When John Clancy enrolled in the Master of Liberal Arts (MLA) Program in 1980, he had no idea it would lead him to a doctoral degree and a second career.

John J. Clancy, Ph.D., associate director of the American Culture Studies Program in Arts & Sciences and professor of engineering and technological management, is one of many students and faculty members who praise the program, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary this month.

“The program has outstanding faculty, very knowledgeable teachers, and I met a lot of interesting fellow students,” he said. “There is also the great variety of topics available since it goes across academic disciplines. I took a lot of different types of courses, which I enjoyed. I took a course on birds, one on the ‘Divine Comedy’ and others on ‘everything in between.’

Clancy, formerly an engineer with McDonnell Douglas Corp., was introduced to the program by Robert C. Williams, Ph.D., which he helped to develop.

“When Bob told me about it, I thought, ‘I’ve always read a lot and been interested in many things,’” Clancy said. “It later got me thinking about pursuing my Ph.D., which was not my goal going into the MLA program.”

Williams, who is now a professor of history at Davidson College, N.C., speaks proudly of the almost 400 students who have been or are currently enrolled in the University’s program.

“The persistence and flowering of the MLA program shows that St. Louis is full of intelligent people who did not stop learning when they received their other educational degrees,” he said. “Our greatest tribute is to the men and women of the MLA who care enough to embark on a voyage of learning after hours, in addition to meeting their responsibilities to family and career. These students are a force in all to consider the liberal arts a lifetime adventure.”

The graduate program, the only one of its kind in the St. Louis area, provides motivated, college-educated adults an opportunity to further their intellectual growth through a part-time interdisciplinary course of study. Core seminars of the program are organized into four categories: Ideas and Inquiry, The Creative Imagination, Science and Human Values, and Historical Understanding. To earn the MLA degree, students must complete nine courses (four from the core seminars) and a final independent project for a total of 30 units of graduate study. The program is jointly sponsored by University College and the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences.

The class environment is conducive to inquiry and discussion, the courses are wide-ranging and the students are diverse in age, background and livelihood, but they share a joy of learning.

“The students are fascinating individuals,” said Anne W. Herlateg, associate dean of University College in Arts & Sciences. “They love to deal with ideas, and if there’s an idea they’re interested in, either to read it, write it or both. They are broad thinkers. The program is not about just going in depth into one topic; it’s how concepts in different disciplines relate to each other.”

Students range in age from 25 to 70.

MLA program celebrates 20 years
Inquiring minds of all ages share joy of learning

By CHRISTINE FARMER

Washington University in St. Louis

Measuring pollution
Rural-area vehicles emit more particulates than city cousins

BY TONI FITZGERALD

On top of looming tougher pollution rules for sport utility vehicles and other popular vehicles, an environmental group now has devised a new measurement that is likely to have a future impact on air pollution measures and standards nationwide.

It’s called pyrom — pollutant per vehicle mile — and it measures the total particulate matter emissions a vehicle makes per mile traveled.

Joy R. Turner, D.Sc., assistant professor of chemical engineering and director of the University’s Air Quality Laboratory, performed an ambitious study of vehicular emissions in the St. Louis region, measuring particles smaller than 2.5 micrometers in diameter. Results from every urban interstate site and a nearby rural Illinois site that Turner surveyed indicate the average urban vehicle, whether a motorcycle or diesel truck, emits between 30 and 40 milligrams of particulate matter per mile traveled, while rural vehicles travel between 200 and 300 milligrams per mile.

So much for fresh country air. “We think there is much more heavy diesel traffic outside the city, and there are greater road dust emissions in rural areas because of the proximity to open land, and those account for higher rural readings,” Turner explained.

Road dust is more than the simple dirt a vehicle stirs up as it moves along the road. Besides dirt from soil, road dust also contains the suspended fine particulate matter created from tail pipe emissions. It is a major component of vehicular air pollution and a matter of serious concern to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the medical profession.

