy we have and harvesting renewable energy every way we can both require expertise in a wide range of fields—everything from biology, chemistry, and physics to architecture, political science, and social science—as well as a tremendous amount of collaboration among the researchers in all these fields. That’s where I-CARES (http://i-cares.wustl.edu/) comes in.

“I-CARES is not a school, and it’s not a department,” Pakrasi says. “It’s an entity that crosses all schools and all departments. There is nothing at I-CARES that is not interdisciplinary.”

Thus far, Washington University has committed more than $70 million to I-CARES. Those funds are contributing to the Stephen F. and Camilla T. Brauer Hall now under construction on the northeast side of the Danforth Campus. When completed in fall 2010, Brauer Hall will house the Department of Energy, Environmental, & Chemical Engineering and I-CARES. Funds also are committed to endowing seven interdisciplinary university professorships and supporting 12 collaborative research projects on campus. A call for additional projects recently went out.

I-CARES also encourages international collaboration by acting as the umbrella organization for the McDonnell Academy Global Energy and Environment Partnership (MAGEEP). I-CARES has helped fund 14 MAGEEP research projects to date (http://mageep.wustl.edu/), and it organized a McDonnell Academy meeting in Hong Kong that brought together researchers from 24 universities in 14 countries. Conference speakers included Nobel Prize-winning physicist Steven Chu, who is now the U.S. secretary of energy.
Kimberly Wegener, a doctoral student in plant biology and a member of Professor Pakrasi’s lab, studies photosynthesis in different species of cyanobacteria. This research provides insight into the mechanism of energy metabolism in cyanobacteria, algae, and plants.

I-CARES and MAGEEP recently announced another international effort where research and industry will work together: the Consortium for Clean Coal Utilization, which will seek out more sustainable and less environmentally damaging ways of using coal. “The way I-CARES sees it, coal is going to be used no matter what,” Pakrasi says. “So how can we help lower the burden of carbon dioxide that invariably comes with the use of coal?” Peabody, Arch Coal, Inc., and Ameren are the founding sponsors of the consortium.

“There’s a lot of work that needs to be done,” Pakrasi says of all I-CARES’ efforts, including a new initiative with the U.S. Department of Energy (see pg. 5). “It cannot be done by a single lab or a single school or a single university. We need to create a collaborative environment where people are comfortable going beyond the boundaries of their own departments and their own nations to work on big projects and big ideas.”

Pakrasi is well-suited to lead such a collaborative effort. He earned his undergraduate and graduate degrees not in biology but in physics, from Presidency College and the University of Calcutta in India. It wasn’t until he came to the University of Missouri at Columbia to earn his Ph.D. that he began working as a biologist. After completing postdoctoral work at Michigan State University, he worked at DuPont—where he first met Quatrano—for a time. “I quickly figured out that industry wasn’t for me,” Pakrasi says. Recruited by Washington University, he came here as an assistant professor of biology in 1987 and never left.

Pakrasi still loves working across disciplines—with physicists, chemists, mathematicians, engineers, and others—and does so regularly both in his own research and as director of I-CARES. “Coupling an interdisciplinary background with the people skills to lead is a rare combination, but Himadri has that combination,” Quatrano says. “He’s really stepped forward to take on responsibility and leadership in issues of energy, the environment, and sustainability.”

Pakrasi says continuing to cross boundaries of all sorts is critical, because we need to succeed in finding and developing better and more sustainable sources of energy.

“Today or tomorrow or 10 years from now, we’re going to deplete our fossil fuel resources,” he says. “Unless we do our research and development now, we’re going to be in big trouble someday.”

He is quick to emphasize, however, that researchers know what needs to be done. “I truly believe that this is the era of energy research,” he says. “That should be at the front and center of everything we do.”
Creating a Vision of a Healthy Life

Hypertension specialist Cheryl (Rucker) Whitaker, M.D. '93, shows patients and now other members of the Chicago community connections between actions and health outcomes—and inspires them to participate in improving their well-being.

BY DIANE DUKE WILLIAMS

Known as the “silent killer,” hypertension often has no symptoms or comes on so gradually that symptoms get overlooked. Many people may be unaware for years that they have the condition, also called high blood pressure.

“If we can figure out how to control hypertension, we can save a lot of lives,” says Cheryl (Rucker) Whitaker, M.D. '93, a hypertension specialist. “I was drawn to this area of medicine because it is a chronic condition that affects so many people.”

Hypertension makes the heart work harder to pump blood to the body, leading to hardening of the arteries and heart failure. It is by far the largest risk factor for heart disease, stroke, and kidney diseases.

One of every four adults in the United States has hypertension. The exact causes are not known, but people are more apt to have the condition if they’re older, African American, overweight, or have a family history of the disease.

Physicians use an arsenal of medications to treat hypertension, in addition to recommending that patients exercise, quit smoking, cut down on salt in their diets, lose weight, and manage stress.

As medical director of the Hypertension Center and assistant professor of preventive medicine at Rush University Medical Center in Chicago, Whitaker’s not going to threaten or demand that her patients make changes to better manage their high blood pressure. She calmly explains how high blood pressure works and how modifications in lifestyle or medication could help—and then lets patients decide the next step.

“I try to help people realize the connection between what they do now and how that will affect their health 20 to 30 years from now,” she says. “I want to encourage patients to be active participants in their condition.”

Whitaker is one of a growing group of physicians who believe that a patient is the expert on his or her disease and has some control over the outcome. And she is an expert trainer in the Stanford Chronic Disease Self-Management Program, which provides six-week workshops for people with different chronic health problems. The workshops, in senior centers, libraries, and other community settings, address techniques to deal...
A hypertension specialist, alumna Cheryl (Rucker) Whitaker, M.D. '93, is the senior program officer for health at the Chicago Community Trust Foundation. She was in the process of switching from being medical director of the Hypertension Center at Rush University Medical Center when the interview for this story was conducted.
As senior program officer for health at the Chicago Community Trust Foundation, Whitaker will help decide which health programs receive $6 million. She says: “I will miss my patients, but I wanted an opportunity for my work to have a broader impact now.”

One of Whitaker’s patients, an African-American woman in her 50s, had high blood pressure that could not be controlled. The two determined that her biggest problems were lack of activity and weight. Working with a nutritionist, the patient changed her eating habits and started exercising on a regular basis with her husband. She lost 20 pounds, and her blood pressure has come down. “Her journey was so inspiring,” Whitaker says. “She feels so much better. She comes into the office looking so sassy and dressed up. I saw her self-esteem going through the roof.”

In addition to treating patients, Whitaker has led major clinical studies at Rush that attempt to improve behavioral and coping skills for people living with chronic conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, and heart failure. She received the Secretary of Health and Human Services Award for Innovations in Health for her proposal to develop an exercise program for African-American women and was honored for her work on disparities in amputation rates between African Americans and Caucasians.

Another hat Whitaker wears is hosting a weekly radio segment called “Health Matters” on a Chicago radio station, WVON AM 1690. “I get to pick the health topic and try to present it in a way that most people can understand,” she says. “Doing the radio show is a way to give back to the community.”

Whitaker grew up in the small town of Washington, Georgia, the oldest child of working class parents. She decided that she wanted to become a doctor when she was 9 years old. Although her family emphasized helping others, she was discouraged from her career choice. “Even though I had top grades in school, they didn’t think a poor girl could do this, and to them the dream seemed very far away and unattainable,” she says. “It was pretty much by sheer will and determination that I reached this goal.”

Whitaker enjoyed medical school at Washington University, and some of her favorite memories are of studying all night with fellow students who became lifelong friends. They often drove to Ted Drewes for concretes during study breaks. At the School of Medicine, Whitaker considered becoming an ophthalmologist. But while earning a master’s degree in public health at the Harvard University School of Public Health after graduating from medical school, she realized she was more of a generalist than a specialist.

She completed training in internal medicine at Stanford University Hospital and a residency in primary care internal medicine at the University of California, San Francisco, where she developed expertise in healthcare delivery to the urban poor and underserved. Additionally, she pursued a fellowship in health services research at Northwestern University School of Medicine.

In 1997, Whitaker joined the community faculty of the University of Chicago, where she met a young administrator whose husband was an Illinois senator. Whitaker and her husband, Dr. Eric Whitaker, became very good friends with the young couple, Michelle and Barack Obama. While all living on the South Side of Chicago, they got to know each other through barbecues, Scrabble® games, and vacations. Eric Whitaker, now an executive vice president at the University of Chicago Medical Center, traveled with Obama during the final days of his campaign and was part of his frequent basketball games.

Whitaker, her husband, and their children, Caleb and Caitlin, also attended the presidential inauguration. “We were exhausted when it was over—it was like being at your best friend’s wedding for five or six days straight,” she says. “But it was an amazing opportunity to be a part of history.”

At the time of the interview for this article, soon upon returning from the inauguration, Whitaker was packing boxes in her office to move to a new position. She had been named a senior program officer for health at the Chicago Community Trust Foundation, which supports the arts, economic development, health, education, and other programs across the greater Chicago area. Whitaker will help decide each year which health programs receive a total of $6 million.

“I will miss my patients, but I wanted an opportunity for my work to have a broader impact now,” she says. “A decision to fund a proposal could benefit several hundred people in a day!”

Diane Duke Williams is a freelance writer based in St. Louis.
After a successful career as a trial attorney, alumnus Donald Friedman got back to his true craft: writing. (Below) On the jacket of The Writer's Brush is Sylvia Plath's Two Women Reading. C. 1950–51. Tempera. 18 x 24 inches. Courtesy of the Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Reproduced with the kind permission of the Sylvia Plath Estate 2007.

A Brush with Art

In his highly acclaimed book, The Writer's Brush, alumnus Donald Friedman reveals some 203 writer-artists with a desire and capacity to create in multiple media.

