Founders Day honors distinguished alumni
Six outstanding individuals to be honored for service, support to WUSTL

By Barbara Rea

Six outstanding alumni will be honored for their service to and support of their alma mater at the Washington University in St. Louis's Founders Day celebration scheduled for Nov. 3 at America's Center.

Selected by the Alumni Board of Governors, the Distinguished Alumni Award recipients are: Nathan O. Hatch, G'72, GR'74, president of Wake Forest University; Charlotte D. Jacobs, MD'72, oncologist and professor of medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital; Steven F. Eister (GB'77), chairman and chief executive officer of Arch Coal Inc.; William B. Pollard III (LA'70), a partner in Kornstein Veis Winters & Pollock LLP law firm; Phillip D. Shelton (IW'72), former president and executive director of the Law School Admission Council; and J. J. Stupp (GB'81), chief financial officer of Essys Inc., a technology licensing company.

(This is the second of a two-part story on Founders Day. The Oct. 18 Record profiled the four faculty members receiving the Distinguished Faculty Awards as well as the recipients of the Robert S. Brookings awards.)

Nathan O. Hatch

An eminent scholar of the history of religion in America, Hatch also has made his mark as an effective administrator.

After earning master's and doctoral degrees in history in Arts & Sciences, Hatch held postdoc- toral fellowships at Harvard and Johns Hopkins universities. In 1975, he began a long career at the University of Notre Dame, first as a faculty member and eventually becoming the Andrew V. Tucker Professor of History. In 1980, he began directing a num- ber of undergraduate, graduate and professional programs at Notre Dame. In 1996, he became the first Provost to serve as provost.

The author and editor of sev- eral books, Hatch is best known for his 1989 book, "The Democratization of American Christianity," which examined the effects of religious movements in 19th-century America on culture and politics.

In 2005, Hatch became the 13th president of Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, N.C. One of his hallmarks was the cre- ation of a Presidential Trust for Faculty Excellence, which supports faculty scholarship. He also has embarked on a comprehensive strategic-planning process for the future of Wake Forest.

His professional contributions include serving on the National Council on the Humanities, which is the advisory arm for the National Endowment for the Hu- manities. Hatch also serves on the board of directors of the Ameri- can Council on Education, chairs the SCAT Committee on Athlet- ics Certification, and is a member of the Business Higher Education Forum and serves as a trustee of the Fuller Theological Seminary.

Charlotte D. Jacobs

Most of Jacobs career as a clinical psychologist and medical educator has been with Stanford University's School of Medicine. She earned a medical degree from the University in 1972, which was fol- lowed by residencies at the School of Medicine and at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF). Upon completing a post-doctoral fellowship at Stanford, she joined its faculty as acting associate professor of psychiatry in the Division of Oncology, specializ- ing in head and neck cancers.

Shortly after her promotion to full professor, she was named deputy chair for oncology and behavioral medicine in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences.

Newcomer said several factors conspire to elevate risk, including limited access to appropriate medical care for people with mental disorders and the underdiagnosed and undertreated conditions that significantly shorten the lifespan.

"This is really a double hit," Newcomer said. "Not only are these patients dealing with the serious burden that accompanies their psychiatric disorder, but they also have a higher risk and an increased burden from major medical conditions like dia- betes, heart disease and stroke. Ultimately, it is the unrecog- nized and undertreated psychological factors that drive the elevated risk for cardiovascular disease in this population."

Severeley mentally ill at risk for cardiovascular disease

By Joe Divett

A School of Medicine psychia- trist who is a member of the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) editorial board, Hatch said the school's commitment to "active learning" in the classroom with a significant increase in studio courses that involve team projects is a "major step forward." The planning for this transformation has been ongoing, involving many faculty and students.

NSF grant to help implement 'active learning'

By Tony Fitzpatrick

Kenneth J. Goldman, Ph.D., associate professor of computer science and engineering in the School of Engineering, is using a grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) to help his department transform the way undergraduates are taught.

Goldman, recipient of a $562,000 NSF grant, is working with his fellow investigators to cultivate "active learning" in the classroom with a significant increase in studio courses that involve team projects and interdisciplinary collaboration.

In a culture marked by frequent critique, students will refine their design skills as well as improve their ability to present and justify their designs and work in groups.

Passive learning, typified by the traditional lecture, will be put on the back burner — though the flame still will burn low.

"At most universities, students spend the bulk of their in-class time passively listening to a lecture," Goldman said. "They may ask a few questions, but nearly all of their active learning on problems and projects is done outside of class. We want to change that.

"Passive learning can be done effectively out of class. We want students to interact in the classroom more instead of hearing a lecture. As we phase in courses during this transformation, we will be mak- ing video and audio from lectures available on the Web. We can then assign these, much like reading assignments, so that students can arrive in class ready to do something with that knowledge."

The planning for this transformation has been ongoing, involving many faculty and students. NSF support for this transformation was formally announced and discussed with computer science and engineering students Oct. 10 at a meeting of the stu- dent chapter of the Association for Computer Machinery.

"Students seemed very enthusiastic," Goldman said. "One student commented that more hands-on time will be better, and that of what he learns in computer science, only 10 percent is from lecture anyway.

At the meeting, Goldman explained that under- graduate courses affected by this transformation will be divided into two groups. Foundations courses will concentrate on fundamental problem-solving skills; studio courses will be marked by the application of foundational knowledge to design and to implement in teams. In both types of courses, students will see Grant, Page 6

WUSTL researcher studies Methuselah of the mammals

Mole rats may hold the key to longevity

By Erin Futures

Who would have thought the secret to a long life might rest in the ground, wrinkled body of one of the world's ugliest ani- mals? Current research may be leading seekers of the Fountain of Youth to a strange little beast — the naked mole rat.

Not one of nature's cuddliest species, naked mole rats are hair- less, wrinkled, blind and buck- toothed. Yet Stanton H. Brandle, Ph.D., professor of biology in Arts & Sciences, is attracted to these small rodents and has been studying their life span for more than 25 years — 20 of those in Kenya.