Upper respiratory illnesses, cardiovascular disease and cancer increasingly are being linked to road dust.

The results of the study, which was funded in part by the EPA, were published in the Journal of Air and Waste Management Association. The data he has collected, plus his analysis of U.S. EPA mathematical models that predict air particulate emission rates, will help environment- al agencies better sample their roads and address their particulate-matter air quality challenges.

“The numbers indicate that a single vehicle stirs up a considerable amount of particulate matter, more so than what people might think,” Turner said. “When you then consider that you can multiply this daily value by the many thousands of miles traveled in the cars each day, you get a clearer view of what role the automobile potentially plays in air pollution.”

When elders’ memory is better
Computer predicts cognitive quirk

BY GARY EVESHAM

It’s no secret that cognitive functions tend to diminish in old age, but a new study from Washington University has identified at least one mental task that older adults seem to perform as well, if not better, than their younger counterparts.

Ironically, it is the older adults’ diminished ability to hold important contextual clues in working memory that seems to explain their superior performance on a simple test requiring them to quickly identify a specific sequence of letters on an electronic screen.

“Our new findings are startling because researchers had previously found it nearly impossible to identify a task involving attention or memory that older adults perform as well as young people,” said Todd S. Braver, Ph.D., an assistant professor of psychology in Arts & Sciences. “In this experiment, older adults not only completed the task with fewer errors, but amazingly, their reaction times were as fast as the younger adults, which is pretty much unheard of.”

Perhaps even more important to science’s broader effort to unravel the mechanisms of human thought: A sophisticated new “context-driven” computer model of the human brain predicted the quick and led researchers to test it for real.

The model was developed by researchers here in collaboration with Jonathan Cohen, M.D., Ph.D., professor of psychology at Princeton University.

Known as a “connectionist neural network model,” the system relies on a complex, interconnected set of computer algorithms that simulate the activity of human thought processes. The connectionist model is based on the idea that there is no single physical area of the brain that controls the thought process. Rather, cognition is carried out in an intrinsic web of interlocking and interacting brain regions, which together spur our thoughts and actions.

The model predicted specific effects of aging on brain function, and surprisingly, confirmed through empirical studies of actual brain activity, as the model had predicted.

Other members of the research team are Deanna M. Barch, Ph.D., an assistant professor of psychology; and psychology doctoral student Beth A. Keys. The computer model’s success, coupled with other recent studies, could have broad implications for measuring aging-related cognitive changes.
Pioneering program celebrates 20 years — from page 1

to 80, Heitge said. “In some cases the students are older than the faculty and have had the experiences being discussed. It makes for healthy teaching,” she observed. “The excitement is that it is possible to work with students who have a wide range of experience and interests coming into the classroom. It brings different fields, faculty and students together,” he said. “I’ve gotten to read a lot of good books with a lot of great people.” Williams perhaps described it best when some students seem to “want to be there, not to get their degree for marriage, some with children, but everyone to share the enriching experience and interests.”

The MLA program develops better teaching faculty who are willing to accept the challenge of bright, well-educated adult students who are working and paying for their own education. The faculty are perpetual adult students themselves. There is still much to learn.

George M. Pepe, Ph.D., director of the program and professor and chair of the Department of Classics in Arts & Sciences, taught one of the first courses in the program 20 years ago. He identifying “The Art of Greek” this spring. “If it clients can see over the years is in those of us who teaching. We’ve aged,” he said. “The program is still as young as the students, who bring into it a lot of enthusiasm and vitality. They share a realization that their lives and careers can be enriched by the liberal arts. They have different occupations, some married, some with children, but they want to be there to get their ticket punched.”

He is teaching “The Legacy of Greece” this spring. “It is often the case that we get a lot of great people who are willing to accept the challenge of bright, well-educated adult students who are working and paying for their own education. The faculty are perpetual adult students themselves. There is still much to learn.”