BY CANDACE O'CONNOR
That scamp Tom Sawyer, eager to avoid the chore of painting his aunt's fence, convinced gullible friends to do the work for him. But Tom's creator, the equally mischievous Mark Twain, took a serious delight in producing his own artwork—self-portraits, comic sketches, doodles—feeling that they gave him a "new and exalted life," he once said. "It steeps me in a sacred rapture to see a portrait develop and take soul under my hand."

An astonishing number of writers have also been painters or sculptors, cartoonists or lithographers. In his 2007 book, The Writer's Brush, author Donald Friedman, A.B. ’65, wrote biographical sketches of 203 writer-artists from around the world and paired them with reproductions of their artistic work. A handful, such as William Blake and Wyndham Lewis, had such luminous talent in both areas that "each morning was apparently a coin toss to determine whether the day would be spent standing in a smock or seated with a pen," wrote Friedman in his introduction. Others switched from one medium to the other; late in life, Tennessee Williams gave up playwriting for painting.

But most saw their art as simply a joyful new form of creative expression. As novelist and watercolorist Hermann Hesse wrote: "When I paint my little pictures, it is not so much a question of competence but of privilege, and probably of enormous luck, to be permitted to play with colors and sing in praise of nature." The very act of producing a work of art may even enhance a writer's prose, said writer and part-time cartoonist Flannery O'Connor. "I know a good many fiction writers who paint, not because they're any good at painting, but because it helps their writing. It forces them to look at things."

Friedman spent decades compiling such nuggets, and the result is a full-color, 457-page volume that has received widespread acclaim. "One of the most fascinating books of the year," declared The London Times. "A subversive jewel of an idea, sparkling audaciously on every page...,” said The New York Times Book Review, in a nod to Friedman’s spare and sometimes sly comments, which illuminate the writers’ inner lives. Also included in the book is an essay by William H. Gass, the David May Distinguished University Professor Emeritus in the Humanities, who reflects on the varied success of writers living with the "dual muse." William Faulkner’s drawings "simply dance the Charleston with energy and delight," he said, while the brilliant Johann Wolfgang von Goethe produced paintings that were "technically weak, formally conventional, and emotionally banal.” Poet Elizabeth Bishop was “not, by and large, a happy person; yet her watercolors, for the most part, take undiluted pleasure in their scenes.”

As a child in New Jersey, Friedman loved art, painting in oils by age 10 and sculpting in alabaster by 13. As an undergraduate at Washington University, he audited a School of Art drawing course and did some cartooning for Student Life. At the same time, he tried creative writing “and noticed,” he says, “in some way that I could not have articulated, that there was...
"Finally, I reflected on all of this: What did these writers have in common? What are the connections between word and image? What is creativity all about?"

a connection in my brain between the creative urge to draw and paint and to write."

For three years, he was an unhappy pre-med student, dutifully taking science courses but feeling drawn to writing, acting, and civil rights issues, including an action that resulted in the integration of Santoro’s, a popular restaurant nearby. His group of iconoclastic, creative friends—including his roommate Michael Shamberg, A.B. ’66, later the producer of such films as Erin Brockovich and Pulp Fiction—provided his happiest times. Finally, someone persuaded writer Stanley Elkin to take Friedman on as his lone advisee.

“When I walked into his office, he yelled at me: ‘Advisees! Advisees! Is that all you have to do is advise people?!’ Then he looked at my transcript and saw courses like comparative anatomy, and said: ‘What am I supposed to tell you about these things?’ I said I was there because I liked to write stories, and he told me to bring him one, which I did. After he read it, he said: ‘This is not a story; stories begin with plot and action, not philosophy.’ He proceeded to give me the basics on how to approach writing. He was a wonderful mentor. He was the best.”

After college, Friedman lived in poverty for a year, trying to write, but he quickly realized that he had no life experiences to draw upon. He decided to “join the establishment” and attend law school, planning to return to writing at age 40, which is when he figured that “all useful life ended.” He built a successful career as a trial lawyer, with his own New Jersey firm; he married and raised two children, including Samantha Friedman, A.B. ’99, J.D. ’03.

But that goal of writing still nagged at him, as he scribbled ideas on napkins and scraps of paper through the years. “At the stroke of midnight on my 40th birthday, my wife said to me: ‘Well, now are you going to start?’” he recalls. “She enrolled me in a writing course at the New School and bought me my first book about writing. That was the beginning.”

Early in the morning, he wrote before work—short stories at first, including “Jewing,” published by Tikkun magazine. That story evolved into a 1999 novel: The Hand Before the Eye, which won the First Series Award for the Novel from its publisher, Mid-List Press. Then Friedman returned to his old question about the link between writing and art. He found a reference to a 1971 Chicago show about writer-artists and tracked down its records at the Newberry Library, finding a wealth of material. Retiring from his law practice in 2000, he plunged into this new project.

“It was a four-part process,” he says. “First, I found the art and got permission for its reproduction; then I read the writers’ biographies, letters, and diaries for their insights into the process. Next I went through their lives, extracting telling details. All of them suffered from the most miserable life traumas, especially as young people. Finally, I reflected on all of this: What did these writers have in common? What are the connections between word and image? What is creativity all about?”

Mid-List Press took a chance on this large volume—and it quickly took off, with translations so far in German, Spanish, Rumanian, and Korean, and a major writer/artist exhibition, curated by Friedman, in Manhattan and Cambridge, Massachusetts. While Friedman never answered his fundamental questions, he still ponders them, as he works on his second novel.

In the end, perhaps the answer lies with a quote from poet and artist E. E. Cummings, included in his book: “...however ‘the arts’ may differ among themselves, their common function is the expression of that supreme aliveness which is known as ‘beauty.’”

Candace O’Connor is a freelance writer based in St. Louis.
Although prosecution deters crime, alumnus Kirk Ogrosky says the solution to health-care fraud lies with health-care professionals and consumers.

BY RICK SKWIOT

In late 2006, Kirk Ogrosky found Miami per-patient Medicare expenditures 20 to 30 times the national average for certain services. Because there was no plausible medical explanation, he thought it a good place to begin work.

Ogrosky, A.B. '92, had just been named the head of the Criminal Division’s health-care fraud enforcement efforts at the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). With the help of the FBI and a medical data analyst, he was looking for Medicare spending anomalies. Miami was one of “three regions that jumped off the page as being out of whack,” says Ogrosky. The others were Los Angeles and Houston.

Within a year, Ogrosky’s Medicare Strike Force had indicted 120 Miami defendants for committing some $420 million in fraud, and ultimately it won more than 99 percent of its cases. He now coordinates DOJ’s efforts in 94 districts across the land intent on finding and prosecuting health-care-related fraud—“in Medicare and private insurance, fraud against physicians, pharmaceutical pricing, hospital chains, and all kinds of public and private payers,” says Ogrosky. That includes National Institutes of Health academic medical-center pharmaceutical studies and state-administered Medicaid programs.

Despite the high prosecution success-rate and extent of health-care fraud and waste—estimated at 10 percent of expenditures, or some $200 billion annually, with $2 billion of that in Miami alone—Ogrosky says prosecution isn’t the ultimate answer to stemming it.

“We can’t prosecute our way out of health-care fraud. We’ll end up with more government and tighter regulations if the health-care community itself doesn’t solve the problem,” says Ogrosky.

“Prosecution is a drain on resources,” says Ogrosky, who has been interviewed on NBC Nightly News, NPR, and Fox about health-care fraud deterrence. “This isn’t sport—the government doesn’t want to put people in jail. We’re trying to deter crime.”

Although perhaps not the final answer to eliminating health-care fraud, prosecution does seem to work as a deterrent. During DOJ’s Strike Force prosecutions in Miami, Medicare billing there dropped by $1.7 billion.


A role for medical pros and patients

The solution to health-care fraud lies with health-care professionals and consumers, says Ogrosky. “We need all people to step up and say this is not right, to help us put an end to it”—particularly important now, he says, “with a finite amount of resources and looking at a doubling of health-care expenditures by 2015.”

A vital key to fighting fraud lies in the physician–patient relationship, says Ogrosky. “By protecting that relationship, Medicare has been a trust-based system, based on trusting medical professionals and doctors to be gatekeepers.” But patients need to pitch in as well, he says. “There’s a big role for patient responsibility. Patients need to look at the explanation of benefits on their bill and call the 800 number listed there when they find a discrepancy or have questions about charges.

Dishonest patients are a big part of the problem in health-care fraud, says Ogrosky, “often complicit, taking money to participate in a scheme.”

In Miami, for example, patients received kickbacks for treatment, drugs, and medical equipment they never received. Others sold their Medicare numbers to owners of pharmacies and medical equipment companies, which then billed Medicare for products never delivered.

“Fraud is most common,” says Ogrosky, “where there are low barriers for entry into the health-care system, without getting a license. In durable medical equipment (DME) companies, for example, people don’t even need a high school diploma.”

Like some physical maladies, health-care fraud is often “very viral,” says Ogrosky. “We see schemes develop and grow in communities. For example, infusion drugs to treat HIV are very expensive and rare. We saw very little Medicare billing for infusion drugs prior to 2001, but since then we have paid more than $5 billion for them in Miami alone.”

In Miami, he noticed that with some clinics all infusion patients were getting the same mix and quantity, “whether they weighed 120 pounds or 220 pounds. That didn’t make sense.” That, coupled with the fact that the level of drugs coincided with the maximum Medicare would pay for, led to further prosecutions.

A history of health-care focus

Ogrosky’s interest in health care extends back to his undergraduate days at Washington University, where he majored in economics and psychology.

“I always liked health-care policy,” says Ogrosky, a native of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. “My senior economics paper was on drug markets for unapproved pharmaceuticals, and I took all the classes I could in health care.”

