Runway that launched juniors' fashions is still going strong

By Ham Otten

In 1929, a college fashion show changed the apparel industry forever. Irving S. Sorger, then-merchant manager for Kline's, a store in St. Louis department store, was struck by the lack of clothing designed specifically for high-school and college-age women. To get a sense of just what those customers might want, he paid a visit to nearby Washington University, where the School of Fine Arts (now School of Art) had recently established a Design Program.

Impressed by the quality of students' work, Sorger organized a fashion show at Kline's for local garment manufacturers. Eight dresses were selected for production. Sales surpassed all expectations.

The junior's dress was born. By the mid-1930s, Sorger's continued advocacy and summer research had made juniors' fashions the engine driving a booming garment industry. In 1934, according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis manufacturers turned the first to market juniors' sizes, such as 5, 7, and 9. Between 1935-1940, the number of local garment workers shot from 1,200 to 6,000. By 1950, more than 250 manufacturers employed 20,000 workers and annually shipped products worth $170 million.

St. Louis was shaping the look of post-World War II America. Sorger, meanwhile, became a kind of "godfather" to the Design Program, endowing scholarships, commissioning dozens of fabric and persuading local garment manufacturers to put up a building nearly 10 years after it was asked to put up a building.

Calorie restriction reduces risk of heart attack, stroke and diabetes

By Gila Z. Rickers

People who severely restrict their caloric intake drastically reduce their risk of developing diabetes or clogged arteries, the precise cause of heart attack or stroke.

According to University researchers, some risk factors were no longer present in participants to those of people decades younger. The study, led by John O. Holloszy, M.D., professor of medicine, will appear in the April 27 issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The first author is Luigi Fonseca, M.D., Ph.D., research investigator in medicine. The second author is Janet S. Rader, M.D., Ph.D., professor of medicine.

"It's very clear from these findings that caloric restriction has a powerful, protective effect against diseases associated with obesity," Holloszy said. "We don't know how long each individual actually will live if he or she keeps on eating less. But we may find a much longer life expectancy than average because they're most likely not going to die of a heart attack, stroke or diabetes."

Research on mice and rats has shown that stringent and consistent calorie restriction increases the animals' maximum lifespan by about 30 percent and protects them against cancer.

This study is the first to... See Calorie, Page 3

57th Annual Fashion Design Show

On May 2, the School of Art will present the 'Know Show: The 57th Annual Fashion Design Show' at Saint Louis Gallery. The fashion show will begin with a reception at 7:30 p.m. in the Gallery's Norbert Court. The fully choreographed, Paris-style extravaganza will end at 9 p.m. Enjoy a dinner by a designer reception for the designers and audience.

Stahl Turner named faculty achievement award-winners

By Tony Fitzpatrick and Kimberly Living

Philip D. Stahl, who combines his numerous scientific accomplishments with an unerring devotion to education and mentorship, and Jonathan S. Turner, who is internationally recognized for his accomplishments in computer networks and telecommunications, will receive the University's annual faculty achievement awards.

Stahl, Ph.D., the Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. Professor and head of the Department of Cell Biology and Physiology in the School of Medicine, is the recipient of the Carl and Gerty Cori Faculty Achievement Award. Turner, Ph.D., the Henry Edwin Sever Professor of Engineering in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, is the winner of the Arthur Holly Compton Faculty Achievement Award.

Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton made the announcement at the Chancellor's Gala April 17 at the Charles F. Knight Executive Education Center. The awards will be conferred at the Faculty Achievement Awards Program this fall.

"It is extremely rewarding to have the opportunity to work with outstanding faculty at Washington University," Wrighton said.

Old-school tradition: Building the Hilltop one stone at a time

By Andy Ciliendreno

If you look carefully at the buildings on the Hilltop Campus — really carefully, not just with a passing glance as you head to lunch — you'll notice aspects of the design and architecture that make the University unique.

