Money changes everything

By Jennie Everson

April 15 rolls around, money on most people’s minds — whether delaying filing taxes or anxiously awaiting a refund. After all, as many have said: Money changes everything.

Now, psychologists have published research that supports that claim.

Studying delayed gratification and risk, researchers found that people are more willing to wait for full monetary rewards than they are consumable rewards, namely, beer, candy and soda.

The findings, published in a recent edition of Psychological Sciences, have far-reaching implications for many fields, including marketing, economics and the psychology of self-control.

Leonard S. Green, Ph.D., professor of psychology in Arts & Sciences and Joel Myerson, Ph.D., research professor of psychology, along with their graduate students, Daniel D. Holt and Sara J. Wysession, studied the effect that delay has on how we make decisions.

"The research found that people more strongly discount delayed consumable rewards, such as soda, than monetary rewards, such as a tax refund," Green said. See Money, Page 6

‘Arctic Ocean’s worth of water’ discovered in Earth’s mantle

By Tony Fitzpatrick

A seismologist has made the first 3-D model of seismic wave damping, or diminishing, deep in the Earth’s mantle and has revealed the existence of an underground water reservoir at least the volume of the Arctic Ocean.

It is the first evidence for water existing in the Earth’s deep mantle.

Michael E. Wyssession, Ph.D., associate professor of earth and planetary sciences in Arts & Sciences, working with former graduate student Jesse Lawrence, analyzed 80,000 shear waves from more than 600,000 seismometers.

They found a large area in Earth’s lower mantle beneath eastern Asia where water is damping out the seismic waves from earthquakes.

"Wyssession’s research is described in the forthcoming monograph “Earth’s Deep Water Cycle,” to be published by the American Geophysical Union. The traditional method seismologists use to image the Earth’s interior is to measure the speed of seismic waves. Using wave speeds alone is a problem, however, because temperature and composition variations cannot be distinguished."

An increasingly popular method, which Wyssession See Mantle, Page 6

Tumor motion a key to lung cancer treatment

By Gwen Erickson

Advances in radiation therapy for cancer have made it possible to fine-tune radiation beams so they match the shape and position of a patient’s tumor nearly anywhere in the body. But tumors that move, such as those in the lung — which can change position three to eight times per day — are a special problem for radiation oncologists.

A School of Medicine group has studied the way lung tissues move during breathing in hopes of improving radiation as a treatment for lung cancer.

While surgical removal of a malignant tumor is the preferred way to treat lung cancer, surgery may not be feasible if medical conditions make the operation very risky or if the tumor has grown into structures that cannot be removed.

In such cases, as long as the cancer has not metastasized, radiation therapy offers a real chance for cure. Studies show that 3-D techniques that deliver high doses of radiation in the precise shape of the tumor are more effective than older techniques.

"Ideally, the radiation should be delivered to as small an area as possible so normal tissue near the tumor isn’t damaged," said Daniel Low, Ph.D., professor of radiation oncology and director of the volume Medical Physics Division. "But with a lung tumor, you need to irradiate a larger area if you want to encompass the tumor as it moves. One option to avoid this is to turn on the radiation beams during a certain phase of the breathing cycle, but that assumes that your patient’s breathing does not change and the tumor returns to the same place with each breath."

On the contrary, Low and his colleagues have found that people’s breathing can be quite chaotic, so they have developed mathematical descriptions of the motions of different parts of the lung as people breathe.

Low said that people change the speed of their inhalation and exhalation throughout the day and night. See Treatment, Page 6

Cud Squad members of the Catholic Student Center’s Cud Squad (from left) Chris Magee, Patty Navarro and Dan Combast are served cod at the Friday night fish fry March 30 at St. Gabriel Parish in south St. Louis. About 20-30 Cud Squad members attend a fish fry at different Catholic churches in the area each Friday during Lent, which ends on Easter, April 8.

Truman scholarships go to A&S juniors

By Gerry Everson and Tony Fitzpatrick

Arts & Sciences juniors A.J. Singletary and Paul Moinester have been awarded 2007 Harry S. Truman scholarships.

Truman Scholars are selected on the basis of leadership potential, intellectual ability and likelihood of "making a difference." The program is open to juniors interested in public service careers. Each scholar receives $30,000 toward two or three years of graduate study.