The groundbreaking in cognitive research, has led to the team to propose a third theory of aging function — that our ability to retrieve, evaluate and retain information is still an active role in critical executive-mental functions. It’s clear that a number of cognitive executive-mental functions depend heavily on our ability to grasp conceptually and evaluate complex and to use language effectively. In language, for instance, a single word, such as “pen,” can have one of several distinct meanings, depending on its use in a sentence.

In recent studies, researchers suggested that context-processing also plays an important underlying role in cognitive processes, such as short-term memory and attention. Each process, they argue, can be understood as being supported by a combination of conditions: context that continually rewards the brain for being able to anticipate and recognize short- and long-term contextual information. Researchers also observed that context effects are different in young and older adults. They also observed that context effects are also different in young and older adults.

Among the 175 graduates of the program are Law M. Liberman, retired president and chief executive officer of Laclede Gas Co, who has Ph.D. candidate in American literature and history; William E. Cornelius, former chief executive officer of Union Electric Co.; and Tom Lowther, a law school alumna and member of the executive committee of the Stolar Partnership, a downtown law firm. Liberman and Cornelius are members of the University’s Board of Trustees, and Lowther serves as chairman of the University’s Alumni Board of Governors.

Lowther, who earned his MLA degree in 1999, said he enrolled to broaden his views. “I wanted to understand what I see in the museums and hear in the concert halls,” he said. “It was important to learn who built those Gothic masterpieces in France and Spain,” he said.

In celebrating the anniversary of the program, the Saturday Seminar Series this month featured current and past directors of the program — Fields, Pepe, Williams and Gerald N. Izenberg, Ph.D., professor of history. For more information, call the seminar, 935-6787.

For background, the researchers have begun to identify important pieces of the puzzle of human cognition. Although science now understands how the human brain develops and functions, it is still not clear how the brain functions interact and how the brain functions interact. In recent years, computer modeling has emerged as a viable option for exploring the underlying forces that shape cognitive processes. In this study, the computer model helps researchers recognize the sheen and quality of social contexts of the moment. The researchers began to identify important pieces of the puzzle of human cognition. Now, researchers such as cognitive scientists, can begin to begin filling pieces together.

“Compared to the human brain, which has billions and billions of neurons, our models are quite simple, but they hold the potential to be very powerful in predicting and understanding the basic mechanisms of brain function. Our computer models are systematically ‘damaging’ cognitive functions in computer models if they are successful in doing so. This hope to unlock secrets about what goes wrong with normal aging and brain diseases.”

**News Briefs**

Star mentors
The Graduate Student Senate of Arts & Sciences has worked on nominations for its first Outstanding Faculty Mentor Awards, designed to honor Arts & Sciences faculty members with extraordinary commitment to graduate students and to excellence in graduate education. All graduate students and alumni in Arts & Sciences are invited to make nominations. For more information, or to submit a nomination, visit the awards Web site at arts.wustl.edu/grad/mentor_awards/index.htm.

Pharmacy providers
Both Health Partners of the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Health Plans have changed their pharmacy providers, effective Jan. 1. This change affects all active and retired faculty and staff enrolled in either of these health plans. Health Partners’ new provider is Express Scripts, and GPH’s new provider is McCall & Seward.

Campus quiz: This intriguing pattern appears where on the university’s medical campus?

Answer below.

The researchers also believe, she added, that these cognitive declines may be due to changes in the functional circuits and the dopamine neurotransmitters. The dopamine neurons serve as the neural mechanisms underlying context representation and decision-making.

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**Record**

**Washington University in St. Louis**

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**Journal evolves**

The Washington University Journal of Urban & Contemporary Law has changed its name and format. Now the Journal of Law & Policy, the law school-based journal will publish primarily symposium-centered issues, with a focus on interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary perspectives and the implications of technological change on urban legal systems. It is available online at law.wustl.edu/journal.