He also was encouraged by his University friends and colleagues. “Half my close friends at the University would become doctors—they influenced me a lot.”

He claims that his experience at the University matured and motivated him.

“I have a real affinity for Washington University. I grew up within that community, and I have a lot of personal gratitude for it,” says Ogrosky. “I’ve been involved with it ever since, too, and find it interesting how many Washington U. people I run into in my work.”

A View from the Front Lines in the Health-Care Fraud Fight

In 2007, Kirk Ogrosky recruited Jon Baum, J.D. ’99, to the health-care fraud unit. A federal prosecutor, Baum formerly handled fraud cases in the Eastern District of Virginia. He also previously worked for the Electronic Surveillance Unit at the Department of Justice reviewing wiretap warrants. Within days of his recruitment, Baum was assigned to lead a Strike Force team in Los Angeles. He commented for Washington University in St. Louis Magazine on Ogrosky and his methods in fighting health-care fraud.

“At first I saw firsthand how our method was both inventive and effective,” says Baum. “Kirk is a true believer in making the health-care system better and is willing to push agencies to challenge how they think about their policies and to make effective changes.”

According to Baum, Ogrosky teaches young prosecutors by “throwing them in and letting them work.” Baum says, “As a manager, Kirk leads by example: first, by handling his own cases, and second, by working with us in interviewing witnesses and guiding us in how to bring the best cases.”

Regarding the staggering workload, Baum says, “Our health-care fraud prosecutors expect to work 24 hours, seven days a week, and that is why our small unit tried almost 20 percent of all health-care fraud cases in the country last year.”

Ogrosky attended the George Washington University School of Law, earning his J.D. in 1995. He then returned to Kentucky, serving two years as an assistant attorney general, handling cases involving Medicaid administration, reimbursement, and certification, and representing the state Department of Insurance and Health Purchasing Alliance in health-insurance litigation.

After a year’s federal judicial clerkship in Miami, he joined the U.S. Attorney’s Office there as an assistant U.S. attorney, handling health-care fraud, tax evasion, and narcotics cases. In one case alone, a 22-week health-care fraud trial, he convicted physicians, pharmacists, and DME company owners.

In 2004, he joined the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP. As counsel at the firm, Ogrosky helped establish a health-care fraud and abuse practice, representing corporate clients, including hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, and physicians, in health-care fraud matters.

Since being recruited back to the Department of Justice in 2006, Ogrosky has received the Attorney General’s Award for Distinguished Service in 2008 and the Assistant Attorney General’s Award for Special Initiative in 2007 for his work fighting health-care fraud.

Rick Skwiot is a freelance writer who divides his time between St. Louis and Key West, Florida.
In the fall of 1996, this magazine published a "Salute to the Class of 2000." The story featured letters to the new freshmen from graduates of each school at the University, and Jack Bodine was selected to represent the School of Engineering & Applied Science. He told students that success in the 21st century would be built on "the basics—honesty, integrity, compassion, and hard work." He was speaking from experience.

In 1912, Jesse R. Bodine—Jack's father, for whom he is named—founded the Bodine Pattern Company in St. Louis to manufacture patterns for Dorris and Moon motor cars. Jack worked there while he was in high school and joined the company full time in 1950. When his father was killed in an automobile accident in 1958, Jack and his brother, Robert, took over the leadership of the company. By the time Jack retired as executive vice president 40 years later, Bodine Aluminum, Inc. had become one of the largest producers of complex aluminum sand and permanent mold castings in the United States.

"My father was a terrific mechanic," Bodine recalls. "He started the company with one employee. My brother and I used to go to the plant with him when
we were kids, and it was always understood that we would go into the business. I still enjoy dropping by the plant today.” He learned the foundry business from the ground up, starting in the pattern shop at age 16.

Bodine graduated from University City High School in 1944, at the height of World War II. “I was only 17, so I attended Washington University for a semester until I could enlist,” he says. “The Navy was offering the opportunity to go to radio school if you could pass the Eddy Aptitude Test, so that’s what I did. I finished up as an electronics technician 2nd class.”

**Engineer and businessman**

Following his discharge in 1946, Bodine returned to St. Louis and enrolled at Washington University on the G.I. Bill. “Originally I had planned to go to Northwestern, because they had a great engineering school,” he says. “But by the time I got home, I didn’t want to leave again right away. Also, Don Fischer, who was dean of the School of Engineering, offered me 12 hours of credit for the courses I had taken in the Navy.” Like many of his classmates, Bodine lived at home and walked to campus.

“My brother and I were the first in our family to have the opportunity to go to college,” he says. “The engineering program at Washington University was growing, and I had a great experience. Before I went into the service, I had studied mechanical engineering, which primarily focused on design. Dean Fischer introduced a program in industrial engineering, which emphasized manufacturing, so I switched to that. I also took a couple of business courses.” In addition to his studies, Bodine joined Beta Theta Pi fraternity, where he made friends who have remained close ever since.

After graduating in 1949, Bodine studied metallurgical engineering at the University of Missouri at Rolla for a year. He went to work for Bodine Aluminum, and the following year he returned to Washington University to take a business course through University College. In 1952 he enrolled in the first evening master’s program offered by the John M. Olin School of Business and completed his Master of Business Administration degree in 1955. He received an honorary B.S. in metallurgical engineering from U.M.-Rolla in 1968.

**A changing industry**

World War II had profoundly altered the aluminum casting industry. Before the war, aluminum had been used primarily for consumer goods. The Bodine foundry became the first in the St. Louis area to produce heat-treated aluminum castings for military equipment and aircraft. After the war, the company converted its process to commercial applications. Bodine Aluminum expanded and earned recognition for its outstanding production of quality patterns and metal castings, which require a high level of craftsmanship.

“When I joined the company in 1950, we had 30 to 40 employees,” Bodine recalls. “We produced castings for commercial industrial machinery from hydraulic components to diesel engines to pumps, compressors, valves, and transmissions.” In 1990, when the company was sold to Toyota, it had grown to 250 employees. Toyota has since added two new Bodine Aluminum plants, one in Troy, Missouri, and the other in Jackson, Tennessee, to supply automotive parts for its assembly operations in North America.

Bodine was active in his industry throughout his career. He is a past president of the American Foundry Society and its St. Louis chapter, the American Association of Industrial Management, the Non-Ferrous Founder's Society, the Cast Metals Institute, and the American Foundry Society Research Board. He was a national trustee of the Foundry Educational Foundation and also served on the board of the St. Louis County Traffic and Highway Commission.

**Ongoing commitment**

At Washington University, Bodine has been a member of the School of Engineering National Council since 1998. He is a longtime dedicated member of the School’s Alumni Advisory Council and served as its president in 1996. He is a member of the School’s Eliot Society and Scholarship committees, and he was a gift chair for his 40th and 45th Reunions. He also is a former member of the Alumni Board of Governors. He received an Alumni Achievement Award in 1996 and was honored with a Distinguished Alumni Award at Founders Day in 1997.

Jack and his wife, Mary Jane, married in 1980. As Life Members of the William Greenleaf Eliot Society, they endowed a scholarship in engineering and also sponsor an annual term-endowed scholarship. They take an interest in each of their scholarship recipients.

One such student was Jennifer Dionne, B.S. '03, B.S.S.S.E. '03, who says: “The Bodines were wonderful mentors to me. Their personal and financial support made it possible for me to graduate with two majors, in physics and systems science & engineering. I have now finished a Ph.D. in applied physics from Caltech, and I am on my way to a professorship at Stanford University. The Bodines also inspired me outside the classroom: Their passion for travel and sport takes them to Europe each summer for an extended cycling trip. As a student, I could barely bike 20 miles, but I recently participated in an Olympic-distance triathlon, thanks in part to their example. I am incredibly grateful for all they have given me.”

—Susan Wooleyhan Caine
Alumni Turn Out for Club Events

Around the world, Washington University alumni gather to reaffirm their connection to their alma mater. The Alumni Association sponsors 26 clubs in the United States and 16 internationally. Alumni, parents, and friends participate in a variety of social and educational activities. There are no club fees, although event fees may apply. Here are some activities that University Clubs enjoyed this year:

**Boston**
Volunteering at Saturday's/Sunday's Bread
Alumni and friends helped prepare and serve a hot meal for people in need at a local nonprofit organization in Boston.

**Chicago**
Bears vs. Maroons
The Washington University Club of Chicago hosted an afternoon of fun as the basketball Bears took on the University of Chicago Maroons. (See photos above.)

**Dallas**
Classes Without Quizzes
A large group gathered at the Arts District Banquet Facility in the Trammel Crow Center to hear a presentation by Himadri Pakrasi, the George William and Irene Koechig Freiberg Professor of Biology in Arts & Sciences, professor of energy in the School of Engineering & Applied Science, and director of the International Center for Advanced Renewable Energy and Sustainability (I-CARES). (See feature on Professor Pakrasi on page 22.)

**Houston**
Spring Awakening
Alumni, parents, and friends saw a matinee performance of Spring Awakening at the Hobby Center for the Performing Arts and enjoyed an exclusive talk backstage with the cast following the show.

**Kansas City**
Monty Python's Spamalot
The day included a luncheon at the Kansas City Convention Center, a performance of Spamalot, and a private backstage tour of the Kansas City Music Hall.

**Los Angeles**
Harry Potter Sneak Preview
More than 150 alumni and family members had a private sneak preview of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix before it opened nationwide.
**2010 ALUMNI WEEKEND**

April 23-25, 2010

**Classes of 2000, 2005, and 2009**

Join undergraduate alumni of Architecture, Art, Arts & Sciences, Business, and Engineering as they gather to celebrate their 1st, 5th, and 10th Reunions.

May 20-23, 2010

**Classes of 1945, ’50, ’55, ’60, ’65, ’70, ’75, ’80, ’85, and ’90**

Mark your calendars to attend the undergraduate Reunions for alumni of Architecture, Art, Arts & Sciences, Business, and Engineering.