The 65 Scholars in the 2007 class were selected from among 383 candidates nominated by 280 colleges and universities. Washington University is one of only eight institutions to have more than one student selected for 2007, only the University of Chicago, with three scholars this year, had more.

Scholars also receive priority admission and supplemental financial aid at some premier graduate institutions, along with leadership training, career and graduate school counseling and special internship opportunities within the federal government.

Singletary, a Danforth Scholar, is an earth and planetary sciences major, minorinig in environmental studies and English. He helped found the Roosevelt Institution, a national public policy think tank. He also served as a volunteer and then intern at the Saint Louis Science Center, designing a "carbon footprint calculator" and leading workshop presentations.

Among his many other activities, Singletary is a resident advisor and undergraduate student representative on the Board of Trustees. He is active in Volunteer for Environmental Restoration, Development and Education, a service group that teaches environmental science at St. Louis public schools.

He will travel to India this summer to develop the University’s Village India Program, teaching a course to local students and forming research on environmental concerns affecting rural Andhra Pradesh. He plans to get a joint master’s degree in public policy and environmental science and would like to operate at the interface of policy and science, specifically working on environmental problems that affect the developing world.

"I feel honored to receive the Truman scholarship," Singletary said. "I realize the diverse strengths of Truman Scholars and their capacity to make a difference in the future, and I am incredibly humbled to be included among their ranks. I am grateful to the Washington University community for its support through the process. The opportunities provided to me here have been numerous and lasting, and I am grateful to the Truman Foundation for the benefits provided to me through the program. The opportunities provided to me here have been numerous and lasting, and I am grateful to the Truman Foundation for the benefits provided to me through the program."

Moinester, a native of Memphis, Tenn., is majoring in political science and in environmental studies. As president of Student Union and speaker of the Congress of the South 40, he worked to unite the campus environmental movement, lobby the administration for large-scale environmental change and create a committee that educates students about how to live sustainably.

A former captain of the men’s varsity soccer team, Moinester founded several campus environmental groups, including the Hybrid Living Sustainability Committee and the Green Council. See Scholars, Page 6
Eighteen academic areas ranked in Top 10

By ANDY CLINNANDEN

Eighteen WUSTL schools, academic programs and centers moved up in the rankings for the latest U.S. News & World Report rankings of graduate and professional programs, released March 30. For a complete list of these rankings, visit news-info.wustl.edu/rankings.

At the School of Medicine, several academic areas rose significantly in the rankings. The U.S. News & World Report has traditionally excluded basic science from its graduate rankings, which focuses on clinical training. However, basic and clinical research merge from the bench to the bedside in ways that are often difficult to quantify. "It's very gratifying to recognize these faculty and students," O'Malley said.

Maintaining their rankings from 2006 were the areas of cell biology (ninth); drug/alcohol abuse (10th); immunology/ microbiology (14th); medicine (17th); medical specialty (17th); neurology/neurosurgery (18th); occupational therapy (third); psychiatry (fourth); psychology (eighth); surgical specialties (20th); and urology (20th).

Newly ranked for 2007 was the area of biological sciences, which includes biology (ninth); drug/alcohol abuse (17th); genetics/genomics (20th); immunology/ microbiology (21st); microbiology (22nd); psychology (22nd); and sociology (22nd). "We are particularly proud of the School of Medicine's efforts to maintain and improve our academic rankings," said Robert B. Stimson, M.D., dean of the School of Medicine and St. Louis Children's Hospital. "This recognition reflects on the overall strength of the biological sciences across our campus, not just in one department."

Branding, Kittner hired at Buder Center

By JESSICA MARTIN

An American Indian Pow Wow, a presentation on legislative history, an exploration of virtual streets while simulating the experience of operating a car while intoxicated... sponsored by Save a Life

American Indian Awareness Week begins April 9

At American Indian Pow Wow, a presentation on legislative history, an exploration of virtual streets while simulating the experience of operating a car while intoxicated... sponsored by Save a Life

American Indian Awareness Week begins April 9

By JESSICA MARTIN

D espite the difficulties that Native Americans have faced in the United States, many continue to thrive in the greater St. Louis area. "We are very honored by the NAFC's willingness to join us and not only inform many about the existence of an alliance, or coalition, of these groups, but also engage in activities through at least five organized communities, which is a very controversial topic in the greater St. Louis area like St. Louis, many times you are the only Indigenous person in your workplace, school or neighborhood," Jordan added. "For non-Natives, the Pow Wow is an opportunity to experience Native American culture and get a sense of belonging."
Researchers at the University and elsewhere recently budgeted $2 million for Alzheimer's Science Center probe the mysteries of a nearly 2,000-year-old baby mummy.