**Assistant Vice Chancellor**

In honor of National Women’s History Month, Associate Vice Chancellor Judith J. Jacobson will host a symposium on Saturday, March 30, at 10 a.m., in the James S. and Sara Fastovszky Reading Room, 660 S. Euclid Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63130.

**Medical Campus employees**

Medical Campus employees: Payroll Office, Washington University, Campus Box 1070, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, Mo. 63130; Children’s Hospital, 660 S. Euclid Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63110
Old heart treatment finds new proponents

BY LINDA SAGE

Medical treatments often fall out of favor after they have been used for a long time. Newer treatments become available. For example, a surgical procedure that has been around much less frequently today than coronary bypass surgery. But as the researchers each confirmed, cardiologists are seeing more patients with advanced artery disease who are ineligible for bypass operations. New School of Medicine research that we determined that many of these patients might benefit from the older procedure, coronary endarterectomy.

To perform this endarterectomy, surgeons open up the chest, cut open the blocked coronary artery, remove the blockage and sew the artery wall. The researchers determined outcomes of 177 patients who underwent this procedure between 1980 and 1997 at Washington University School of Medicine. "We concluded that coronary endarterectomy can be performed with an acceptable risk and good long-term results in patients who are not eligible for bypass — patients who wouldn’t otherwise be eligible," said Thosif S. Rizvi, M.D., professor of cardiovascular surgery, who recently reported their findings in a recent issue of Annals of Thoracic Surgery.

Blocked arteries

While testing a new method for providing fluid to the heart, the researchers encountered many patients who were ineligible for bypass surgery because of advanced age and other factors — patients who might benefit from coronary endarterectomy," said Sunil Sant, M.D.

Medical school faculty receive grants totaling $10 million

Numerous School of Medicine recently have received grants of $1 million or more to fund basic and clinical studies ranging from the hepatitis C virus to neurogenesis in the development of pediatric parasite called Leishmania.

Charles M. Rice, Ph.D., professor of molecular microbiology, has received a five-year $1.9 million grant from the National Cancer Institute. Rice is identifying factors that enable the hepatitis C virus to neurogenesis in the development of pediatric parasite called Leishmania.

Samuel A. Santoro, M.D., Ph.D., professor of pathology and medicine, has received a $1.4 million grant from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Santoro will study how endothelial cells and other cells respond to structural changes in tissues.

David G. Russell, Ph.D., director of Molecular Biology, has received a four-year $1.3 million grant from the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. Taghert is examining the functions of small transparent molecules in the brain called neuropeptides, which regulate activities such as appetite and mood.

David G. Russell, Ph.D., professor of genetics and molecular biology, has received a four-year $1.3 million grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases to study a tropical parasite called Leishmania. Leishmaniasis is endemic in 86 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas, and of molecular microbiology, has received a $1.4 million grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Shen is investigating another parasite called Trypanosoma cruzi. This parasite causes a gastrointestinal disease called Chagas disease, which is endemic in 21 countries in the Americas.

The COGA study already has found 50 to 60 candidate genes that may be linked to alcohol problems," Reich said. "There is a common loci on chromosome 17 that we’re particularly interested in because it is part of a genetic system that’s been demonstrated to control sensitivity to alcohol in the fruit fly. We’re looking at the human homologues for that gene, which we refer to as DUNCe. It interacts with another gene, referred to as CHEAP. DUNE, Together, they seem to affect the fruit fly’s nervous system and its sensitivity to alcohol.

Reich believes the COGA study will be able to link several more genes to alcohol dependence, and a second new grant could help locate more. That five-year $1.4 million grant also is from NIAAA. It will involve neuro-imaging studies of structures in the brain that might be different in people who are alcohol-dependent. Those studies will use positron emission tomography (PET) to find those differences in brain function. In addition, Reich and colleagues have received a five-year $2.3 million grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to continue their work in the Collaborative Genomic Study of Bipolar Disorder, which involves searching for genes that put people at risk for manic-depressive illness.