If you would like to volunteer to help make your Reunion one to remember, contact the Alumni Association at (314) 935-6503 or (800) 867-ALUM (toll-free), or send an e-mail to alumniassociation@wustl.edu.

**Alumni Volunteer Spotlight**

Margaret Scavotto, J.D. ’05

Alumni Board of Governors Executive Committee, Vice Chair for Young Alumni

Why do you volunteer for Washington University?

I volunteer because Washington University gave so much to me when I was a student. Now that I am an alum, it continues to provide tremendous resources and opportunities through the St. Louis Young Alumni Program, which is how I am involved. I love volunteering with the Young Alumni Program because it allows me to participate in community activities and community service work. It has introduced me to terrific friends and mentors. Also, it provides continuing education through lectures, classes, and other programming. I continue to get so much from the Washington U. experience that I wanted to give back.

What advice would you give to young alumni who are considering volunteering at the University?

I would tell them that the Washington University experience does not have to end on graduation day. The Young Alumni Program allows recent graduates to give back to the University with a different, but equally valuable resource, which is their time. I would encourage them to contact the Alumni Association to see what opportunities are available. There is something for everyone.

To learn more about how you can volunteer, contact the Alumni Association at (314) 935-7378 or (800) 867-ALUM (toll-free), or e-mail alumniassociation@wustl.edu.

**SAVE THE DATE**

Founders Day Celebration 2009

November 7, 2009 • 6:30 p.m.
Hyatt Regency–St. Louis Riverfront

Plan now to join us to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of Washington University. If you would like more information on Founders Day 2009, visit foundersday.wustl.edu.
We want to hear about recent promotions, honors, appointments, travels, marriages (please report marriages after the fact), and births, so we can keep your classmates informed about important changes in your lives.

Entries may take up to three issues after submission to appear in the Magazine; they are published in the order in which they are received.

ALUMNI CODES

AR Architecture
BU Business
DE Dentistry
EN Engineering
FA Art
GA Grad. Architecture
GB Grad. Business
GF Grad. Art
GL Grad. Law
GM Grad. Medicine
GN Grad. Nursing
GR Grad. Arts & Sciences
HA Health Care Admin.
HS House Staff
LA Arts & Sciences
LD Law
MT Manual Training
NU Nursing
OT Occupa. Therapy
PT Physical Therapy
RN Nursing
SI Sever Institute
SU Sever Inst. Undergrad.
TW Tech. & Info. Mgmt.
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If you also want your news to appear in your school's publication, please send your news directly to that publication.

50s

William Fissinger, LA 50, published a novel, Dance at Bougival, set at Washington University in the 1970s at the peak of the Vietnam War dissonance. The plot revolves around the shattered romance of a young academic who has become active in antWAR demonstrations and a radical post-modern colleague in the English department. His liberal politics alienate his lover's ambitious mother and her socially prominent friends, and he is cast aside for a family favorite. The couple's lives and marriages go in separate directions, keeping their memories alive, until years later when an unexpected encounter brings long-sought closure.

The story draws on Fissinger's days at the University and his later national career as a development officer for universities and academic medical centers, as well as his experiences after retirement as a member of the Jesuit Volunteer Corps serving homeless street people in the inner city of Portland, Ore. Web sites: www.xlibris.com/danceatbougival.html and www.xlibris.com/fissinger.html

Alan H. Siegerist, EN 51, and his wife, June (Thursby) Siegerist, LA 52, enjoy traveling and going to their cabin in Wisconsin. They have five grandchildren.

Bill Voos, FA 52, is president of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI) Senior Academy, the organization for retired IUPUI faculty and staff members. Voos retired as dean and professor emeritus of Indiana University Herron School of Art and Design at Indianapolis in 1995. He resides in Greenwood, Ind.

Alan C. Kohn, LA 53, LW 55, was selected for inclusion in The Best Lawyers in America 2009 and in Missouri and Kansas Super Lawyers 2008. He is a partner at Kohn, Shands, Elbert, Gianoulakis & Giljum, LLP in St. Louis. Kohn focuses on bet-the-company litigation, commercial litigation, and legal malpractice law.

Carla (Newport) Weintraub, LA 53, is taking classes and seminars in a variety of different areas. She enjoys reading, traveling, discussion groups, visiting with grandchildren, dining with friends, and playing with her dog.

Harold Roth, AR 56, retired as professional adviser to the Western European Architecture Foundation, which awards the Gabriel Prize annually for study in Paris. He continues his practice as a partner with Roth and Moore Architects in New Haven, Conn. Some of his current projects include the Marcus Hillel Center at Emory University in Atlanta and the Worthington Hooker School in New Haven.

60s

John Gianoulakis, LA 60, was selected for inclusion in The Best Lawyers in America 2009 and in Missouri and Kansas Super Lawyers 2008, which listed him as one of the top 50 lawyers in St. Louis and one of the top 100 lawyers in Missouri. He is a partner at Kohn, Shands, Elbert, Gianoulakis & Giljum, LLP in St. Louis. He focuses on bet-the-company litigation, commercial litigation, and legal malpractice law.

Lawrence Millard, UC 63, was elected to the national board of Lumunos (formerly Faith At Work), an ecumenical organization founded in 1927 to provide worksite sponsors with the challenges arising in work, relationships, and spiritual life. Lumunos is based in Fairfax, Va. Since 2004, Millard and his wife have participated in regional Lumunos projects to construct, furnish, and staff elementary schools in the Mayan highlands of rural Guatemala. The couples reside in Monterey, Calif.

Frederick Chait, EN 64, is retired. He and his wife, Lili, have a daughter, Rachel, who is a student at the University of Missouri in Columbia.

Helene Cholins Meyer, LA 66, published I Have Not Picked Up My Dinosaurs Yet Today, a compilation of dramatic readings based on the actual experiences of people who have suffered from depression and/or anxiety disorder. E-mail: meyerhb826@aol.com

Satya Prakash, GR 66, was elected to the American Academy of Microbiology Fellowship.

Julie Wosk, LA 66, published a new book, Alluring Androids, Robot Women, and Electronic Eyes. She is the author of Women and the Machine: Representations from the Spinning Wheel to the Electronic Age. She is a professor of English, art history, and studio painting at the State University of New York and Maritime College. Wosk recently received a SUNY Chancellor's Award for Research. She and her husband reside in New York City.


Steve Hause, GR 67, GR 69, has received a curriculum grant from the Skandalis Center to develop his course called Economic History and Entrepreneurialism in Modern Western Civilization. Hause won the national award from the Association of Small Businesses and Entrepreneurship for the most innovative entrepreneurship course for 2009. He is a senior scholar in the humanities.

Thomas Wilheit, Jr., GR 67, has won the 2009 Vernor E. Suomi Award from the American Meteorological Society, the nation's leading professional society for scientists in atmospheric and related sciences.

Wilheit is being recognized for his "extraordinary advances in the field of microwave remote sensing, including the development of space borne microwave radiometry and supporting algorithms for rainfall and surface properties."

He is a professor at Texas A&M in College Station.

Virginia L. Crandall, NU 69, is semi-retired and works three days a week as a nurse midwife with Planned Parenthood. She and her husband, Robert D. Logsdon, have a small alpaca farm in Colorado Springs, Colo.

70s

John Grew Sheridan, LA 70, published the article "Dowelled Joints," in the spring 2009 issue of the quarterly Woodwork. He and his late wife, Carolyn Grew Sheridan, LA 69, have had three pieces juried into 300 Tables, which is to be published by Lark Books in summer 2009.

Gary Nichols, FA 71, is the owner of G Nichols Watercolors in Kirkwood, Mo. Nichols, an award-winning painter and a lifelong golfer, offers golf lovers their own, customized watercolor painting of a particular course or hole. Web site: www.gnicholswatercolors.com

Sanford V. Teplitzky, LA 71, was selected for inclusion in the Maryland Super Lawyers 2009 issue in the health-care category. He is an attorney at Ober|Kale.

Charles Elbert, LA 72, was selected for inclusion in The Best Lawyers in America 2009 and in Missouri and Kansas Super Lawyers 2008. He is a partner at Kohn, Shands, Elbert, Gianoulakis & Giljum, LLP in St. Louis. He concentrates on labor and employment law.

Terry R. Altman, LA 73, has taught financial planning at Oakland University in Rochester, Mich., for 13 years. He maintains a small personal financial planning practice.

Rob Breuner, LA 75, is a member of the New York City Stagehands Union Local #1 IAITE. He recently finished the Broadway run of The 39 Steps. E-mail: breunerrob@gmail.com

Amie Gross, LA 75, founder and principal of Amie Gross Architects, is celebrating her firm's 25th anniversary.

Harry K. Wershbi, LA 75, MD 79, moved to Chicago to become the chief of the division of pediatric gastroenterology, hepatology, and nutrition at Children's Memorial Hospital. He is professor of pediatrics at the September 2009

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Feinberg School of Medicine at Northwestern. Wershil supervises a laboratory with a long-standing interest in mechanisms of allergic inflammation and immunity in the GI tract.

Alvin Wolff, LA 75, is an attorney at Wallach & Wolff, LLC, in Clayton, Mo. He is a huge supporter and public speaker for banning cell phones while driving and for mandating age restrictions on cell phone usage in cars.

William H. Homer, EN 75, SI 80, and his wife, Karen Kalnek, opened Green Home Chicago, a design center that is “the Midwest’s preeminent destination for uncommonly beautiful, eco-friendly interior design products for both commercial and residential green projects.” Web site: www.ghcdesigncenter.com

George D. Lord, Jr., LA 76, is a chiropractor and a certified body talk practitioner. He also does lymphatic therapy and other therapies, including his own “suspension” connective tissue technique. Lord is involved in the activities of the Athens, Ga., Baha’i community and went on pilgrimage with his wife, Gail, to Baha’i holy places in Israel.