Brandle is working on a book that will serve as a synthetic re- view of the past 20 years of re- search on naked mole rats. While other researchers have been con- centrated on naked mole rats in a lab setting, Brandle and his students have been reared naked mole rats in the wild. Scientists and his students have been reared naked mole rats in the wild. Scientists and his students have been reared naked mole rats in the wild. Scientists and his students have been reared naked mole rats in the wild. Scientists and his students have been reared naked mole rats in the wild. Scientists and his students have been reared naked mole rats in the wild.
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

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Human Resources announces health insurance enhancements

Health plan, flex spending
enrollment Nov. 1-30

The Office of Human Resources has announced several enhancements to the health plans for faculty and staff that will be effective Jan. 1, 2008. These enhancements include coverage for Chantix, a prescription drug for smoking cessation; an increase in the spousal co-insurance for mental nervous and chemical dependency; an improvement in the preventive services benefits for PPO users only; and coverage for unlimited nutritionist/dietician visits with a non-preferred referral.

"With these changes, we have continued to welcome the trends from last year and our assistance to employees who are transitioning to a tobacco-free campus at the medical school," said Tom Lanman, director of the nonhospital health plan.

Health open enrollment

The annual health open enrollment period is set Oct. 15-31 for campuses and dental-only plans, the health and dental-only plans, the health savings plans, the Health Savings Account (HSA) and the Employee Medical Savings Account (EMSA) will be from Nov. 1-30.

For more information on the enhancements or the financial information, call the Community Service Office at 935-5959.

Grants money available to students this summer

By NEIL SCHMIDT

Up to $10,000 could be available for WUSTL students for internships and innovative projects this summer through a new grant program that funds social change grants through the Community Service Office; stipends for the summer through the Career Center; and the Gephart Institute for Public Service summer stipend program.

A meeting will be held at 5 p.m. Sept. 28 in the Lower Level of Mallinckrodt Student Center to discuss the various opportunities available to students.

The Career Center has contributed up to $2,000 in grant money that will be available to undergraduate students who complete at least 120 hours for their degree. The Gephart Institute summer stipend program provides $1,500 per summer to graduate and undergraduate students who wish to participate in unpaid internships or volunteer placements. Students will also receive a mentoring relationship with a public service community, political action and social justice. Ten stipends of $2,000 each will be awarded to eligible students.

Three social change grants are available from the Community Service Office:

• $3,000 Stern Social Change grant awarded to first-year students or recent graduates to study a social justice issue in depth, such as poverty, housing, civil rights or the environment.

• $2,000 Gephart Institute Summer Stipend Program offered to students in programs that have a primary focus on public service and community building.

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Library unveils Little Black Sambo collection

By JESSICA DAUES

The Gephardt Institute Summer Study Program and the Office of Human Resources have announced several enhancements to the health plans for faculty and staff that will be effective Jan. 1, 2008. These enhancements include coverage for Chantix, a prescription drug for smoking cessation; an increase in the spousal co-insurance for mental nervous and chemical dependency; an improvement in the preventive services benefits for PPO users only; and coverage for unlimited nutritionist/dietician visits with a non-preferred referral.

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The open enrollment brochure will be sent to campus by Nov. 1, and employee informational meetings will be conducted from Nov. 8 through Nov. 28.

Informational meetings

The open enrollment period is the only time during the year employees may enroll in the flexible spending plans, the RMSA and the HSA. Knowing how important it is for employees to make the best decisions for themselves and their families, the Office of Human Resources will hold 14 informational meetings for employees.

"These meetings provide employees with the opportunity to receive a further explanation of all the benefit information included in the Health Plan Enrollment brochure and to ask any general or specific questions," said Lauman, who will be the presenter at all sessions.

The scheduled one-hour meetings are as follows:

• Nov. 13, 3 p.m., South Brookings Hall, Room 100
• Nov. 15, 10 a.m., North Brookings Hall, Room 100
• Nov. 28, 3 p.m., Simon Hall, Room 110
• Dec. 1, 10 a.m., Mallinckrodt, Scarpellini Auditorium
• Jan. 14, 2 p.m., WUH Sprints, Auditorium
• Jan. 15, 2 p.m., St. Louis Children's Hospital, Auditorium
• Jan. 16, 2 p.m., Mallinckrodt, Steinberg Amphitheater
• Jan. 21, 2 p.m., Garage Building, Training Room 8
• Jan. 23, 2 p.m., Garage Building, Training Room 8
• Jan. 29, 2 p.m., Garage Building, Training Room 8

Barnes West County: Heart Care Institute Kitchen

• Nov. 12, 10 a.m., Heart Care Institute Kitchen

The schedule of meetings will be included in the open enrollment brochure as an insert and may be requested from the Office of Human Resources (as of Nov. 1) at wustl.edu.

This year’s open enrollment season provides new opportunities for Audit and Benefits departments will conduct a random lottery of dependent enrollees in WUSTL health plans to determine eligibility for WUSTL health benefits.

The faculty and staff members selected for this audit will receive a personalized letter during the first week of November.
Shaw named a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator

BY MICHAEL C. PURDY

Andrey Shaw, M.D., the Emil H. Gutmann, M.D., Ph.D., the Director of the School of Medicine's Neurofibromatosis Center, and co-author David H. Gutmann, M.D., Ph.D., the Gutmann's lab has conducted extensive research showing how the environment immediately surrounding NF1 brain tumors influences their formation and maintenance. Most NF1 brain tumors occur in the optic pathway, the region of the brain that relays information from the retina to the visual cortex in the back of the head. These tumors generally grow after patients reach puberty. Both characteristics suggest that something encouraging cancer formation and growth is present in the optic pathway during a specific time of life in NF1 patients.

Rubin and Gutmann collaborated to see if CXCL12 was the answer. Rubin checked for elevated CXCL12 activity levels in tumor samples and found higher levels in the tumors and in the normal tissue inside the tumors. He also found that the optic pathway grew at a higher level of CXCL12 activity than other brain regions. Rubin took brain cells called glia from Genentech's mouse model of NF1 and exposed them to CXCL12. Normal mouse glia died after exposure to CXCL12, but glia from the mouse model divided and grew in response to CXCL12.