Some of the red granite blocks still show the red lines where they were cut and inserted years ago in the quarries. Other blocks and stones have intricate carved designs. Some are found in churches with religious symbols, and still other buildings and walls look as if they were thrown together with remnants and leftovers of stone.

While it makes for a picturesque setting, it also can be a headache when erecting new buildings to look like old buildings made of granite that started forming millions of years ago. When Leonard Masonry Inc. of St. Louis was asked to put up a building near 10 years ago, company President Jeff Leonard and Project Manager Brad Kasten set out to find the closest match possible. They didn't have far to go.

"A long time ago, because of transportation back in 1800s, they really had to locate their building materials," Leonard said. "So we started looking within about a 200-mile radius of St. Louis to find some place that was probably used, and we found this quarry, called Missouri Red Quarry, in Ironon, Mo."

After bringing some samples of the granite found to the University in 1992, the ball started rolling for Leonard Masonry — and has kept rolling at a steady pace. Of the past 10 granite and limestone buildings put up on campus, Leonard has built nine of them.

But it's not just a case of picking out the rock and throwing up a building. It's much more involved than that.

About 1.5 million years ago, hot magma from underground volcanoes cooled, forming coarse crystalline red granite. Granite is an igneous rock that is composed of four minerals: quartz, feldspar, mica and usually hornblende.

Because it hardens deep underground, it cools very slowly. This allows crystals of the four minerals to grow large enough to be easily seen by the naked eye.

The oldest granite quarry in the state opened near Graniteville in 1869. Granite taken from the site furnished the stone for the Eads Bridge and the cobblestone streets of St. Louis.

Other quarries near Elephant Rocks State Park supplied the rounded columns in the front porch of the governor's mansion in Jefferson City.

The same forces that produced the Ozark Mountains created the rocks in Elephant Rocks State Park. So, when the Leonard Masonry people first headed down to Jentina, they figured they were on the right track.

This Week In WUSTL History

April 27, 1917

Base Hospital 21, organized from the School of Medicine and accompanied by nurses from Barnes and St. Louis Children's Hospital, was mobilized and sent to France. The staff served 65,563 patients in 46 months.

April 29–30, 1915

Robert S. Brookings hosted the dedi- cation ceremonies for the reorgan- ized School of Medicine and affiliated hospitals. (See Picturing Our Past, Page 21.)

This feature will be included in each 2003-04 issue of the Record in remembrance of Washington University's 150th anniversary.

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Shakespearean actor to discuss 2 classics

BY LAM OTTEN

Richard III, Macbeth and Downtown marker to identify III—An Actor's Helen Clanton Morrin Lecture, roles were originated by "Shakespeare's leading man," Richard Burbage.

On April 28, Shakespearean actor Gareth Armstrong, a former member of the Royal Shakespeare Company who also has portrayed both characters, will present "Hand in Hand to Hell: Richard III and Macbeth—An Actor's Perspective," the fifth annual Helen Clanton Morrin Lecture, for the Performing Arts Department in Arts & Sciences.

The event is free and open to the public and will begin at 11 a.m. in Edison Theatre.

A native of Wales, Armstrong has performed Shakespeare in more than 40 countries. He previously presented his one-man show Myself and Doctor Prospero at the University in 2001 and 2002, respectively.

"Hand in Hand to Hell" will illuminate Macbeth and Richard III—soliloquies from the plays with as well as by friends and colleagues.

The plays are striking not only for the growth in Shakespeare's artistry, but for the demands and expectations that their powerful roles make on their actors," Armstrong said. "How much was the play's power influenced by the player, and how much were both actors affected by their 20 years of creative partnership and the expectations of that most important element, their audience?"

"Having inhabited the skins of these mammoths for so long, I aim to examine their motives, their personalities and their language in an illuminating and entertaining way, and to reveal why Shakespeare dashed them both 'hell-bound.'"

Armstrong has performed at major regional theaters in the United Kingdom and London's West End. In productions of A Midsummer Night's Dream, he has played Oberon, Puck, Lysander and Andrew Aguecheek.