The mummy, part of the Science Center's collection of artifacts for two decades, went on permanent public display March 15 in conjunction with the arrival of the Max Planck films on memory.

The niece of a St. Louis dentist donated the mummy to the Science Center in 1985. Her uncle purchased it during a trip to the Middle East around the beginning of the 20th century.

Parts of the mummy's wrapping had been cut away, revealing the baby's facial features, neck and chest. To learn more without inflicting further damage, scientists turned to the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology at the School of Medicine.

Charles F. Hildebolt, D.D.S., Ph.D., associate professor of radiology, led a team that used X-ray computed tomography (CT) scanning to create 3-D images of the mummy, which allowed the researchers to virtually remove the mummy's wrappings and peek inside.

Using data from the CT scan, Hildebolt and his colleagues determined that the mummy was a boy. By analyzing the rhythms of death, they looked at the development of his teeth, closure of the fontanels in his skull and formation of his hands, all of which occurred between his 7-8 months old when he died.

The findings provided direct evidence of procedures often used in mummification. The boy's brain, for example, had been removed through a break in his ethmoid bone, which separates the nasal cavity from the brain. His liver, stomach, lungs and intestines were removed from his body, for a cut in the abdomen.

"Generally, the brain was not removed during mummification because the Egyptians thought it was the seat of the soul," Hildebolt said. "They believed the soul of the dead were able to reanimate their bodies in the hereafter."

The scans produced no definitive evidence of what caused the baby's early demise. "Invariably was high at that point in world history, and it's possible that whatever killed him is left on trace on his bones," Hildebolt said.

The scans were wrapped in an outer layer of linen bandages tied in place with linen bands.

To determine the time period from which the mummy came, scientists sent a post-antique-timed mummy to a radiocarbon-dating firm in Florida. The firm's analysis found a 95 percent probability that the boy's brief life occurred sometime between 45 B.C. and 150 A.D., likely due to the time when Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, Hildebolt said. The CT scans also revealed a number of charms placed throughout the body. Hildebolt said these charms and the superior quality of the mummification techniques suggest that the baby was from a middle-class family that could afford to pay for such services.

Hildebolt and his colleagues have studied DNA from different areas of the mummy and gave them to Charles D. Teach, Ph.D., professor of radiology and medical genetics, for analysis. Bovcock's group was able to extract DNA from three of the samples and to sequence DNA from the mitochondria, energy making structures in human cells thought to be descended from symbiotic bacteria. Mitochondria are passed on through the mother, and the samples of DNA suggested the baby's mother might have been European and Greek or Roman.

The study may contact coordinator Marsha Schaffer said. "Moreover, this may spur further analysis to determine the geo- genetics of the father by mapping the samples through the mummy's chromosome."
Mistaken identities, hidden lives, mischievous maids and dishwater for backgrounds. Welcome to "House of Desires," a romantic comedy of errors written in 1667 by San Juan Ignacio de la Cruz. The proto-feminist Nicaraguan novel today considered one of the most brilliant writers of the Spanish Golden Age comedy — mistaken identity, romantic entanglements — it also deals with issues of identity, gender and patriarchy in ways that seem very contemporary.

Boyle’s translation of "House of Desires" was commissioned by the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC) as part of its critically acclaimed 2004 series "The Spanish Golden Age." Boyle, a reader in Latin-American cultural studies, is currently professor of English in Arts & Sciences. Currently touring through April 29. Kemper Art Museum, 6350 Delmar Blvd. 935-4523.


"The Spanish Golden Age." The following year, the RSC presented "The Spanish Golden Age." The company’s mission is to encourage new therapies and the effective use of sol-gel films in cancer research.