Rubin linked that effect to levels of a compound called cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP). Lower CXCL12 levels meant cells thrived after exposure to CXCL12. Higher levels meant they died in response to it. Rubin also found the optic pathway has much lower levels of CXCL12 than any other brain region, and that lower CXCL12 levels are associated with loss of function of the neurofibromatosis gene, which causes NF1.

"My lab had previously shown that loss of this gene made glia more likely to grow and divide," Rubin said. "Now we've learned how it makes them more likely to survive, another step on the pathway to developing cancerous tumors," Gutmann said.

Rubin and Gutmann have received additional funding to see if a drug that elevates cAMP levels can inhibit the optic nerve tumors in the Genentech's mouse model of NF1.

"They point out that the link between CXCL12 and tumor survival also may mean that drug developers may be able to determine which drugs can help in the war on cancer."

BY TIM DRURY

Stenson named Costrini Professor

William F. Stenson, M.D., has been named the Dr. Nicholas C. Costrini Professor of Gastroenterology & Inflammatory Bowel Disease at the School of Medicine.

Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton made the announcement with Larry J. Shapiro, M.D., executive vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine.

"We are grateful to Nicholas and Coral Costrini for their generosity to Washington University in establishing this professorship," Wrighton said. "Endowed professorships represent the cornerstone of our continuing efforts to recruit new faculty and to retain outstanding researchers and educators such as Dr. Stenson."

"The Costrini Professorship will help support important research to help us better understand the causes of and potential therapies for inflammatory bowel disease, a condition that affects up to a million individuals in the United States," Shapiro said. "And I am very pleased that my classmate, Bill Stenson, has the honor of being chosen as the first physician/scientist to hold this professorship."

Nicholas V. Costrini, M.D., Ph.D., is medical director of the Georgia Gastroenterology Group. Costrini endowed the new professorship with his wife, Coral R. Costrini, who has served as the group's chief financial officer. Costrini was completing my training, so it's nice to be associated with this prestigious appointment, which will provide a tremendous boost to our research programs," said Shaw, who is director of the Division of Immunology.

As an investigator, Shaw's laboratory at Washington University will be supported by HIBM. The institute has invested $5 million over five years; it is renewable after review. HIBM has committed $3 million in support of the initial 15 new investigators during their early years.

HIBM selected Shaw for his work with podocytes, a kidney structure called the glomerular that filters the blood to produce urine. Shaw was kidney by way of studies of immunology. In 1999, Shaw found a gene he had identified that acts as a switch to activate important for podocyte function. Loss of the gene led to kidney disease. Shaw's laboratory is involved in a complex search for other genes that are essential to podocyte function and may as result also be linked to kidney failure.

"Our big goal is to identify as many of these genes as we can to improve renal function in pediatric patients," Shaw said.

HIBM is a nonprofit medical research program that ranks among the nation's largest philanthropies. Its principal mission is conducting basic biomedical research. A total of 291 HIBM investigators, along with a scientific staff of 2,200, work at these institutions in Hughes Laboratories.

HIBM investigators include both basic researchers investigating fundamental biomedical principles and physician-scientists like Shaw. This year's competition for investigator appointments was the second to focus exclusively on physician-scientists.

As an appointment brings the number of University faculty with appointments at HIBM investigators to seven.

The other investigators are: Daniel E. Goldberg, M.D., Ph.D., professor of medicine and of molecular microbiology; Eduard A. Groisman, Ph.D., professor of molecular and cellular biology; Kenneth M. Murphy, M.D., Ph.D., professor of pathology and immunology; Helen Piwnica-Worms, Ph.D., professor of cell biology and physiology; and of medicine; John E. Sadler, M.D., Ph.D., professor of medicine, medical and molecular biology; Wayne Yokoyama, M.D., the Jan I. Levin and Audrey Lew endowed professor of medicine; John A. Arbuthnott, professor of medicine and of pathology and immunology.

Stenson was a 1977 graduate of the School of Medicine. He completed his postgraduate training at Washington University and the School of Medicine. From 1981-1997, he was chief of the Division of Gastroenterology at the then Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, and in 1997-98, he was chief of gastroenterology at the School of Medicine, a position he has held since 1998. Stenson, a MERIT Award winner, is grateful for this honor, which recognizes the importance of the work we've done to better understand intestinal injury and disease," Stenson said. "I'm also happy my future work will be connected with Dr. Costrini's name. He did much of his post-graduate training at Washington University and the then Barnes Hospital during the same time that I was completing my training, so it's nice to be associated in this way some 30 years later."
Members of the cast of Alwin Nikolais' "Tensile Involvement" move through and among a large grid of elastic bands. The piece is one of the highlights of "Nikolais Dance Theatre," presented by Edison Theatre's Ovation Series. Nov. 2 and 3.

Karl penn program Oct. 25 cancelled Because a change in produc- tion scheduling, the As- sembly Series program featur- ing actor Falk Penn on Oct. 25 has been cancelled. There are no immediate plans to reschedule.

For further updates call 415-6585 or check wustl.edu/assemblyseries.wustl.

U ntil his death in 1910 in Southington,

Composers, visually笋rplied, met

records in 1948 founded

theatre. The show, a

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works, thus marking the first

Nikolais and Louis. While on campus, he led a se-

theatre's OVATIONS! Series Nov. 2 and 3.

University Events: a page of the activities taking place Oct. 25-30. If no physical address is given, view the next expanded calendars for the Foundation Center, presented by the University of Utah, coordinated by Nikolais' ideas about "decen-

bmi. History Colloquium.

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Professor of biology. Maternity Bldg.

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Drug and Alcohol Policy

Washington University is committed to maintaining a safe and healthful environment for members of the University community by promoting a drug-free environment as well as one free of the abuse of alcohol. Violations of this policy will be handled according to existing policies and procedures concerning the conduct of faculty, staff and students.