"Washington University’s participation in the search for genetic factors in bipolar disorder dates back to the 1960s," Reich said. "And we continue to participate in this national consortium with a number of other sites. We’re actively recruiting families with multiple cases of bipolar disorder and hoping to isolate the genes that make people susceptible to that devastating illness.

Reich expressed gratitude to all the families who have participated in the COGA and bipolar studies. "Our families are the real heroes of these research studies," Reich noted. "Without them, none of our findings would be possible."

Reich and colleagues are recruiting volunteers for all of the studies. For more information on the bipolar disorder study, call (888) 292-1210. For more information on the COGA study, call (800) 611-2642.
University Events

Neural Maps • The British Library • Surgical Misadventures • Songbirds

Exhibitions

"Beginnings: The Tantel of the Founders." Thursday, Feb. 17. 4 p.m. Gallery of Art. 935-3453.


Wednesday, Feb. 16


Thursday, Feb. 17

4 p.m. Biology Faculty Search Candidate. "Genetic Modification of T Cell Receptors: From Ligand Binding to Control of T Cell Activation." Mark Weil, the E. Desmond Lee Prof, for Experimental Medicine and Biology, U. of Mo.-St. Louis. Noon-1 p.m. Vinson Science Seminar Series. Room 306 South (coffee 4:30 p.m.). 534-1111.

4 p.m. Mathematical sociology seminar. "Gravity and Success: Weighing In on the Role of Distance in Social Networks." Elizabeth N. Hu-DeHart, received a B.A. in political science and a Ph.D. in sociology from Harvard University. Room 306 South (coffee 4:30 p.m.). 534-1111.


6 p.m. Biology Faculty Search Candidate. "Genetic Modification of T Cell Receptors: From Ligand Binding to Control of T Cell Activation." Mark Weil, the E. Desmond Lee Prof, for Experimental Medicine and Biology, U. of Mo.-St. Louis. Noon-1 p.m. Vinson Science Seminar Series. Room 306 South (coffee 4:30 p.m.). 534-1111.

7:30 p.m. Catholic Student Center lecture. "The Challenge of Roe v. Wade: How We Can Fit Our Lives." The Rev. Gary W. Zimak, Ph.D., director, Theological Studies Dept., St. Louis University. Thursday, Feb. 17. 7:30 p.m. St. Louis University, St. Louis. 534-1111.

Film

Thursday, Feb. 10

4:30 p.m. Biology Faculty Search Candidate. "Genetic Modification of T Cell Receptors: From Ligand Binding to Control of T Cell Activation." Mark Weil, the E. Desmond Lee Prof, for Experimental Medicine and Biology, U. of Mo.-St. Louis. Noon-1 p.m. Vinson Science Seminar Series. Room 306 South (coffee 4:30 p.m.). 534-1111.

Friday, Feb. 11

2 and 6:30 p.m. Cooper's Y Cultural Celebration. "The Wedding Ball." Alan F. Cohn, sub, time same, and Feb. 17, 9 p.m. Central Institute for the Deaf. 367-3771.

Weekend

Friday, Feb. 12

5:30 p.m. Manitoba Regional Repertoire. Folk, prof, of musicology and of anthropology, U. of Mo. Room 311 McMillen Lab (coffee 7 p.m.). 935-7479.

School work lecture series focus on diversity, poverty

Evelyn Hu-DeHart, Ph.D., associate professor of sociology, is now studying both elite and non-elite universities at the study of Columbia, will discuss "Black and White and Beyond: Race in the 21st Century" in a lecture at 11:30 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 17, in Brown Hall Lounge. The lecture is part of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work's diversity lecture series, which runs through April 13. Other lecture in the series are: "Multicultural domestic practices in Social Work: What it Means and What it Looks Like," by Lorraine M. Gutierrez, Ph.D., associate professor, Social Work Department, University of Michigan. Gutierrez received an A.M. in international social administration from the University of Chicago and both an A.M. in psychology and a Ph.D. in social work psychology from the University of Michigan.