Hans W. Steck, LW 76, was selected for inclusion in the Indiana Super Lawyers 2009 list. He is an attorney at Bingham McHale LLP and focuses on bonds/government finance law.

Laura (Katz) Cutler, LA 77, is the deputy director of the Center for Israel Studies at American University. She and her husband, Mike, reside in Bethesda, Md. E-mail: cutler@american.edu

John Barnes, LA 78, GR 81, published his 27th book, Tales of the Muddy Underground: An Historical Romance 1973, in May 2009 (Penguin/Viking Young Adult). The book is Barnes’ first non-genre novel. His next contracted projects include Ennie Meanie Mitty Moe, a science fiction novel; Directive 51, a political thriller; and two as-yet-untitled science fiction novels, all from Penguin.

William R. Brown, GB 79, was appointed by Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger to be the undersecretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture. In his new role, Brown serves as the agency’s executive officer.

Jim Holliman, MD 79, is professor of military and emergency medicine at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md. He is the second emergency physician to reach the rank of professor at the University.

Bruce Janis, EN 79, has lived in Thailand for the past 10 years.
He and his husband, Tom, have a coffee plantation and a handicraft export business.

Kathleen Thurmond, SW 79, was president of an institutional uniform rental business for 11 years. She received an M.B.A. and sold the company in 2007. A business consultant, she is interviewing for nonprofit CEO positions in social work and environmental areas.

80s

Swee Kim Maureen Fung, SW 80, went into semi-retirement in 2008. She has taken up teaching/training project assignments.

Bert R. Mandelbaum, MD 80, received an honorary doctorate from the State University of New York. He is an orthopedic surgeon practicing since 1989 with the Santa Monica Orthopedic and Sports Medicine Group, where he currently serves as director of the sports and medicine fellowship program and the research and education foundation. Mandelbaum also is the medical director of the Federation International de Football Association. He serves as team physician for Pepperdine University and for all the U.S. Soccer Federation teams, as well as the assistant medical director of Major League Soccer.

Matthew O'Shea, FA 80, GF 07, exhibited his photography at the Duane Reed Gallery in St. Louis from March 27 to May 2, 2009. He was featured in an exhibit titled Homegrown: An Exhibition of Artists from the St. Louis Area. Web site: www.matthewoshea.com

Lisa R. Sharkey, LA 80, is the director of creative development at HarperCollins Publishers. She acquires high-profile books for the company. Sharkey wrote Dreaming Green: Eco-Fabulous Homes Designed to Inspire. Web sites: www.harper­collins.com and www.dreaming­greenbook.com

Karen (Owens) Drake, GR 81, is an organizational development consultant and coach. She designs leadership programs for a hospital and is involved with a global women's organization. She was campaign director for the Obama Campaign for Change, which included helping with Missouri's Get Out the Vote project.

Scott Jones, LA 81, was named a fellow in the American Osteopathic College of Occupational and Preventive Medicine. Jones is the medical director of BarnesCare, a comprehensive continuum of occupational health services for St. Louis area employers. He also serves as the managing partner of Global Occupational Health Strategies, LLC, a service that schedules and medically reviews post-offer, periodic, and regulatory exams. Jones also owns Doctors-on-Call Physician Case Management Services, LLC, a company that provides real-time, work-related injury and illness management through a 24-hour call center, and periodic review of medical cases for local and national companies.

R. Mark McCareins, LW 81, presented a paper on multidistrict litigation at the American Bar Association Antitrust spring meeting in Washington, D.C., on March 29, 2009. He serves as vice chair of the ABA Antitrust Section Committee on Advocacy. In 2009, McCareins was named to the Best Lawyers in America, Chambers Leading Lawyers in American Business, Illinois Super Lawyers, and the Leading Lawyers Network in the areas of antitrust and commercial litigation. He serves as chair of the advisory board for Washington University's Center for Interdisciplinary Studies and participates in the Chicago Board of Regents group.

Jeanette Meyer, LA 83, was featured in a documentary titled “Brian Ross Investigates: The Multimillion Dollar Appeal,” aired on ABC News Nightline on April 11, 2008. “We reported and produced a long-form investigative piece on how the CEO of Massey Coal Company used his money and power to buy influence on the West Virginia Supreme Court to sway judgments against his company,” says Eslocker, who served as field producer of the story.

This is Eslocker’s second News Emmy. He previously won in the “Outstanding Investigative Journalism” category for “Brian Ross Investigates: Conduct Unbecoming,” a story on Rep. Mark Foley's inappropriate e-mails to teenage former congressional pages. Eslocker was a field producer of this piece, which also aired on ABC News.


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Support a good thing: Washington University

(See page 9.)

Robert S. Brookings
Support a good thing: Washington University

(See page 9.)
Maximizing Healthy Habits for Kids

In physical education classes are being cut at many schools, and childhood obesity is on the rise. Karen Jashinsky, B.S.B.A. ’99, a certified personal trainer and nutrition consultant, uses her love of fitness to fill in the gaps—to teach kids how to lead healthier lives.

“Fitness plays an integral role in my life,” she says. “After receiving an asthma diagnosis at the age of 6, I began swimming to help develop my lungs. Over time, exercise became my outlet for relieving stress and competing against myself.”

Jashinsky is the founder and CEO of 02 MAX. After many years of planning, she launched the youth fitness center in Santa Monica, California, in March 2008. The center opened with an overwhelmingly successful 10-week Prom Fitness Challenge, which aimed to get teen girls in shape for prom. Several teens participated in the program and learned healthy eating and exercise skills using online programs and coaching. Due to the success of the 2008 Prom Fitness Challenge, 02 MAX decided to conduct another one this year.

Since opening, 02 MAX has evolved into a youth fitness media company. The studio in Santa Monica serves as its home base, while its online presence creates a social community for youths with information on fitness, health, and nutrition. 02 MAX also plays an active role in the local community by helping to shape the fitness and nutrition programs in the school district.

“We take a lifestyle approach to teaching teens how to integrate health, fitness, and nutrition into their daily lives while making it cool, fun, and social,” says Jashinsky.

She entered the fitness industry after graduating from Washington University and spending three years in media planning, marketing, and operations management. She realized she wanted to own her own fitness club, and found one of the 25 young leaders in the fitness industry” for her visionary concept and pioneering efforts to create a club exclusively for teens. In the IHRSA’s 26 years of existence, no one had stepped up to champion the inclusion of teens in the “fitness revolution.” Jashinsky also received the first Emerging Female Leader Award from IHRSA.

02 MAX isn’t the only thing keeping Jashinsky busy. She writes articles on teen health for Los Angeles Family Magazine and other publications. In 2006, she created Energy Rocks and partnered with the L.A. After-School All-Stars, a leading after-school program founded by Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger in 2002. Energy Rocks is an annual all-day free health festival for teens, integrating music, hip-hop, and exercise to underscore the link between physical fitness and academic achievement. Plans for Energy Rocks 2010 are currently under way, and Jashinsky hopes to make this a national event in the future.

Jashinsky also remains connected with Washington University as chair of the Los Angeles committee for the Alumni and Parents Admission Program (APAP). The program involves alumni and parents of undergraduates in recruiting, selecting, and enrolling students at the University.

“My goal is to create a strong alumni network in Los Angeles and make it easier for recent graduates to connect with alumni for internships and jobs,” she says.

To learn more about 02 MAX, visit www.02MAXfitness.com.

—Blaire Leible Garwitz

Karen Jashinsky teaches kids how to lead healthier lives at 02 MAX, a youth fitness center she founded.
his own private law practice in Atlanta, focusing on Internet legal issues. E-mail: disenberg@GigaLawFirm.com

Peter L. Lopez, GB 90, LW 91, was listed in The Best Lawyers in America 2009 in the area of real estate law. Lopez is an attorney at Lowndes, Drosdick, Doster, Kantor & Reed, P.A.

Maria Maffry, LA 90, is vice president of business development at BNM in Kansas City, Mo. The architecture firm specializes in sustainable design and planning projects of all scales at the local, regional, and national level.

Karen (Koenig) Winarsky, LA 90, LW 93, and her husband, Mark, announce the birth of Isabelle Lily on Nov. 3, 2008.

The architecture firm specializes in sustainable design and planning projects of all scales at the local, regional, and national level.

Robert Tobias, BU 91, and his wife, Melanie, announce the birth of Lillian Rae on Sept. 18, 2008. She joins big sister, Sophia, 6, and Raeyna, 3. The family resides in New Albany, Ohio. Robert is a senior prosecutor with the City of Columbus and was recently promoted to director of the property crime unit.

Melanie also is a senior prosecutor and is the director of the appellate unit.

David L. Bellaire, EN 91, received the Office of the Secretary of Defense Medal for outstanding public service. He served as missile defense agency senior executive, chief engineer and acting technical director for the deputy for test integration and fielding. Belfaire was a critical leader in the highly successful satellite engagement at the Burnt Frost. He built and led a cohesive team of scientists and engineers to deliver a synchronized sensors architecture, ensuring a successful satellite engagement.

David S. Hochstadter, FA 91, is the head of the graphic design department at CITI Education Group in Durham and Chapel Hill, N.C.

Mark Moller, GR 91, GR 97, received tenure at Denison University in Granville, Ohio. Moller teaches in the philosophy department.

Robert Thompson, GR 98, recently promoted to director of the program in urban and community studies.

Andrea Pennington, MD 98, is the chief medical officer at Logical Images, Inc., the expert source for visual diagnostic decision support technology and consumer skin health information.