This policy is adopted in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

I. Standards of Conduct

Washington University strictly prohibits the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of controlled substances or alcohol on University property as a part of any University activity. All faculty, staff, and students must comply with this policy as a condition of their employment or enrollment. Faculty and staff members are prohibited from reporting to work under the influence of alcohol, chemicals, or drugs, including legally obtained prescription drugs, which impair one’s ability to perform normal work activities. All faculty and staff members must notify their immediate supervisor(s) within five (5) days of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace or in the conduct of University business, to notify appropriate government agencies of such conviction; and (2) within 30 days after receiving such notice, to take appropriate personal action against such employee up to and including termination and/or to require the employee to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

III. Authorized Use of Prescribed Medicine

Faculty and staff members undergoing prescribed medical treatment with any drug that interferes with their work activity must report this treatment to their supervisor. Prescribed medications should be kept in their original container, which identifies the drug, date, and prescribing doctor.

IV. Drug and Alcohol Counseling, Treatment or Rehabilitation or Re-Entry Programs

Early recognition and treatment of drug or alcohol abuse are important for successful rehabilitation, and for reduced personal, family and social disruption. Washington University encourages the earliest possible diagnosis and treatment for drug and alcohol abuse; however, the decision to seek diagnosis and accept treatment for drug or alcohol abuse is the responsibility of the individual. The University encourages faculty, staff and students to seek assistance in dealing with a substance abuse problem, or those problems of a family member, by contacting available resources. University resources include Student Health Services (Danforth Campus, 314-935-6666), Student and Employee Health (School of Medicine, 314-362-3523), the Psychological Service Center (314-955-6555), the Department of Psychiatry (314-362-7002), and the Employee Assistance Program (1-800-765-9124).

Numerous non-University counseling programs exist in the St. Louis metropolitan area. Many programs advertise extensively in local media. Consult with one’s personal physician is advised prior to self-referral to such non-University programs. For further information regarding referral to such programs, contact the Student Health Service, School of Medicine Student and Employee Health, or your private physician.

V. Health Risks

Drugs: A detailed description of the health risks associated with abuse of controlled substances is provided in the chart, Drug Use and Effects, published by the U.S. Department of Justice’s Drug Enforcement Administration (hr.wustl.edu, Workplace Support, Key Policies). Appendix A.

Alcohol: Abuse of alcohol can produce severe health risks, including death. Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low-to-moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate-to-high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person’s ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence.

Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms and may be life threatening.

VI. Legal Sanctions

Drugs: The manufacture, possession, sale, distribution, and consumption of controlled substances are prohibited by federal, state and local law. Penalties range from fines to life imprisonment.

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Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms and may be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

VIII. Inspections

The University has reasonable grounds to suspect that an employee is using illegal drugs, is distributing, possessing or using controlled substances, alcohol or drug paraphernalia on or near University property. Penalties range from fines to life imprisonment.

The University may conduct inspections consistent with the University's Drug and Alcohol Policy to prevent illegal drug use on University property, promote an alcohol and drug-free work environment, and to promote the health and safety of the University community. Inspections may occur for any of the following reasons:

1. When the University has reasonable grounds to suspect that an employee is using illegal drugs, is distributing, possessing or using controlled substances, alcohol or drug paraphernalia on or near University property.

2. When the University has reasonable grounds to suspect that an employee is using illegal drugs, is distributing, possessing or using controlled substances, alcohol or drug paraphernalia on or near University property.

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Introduction and Policy Statement

Washington University is committed to having a positive learning and working environment for its students, faculty and staff and will not tolerate sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment is an attack on the dignity of individuals and the integrity of the University as an institution of learning. Academic freedom can exist only when every person is free to pursue ideas in a non-threatening, non-coercive atmosphere of mutual respect. Sexual harassment is reprehensible and threatening to the careers, educational experience and well-being of all members of our community.

Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination that violates University policy. It is also illegal under state and federal law.

This policy applies to all members of the Washington University community. It allocates responsibilities for helping to ensure that University policy is fairly applied, explains the process by which complaints of sexual harassment may be brought forward and provides sanctions for sexual harassment, which may range from reprimands to termination or dismissal, depending upon the severity of the offense. If you believe you have been sexually harassed, Sections IV and V describe your options about what you can do and where you can get help. If you believe you have been falsely accused of sexual harassment, the procedures described below are also available to you. Those charged with implementation of this Policy will, whenever appropriate, encourage and assist those who believe they may have been sexually harassed to pursue the assisted informal means outlined in Section IV below for securing the cessation of unwelcome and offensive conduct.

II. What Is Sexual Harassment?

For the purposes of this statement, Washington University has adapted the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) definition of sexual harassment. The Washington University community: Sexual harassment is defined as any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favor or other unwelcome verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, whether committed on or off campus, where:

1. submission to such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic advancement;
2. submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis or threatened to be used as the basis for employment or academic decisions or assessments affecting an individual; or
3. such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or educational performance or creating an intimidating or hostile environment for work or learning. Such conduct will typically be directed against a particular individual or individuals and will either be abusive or severely humiliating or will persist despite the objection of the person targeted by the speech or conduct.

Sexual harassment includes but is not limited to situations where one person has authority over another. In such situations, sexual harassment is particularly serious because it may unfairly exploit the power inherent in a faculty member's or supervisor's position.

Sexual harassment can be verbal, visual, physical or communicated in writing or electronically. Some conduct obviously constitutes sexual harassment—such as a threat that a grade or promotion will depend on submission to a sexual advance. But whether particular conduct constitutes sexual harassment will often depend upon the specific context of the situation, including the participants' reasonable understanding of the situation, their past dealings with each other, the nature of their professional relationship (e.g., supervisor-subordinate, colleague, etc.) and the specific setting.

The inquiry can be particularly complex in an academic community, where the free and open exchange of ideas and viewpoints preserved by the concept of academic freedom may sometimes prove distasteful, disturbing or offensive to some. Examples of conduct which may constitute sexual harassment include but are not limited to:

- requests for sexual favors
- inappropriate whistling or staring
- remarks about a person's body or sexual relationships, activities or experiences
- use of inappropriate body images to advertise events
- electronic images, text messages, or other communications with sexual content
- inappropriate touching
- explicit or suggestive gestures
- hostile or otherwise unwelcome acts of a sexual nature

The appropriate disposition of a claim or complaint depends upon the specific context of the situation, the parties' reasonable understandings and the characteristics of the behavior on the complainant and whether a reasonable person similarly situated would find the conduct offensive that determine whether the behavior constitutes sexual harassment.