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April 13: "Empowering Children's Approaches to the World's Challenges," by Ruth McCray, Ph.D., director, Center for Social Work Policy Research. "Child Care reform in Texas at Austin." McCray received her Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Texas at Austin. She has published seven books on adoption and child care policy. All lectures in the series are free and open to the public, and each begins at 11:30 p.m. in Brown Hall Lounge. For more information, call 534-4099.

Saturday, Feb. 12


Monday, Feb. 14


Cultural Celebration 2000

Love stories, ethnic food and dance, lectures, language classes on tap

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS
Feb. 10, 2000 5

Friday, Feb. 11, 2000
5 p.m. Y-SU Cultural Celebration, International Coffeehouse. Reggae at WRU and free food from the Sea. Worsholm Student Center, 307-2671.

Wednesday, Feb. 16, 2000
5 p.m. Y-SU Cultural Celebration, International Coffeehouse. Reggae at WRU and free food from the Sea. Worsholm Student Center, 307-2671.

Friday, Feb. 18, 2000
7:30 p.m. Campus Y's Cultural Celebration. Dance exhibition, Shoshone Karate Club, Barbara Riggio Club and Breakdancing Unit, Green Street. Multidisciplinary Student Center, 307-2671.

Saturday, Feb. 19, 2000
5 p.m. Campus Y's Cultural Celebration. Language classes. Learn to write and speak in Korean, Japanese, Malay, Arabic, Hindi and sign language. At 11 a.m. in the lower level of Mallinckrodt Student Center.

And more...

Sports Section

Sunday, Feb. 13, 2000
7:30 p.m. Campus Y's Cultural Celebration. "Culture and the World." Free ethnic foods.

Monday, Feb. 14, 2000
6:30 p.m. Women's basketball vs. Rose-Hulman. University Athletic Complex, 930-2520.

Monday, Feb. 14, 2000
7:30 p.m. Campus Y's Cultural Celebration. "America's Indian Identity." Featuring an opening sketch by the Black Culture Players, poetry reading, and more. In American/Indian/Asian comedy presented by Frinkwood, at 7:30 p.m. on Sunday.

Tuesday, Feb. 15, 2000
11:30 a.m. Campus Y's Cultural Celebration. International Food Day. Free ethnic food and dance from around the world, presented by the Multi Cultural Students, Worsholm Student Center, 307-3171.

Sunday, Feb. 13, 2000
11 a.m. in Graham Chapel and an International Coffeehouse, featuring free food and music by Reggae at WRU and free food from the Sea. Worsholm Student Center.

Thursday, Feb. 17, 2000
11:30 a.m. Campus Y's Cultural Celebration. Dance exhibition, Shoshone Karate Club, Barbara Riggio Club and Breakdancing Unit, Green Street. Multidisciplinary Student Center, 307-2671.

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Former Cherokee Nation chief discusses tribal issues, Feb. 16

Wilma Mankiller, the first woman to serve as chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, will deliver the Cultural Celebration/Chimney Lecture, 11 a.m. Wednesday, Feb. 16, in Graham Chapel. Her talk, which is free and open to the public, will focus on contemporary tribal issues.

Elected deputy chief in 1983, Mankiller succeeded the previous principal chief upon his resignation in 1985. She went on to win a full four-year term in 1985 and re-election in 1991 with 83 percent of the vote. As Chief, Mankiller guided the second largest Indian nation in the United States, leading a team that invested in economic development, increased the revenue, services and stature of the Cherokee Nation. Her legacy includes the development of a comprehensive health care system.