Edward T. Ploysongsang, LW 98, opened his own full-service law firm: Ployprathip International Law Office. The firm is experienced with Thai bankruptcy law, as well as other corporate commercial law and foreign direct investment. He is pursuing a master of E.M.B.A. from the Spelman Graduate Institute of Business Administration at Chulalongkorn University.

Rachel (Forman) Singer, OT 98, BU 98, and her husband, Larry, announce the birth of Landry Carter on Feb. 3, 2009. The family resides in Owasso, Okla., where Larry is the executive director of the Owasso Family YMCA.

Jessica (Wheat) Lewis, OT 98, and her husband, Matthew, have two children: Betsy Rose, 5, and Samuel Asher, 2. The family resides in Tulsa, Okla., where Amy is the executive director of the Oasso Family YMCA.

Matthew Conroy, LA 98, and his wife, Alexee, announce the birth of Alexander Quinn on Feb. 12, 2009. The family resides in Brooklyn, N.Y., where Matthew is an analyst at Octavian Advisors, L.P., and Alexee is an attorney at DLA Piper. E-mail: mgmconroy@gmail.com
Increasing Connectivity Is in His Cards

Ted Perlstein, B.S.A.S. '97

Ted Perlstein, B.S.A.S. '97, creates and designs new ways for people to connect and communicate—though not in a way his Washington University engineering professors might have expected.

Since June 2008, Perlstein has been on a mission to propel personal greeting cards into the modern age. His Chicago-based business, Fill In The Blank Greetings™, produces greeting cards that provide a more interactive experience for both the sender and the recipient of the card.

“In 2007, I visited some recently married friends,” says Perlstein. “They were in the throes of sending thank-you cards for their wedding gifts, but they were having fun with the whole process. I started thinking that there had to be a better, more fulfilling card-giving experience.”

His solution involves a new type of greeting card reminiscent of Mad Libs, the humorous word game much beloved by American kids since its invention in the 1950s. In the game, one player prompts other players for random nouns, verbs, or adjectives to substitute for blanks sprinkled throughout a short story. The players then read the resulting nonsensical story out loud, which invariably produces laughter throughout the group.

After several weeks of creative thinking, writing, and researching the greeting card industry, Perlstein produced some sample cards to show his friends and family. They responded with so much enthusiasm and encouragement that he decided to run with the idea, officially launching his new business in June 2008.

Here’s how Fill In The Blank cards work: Each card features cutouts on its front panel, with prompts for what to write in the cutout spaces—such as “a dream job” or “an impulse purchase”—printed underneath them. The front panel instructs the recipient to fill in the blanks before opening the card to read the newly crafted message on the inside.

The resulting message on the card’s inside panel, besides being amusing, has effectively been personalized by the recipient.

Perlstein then thought of a way to encourage interaction between the sender and the recipient even further through a patent-pending online process.

“A recipient of any of our cards can go to www.fillintheblankgreetings.com to e-mail his or her newly created message back to the sender or to other friends and family,” explains Perlstein. “It’s an engaging and unique process that advances the evolution of greeting cards.”

Fill In The Blank Greetings isn’t Perlstein’s first successful business built by anticipating new ways to provide products and services via the Internet. Following his graduation from the University, he and a mentor started a thriving online travel company called LastMinuteTravel.com, which today bills itself as the “first Web site serving the time-starved traveler.” After spending five years with LastMinuteTravel.com, Perlstein left in 2003 to chart a journey of new horizons and eventually created Fill In The Blank Greetings.

Perlstein credits the University with helping him see the myriad possibilities of online connectivity. “When I was at Washington University during the mid-1990s, the Internet boom was just beginning,” he says. “Having access to the School of Engineering & Applied Science’s Applied Research Laboratory, which was at the forefront of networking and telecommunications, showed me the Internet’s incredible potential.”

Today, Perlstein is glad to be master of his own destiny. He writes the wording for the greeting cards, hires freelance designers from across North America to create the card graphics, and works on ideas for future products. Soon after starting his company, he began a parallel business that creates direct response campaigns, using the Fill In The Blank concept, for businesses looking for a fresh approach to marketing.

More than anything, Perlstein enjoys creating tangible products that help people connect and celebrate with each other.

“To think of someone filling in a greeting card that I made, then laughing as they read the message inside, is an extremely fun and gratifying experience,” he says.

—Lisa Cary
Daniel Riordan, LA 00, HA 05, LW 05, and Jeffrey Steinmann were married on Sept. 15, 2008, in San Francisco. The couple resides in St. Louis.

Kurt Summers, BU 00, is the chief of staff for the team heading up Chicago’s bid for the 2016 Olympics.

Remzy D. Bitar, LW 01, and his wife announce the birth of Jordan David in November 2008.

Dennis L. Dechant, LA 01, is the chief of staff for the team heading up Chicago’s bid for the 2016 Olympics.

Allison (Cohen) Leidner, LA 01, and her husband, Greg, announce the birth of Keegan Stanford on Jan. 3, 2009, in New York City. The wedding party and guests included many University alumni. A reception and dinner were held at the Hask School of Business.

Andrew M. Fraerman, LA 04, is a law student at Northwestern University. He is pursuing a joint M.B.A./M.P.H. degree at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Kristen (Smith) Trulock, LW 03, is an associate at Elarbee Thompson, an award-winning Atlanta law firm dedicated to the representation of management in labor law, employment law, and complex litigation.

Irene Valky, FA 03, and Quinn “Marty” Martin, BU 03, were married on Jan. 3, 2009, in New York City. The wedding party and guests included many University alumni. The couple resides in New York City, where Irene works for Neuman Partners in public relations.

The wedding of Quin “Marty” Martin, BU 03, on Jan. 3, 2009, was attended by many University alumni. The couple resides in New York City, where Irene works for Neuman Partners in public relations.

Joyce Carol Myers, GR 05, is a senior scientist at the University of Chicago. She is conducting postdoctoral work in social and behavioral sciences at the University of Chicago.

Omar M. Young, LA 04, is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Yale-New Haven Hospital in New Haven, Conn.

Philip A. Hatchett, LA 05, is a government contractor for U.S. EPA/Compass. He works on policy and communications for the renewable fuels standard.

Rumana S. Hussain, EN 05, is pursuing a joint M.B.A./M.P.H. degree at the Haas School of Business and the School of Public Health at the University of California, Berkeley. She hopes to work for an organization that focuses on health disparities, particularly in the area of women’s health.

Jessica Christine Basner, LW 04, and her husband, Charles, announce the birth of Thad Jacob on July 28, 2008. The family resides in East Brunswick, N.J., where Jessica is a senior associate at Pehlivanian Baeten & Pascarella in the environmental/tax court department.

Barry M. Czeisler, LA 04, is a law student at the University of Chicago Law School. He is pursuing a joint M.B.A./M.P.H. degree at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Andrew M. Fraerman, LA 04, is a law student at Northwestern University. He is pursuing a joint M.B.A./M.P.H. degree at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Kristen A. Ehrenberger, LA 04, is a social worker at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

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In Memoriam

1920s

Dorothy (Menown) Weeks, LA 26; Feb. '09

1930s

Leonard I. Abraham, AR 31; March '09 • Margaret (Jones) Bricker, NU 33; Feb. '09 • C. Inez (Wilkins) Wemot, LA 35; Feb. '09 • Opal (Ritzsimmons) Johnson, UC 36; Jan. '07 • Karl B. McKenzie, FA 36; Sept. '08 • Ret. Col. Earlie K. Rosen, BU 36; Feb. '09 • Dorothy C. Wagner, LA 38; GR 39; Dec. '08 • Irving L. Berger, MD 39; Jan. '09 • Mae (Dragoo) Stegmann, LA 41; Jan. '09 • Patricia (Dietrich) Dees, LA 42; May '06 • Walter P. Graul, MD 42; Dec. '08 • Milton M. Harris, BU 42; Jan. '09 • Neil Humphreville, BU 42; Feb. '09 • John T. Bird, Jr., DE 43; Feb. '09 • B. Wright Hutton, LA 43; Sept. '08 • Walter H. Klose, BU 43; Oct. '08 • Frederick M. Reitz, EN 43, SI 49; Nov. '08 • Anna (Kodros) Beach, FA 44; July '08 • John D. Haster, LW 44; Sept. '07 • Ruth (Breisacher) Resmeyer, LA 44; Oct. '08 • Margaret (Jones) Henry, MD 45; Dec. '07 • Lucy (Johns) Anderson, LA 46; Jan. '09 • Marie (Rosenberg) Langbart, LA 46; Dec. '08 • Joseph C. Willims, F. MD 46; Nov. '08 • Dorothy K. Anderson, FA 47; Aug. '08 • Marvin H. Berkeley, LA 47, GR 52; Jan. '09 • Anita (Heinrichsmeier) Flori, LA 47; Oct. '08 • Carleen G. Hart, LA 47; April '08 • Carleton F. Iazard, BU 47; Jan. '09 • John T. Loire, LA 47; March '09 • Robert H. McRoberts, Jr., LW 47; LW 51; Feb. '09 • Sam Moskowitz, BU 47; Feb. '09 • Travis J. Wright, EN 47; Jan. '09 • Herbert J. Alpern, BU 48; June '08 • Virginia Barratt, NU 48; Feb. '09 • Maryrose (Sauerhage) Bush, NU 48; Feb. '09 • Steven Carson, LA 48; Aug. '08 • Robert W. Gabriel, EN 48; Dec. '08 • Virgil D. Greene, EN 48; Dec. '08 • Philip B. Polster, LW 48; Feb. '09