III. Confidentiality

The University will strive to protect, to the greatest extent possible, the confidentiality of persons reporting harassment and of those accused of harassment. Because the University has an obligation to address sexual harassment, however, the University cannot guarantee complete confidentiality where it would conflict with the University's obligation to investigate meaningfully or, where warranted, take corrective action. Even when some disclosure of the University's information or sources is necessary, it will be limited to the extent possible. The University will, to the extent permitted by law, keep confidential all records of complaints, responses and investigations. The records maintained by the Sexual Harassment Response Coordinator shall be available only to the Coordinator and, to the extent necessary, to administrators and other superviors charged with responding to allegations of harassment. Allegations of sexual harassment shall not be placed in student records or personnel files unless, after appropriate investigation, such allegations have been sustained. Records of allegations maintained by the Coordinator which do not lead to formal hearings or personnel actions will be discarded after five years unless there are additional, more recent complaints against the same person. Any records maintained by the Coordinator concerning an allegation about which an accused person was not given reasonably timely notice and an opportunity to respond shall not be used to justify or enhance a sanction, other than an oral or written warning, imposed for a different instance of harassment.

If you want to discuss possible harassment in a more confidential setting or clarify your feelings about whether and how you wish to proceed, you may want to consult a social worker, therapist or member of the clergy, who is permitted, by law, to assure greater confidentiality. Clergy and counseling resources on campus are listed in Bearings, Tension and Safety and Security on the Danforth Campus. University personnel, however, your campus community may contact the Student Counseling Services Center Sexual Harassment Response Coordinator for sexual harassment.

IV. Seeking Advice; Making a Complaint

If you believe that you have been sexually harassed, you have a number of response options, both formal and informal. Some people may wish to pursue informal means instead of or before making a formal complaint; others will not. If an informal procedure is ineffective, the formal procedures will remain open to you. You should select the route you feel most appropriate for your circumstances. However you wish to proceed, you may consult at any time with the Danforth or Medical Center Sexual Harassment Response Coordinator for advice.
in the Appendix), whose responsibilities include assisting students, faculty and staff with sexual harassment issues, be they general or specific, formal or informal. You may wish to work with the Coordinator to select an approach.

A. Informal Procedures

1. If you feel comfortable dealing with the situation without assistance, you can:
   a. Clearly say "no" to the person whose behavior is unwelcome.
   b. Communicate either orally or in writing with the person whose behavior is unwelcome. The most useful communication will have three parts:

   F. A factual description of the incident(s) including date, time, place and specific actions.
   G. A description of the writer's feelings, including any consequences of the incident.
   H. If you would like to proceed informally, but with the assistance of someone else, you may:
      a. Ask the person's supervisor, e.g., department chair, dean, director, housing office representative, academic advisor or resident advisor, to speak to the person whose behavior was unwelcome. The purpose of such conversations is the cessation of unwelcome behavior.
      b. Consult with the Coordinator or one of the Sexual Harassment Coordinators and Advisors listed in the Appendix and specifically charged with responding to sexual harassment inquiries and complaints. These individuals are thoroughly familiar with University policy on sexual harassment, those charged with sexual harassment, witnesses and supervisors of parties to a complaint. They can provide information about informal actions that might remedy the situation and discuss University policy on sexual harassment and procedures for resolving complaints.
      c. Ask the Coordinator to mediate or arrange for mediation. Mediation is discussion and negotiation, with the help of a third party, designed to permit the parties to reach a mutually agreeable resolution of a dispute. If a person complaining of sexual harassment seeks mediation, the person accused of harassment agrees and the Coordinator concludes the mediation proceedings would be consistent with the University's legal obligations in responding to and preventing sexual harassment, the Coordinator may mediate or arrange for mediation.

B. Formal Procedures

1. Whether or not you have attempted to resolve a sexual harassment claim through informal means, you may initiate a formal sexual harassment grievance proceeding by filing a written complaint. This process may lead to a formal hearing at which evidence will be considered and witnesses heard. If this is the course you wish to take, the Coordinator can assist you in filing a complaint.
   c. Complaints, prepared with or without the assistance of the Coordinator, can be filed with the following Committees, with a copy to the Coordinator for your campus:

   - Complaints against faculty or staff:
     - Faculty and Administrative Affirmative Action Committee (complaints by faculty and staff)
     - Title IX Grievance Committee (complaints by students)
   - Human Resources Advisory Committee (complaints by staff)

   All of these committees may be contacted at:
   - The Office of Human Resources, and Brookings Hall, Room 126
   - Campus Box 1184
   - 935-390

2. Mediation procedures are set forth in the Washington University Discrimination and Sexual Harassment Hearing Procedures. These procedures may also be obtained from the Office of Human Resources or from the Sexual Harassment Response Coordinators or Advisors.
   a. Whether or not you choose to file a complaint, the University may be required, or may otherwise deem it necessary and protective of the academic community, to commence its own investigation.

V. Protection of Rights

1. The University will not tolerate retaliation or dis- crimination against persons who report or charge sexual harassment or against those who testify, assist or participate in any investigation, proceeding or hearing involving a complaint of sexual harassment. In this context, retaliation means speech or conduct that adversely affects another's terms or conditions of employment or education and is motivated by an intent to harm the targeted person because of his or her participation in the filling or investigation of an allegation of sexual harassment. Any such retaliation — or any encouragement of another to retaliate — is a serious violation of University policy and law independent of whether the particular claim of sexual harassment is substantiated. If you believe you have been subjected to retaliation in violation of this rule, you may use the procedures described above to complain and seek redress.