"Recovering Identities." A new exhibition focusing on the rivalry between the noble Leonor and the virtuous yet impoverished Dona Lola. When Leonor is separated from her lover, Don Carlos, by the machinations of Azael’s brother, Don Pedro, she seeks refuge with Azael. Unbeknownst to Leonor, Azael also is in love with Carlos, though she is formally wed by the wheeling Don Paquita.

"La Terra" (Our Land). Sergio Rubini, dir. Tivoli Theatre, 6350 Delmar Blvd. 935-4523.

"Dresen, dir. Tivoli Theatre, 6350 Delmar Blvd. 935-4523.


"Friday, April 6

8 p.m. Italian Film Festival of St. Louis. "La Terra." The festival is sponsored by the Italian Cultural Institute and the Italian Film Society of St. Louis. Metzler Hall, Rm. 101. 935-3850.

"Saturday, April 7


"Wednesday, April 11


"The Roots of Pediatric Cancer Research." Ruth Jenkins, PhD, Whitehead Professor of Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Cori Aud., 4565 McKinley Ave. 362-4905.

"Monday, April 16


"Wednesday, April 11


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Examine American black history from the Turkish perspective

BY BARBARA REA

A ncient and essential cultural and religious center Gerald L. Early, Ph.D. will give this year's Phi Beta Kappa Lecture for the Arts & Sciences at 4 p.m. April 10 in Graham Chapel.

His talk, which is free and open to the public, will be on "Baldwin and theopoetics or Turkey's Black History Month to Students in Turkey." The Baldwin reference is to James Baldwin, one of the most influential black writers in America. Early is the Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters and professor of English, African & African American studies and American cultural studies, as well as director of the Center for Humanities, all in Arts & Sciences.

Last fall, Early received the Phi Beta Kappa Award for Distinguished Service to Students in His Home Institution, a recognition of the student body for significant contributions in the humanities.

From Muhammad Ali to Motown, Miles Davis, John Doe, Corporate America, that is, Black in America in the 1960s, and Asians Under a Groove; Motown and American Campus Culture. As a jazz enthusiast, he compiled the volume of essays "Miles Davis and the American Dream: Racism, Music, and the Public Interest," which he has written on the modern American phenomenon from a personal perspective.


As a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a commentator for National Public Radio, a faculty member since 1982, Early became a full professor in 1990 and has taught in a number of academic departments in Arts & Sciences and served as professor of African American culture studies and what was formerly called African and Afro-American studies.

A native of Philadelphia, he earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1974 and master's and doctoral degrees from Cornell University in 1980 and 1982, respectively. For more information, call 935-4320 or visit assemblyseries.wustl.edu.

German film screenings are area premieres

The Kemper Art Museum will present "A Festival of Contemporary German Film" April 11-13. The festival includes three of St. Louis' premieres — "Vier Minuten" (Four Minutes), "Fremde Haut" (Unveiled) and "Sommer Voltz" (Summer in Berlin) — as well as the critically acclaimed "Alles auf Zucker!" (Go for Zucker!).

All four films will be shown in German with English subtitles. Screenings begin April 11 at the Tivoli Theatre, 6370 Delmar Blvd. In addition, the museum will host a panel discussion exploring contemporary German film with the artistic and socio-political context of post-unification Germany.

"Kemper: Conversation Panel on Contemporary German Film" begins at 6:30 p.m. April 11, preceded by a reception at 6 p.m. The event is free and open to the public.

Lutz Kiepach, Ph.D., professor of Germanic languages and literatures and film and media studies, both in Arts & Sciences, will moderate the panel.

Panelists include Jennifer M. Karpinski, Ph.D., assistant professor of German; Leah Chizek, a doctoral candidate in Germanic languages and literatures; Roger F. Cook, Ph.D., professor of German and chair of the Department of German and Russian Studies at the University of Missouri-Columbia (UMC); and Brad Prager, Ph.D., associate professor of German at UMC.

The festival is held in conjunction with the Kemper's exhibition "Reality Bites Making Avant-Garde Art in Post-WWII Germany." For more information, call 935-4320 or visit assemblyseries.wustl.edu.

Worship

Thursdays, April 18

4 p.m. Miles Davis vs. Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. Tevin Washington, 935-4730.