The Morrin lecture was established in 1998 in memory of 1994 alumna Helen Clanton Morrin by her children—Peter Morrin, Kevin and Shelby Humphreys—as well as by friends and colleagues. Previous speakers include the renowned Shakespearean actress Jane Lapotaire and two-time Tony Award-winner Zoe Caldwell.

For more information, call 925-5658.

Downtown marker to identify University's original campus

A historical marker will be placed on the southwest corner of 11th and Washington streets, near the site of the original WUSTL campus.

The installation at 4 p.m. April 30 will be followed by a reception at the University's nearby Del Lee Gallery, 1627 Washington Ave.

"The site will mark "Washington University in St. Louis," site of the first Washington University Campus.

"Academic Hall, Washington University's first building constructed on its original downtown campus, was located near this site when it opened for classes on September 8, 1856. The University moved to its current location on the western edge of Forest Park in 1905."

"Installed on the occasion of the University's Sesquicentennial celebration during the 2003-2004 academic year."

"Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton"

Bang on a Can All-Stars, Glass & Riley at Edison

BY LAM OTTEN

Three of the most esteemed names in contemporary music will come together for aonce-in-a-lifetime concert when Bang on a Can All-Stars take the stage with special guests Philip Glass and Terry Riley at Edison Theatre.

The performance, presented by the Edison Theatre CNA TIONS! Series, will begin at 8 p.m. May 2.

The program will feature three seminal works of the 1960s. Glass will join the All-Stars for performances of his sparse yet deeply influential compositions Music in Fünfth and Music in Simulat

Merton Lecture estab-

lished in 1998 in memory of 1994 alumna Helen Clanton Morrin by her children—Peter Morrin, Kevin and Shelby Humphreys—as well as by friends and colleagues. Previous speakers include the renowned Shakespearean actress Jane Lapotaire and two-time Tony Award-winner Zoe Caldwell.

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School of Medicine Update

Safe and Secure
Low-income kids benefit from safety program

BY KIMBERLY LETING

A new emergency medicine initiative in St. Louis, Mo., sees some of life’s preventable tragedies — drug overdoses, suicide attempts, victims of gang violence — reduced or eliminated when a small child or infant wasn’t restrained in a safety seat.

After witnessing hundreds of these injuries, Jotte and his emergency team have worked to end to take a proactive approach to help remedy these preventable tragedies.

Last month, the team launched Safe and Secure, a prevention program that provides car and booster seats to Missouri children at the highest risk for motor vehicle injury and death.

With support from the University of Missouri and the Missouri Foundation for Health, Jotte and his team received a $100,000 grant to fund the Safe and Secure program.

"The single greatest threat to a child’s health is a motor vehicle collision," said Jotte, who is associate professor in the Division of Emergency Medicine. "The constraint group, who ate a typical Western diet.

According to the CDC, car crashes are the leading cause of death for children ages 1 to 14 and cost 2,000 children age 14 and under annually. In addition, 1 in 5 children killed in auto-crashes each year are under 5 years of age.

280,000 Missouri children are seriously injured or killed in motor vehicle accidents. In cooperation with physicians, nurse practitioners and county health departments, Safe and Secure is offering car and booster seats to families with children under age 5.

Jotte and his team plan to seek additional resources and funding to expand the program in additional Missouri communities.

"Emergency physicians have a unique opportunity to promote and lead programs about the life-saving benefits of safety seats, and to prevent harm on how to properly use the seats. Once the educational session is complete, we provide a voucher for each child who needs a safety seat, and the seats can be picked up at their local community center or county health department in the coming months, Jotte and his team plan to seek additional funds from state and federal resources and from the additional resources to expand the program in additional Missouri communities.

"We anticipate we will provide more than 2,000 free car and booster seats to families freely provide the Safe and Secure program to reduce the number of children killed and those who are seriously injured or seriously injured in a motor vehicle crash.