   The University seeks to protect the rights of all persons, accusers and accused, to fair procedures. Accusations of sexual harassment typically have injurious far-reaching effects on the careers and lives of accused individuals. Allegations of sexual harassment must be made in good faith and not out of malice. Knowingly making a false or frivolous allegation of sexual harassment, whether in a formal or informal context, will be treated as a serious offense under this policy and, where it applies, the University Judicial Code. If you believe you have been falsely accused of sexual harassment you may use the procedures provided in this policy or the University Judicial Code, where applicable, to seek redress.
   b. See Section IV.

VI. Obligations of Vigilance and Reporting

1. The University can respond to specific instances and allegations of harassment only if it is aware of them. The University therefore encourages anyone who has been affirmatively aware of sexual harassment by or against a person under his or her supervisory authority to report it to the Coordinator or any of the Advisors prior to investigating or otherwise responding to any situation involving alleged harassment.

VII. Possible Sanctions

1. Possible sanctions for a person found guilty of behavior in violation of this policy include but are not limited to the following:
   a. oral or written reprimand, placed in the personnel file
   b. required attendance at a sexual harassment sensitivity program
   c. an apology to the victim
   d. oral or written warning
   e. loss of salary or benefit, such as sabbatical or research or travel funding
   f. transfer or change of job, class or residential assignment or location (i.e., removing the person from being in a position to retaliate or further harass the victim)
   g. fine
   h. demotion
   i. suspension, probation, termination, dismissal or expulsion

   While counseling is not considered a sanction, it may be offered or required in combination with sanctions. Where alcohol is involved in the sexual harassment, such counseling may include an alcohol abuse program.

   If students or student groups are guilty of sexual harassment, any of the sanctions set forth in the University Judicial Code may also be invoked.

VIII. Education

1. The best way to deal with sexual harassment is to prevent it. Education is essential to eliminating sexual harassment. To this end, Washington University has developed an ongoing training program. Please call a Sexual Harassment Response Coordinator or Advisor to find out more about these programs, what sexual harassment is, how to respond to it and what to do when someone asks for advice about sexual harassment.

   Approved by the Washington University Senate Council, October 19, 1995.
   Approved by the Washington University Senate, April 22, 1996.
   Revision approved by the Washington University Senate, February 1997.

   This policy supersedes prior University Policies on Sexual Harassment.
I. Introduction and Policy Statement

Washington University is committed to having a positive learning and working environment for its students, faculty, staff, volunteers, and visitors. To this end, the University has developed policies and procedures to prevent and address sexual harassment, retaliation, and other forms of discrimination and misconduct.

II. What is Discriminatory Harassment?

A. Washington University’s definition of harassment applies to conduct that is (a) the purpose or effect of, or both, creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment; or (b) directed at an individual because of the individual’s race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, marital status, pregnancy, or familial status.

III. Confidentiality

The University will strive to protect the greatest extent possible, the confidentiality of persons reporting harassing behavior, unless to do so would be inconsistent with the University’s legal obligations or University policy.

IV. Seeking Advice; Making a Complaint

If you believe that you have been harassed, you have a number of options for reporting misconduct, seeking informal resolution, or pursuing formal action. Some people may wish to pursue informal means instead of or before making a formal complaint; others will not. If an informal procedure is ineffective, the formal procedure remains available. You should select the route you feel most appropriate for your circumstances.

Washington University and the Office of Student Affairs encourage students to discuss complaints of harassment with a confidential resource such as a social worker, therapist or counselor. Students who wish to discuss complaints may contact the Student Counseling Services office. This Policy is published in many places, including Breezeway, the Record and the Faculty Information booklet. It may be found at http://www.wustl.edu/policies/sexharas.html or obtained from the Dean of Students or the Medical School/Office of the Dean of Students.

The University has developed a range of policies and procedures to provide a rich and diverse spectrum of options for addressing complaints of harassment. For instance, some complaints may be resolved informally, without formal procedures, while others may lead to formal hearings or personnel actions.

In addition, any member of the University community may contact a member of the Harassment Response Coordinator team to discuss concerns.

V. Protection of Rights

The University will not retaliate or discriminate against persons who report or charge harassment or against those who testify in connection with an investigation, proceeding or hearing involving a complaint of harassment. In this context, retaliation means speech or conduct that adverse to the complainant's exercise of any rights under state or local law.

Complaints against students or student groups:

Washington University Code of Conduct

Darnesh Farhoom:

http://www.wustl.edu/policies/sexharas.html

Approved by the Washington University Faculty Senate: December 5, 2002; Approved by the Washington University Faculty Senate: December 19, 2002

Discriminatory Harassment Coordinators/Advisors:

Danforth Campus:

Pamela F. Goldin, 735-7345 (complaints by students)
Lorraine Goff-Rush, 735-8046 (complaints by faculty, staff and others)
Anita M. Prentz, 735-7746 (complaints by faculty, staff and others)

Medical Campus:

Dr. Leslie Kahi, 862-7481 (complaints by students)
Legal Counsel, 362-4900 (complaints by faculty, staff and others)
Amy J. Koon, 362-7918 (complaints by faculty, staff and others)

Complaints against faculty or staff:

Faculty and Administrative Affirmative Action

Washington University Code of Conduct

Introduction
The Washington University Code of Conduct governs "members of the University community," which includes students, employees, volunteers, and those who do business with the University. The Code is based on the ethical and legal standards that guide the decisions and actions of community members.

The University’s Code of Conduct may be revised from time to time, and members of the University community are bound by the Code, along with a Questions and Answers section, is available on the Web at codeofconduct.wustl.edu.

The statements below summarize the Code of Conduct for the areas of Integrity and Ethical Conduct.

Washington University is committed to the highest ethical and professional standards and is dedicated to its mission of the pursuit of learning. To achieve this goal, the University relies on each community member’s behavior, honesty, and good judgment. Each community member should demand the same from others. Community members are accountable for their behavior.

Compliance with Laws and University Policies

The University and each community member are required to comply with all laws, regulations, and University policies related to their positions and areas of responsibility. Managers and supervisors are responsible for ensuring monitoring in their area.

Violations

Community members are expected to report violations or concerns about the Code of Conduct that come to their attention.