4 p.m. Women's tennis vs. Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. Tevin Washington, 935-4730.

Saturday, April 7

7:30 p.m. Women's tennis vs. SIU Edwardsville. Central Student Center, 8620 Forsyth Blvd. 935-4705.

Friday, April 6

4 p.m. Women's tennis vs. Principia College. Central Student Center, 8620 Forsyth Blvd. 935-4705.

And more...

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4 p.m. Miles Davis vs. Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. Tevin Washington, 935-4730.

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Sunday, April 8


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Treatment

of their breath.

"Sometimes you just reduce the amount of air to your lungs a little," he said. "You breathe a little shallower, and the diaphragm pulls upward a little. I would never expect to see this sort of drift in the breathing cycle would create a significant error for radiation dosimetry, but it does." Low and his colleagues have developed an apparatus called the 4D Phantom, a mathematical model of the breathing motion. The 4D Phantom simulates the response of an object, or phantom, that represents a tumor and allows researchers to test any part of the radiation therapy process to imaging to treatment.

"We try to keep the constraints we are limited to ellipsoidal or other simple motion paths, the movements that are capable of moving a radiological phantom through the field of view specified at 50 positions per second. Then, it can reproduce real tissue motion." The research group's investigation into how breathing motion has revealed that parts of the lung move a lot while others may stay stationary and that some parts move quickly while others move slowly. Based on their ever-growing database of information, they are attempting to build a mathematical model that can simulate the movement of their 4D Phantom.

"Purk Parikh (M.D., instructor in radiation oncology) designed the software for the four-dimensional computer tomography (4D CT) scans. 4D CT allows physicians to locate tumors and outline a 3-D model of a patient's internal organs that actually moves during the time course of the scan. The 4-D model, in turn, guides the treatment and provides such intensity-modulated radiation therapy in which several radiation beams are turned on and off and their intensity altered depending on the organs that are moving through the target area," Low said. "This work is being done to perfect the technique of radiation therapy. We can take into account how they affect tumor perfusion."..

Money

from Page 1

Minester plans to apply for internships with the Environmental and Energy Study Institute as part of the scholarship donor that one might want, but the majority of people would take the offer. "Money can be exchanged for a number of things, even as much as the cost of living," Wysession said. "I call it the Bei-}

"Water is like a lubricant, containing the mineral salts of the earth at 1,200-1,400 kilometers beneath the surface would be released, and water in the rock would escape the rock and rise up to a region above it, but this was never previously observed. If you combine the volume of water that we find here, the exact depth and high attenuation amount right above it," Wysession said. "It's a region that we call the Frtts anomaly. Water inside the rock goes down with the rock, and it's cold water, that's how the water gets to the deepest part of the ocean. The rock eventually becomes un-}

Scholars

from Page 1

ors need no different in the rates at which all the types of rewards — money, candy, soda and beer — are dis- counted if the rewards are probabilistic, meaning there is a chance that one will get the re-

"Water slows the speed of waves," Wysession said. "Lots of dumping and a little slowing the predictions for water velocity very well."

"If you combine the volume of water, that works out to about a percent of water, that works out to be about an Arctic Ocean's worth of water," he added. The availability of vast amounts of water provided the opportunity for Wysession and Lawrence, who were members of a research computer code to do the analyses, and other scientists to agree on the formulas that water is covered by water, which is im-

"Water is like a lubricant, containing the mineral salts of the earth at 1,200-1,400 kilometers beneath the surface would be released, and water in the rock would escape the rock and rise up to a region above it, but this was never previously observed. If you combine the volume of water that we find here, the exact depth and high attenuation amount right above it," Wysession said. "It's a region that we call the Frtts anomaly. Water inside the rock goes down with the rock, and it's cold water, that's how the water gets to the deepest part of the ocean. The rock eventually becomes un-

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The Sam Fox School of Design & Visual Arts hosted an event honoring distinguished alumni. The Distinguished Alumni Awards recognize architecture students who have demonstrated creativity, innovation, leadership and vision through contributions to both the profession and the School.

AIA, FAIA (MArch'79) of St. Louis.


Catherine C. Keane, to associate professor of philosophy.

Rick W. Wright, to associate professor of medicine.

Robert E. Chin, to associate professor of pharmacology and toxicology.