Randall S. Jotte, M.D., associate professor of medicine, explains to Tondra Holman how to properly restrain her 1-year-old daughter, Kenisha, in a car seat provided by the Safe and Secure program at the Gracle Hill Souround Health Center.

The Safe and Secure program is provided by the Safe and Secure program at the Gracle Hill Souround Health Center.

Lung cancer therapy linked to painful side effects

BY MICHAEL C. PURDY

University researchers have linked a painful side effect of lung cancer therapy to the amount of radiation a patient’s esophagus receives and to simultaneous chemotheraphy.

By quantifying the risk factors for esophagitis, the work may make it possible to reduce the problem, according to Jeffrey D. Bradley, M.D., assistant professor of radiation oncology and lead author of a paper recently published in the International Journal of Radiation Oncology, Biology, Physics.

Assessing their findings, Chemotherapy given at the same time as radiation therapy greatly doubles the risk of esophagitis.

"If these parameters accurately predict the development of esophagitis in this larger group, then we’re going to start talking to the Radiation Oncologists about whether or not they should use these parameters to reduce the risk of esophagitis," Bradley said. "If the parameters can be incorporated into a larger period of time to make it possible to avoid this radiation restriction at least some lung cancer patients.

Calorie Restriction diet helps reduce heart-disease risk — from Page 1

Calorie Restriction diet helps reduce heart-disease risk — from Page 1

examine individuals who have been on calorie restriction diets for a period of 10 years or longer.

The researchers recruited participants through a national organization called the Caloric Restriction Optimal Nutrition Society.

By eating small amounts of nutritious foods, members of the organization called the Caloric Restriction Optimal Nutrition Society.

Fasting glucose and insulin — both markers of the risk of developing diabetes — also were significantly lower in the calorie-restriction group.

Their high-density lipoprotein — known as HDL or "good" cholesterol — levels significantly lower in the calorie-restriction group also were equivalent to those of much younger individuals in the standard for a typical American.

"Fasting glucose and insulin — both markers of the risk of developing diabetes — also were significantly lower in the calorie-restriction group also were equivalent to those of much younger individuals in the standard for a typical American.

The researchers measured the levels of glucose and insulin in the blood to gauge diabetes risk, another major health concern for Americans.

People in the calorie restriction group had total and low-density lipoprotein — known as "bad" cholesterol — levels comparable to the lowest 10 percent of people in the population — in their respective age groups.

Their high-density lipoprotein — known as "good" cholesterol — levels were in the 85th percentile to 90th percentile for middle-aged men.

That finding was a surprise because HDL cholesterol is a leading indicator of how much fat is converted into heart disease.

Bradley said the researchers are looking at the impact of calorie restriction on potential cardiovascular risk factors and medications.

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Stonemasons face challenges with each building

-- from Page 1

"We did some research, went down to fronton and brought some samples up," Leonard Masonry. "Then we took some (University) people down. And I think they were really pleased with the samples."

"We were talking to a person in the quarry who said he wasn't positive the granite was the same, but said, 'It's damn close, and if I was a betting man, I would have bet that's where the original stone was taken from.'"

The firm is just beginning.

Traveling rock show

After ordering 10,000 or 20,000 cubic feet of granite from the quarry, the evolution from old rocks that geologists study to a new, state-of-the-art building begins in earnest.

"We keep some granite in stock, but you never know how much you are going to need," said John Randolph, Missouri Red Quarries Inc. supervisor. "If they come and say they need 20,000 cubic feet and we only have 10,000 on hand, then we know we need to get to work. We don't want any delay for them."

"But you never know what they will need. It might be a small building, it might be a big building.

After getting the granite ordered and cut, the entire lot gets shipped out to a fabricator on the East Coast.

Leonard Masonry has worked with The North Carolina Granite Corp. for years, simply because no facilities exist locally to deal with granite.

That granite is so hard that nobody around here has equipment that can cut it, not a lot of people want to work with Missouri red granite because it's so hard.