Washington University Code of Conduct

Darnesh Farhoom:
A first in St. Louis theater American Indian Repertory Theatre presents award-winning play on campus

By Jessica Martin

It is its first performance in St. Louis, the American Indian Repertory Theatre will present "Weaving the Rain," an award-winning play by Diane Vuknic Reyer. The play is being hosted by Washington University in St. Louis' Kathrin M. Buder Center for American Indian Studies.

"We have wanted to host a native theater presentation for over a decade because of the theater's ability to engage and move an audience providing an education and enhanced awareness," said Dana Klee, J.J., director of the Buder Center.

"Weaving the Rain" follows the story of two Crow elder sisters who unravel the veil of silences and secrets that prevent them from living as a family. The family comes together in a hospital waiting room after their father has been brought in by an ambulance. Reyer, a member of the Know Madewin Nation and one of the two Crow family, although fictional, is based on the real woman. "It is a story about the long- term effects of policies focused on destroying Native American cultures. Native people continue to live under their shadow. Despite this, our communities grow stronger and flourish with each new generation. Native theatre is a part of this growth and I am proud to be a part of this tradition," she said, "I am pleased to be able to share this story with the community." "Weaving the Rain" was one of the six national finalists in the 56th Annual Kennedy Center/American College Theatre Festival original play competition.

Based in Lawrence, Kan., AIRT is a nonprofit theater production company with the purpose of providing an American Indian theatre experience for Native and non-Native audiences. The company is founded by members of the Haskell Indian Nations University Thetre to make quality American Indian theatre available nationally and internationally.

The Buder Center, part of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, is one of the most significant institutes in the nation for the academic advancement and education of American Indian issues related to social work.

Performances are 8 p.m. Nov. 9 and 10 at the Village Black Box Theater, located at 1200 S. Euclid in the intersection of Forest Park. "Understudy" tickets will be available for $12 for everyone else — are available by calling 935-4841. Tickets will be $12 at the door.

The show is recommended for ages 12 and up. For more information about the performances, call the Buder Center at 935-4510.

A cappella concert sponsored by Alliance of Students Against Poverty

By Neil Schoenherr

Rhythms for Rebuilding, WUSTL's largest benefit concert, will be held at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 25, in Graham Chapel and will feature WUSTL's entire student body.

The event, sponsored by the Alliance of Students Against Poverty and WUSTL's cappella community, will raise money for causes related to hunger and poverty. Proceeds will benefit Children's CARES, a soup kitchen in downtown St. Louis, and Meals and Foods for the Hungry, a medical nutrition foundation in Haiti started by Portraits A. Wofford, N.D., associate professor of clinical pediatrics in the School of Medicine.

Last year, the event raised more than $3,000 for Common Ground, a New Orleans organization working to rebuild minority and disadvantaged neighborhoods.

Tickets are $5 for students and $8 for adults and are on sale from now through the day of the concert in the Wustl Student Center from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and in Graham Chapel from 4 to 7 p.m. Tickets also will be available for $8 at the door. The performance by individual a cappella groups, the seniors from each class and Rhythms for Rebuilding will be held together. For more information, call 935-6179 or visit wustl.edu.

The groups to be featured are: After Dark, Amestas, Articouple, Greenleaves, Moot Fools than Wise, Native Heritage, Oktik Trip, Quasar, Slumber and Stereotypes.

Music

Music: Thursday, Oct. 25

8 p.m. at Jones: Regina Thorne, "Mosaic Whispers," at the Classic, Harlan Lounge, 935-4940.

Sports: Friday, Oct. 26

3 p.m. Volleyball: vs. Peru State U. at the Classic. Athletic Complex, 935-4705. 3:30 p.m. Men's Soccer vs. Millstone Pool. 935-6288. Tickets will be available by calling 935-6288. Tickets will be $12 at the door.

Weather:

Today, Nov. 2

4 p.m. Meteorology & Atmospheric Science Seminar Series: "Forecasting with Protein and Ground for the Humus," by Professor Kwon.

4 p.m. Politics: Course presentation: "Politics in the Workplace," by Professor Kwon.

4 p.m. Greek Language and Literature Lecture: "The Jewish Aberdeen Orphan," by Professor Kwon.

4 p.m. Germanic Languages and Literature Lecture: "The Jewish Aberdeen Orphan," by Professor Kwon.


High blood pressure or diabetes, despite the evidence of increased risk in general and specific evidence that some antipsychotic drugs can have adverse effects on body weight, glucose metabolism and lipid levels.

A solution, Newcomer argued, would emerge only if psychiatrists and primary-care providers can cooperate better.

"There requires coordination, he said, between psychiatrists and primary-care physicians who are not easy when they are physically located in different places. There are also scheduling and scheduling issues. For healthy people, the system of health care, he said, does not have the capacity to do.

"Getting psychiatrists to change their routine is important. New coordination between primary-care physicians and specialists, he said, is needed to prevent the chronic conditions such as high blood pressure and diabetes.

"Patients with severe mental illness are likely to smoke - from Page 1
Mole rats

Mammals that live in their pulses from Page 1

"I make the case (in my book) that if you really want to understand the lab work, you also have to know what these animals are doing in the wild," Braude said. Some of the "hottest" research on naked mole rats concerns senescence, or aging. Naked mole rats in the lab have reached up to 28 years of age. And that's not the result of the controlled environment of their captivity. Braude has observed mole rats in the wild that are 17 years and older. "For a rodent of this size, they are ridiculously long-lived," Braude said.

But these are the breeders. Lab researchers didn't realize any of them could reach that age in the wild, worker mole rats live only a few months, perhaps one year maximum. A key component in the aging of any species is oxidative damage - damage to our cells, where they age, accrue damage from poisons, environmental toxins and other effects. In such a long-lived rodent, one might think naked mole rats had a very efficient way of repairing oxidative damage. But current theory points to the strange metabolism of this hairless wonder. Naked mole rats appear to defend against oxidative stress in pulses. Whenever they get a chance to chill out, their ability generally shuts down their metabolism when they are hardships such as a lack of food. In this way, naked mole rats may be able to rid their body of harmful reducing agents and poisons more easily during these metabolic pulses.