Christopher A. Bracey, to professor of political science.

Katharine Kuharic, to associate professor of surgery.

F. Scott Keiff, to professor of English.

Brian R. Small, to associate professor of economics.

Sperling is co-founder and principal of Health, Education Research Associates Inc.

The Distinguished Alumni Awards recognize architecture students who have demonstrated creativity, innovation, leadership and vision through contributions to both the profession and the School.

Among her strong performances in the competition, she placed first in the 400 meters, 108-9) and high jump (4:00.30, while senior Ryan Lester finished second (4:46.16) and third (4:50.02), respectively, in the mile event.

Senior Natalie Badowski added another complete game in Game 2, improving her record to 3-0.

Senior Alii Alberts high-jumped 4:00.30, while senior Ryan Lester finished second (4:46.16) and third (4:50.02), respectively, in the mile event.

The Afghan war has stopped the progress of the city, but it has not stopped the work of the University in Oxford. His research focuses on the connections between critical pedagogy, urban theory and social practice, while his Ober-the-Rhine Design/Build Studio focuses on rebuiting Rochester's historic Hispanic community.

Sagartz pitched an efficient five hits in route to the win in Game 2 for the Bears, winning Game 1, 17-0, in 4:30. In addition, Rick G. L'Hermine, AIA, LEED (B.A. '96) of New York City received the 2007 Young Alumni Award.

The Bears were led by senior leftfielder Andy Shultz's three hits and two doubles, six walks and six runs scored. In the WUSTL career win list with a 5-2 win against Maryville University in St. Louis. In his sixth complete game of the season, Shultz (6-1) struck out four and walked six, but allowed just one earned run and six hits. The next day, the Red and Green defeated Concordia, 12-4, both in six innings.

In the sprints, freshman Iby Alberts totaled 4,285 points to become the career winner in the triple jump (33.15 meters, 108-9) and high jump (4:00.30, while senior Ryan Lester finished second (4:46.16) and third (4:50.02), respectively, in the mile event.

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Rosemary Gliedt would have you believe that she's a boring person. But it's difficult to trust her evaluation, especially after hearing her talk about her travels, her family, her work and her studies.

She is a woman who has kicked off her work ethic, but it doesn't seem to have any problem swirling in.

Gliedt is manager of the Skandalaris Center for Entrepreneurial Studies, which is in the John M. Olin School of Business. She is a business school dean who is working across the campus. Gliedt's academic background is solidly liberal arts, but she has earned an undergraduate degree in English from Maryland University. So, she was a bit surprised to find herself working for Edward Jones straight out of college.

The mandate: create a new model for entrepreneurial education that followed a multi-disciplinary, cross-campus theme to involve a diverse population of students and faculty.

Gliedt's academic background was too broad. She rose from being a clerk to eventually supervising the box office department. When her daughter was born, she knew it was time to cut back her working hours. What she doesn't seem to have is a place that better suited her.

As it turned out, Gliedt fell into another business environment, but this time the fit was nearly perfect. Gliedt started working at the business school part-time in the dean's office. The situation was ideal because it allowed Gliedt to work in the mornings and spend time with her daughter in the afternoons.

When her daughter was older, Gliedt decided to look for a full-time position at the University. That's when she landed a job in the Center for Experiential Learning (CEL), where part of her duties included working with the Skandalaris Entrepreneurship Program, as it was known at the time.

About a year after she joined the CEL, WUSTL was one of eight universities to receive grants totaling $25 million from the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation in Kansas City, Mo.

Gliedt enjoys bringing Mary Kate to campus. Like her mother, Mary Kate has developed a fondness for WUSTL. When she was young, Mary Kate joined Gliedt for “Take Our Daughters to Work Day” and enjoyed basketball games or other campus events. Now, when Gliedt needs to come in to work on a weekend, her mother is tagging along and doing her own homework, wandering around campus or browsing in the bookstore.

Gliedt expresses great affection for the University — and not only because of her job.

"In the past five years, my mother and two of my sisters have faced serious health problems," Gliedt says. "They're doing well now, but during the greatest times of inspiration I have heard my friends here and appreciated the medical treatment I have received and the research going on at the med school. I'm proud to be a part of the great work being done on campus and in the community."