1940s

Mary (Eicher) Cole, LA 40; March '09 • Ludwig F. Hammer, EN 40; Feb. '09 • Marie A. Anders, LA 40, SW 42; Jan. '09 • Janet (Hagen) Ulmer, LA 40; Dec. '08 • Madeline (Mihelyi) Wallmark, GR 40; Aug. '08 • Barbara (Moore) Weber, UC 40; Jan. '09 • Mae (Dragoo) Stegmann, LA 41; Jan. '09 • Patricia (Dietrich) Dees, LA 42; May '06 • Walter P. Graul, MD 42; Dec. '08 • Milton M. Harris, BU 42; Jan. '09 • Neil Humphreville, BU 42; Feb. '09 • John T. Bird, Jr., DE 43; Feb. '09 • B. Wright Hutton, LA 43; Sept. '08 • Walter H. Klose, BU 43; Oct. '08 • Frederick M. Reitz, EN 43, SI 49; Nov. '08 • Anna (Kodros) Beach, FA 44; July '08 • John D. Haster, LW 44; Sept. '07 • Ruth (Breisacher) Resmeyer, LA 44; Oct. '08 • Margaret (Jones) Henry, MD 45; Dec. '07 • Lucy (Johns) Anderson, LA 46; Jan. '09 • Marie (Rosenberg) Langbart, LA 46; Dec. '08 • Joseph C. Willims, F. MD 46; Nov. '08 • Dorothy K. Anderson, FA 47; Aug. '08 • Marvin H. Berkeley, LA 47, GR 52; Jan. '09 • Anita (Heinrichsmeier) Flori, LA 47; Oct. '08 • Carleen G. Hart, LA 47; April '08 • Carleton F. Iazard, BU 47; Jan. '09 • John T. Loire, LA 47; March '09 • Robert H. McRoberts, Jr., LW 47; LW 51; Feb. '09 • Sam Moskowitz, BU 47; Feb. '09 • Travis J. Wright, EN 47; Jan. '09 • Herbert J. Alpern, BU 48; June '08 • Virginia Barratt, NU 48; Feb. '09 • Maryrose (Sauerhage) Bush, NU 48; Feb. '09 • Steven Carson, LA 48; Aug. '08 • Robert W. Gabriel, EN 48; Dec. '08 • Virgil D. Greene, EN 48; Dec. '08 • Philip B. Polster, LW 48; Feb. '09

WASHINGTN PROFILE

Carey (Long) Palenchar, B.S.C.S. '02

Cooking Up a New Culinary Career

For Carey (Long) Palenchar, B.S.C.S. '02, experiments in the kitchen revealed her true calling. Her love of cooking began when she was a student at Washington University, where Palenchar studied computer science and tried out new recipes in her free time. She became, as she puts it, "pretty much obsessed with [television's] Food Network." After graduation, she worked as a senior analyst in AT&T's information technology department for three years. Despite working long hours, she still found time for her culinary hobby. "It seemed that whenever I had free time I spent it cooking," she says.

The joy that cooking brought to her life led her to consider a culinary career. In January 2005, Palenchar decided to enroll part time in the culinary arts program at St. Louis Community College-Forest Park. By the end of her first semester, she knew she wanted to attend culinary school full time. So she quit her job at AT&T and enrolled at L'École Culinaire in St. Louis in August 2005.

"It was a tough decision because, unlike going to culinary school part time, attending classes full time would be a life-changer," says Palenchar. "But from the time I started there, I knew this was where I should be."

During this time, several externships exposed her to further positive experiences in the culinary field. "While most students got restaurant jobs, I did a combination of four different things," says Palenchar. "I worked with the Kelly Twins [chefs in the St. Louis area], helping them with their cooking show on cable television. I also did cooking demonstrations on KSDK Newschannel 5."

"On top of that, she assisted a food photographer and worked in the Whole Lifestyle Center of Whole Foods Market. These four different jobs helped Palenchar hone in on what she wanted to do with her new degree and experiences: recipe development, food styling, and culinary instruction. After graduating from culinary school, she found the perfect job at Dierbergs Markets in St. Louis, where the company created a position just for her in its School of Cooking. "Dierbergs liked that I had a degree from Washington University along with my culinary school degree, and they were impressed by all the different experiences I had in my four externships," says Palenchar. In her position at Dierbergs School of Cooking, she developed and taught classes, created and tested recipes for Dierbergs Everybody Cooks® magazine, and assisted with food styling for the magazine and the television show by the same name.

"My experiences from Dierbergs will help me when I form this cooking school," Palenchar says. "I'm so proud of landing this job because the level of responsibility I'm going to have is definitely a step up from anything I've ever done."

The cooking school formally opens in fall 2009; in the meantime, Palenchar is serving as the food marketing manager for one of the Giant Eagle Market District stores. She creates and demonstrates recipes, plans dishes for the week, and answers customers' questions.

She uses her past television experience in her current job, as there is a camera on her kitchen area constantly. "Customers can always see what we're doing even if it's crowded around the demonstration area, which it always is," says Palenchar.

Although she ended up in a career totally unrelated to her degree in engineering, Palenchar says that there are some similarities between the two.

"When developing recipes, you have to be detail-oriented, and you have to be able to troubleshoot problems; these are the same raw skills that drive both computer science and recipe development."

—Victoria Siegel, A.B. '81, M.A. '88
ClassMates

The ClassMates editor can be reached by mailing this form and also by fax and e-mail. Please e-mail: wustlmagclassmates@wustl.edu, fax: (314) 935-8533, or send U.S. mail to: ClassMates, Washington University in St. Louis, Campus Box 1086, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

Name: ____________________________________________
Address: ____________________________________________

Class Year: ______ School or College: ______ Phone: ______________________________

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Washington University Magazine publishes ClassMates in the print publication as well as online at: http://magazine.wustl.edu/.

Classmates of 1950s

Thelma L. Benson, LA 50, GR 60; Feb. '09 • Robert Eickmeyer, FA 50; March '09 • Norman A. James, MD 50; Nov. '08 • Dolores (Kriegshauser) Zimmer, LW 49; Jan. '08 • Robert A. Kurowski, EN 51; Jan. '09 • Margaret M. Barr, GR 52; April '08 • Frances Durham, SI 56; April '08 • Margaret (Schwartz) S. Mengersen, GR 54; Jan. '09 • Louise (Welenken) Barcus, EN 52; Jan. '09 • Robert B. Smith, LA 69; Nov. '08 • John H. Lissant, EN 53; Feb. '09 • Donald A. Sr., BU 57; Jan. '09 • Margaret (O'Hare) Schultze, LA 62; June '08 • Margaret (Roemer) Walker, LA 64; Feb. '09 • Roberta (Hines) Nambu, MD 60; Jan. '09 • Robert L. Ladd, Sr., LA 57; Jan. '09 • Ronald W. Dernert, LA 58; Jan. '09 • Chas Jones, LA 58; March '09 • Joseph P. Kelly, GR 63; March '09 • John T. Bird, Jr., D.D.S. '43, former dean of the School of Dental Medicine at the University, died Tuesday, February 10, 2009. He joined the dental school faculty and became a pioneer in endodontics (root canals). In the 1960s, Bird helped conduct the School's Baby Tooth Survey to determine the amount of strontium-90 levels in teeth shed by children in the St. Louis area. He became dean in 1967 and remained in that position until his retirement in 1976.

In Remembrance

John T. Bird, Jr.

Rev. Gerard Glynn, considered the founding father of the Newman Center at the University, died Wednesday, February 4, 2009. Glynn was assigned to the Newman Apostolate in 1950, when it was known as the Newman Club and had been meeting in the basement of Our Lady of Lourdes. He helped raise funds to acquire a building on Skinker Boulevard, the original Newman Center.
Neville Grant

Neville Grant, professor emeritus of clinical medicine at the University, died Tuesday, January 20, 2009.

After graduating from medical school at Columbia University, Grant completed an internship at Washington University. He became the first medical student to assist Nobel Peace Prize-winner Albert Schweitzer at his hospital in Lambaréné, French Equatorial Africa, now Gabon.

For nearly 40 years, Grant taught at the School of Medicine. After he retired in 1999, Barnes-Jewish Hospital created the Neville Grant Award for Clinical Education in his honor.

He practiced medicine with his brother, the late John M. Grant, at the Grant Medical Clinic in St. Louis, which was founded by their father, the late Samuel B. Grant.

One of Neville Grant's children, Johanna Grant Nicholas, is associate professor of audiology and communication sciences and research associate professor of otolaryngology at the medical school.

Paul Harvey

Paul Harvey, whose news reports and human-interest stories captivated American listeners for decades, died Saturday, February 28, 2009.

He and his wife, Lynne "Angel" Cooper Harvey, an alumna of the University who died May 3, 2008, were longtime, generous supporters of the University. Among their most recent contributions was a gift in 2008 to name the Angel and Paul Harvey Media Center in the new Danforth University Center.

As a high school student, Harvey began working at KVOO-AM and became an announcer and program director there while attending the University of Tulsa. He married his wife at St. Louis radio station KXOK-AM, where Paul was a young reporter and Angel was hired to develop a program on education. Paul proposed to Angel on their first date, and they married in 1940.

In 1944, the Harveys moved to Chicago and soon launched Paul Harvey News on ABC affiliate WENR-AM. With Angel as producer, the program quickly became the most-listened-to newscast in Chicago and helped pioneer the 10 p.m. newscast, which soon became a national standard. In 1951, the ABC Radio Networks began broadcasting the program on stations coast-to-coast.

Harvey was inducted into the National Radio Hall of Fame in 1990. He received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's most prestigious civilian honor, in 2005.

Angel and Paul received honorary degrees from the University in 1998 and 2007, respectively.

Eugene Kilgen, Jr.

Eugene Kilgen, Jr., former executive director of the Washington University Medical Center Redevelopment Corp. (WUMCRC), died Saturday, January 17, 2009. He had held his more than 20-year tenure, Kilgen spearheaded the redevelopment of the Central West End neighborhood surrounding the Medical Center. Between 1975-90, developers working with the WUMCRC had invested millions of dollars in residential, commercial, and institutional redevelopment in the Central West End. That effort received national acclaim.