"Since we've been doing this for so long, we have the granite processed — cut into blocks — before it makes its way back to St. Louis," said Steve Schulte, a supervisor with Leonard Masonry. "It's a little bit closer process now. I don't know how they did it in the old days — granite put up on the scaffold, they chipped it and put it on the wall.

After cutting the granite into workable lengths, the fabricator sends the stone back to Leonard Masonry, and a team sets about getting the granite ready to make a building.

And in keeping with the tradition of old-time stonemasonry, much of the work is done by hand, out of necessity.

Most people notice that the granite blocks on the campus buildings don't have a smooth face. The blocks don't come that way, and no machines exist to make them rounded, or with a "cabbage head." So manual labor comes calling onward.

"We had to figure out how to face the stone, to make it look like the old stones," Leonard Masonry. "The trick is how much labor will it take to make the new stones look like the old stones from the 1800s.

So manual labor comes calling onward.

"When we started, we got the limestone companies to draw up the plans showing the building, being completely granite, then it drew the limestone around the granite so the pieces feather in. All of the granite runs underneath the limestone. We don't have to notch any of the granite because we've designed it to fit so the pieces feather in the windows and the outside quoins.

The jumper block is the largest of the three different-sized blocks on any given wall, almost an anchor of sorts. Leonard Masonry works to scatter the jumper blocks somewhat randomly across the wall, because as Schulte said, "You want to see the granite wall, but you don't want to pick out individual pieces." This method is necessary for ensuring historical accuracy.

"What makes it interesting is the way they did the old buildings," Kasten said. "They put stones up there anywhere, and the joints of the granite didn't necessarily meet the joints of the limestone. You have to have all those joints line up, and it may be something that a lot of people wouldn't notice, but if it's not the right way, you notice."

It goes much deeper than just lining up the joints or having the right course heights. From the very beginning, Leonard Masonry has to determine how much of what color of which type of stone, mortar and caulk will be needed.

"You need a certain percent of each course height to make the matrix work," Leonard said. "We've sort of got it down to a fine art by now. If you don't have it straight by now, you need to get out of the business.

"The trickiest part is near the end. We've never run short of stone, but we've come close."

So about eight weeks before the building is completed, the contractors look at how much stone is needed to complete the job, how much stone is on hand and figuring final counts and numbers.

"We're looking at two colors, sometimes three colors," Leonard said. "Besides figuring out the linear foot of each course height, we have to figure out what percent-age of each color we need. The quality issue is that you don't want to have a blotch of dark and a blotch of light. It's a whole different installation quality issue. When you stand back and look at the jobs, you don't really read that. It's pretty complicated."
Leonard Masonry Inc. has won 12 awards for work completed on the Hilltop Campus, including awards for the Earth and Planetary Sciences Building (far left, back), the Charles F. Knight Executive Education Center (below), the most recent buildings. Leonard Masonry worked on are Uncas A. Whitney Hall for Biomedical Engineering (far left, back), the Earth and Planetary Sciences Building, which can be seen in its early stages in the foreground of the same picture.

Leonard Masonry won 48 regional and national awards between 1988-2002 from groups such as Masonry Construction, the Masonry Contractors Association of America, the International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craft Workers and the American Institute of Architects/Construction Products Council.

Projects recognized are as diverse as the Servia Center; Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital Phase II; Shaw Park Plaza; the St. Louis Temple of The Church of Latter-day Saints; and several private residences. But the crown jewel of Leonard Masonry might be the work done on the Hilltop Campus. The company is currently working on the Earth and Planetary Sciences Building.

The company is currently working on the Earth and Planetary Sciences Building.

Through it all, though, everything keeps popping up to test their knowledge and ability. "Something I found out after we finished a project, something the architect told me, was that they used to just pick stones up off the ground and put them on a wall, and that doesn't really work anymore," Karen said. "With little slivers here and little pieces there not matching up with the joints and the limestone, that wasn't working."

And if you look at the granite on Graham Chapel, we had to match more of the old-style way of here's just a bunch of junk piled on the ground, let's put it in. So we were having to round the edges of the granite, make it look different from some of the other buildings that we've done. The guys on the job spent a lot of time on the job doing that as well.