The story of her life is chronicled in "Mankiller: A Chief lady."
I. Introduction and policy statement

Washington University is committed to having a positive learning and working environment for its students, faculty, and staff, and to providing a welcoming environment for others who interact with its employees and students. Academic freedom can exist only when each person is free to pursue ideas in a non-hostile, non-counterpressurized atmosphere of mutual respect. Academic harassment is an attack on the integrity of individuals and the norms of an academic community. Academic harassment is not only a violation of the University's policy; it is also illegal under state and federal law.

The University's Policies on Sexual Harassment (the "Policy") are designed to prevent and address the existence of a non-hostile, non-counterpressurized environment. The Policy is intended to define sexual harassment as an inappropriate action which, when behavior is unwelcome and when it is conducted by one person with authority over another, constitutes harassment. The Policy also provides many channels for preventing and addressing sexual harassment.

II. What is sexual harassment?

For the purposes of this statement, Washington University has adopted the definitions provided by Title IX and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended. Sexual harassment is defined as any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors, or other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct or communication of a sexual nature which is submitted to, or requested of, any individual who is in a position to provide such a person with an educational or employment benefit, or which affects such an individual's educational or employment status, and that behavior is unwelcome. The most useful communication will consist of words or silence and the subject of the class
certainly classifies as sexual harassment, or whether the behavior in question is sex-based. Sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to:

- requests for private meetings outside of class or business hours
- unwanted or inappropriate physical contact
- use of inappropriate body images to advertise events
- remarks about a person's body or sexual relationships, activities
- inappropriate or offensive humor
- criminals or any employee or other person who investigated the incident.

III. Confidentiality

The University will strive to protect, to the greatest extent possible, the identities of potential victims of sexual harassment and of those who report sexual harassment. The University has a policy at Washington University in St. Louis ("WUSTL") to the extent feasible. University employees who become aware of any occurrence of sexual harassment should report such incidents to their immediate supervisors or to other individuals appropriately designated to respond to sexual harassment inquiries and complaints. These individuals may be designated in writing or electronically. Some conduct obviously constitutes sexual harassment and thus all members of the University community: Sexual harassment includes but is not limited to situations where sex.
Salvatore P. Suter, Ph.D., the Spencer T. Olin Professor of Biomedical Engineering, recently received the 1999 Guglielmo Marconi Science Award from UNICO National. The nation's largest Italian-American service organization, UNICO National presents the award to recognize Italian-Americans who have excelled in the sciences. "UNICO stands for unity, neighbor, integrity, charity and opportunity..." said Anthony A. Volonte, M.D., assistant professor of neurology and of medicine and director of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation residency training, has been certified to spinal cord injury medicine by the American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Volonte is one of the first physicians in the United States to become board-certified in this subspecialty.

Speaking of

Belen Lapias, M.D., assistant professor of pathology, recently published a book titled "Environmental Geochemical Society," which examines the evidence for human biocultural adaptations in a changing world.

Drewry to direct admissions for Olin's executive programs

D r iris A. Drewry has been named director of admissions for the school's three degree programs for executives, offered on weekends, allowing executives to continue their employment while pursuing a degree. Drewry will oversee the recruitment of students for the three programs — the Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA), the Executive Master of Manufacturing Management (EMP) and the Executive Master of Business Administration in Health Services Management (HSSM). As part of this function, she is responsible for attracting students locally, regionally and nationally, using means such as advertising, personal contact, publications, events and information sessions. She also is responsible for interviewing applicants and providing them with campus tours. Currently, there are more than 200 executives enrolled in the school's programs.

Previously, Drewry held her current position for several months on an interim basis. Before that, she was the assistant director of EMBA admissions. Prior to joining the University in 1997, she held positions at Graphic World and St. Gabriel's School, where she taught at the junior high level. "Doris has done an excellent job of recruiting prospects for our programs," said William H. Clover, Ph.D., associate dean and the Vernon W. Piper Director of Executive Education at the business school. "She has been proactive, creative and diligent in reaching our target audiences and showcasing the benefits of our executive degree programs, which are in Business Week's Top 20." Clover added that Drewry would play a key role in the expansion of executive programs keyed to the opening of the $44-million Charles E Knight Executive Education Center now under construction and set to open in spring 2001. Drewry, a native St. Louisan, received a bachelor of arts degree in political science and English from Saint Louis University.