"Another key to their success is that their lives in pulses," Braude said. "They're living their life in short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these short bursts, so it's not going in these Short bursts, so if you're going to disperse, that's where they're born when it's time to disperse, the naked mole rats go to disperse, and perhaps one day humans will be able to harness whatever biological process these animals are using as well. "If we understand these different species do it, then the next step is to figure out how we can get those beneficial drugs, changing diet, or changing lifestyle," Braude said. "It's nice that we have a mammal that also is living long, as there is hope that it's not just a bird and reptile thing."
Erika Crouch, M.D., Ph.D., professor of pathology and immunology, jokes that she can't get away from Washington.

Crouch was born and grew up in Richland, Wash. She attended Washington State University and the University of Washington. When she came to St. Louis, she lived for a time in Washington Place. And, since 1993, she has been a faculty member at Washington University School of Medicine.

Looking back on close to a quarter-century at the University, Crouch has no regrets.

"In many jobs, if you stayed in one position for such a long time, you might feel like you were in a rut," she says. "But medical faculty can do different things at different times. You can work in science, the clinical arena, in administration and teaching, so the blend constantly changes. And I've never been bored."

Despite her love of a diverse career, there is one true crown among Crouch's assorted hats: teaching. Since 1996, Crouch has been the coursemaster for the yearlong pathology course that all second-year medical students take.

"You constantly learn, you're constantly asked questions you can't answer, and it's just very satisfying," she says.

According to Crouch, the class she teaches is a pivotal one for students.

"This is where they begin to get into the heart of medicine," she says. "Students get their first real introduction to all the things they came to school to study: how things go wrong at the level of a cell or a tissue or an organ, how that's associated with the symptoms of disease and how that information can be used to predict the course of a disease."

Because of the need to show students photos and other images of diseases and the processes that underlie the diseases, Crouch's pathology course was one of the first at the School of Medicine to make use of computer technology. Syllabi, readings, images and other information were made available online.

"I think having material online feeds into the idea that we want to give students alternative ways to learn," Crouch says. "Not everyone learns the same way, so we want to provide different options for people with different learning styles."

One of the course's primary tasks, according to Crouch, is to ensure that students are comfortable with the language of disease. She asserts that familiarity with this language is essential if students are to keep up with new developments after they become established professionals.

"You can't just take what you learn in medical school and move on," she says. "The terminology students learn in second-year pathology provides much of the basis for investigating and talking about disease, and those tools are critical for lifelong learning."

Crouch marvels not only at the way the medical curriculum has changed but also at the way years of teaching have changed her. She remembers being a quiet medical student and notes that pathology is "not the most people-oriented specialty." Only after she started teaching did she develop a yenning for standing in front of large audiences and regularly interacting with more than 100 students.

"As much as I love science and taking part in patient care, I don't think there's any question that education is the thing that really gets me fired up," she says. "And because I've genuinely excited about it, it's easier for students to come away feeling that what I'm teaching them is important and exciting."

Her students have consistently affirmed this assessment. Crouch is a perennial winner of the School of Medicine's Coursemaster of the Year Award and its Preclinical Teacher of the Year Award. In the past eight years, she has won the former award six times and the latter five times. She has also received two Distinguished Teaching Service Awards and the Alumni Board of Governors Distinguished Faculty Award.

"Dr. Crouch is a phenomenal instructor because she focuses on the knowledge and issues that we will actually need as clinicians," says Yamma Shrout, a third-year medical student. "As students, we all get the sense that she really cares about us and wants us to excel. To feel like your professor is on your side is a great feeling to have."

Making a discovery

As a doctoral student, Crouch began studying a class of tissues known as the extracellular matrix — not actual cells, but materials secreted by cells that provide support to the cells. 

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Crouch was looking for new components of the lung's extracellular matrix when her lab became the first to identify a molecule now known as surfactant protein D. She initially thought it was a collagen, a class of common connective protein. But as she and other members of her lab took a closer look, some surprising features emerged. Through her research and that of others, scientists soon began to suspect that surfactant protein D might have important roles in fighting infection and regulating inflammation.

Crouch frequently collaborates on surfactant protein D studies with Anne Hartshorn, who currently is professor of medicine at Boston University.

"Erika is the most brilliant, creative and generous scientist I've had the good fortune to collaborate with in my career," Hartshorn says. "She has made original contributions to the understanding of host defense in the lung and always seems to be a step ahead in her understanding and her use of original techniques."

Much of Crouch's research now focuses on modifying components of surfactant protein D and testing how that affects the molecule's properties.

"Scientists are interested in whether we could treat patients suffering from rapidly progressing infections with modified versions of surfactant protein D," Crouch says. "But surfactant protein D has many different roles, and that means it's going to take us a while to figure out how to safely use it for treatment."

Making a home

Crouch remains very fond of Washington state and makes it back there as often as she can, but she says: "St. Louis has become my second home."

"It's so easy to get where you want to go, and when you get there, it doesn't cost you much to do it," she says.

Crouch, a self-proclaimed "city person," lives in a loft in the Dorris Motor Car Building, a former factory in the Central West End that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

She has taught on the board of the building for several years and is active in the maintenance of its infrastructure.

"The Dorris Co. was the first luxury car manufacturer west of the Mississippi, and it lasted up through the late 1930s," she says. "My loft has lots of exposed pipes and other interesting architectural features.

Crouch's good friend and occasional research collaborator Linda Sandell, Ph.D., professor of otorhinolaryngology and head of the latter five years, has won the Faculty Award. She has given up on looking for something interesting to cook and experiment on my guests. I warn them ahead of time of this," she adds with a laugh.

Crouch engages in a wide variety of pastimes, including shopping and the arts, likes several genres of music and types of ethnic cuisine and occasionally plays the guitar.

She will admit to one regular pastime: Every morning, Crouch gets up early and watches the sun rise over the Gateway Arch from a window in her loft.

"I haven't always had an easy life, but right now I've kind of found my way, and I'm very happy," she says. "I like feeling happy and being around family and good friends."