Any other scenarios?

"Instead of having a 90-degree corner, we had to round off every corner of each edge of the stones," Leonard said. "We didn't have to do that because we weren't butting into another building. Some of those buildings, that's just the way they did it because labor was cheap." And the early workers used whatever they could find.

"I think that's the way the granite came off the block and has the blemished look," Karen said. "They threw it in the truck and it got all broken up. But who really knows how it got that way?"

Not many people indeed. But they do know is that the high standards of the University carry over to its buildings, its contractors and its image.

"Our position is that obvious-ly what (Leonard Masonry) is doing is a good thing, because they keep getting contracts," said Steve Rackers, the University's manager of capital projects and records in facilities. "We rely heavily on Steve Schultz, who helped develop our stone standards policy to help maintain the standards of construction and the quality of jobs on the building. "Steve helped develop those standards to help ensure that the buildings will last as long as the University."
Friday, April 23
7 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Orthopaedics CME Course. "Hips to Toe: Comprehensive Orthopaedics Review for Primary Care Providers." (Continues 7:30 a.m.-1 p.m. April 24, 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. April 25) For all health professionals. For Reservations, call (314) 935-6502.

8-10 a.m. Center for the Study of Ethics and the Social Sciences. "Ethics, Diversity, and the Currents of Ethics Education."地中海, Stacy Jackson, assoc. prof, of law, and academic affairs. adjunct prof, of law, and adjunct prof, of social work. 935-9358.


Wednesday, April 28
8 a.m. Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences Seminar. "How to operate on a Choroidal Melanoma." Eric Mark, asst. prof, of ophthalmology and visual sciences. (8 a.m. coffee.) Box 1070; or 935-4841. (2) fax (314) 935-7130; or e-mail pt.nsf/ql/rfr.


12:15-1:30 p.m. School of Medicine CME Course. "Angeles. McDonnell Hall, Rm. 361. 935-4841.

4 p.m. Molecular Biology and Neuropharmacology Seminar Series. "Strategies for Successful Grant Writing in Medicine." Christine H. Perkins, assoc. prof, of internal medicine, U. of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas. McDonnell Hall, Rm. 361. 935-4841.

Thursday, April 29

12:15-1:30 p.m. School of Medicine CME Course. "Angeles. McDonnell Hall, Rm. 361. 935-4841.


Friday, April 30
11 a.m.-12:15 p.m. School of Medicine CME Course. "Angeles. McDonnell Hall, Rm. 361. 935-4841.


Monday, May 4
1 p.m. Microbiology Lecture. "Cytokines: Important Immune Control Components." Philip S. Guilliams, assoc. prof, of pathology and immunology, of U. of Calif., Los Angeles. 454-6006. (2:30 p.m. coffee.) Box 1070; or 935-4841. (2) fax (314) 935-7130; or e-mail pt.nsf/ql/rfr.
Chancellor's Concert to feature new commissions

BY LAAI OTTEN

The Washington University Symphony Orchestra and the Saint Louis Symphony Orchestra will present the 2004 Chancellor's Concert at 3 p.m. April 25 in Graham Chapel.

The concert is free and open to the public. It will feature the premiere of some 35 works, including the world premiere of three new compositions — commissioned for the Washington University faculty and leaders in the arts and sciences by Harold Blumenfeld, John Macchior Perkins and Robert Wykes, respectively. The concerts will be presented by the Department of Music in Arts & Sciences.

"The Department of Music is fortunate to have such a large and diverse group of professors in theory and composition who are actively composing today," said Taylor. "It is particularly exciting that, in this, the University's sesquicentennial year, these composers will be making fresh and original contributions to 21st century music.

Dean of the School of Music coordinated the music coordinator in the music department of the 65-member symphony orchestra.

John Stewart, director of vocal activities, conducts the 65-member chamber choir.