Notables

On assignment

Arie Arasham Aminl, Ph.D., assistant professor of medicine and of biomedical engineering, has been elected to serve on the editorial board of IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging. The journal is published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

To press

An article by Peter MacKeith, assistant dean in the School of Engineering and of Technology, on the development of Israeli Pallam's designs for the Sida Museum in Eiara, Finland, recently was published in the Italian architectural journal Casabella.


Model" at the Institute of Child Health of University College, London.

On assignment

Arie Arasham Aminl, Ph.D., assistant professor of medicine and of biomedical engineering, has been elected to serve on the editorial board of IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging. The journal is published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

Februay 10, 2000 7

Washington University in St. Louis

Drewry: Marketing executive programs

As part of this function, she is responsible for attracting students locally, regionally and nationally, using means such as advertising, personal contact, publications, events and information sessions. She also is responsible for interviewing applicants and providing them with campus tours. Currently, there are more than 200 executives enrolled in the school's programs.

Previously, Drewry held her current position for several months on an interim basis. Before that, she was the assistant director of EMBA admissions. Prior to joining the University in 1997, she held positions at Graphic World and St. Gabriel's School, where she taught at the junior high level. "Doris has done an excellent job of recruiting prospects for our programs," said William H. Clover, Ph.D., associate dean and the Vernon W. Piper Director of Executive Education at the business school. "She has been proactive, creative and diligent in reaching our target audiences and showcasing the benefits of our executive degree programs, which are in Business Week's Top 20." Clover added that Drewry would play a key role in the expansion of executive programs keyed to the opening of the $44-million Charles E Knight Executive Education Center now under construction and set to open in spring 2001. Drewry, a native St. Louisan, received a bachelor of arts degree in political science and English from Saint Louis University.
Guiding top-flight program into new century

Milorad P. Dudukovic, Ph.D., works to develop key partnerships with life sciences

By Tony Fitzpatrick

Dudukovic believes the future of his department, which is very strong in reaction, environmental and materials engineering, will depend on that Dudukovic virtue — flexibility.

"We have an excellent faculty, but all of the fields that we're in are related more to what is perceived as maturity and change," he said. "We simply have to become more sympathetic. We are asking: How can our talents become married to those of other areas so that the results will be more than just the sum of the two parts?"

Dudukovic came to Chicago in 1960 on a Fulbright Fellowship to attend the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT). He completed master's and doctoral degrees in reaction engineering and reactor safety and waste minimization from the University of Washington in 1974. His doctoral thesis at the Illinois Institute of Technology was in biocatalytic engineering. He analyzed and modeled transport of traces such as dye and radioactive tags in the bodies of experimental animals and humans. When he came to Washington University, Dudukovic was excited about the prospects of collaborating with School of Medicine researchers. Almost immediately, however, his department chair called him in and steered him elsewhere.

"I don't think the time was right," he said. "They wanted the kind of person I was not. The chairman at the time said he wanted a professor and chair of chemical engineering.

"Flexible," however, is arguably the single best word to describe Dudukovic's talents and his approach in guiding a top-flight chemical engineering department into the new century.

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"I don't think the time was right," he said. "They wanted the kind of person I was not. The chairman at the time said he wanted a professor and chair of chemical engineering. He explained. "To get it in that form requires transformational thinking, chemical and physically, and that's what we chemical engineers do.

Dudukovic became so excited about the University's Chemical Reaction Engineering Laboratory (CREL) in 1974 and still holds that title today. In 1974, CREL had three local collaborative sponsors; since then, through Dudukovic's initiative, persistence and drive, the CREL Consortium has grown to more than 20 basic collaborators spanning the globe.

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