In the mid 1990s, Kilgen was part of the University's team that received a $2.4 million grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the revitalization of the Forest Park Southeast neighborhood.

Wayne "Packy" McFarland


McFarland joined Washington University in 1961 as assistant professor of education in Arts & Sciences. He became associate professor of physical education in 1964 and professor of physical education in 1966. From 1964 to 1968, he also served as the University's director of athletics.

In 1969, McFarland served as chair of education for one year and then became chair of physical education. He was named professor emeritus in 1990. Before his career in education, he was part of Gen. George Patton's European Theatre Army during the Battle of the Bulge. At the end of his discharge, he had earned the rank of lieutenant.

Raymond D. Miller

Raymond D. Miller, research assistant professor in genetics, died Saturday, December 13, 2008.

Miller was employed at the School of Medicine from 1982 until his retirement in April 2008.

In 2005, he was a member of the International HapMap Consortium, which published a high-density haplotype map of the human genome, a sequel to the Human Genome Project and a significant step toward personalized medicine.

His SNP Research Facility was one of six genotyping centers that participated in Phase 1 of the project.

Abdullah M. Nassief

Abdullah M. Nassief, associate professor of neurology, died Tuesday, February 3, 2009.

Nassief was co-director of the Cerebrovascular Disease Section in the Department of Neurology. He also was director of the Neurology Residency Program at the School of Medicine and director of the Clinical Stroke Center and of Acute Rehabilitation Services at Barnes-Jewish Hospital.

He spearheaded the team that led to Barnes-Jewish Hospital's naming as a primary stroke center by the Joint Commission, the first subspecialty accreditation in any area of medicine obtained by the hospital. Nassief played a central role in developing Washington University's Acute Medical Center as one of the premier stroke centers in the country.

Nassief won several teaching awards including the prestigious Washington University School of Medicine Distinguished Clinical Teacher of the Year Award in 2008.

Anthony L. Olasov

Anthony L. Olasov, a senior electrical and computer engineer student at the University, died Tuesday, March 10, 2009.

Olasov, a 2005 graduate of the Academic Magnet High School in Charleston, South Carolina, was to graduate from Washington University with honors in May.

While at the University, he worked as a teaching assistant and a computer technical assistant and served on the Electrical Engineering Student Advisory Board. Olasov was actively involved in the College Libertarians and had the respect of many of his peers and professors.

In honor of his desire for learning, Olasov's family has established the Anthony Louis Olasov Memorial Scholarship in Engineering at the University.

Michael W. Shannon

Michael W. Shannon, A.B. '74, a well-known pediatric toxicologist, died Tuesday, March 10, 2009.

Shannon was the former head of emergency medicine at Children's Hospital in Boston.

He was the first African-American full professor of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School and was considered the preeminent pediatric toxicologist in the world. Known as the "dancing doctor," Shannon began dancing while he was a student at Washington University. He danced professionally and also appeared each year in a local production.

He supported charity groups by serving on their boards and was active at his church. There, he started a youth group in which he spoke to teenagers about the tough choices they face, including sex, drugs, and alcohol.

Jules M. Snitzer


Snitzer was appointed to the dental board in 1966 by then-Gov. John Ashcroft. Three years later, he became the board's president.

In 1991, Snitzer became an active member of the Central Regional Dental Testing Service, participating in the licensing examinations for future dental practitioners, until his retirement in 2007.

In 1956, he set up a periodontal practice in St. Louis. Snitzer began teaching periodontics at the Washington University School of Dental Medicine as a clinical professor in 1969.

During his 50-year dental career, he was invited to be a fellow in both the American and International Colleges of Dentistry. He was a founding member and later president of the Missouri Society of Periodontists.

Richard M. Torack

Richard M. Torack, a retired researcher and professor at the School of Medicine, died Thursday, January 22, 2009.

In 1968, Torack joined the medical school faculty at Washington University, where he taught and researched dementia and Alzheimer's disease.

Torack was an original member of the "Tuesday Brown Bag Series" at the School of Medicine's Department of Neurology. He discussed what was then known about dementia. His pioneering work contributed to the University establishing its Alzheimer's Disease Research Center.

Correction

The editors deeply regret stating the wrong first name for the mother of the late Michael King, A.B. '80, in the spring issue of the magazine. Her name is June E. King.
TRANSFORMING
Social Research
to Better Care

BY BETSY ROGERS

At the boundary between scholarly research and street-level practice yawns the so-called “Valley of Death,” separating the exciting promise of scientific discovery from the real-world people it aims to help. Enola K. Proctor is on a mission to bridge that chasm.

Proctor, the Frank J. Bruno Professor of Social Work Research and associate dean for research at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, stands at the complex intersection where social work meets mental health services and research meets practice. A member of the Brown School faculty since earning her doctorate there in 1978, Proctor has focused her scholarship on mental health services and, more recently, on “implementation science,” the study of how to move research findings and the practices they inform into on-the-ground settings where they can meet real human needs.

“For a long time we thought of this as involving two primary players,” she explains. “The researchers would produce the knowledge, and front-line providers would somehow read it and magically be able to put it into practice. We now know that there are a number of organizational, policy, and contextual factors that determine quality of care. We have to look at service delivery. We really want to be able to offer the field not just evidence-based treatments but evidence-based approaches to implementing those treatments in real-world care.” This latter enterprise, Type II translation research, has become a major National Institutes of Health focus.

Indeed, Proctor’s twin commitments to mental health research and its implementation have won her extraordinary grant support from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and other grantors. Just in the last 15 years, she and her co-investigators have won some $20 million in grants. “It has to be by far the best funding support from NIH of any school of social work,” says John Landsverk, professor emeritus at San Diego State University and a Brown School senior scholar.

That National Institutes of Health support has, in turn, helped create a research powerhouse. “It has served to attract really good young scholar-investigators,” Landsverk
notes. Referring to Proctor and Edward Lawlor, dean of the Brown School, Landsverk continues: "They can compete for the best and brightest, and they bring them in."

Strengthening the foundations undergirding scholarship is a key part of Proctor's mission. The original 1995 NIMH grant she won to establish the Center for Mental Health Services Research (CMHSR) had dual purposes—"to accelerate the development of evidence to inform social work and mental health and also to develop social work faculty capacity to conduct that research," says Proctor, CMHSR director.

The center has succeeded on many fronts. Many Brown School faculty now review grants for the NIMH and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Proctor secured funding to train doctoral and postdoctoral students in mental health services, the only postdoctoral mental health program in a social work school. The center has a demanding internal peer review procedure for grant applications. It supports the necessary pilot studies. "By the time we submit an application, we have the preliminary data showing the likelihood of success," Proctor notes.

That 1995 NIMH grant was the institute's first to a social work school, and therein displays another facet of Proctor's leadership in her field. "One of her most important contributions, in my view, is to demonstrate how mental health services research naturally suits social work's professional outlook and can be used as a framework for what is truly social work research," says Lonnie R. Snowden, professor in the University of California, Berkeley's School of Social Welfare.

Landsverk agrees. "She has opened up the field of mental health services," he says. Before her work, he explains, most mental health services research focused on psychiatry and psychology and their practitioners. "What her center has done is demonstrate and expand the ways in which social services, child welfare services, and services for the elderly identify and even provide mental health interventions within their own service platforms."

These are the settings at the far end of the bridge Proctor is working to build. "She is really one of the great modern-day conceptual thinkers about how universities and schools of social work can partner with agencies in ... meeting the needs of clients," says Joan Zlotnick.

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To meet them, the Center for Mental Health Services Research is forging new links with social service agencies. Its strategic partnership with St. Louis' Family Resource Center, involving faculty consultation and vastly expanded communication about research-based practices, exemplifies this approach. "We hope these partnerships will facilitate the agencies' ability to bring new research knowledge to bear on the services they're providing," she says.

For Dean Lawlor, Proctor's unwavering commitment to bridging the gap sets her apart. "Her great strength is operating right in the middle between research and practice, taking the best of science and figuring out strategies for implementing advances in research, getting them into organizational practice," says Lawlor, also the William E. Gordon Distinguished Professor and director of the University's new Institute for Public Health.

"She's really had a major influence on mental health services and delivery writ large. She's influencing science policy nationally," he adds. Notably, Proctor sits on the NIH Scientific Advisory Council, the first social work scholar to do so.

Closer to home, she is on the Faculty Advisory Council for the University's Institute for Public Health and is a senior fellow at the University's Center for Health Policy. She served on the search committees that brought Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton and Lawlor to the University.

Proctor finds serving with these groups deeply satisfying. "Any time you can work with talented colleagues to think about the future and have a small role in shaping that future, it's just enormously rewarding," she observes.

Her love for her work and the University permeates her conversation. She cites the chancellor's vision, the unflagging support of Lawlor and former Dean Shanti Khinduka, the energy that Lawlor brings to the School, and the collegial atmosphere. "I come to work eager for the day and get more excited as the day goes on," she says. "I'm doing things today that I didn't envision a year or two ago. We are so privileged to do this work."
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The Washington University men's basketball team won its second-consecutive Division III Championship, defeating Richard Stockton College, 61–52, on March 21. Senior Tyler Nading scored a game-high 20 points and senior Sean Wallis added 16 in the victory at the Salem Civic Center in Salem, Virginia. WUSTL is now the fourth NCAA Division III men's team to repeat as national champions, joining North Park University (1978–80), University of Wisconsin-Platteville (1998–99), and University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point (2004–05).

• The women's basketball team (not pictured) had another outstanding season, 26–5, but came up just a little short in their quest for a fifth national title, losing to George Fox University, 60–53, in the post-season championship game. The Lady Bears, whose four national championships stand as the most in Division III history, are now 4–3 in the national championship game.