The program will open with Wyland Celebrations Festivals. Scored for 13 brass instruments and percussion, the piece's choral content is based loosely on the speech rhythms of the University motto, "Per Verticem Vis" (Strength Through Truth). The performance will feature the women's choir and Willard Kent, who served as director of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

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The balancing act

From mom to role model to medical researcher, Janet S. Rader adeptly juggles it all

BY MICHAEL C. PURDY

Janet S. Rader, M.D., associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology and of genetics, discusses the latest treatment options with patient Karen Robben. "Janet takes her patients very personally," says nurse coordinator Dana Viviano.

"Janet has taught her nurses, residents, students and colleagues something that is one of her personal philosophies: When you hit a brick wall, take a right or left turn. She's not discouraged by the right turn or the left turn — she's creative and takes the turn."

Fracasso says, "The network is very pro-women's issues for students, residents and faculty, and she's been very influential in it."

After a residency at Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center in Chicago and fellowships at the University of Chicago and Johns Hopkins University, she returned to St. Louis in 1990 as an instructor of obstetrics and gynecology at Washington University.

"Washington University is such a rich place," she says. "There are great clinicians, there are great students and colleagues, and when you need it, there is always someone to pick up the phone and call and ask a question that falls outside your specialty."

Rader's research focuses on identifying the factors that can increase a woman's risk of developing cervical cancer.

"Right about the time when I started my fellowship, I worked in a lab that was studying human papillomavirus (HPV), which is involved in cervical cancer development," she explains.

"We know the virus is connected, but 70 percent to 80 percent of sexually active adults harbor the virus, and cervical cancer only develops in a much smaller percentage of women. So what other trigger factors are involved?"

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Events and orchestras concerts and going on family outings. But it's clear that whenever Rader thinks about the greatest joys in her life, her family inevitably springs to mind. "Her kids come first — they are so important to her," says Dana Viviano, nurse coordinator for gynecologic oncology, who has worked with Rader for two years. "Her boys know that she has a busy, detail-oriented career, but they also have an absolute understanding that they're very, very important to her."

Rader is married to Charles Markman, an archaelogist who specializes in cultural-resource studies before construction projects begin. She also makes time to help several of Rader's family members, including her parents and her brother's family, still live in St. Louis. Viviano can cite many examples of Rader's devotion to her sons — instances when Rader brought one of her sons to work and when she took one of them along to an out-of-town conference. She also frequently touches base with her family from the office.

One early March morning, as Rader, gynecologic oncology fellow Barbara Buttin and others finish surgery on a woman with ovarian cancer, the conversation between Rader and Buttin turns to an upcoming surgical meeting.

"I had been thinking of going to that meeting and bringing my sons along, but then I realized being there just wouldn't be fun for him," Rader says to Buttin.

Devoted to patient care

Rader; born and raised in St. Louis, earned a bachelor's degree from Drake University in 1979 and a medical degree from the University of Missouri in 1983.

"I love seeing patients, but I also like going to the job, doing surgery has really given up. I think a lot of the stuff we saw and heard is hopefully falling away," Fracasso says Rader has a helpful approach for dealing with tough situations.

"In addition to Rader's everyday activities as a role model for female surgery students, she recently served as president of the Academic Women's Network (AWN) at the School of Medicine.

"The network is very pro-women's issues for students, residents and faculty, and she's been very influential in it."

AWN has hosted seminars and sponsored speakers on scientific career development for women. It gives out awards to both M.D. and Ph.D. students for leadership and to faculty members for mentoring work. The group has also published a Family Resource Handbook for faculty members and students.

"Rader suggests that one of the best ways she can inspire female students who aspire to be surgeons is to show them that it's possible to be both a dedicated surgeon and a devoted mother."

"Last night, she residents went out to happy hour," Rader says. "I don't think I've ever gone to a happy hour: I just can't."

"I've got to go home. I've got to see my kids, I've got to help them do their homework. I enjoy what I'm doing, and I do put in long hours, but when it's time to go home, it's time to go home."

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