Autonomy as Self-Determination

Philosopher Marilyn Friedman's research indicates how an autonomous existence improves the lives of women in many political and social realms.
And the Winner Is ... The Office of the Vice Chancellor for Students sponsored Washington University's first Student Photo Contest in fall 2005. The first-place photograph (above) was taken by freshman Meghan Healy Luecke, of San Francisco. Luecke also took a winning photograph of her friends (left) on the South 40: (clockwise from bottom left) Shweta Pai, Toledo, Ohio; Joy Chiang, Palo Alto, California; Ania Tchergueiko, Deerfield, Illinois; Yogitha Potini, Bloomington, Illinois; and Seonha Park, Bettendorf, Iowa.
LIONSGATE

Jon Feltheimer, A.B. '72, is the CEO of Lionsgate, the premier independent film and entertainment production and distribution studio (page 25).

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The infectious disease research of several medical alumni, who are Army colonels, assists our military personnel as well as civilian populations worldwide.

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Cover: Marilyn Friedman is professor of philosophy in Arts & Sciences and author of Autonomy, Gender, Politics.
FRONTRUNNERS

“A-maizing” Work: Sequencing the Corn Genome

These days, a top priority of Richard K. Wilson (below) is the project to sequence the genome of maize, popularly known as corn. On December 1, 2005, Wilson, director of the University’s Genome Sequencing Center (GSC), professor of genetics, and lead investigator on this project, joined with other GSC researchers to begin the project, estimated to take three years.

Wilson says it’s important to sequence the genome of maize, an important agricultural crop and U.S. export, because it is a top food source for humans and animals. GSC researchers, who will work primarily with the maize cultivar known as B73, believe their findings can lead to crops with higher yields and better drought-tolerance, helping farmers worldwide.

In addition, having the maize genome sequenced will make it easier to look directly at the DNA of new cultivars to see if they have inherited desired traits.

Wilson adds that GSC’s research of maize, supported by a total of $29.5 million from the National Science Foundation and the U.S. departments of agriculture and energy, will be applicable to other plant genomes, making sequencing easier for other important crops such as soybeans and sorghum.

WUSTL Is Named a Historic Physics Site

The University, thanks to X-ray research by the late Arthur Holly Compton, a physicist and later chancellor at the University, is among the first five U.S. sites to be listed on the American Physical Society’s Register of Historic Sites.

A commemorative plaque from the society will hang alongside a University plaque just inside the Eads Hall main entrance that marks the building in which Compton discovered the X-ray scattering effect. For his groundbreaking research during 1920–23 at the University, Compton received the Nobel Prize in physics in 1927, becoming the University’s first Nobel laureate.

Having left in 1923 for the University of Chicago, where he made important assistant professor of earth & planetary sciences in Arts & Sciences, and co-authors, David R. Vann and Peter Dodson of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

They built a database of tooth morphology, as they analyzed specimens held in museums worldwide. This project was possible because theropods and other dinosaurs in the Mesozoic Age, between 65 million and 225 million years ago, continually shed and replaced teeth. The teeth, which fell from their mouths into streams and onto forest floors, survived millions of years of sedimentation.

Smith and his colleagues used a variety of measurements—some of which had been defined by previous workers—and they devised functions that help quantitatively describe the shapes of the curved surfaces of the teeth. In the process, they collected data from 2,000 teeth, ending up with 300 usable ones. The result was a preliminary but rigorous method of classifying theropod teeth that correlate with established genera.

The team’s results will be invaluable to paleontologists trying to accurately reconstruct the Mesozoic era, and their method could help paleobiologists identify and reconstruct the lives of the creatures that roamed our terra firma many millions of years ago.

To Paleontologists, “Al Dente” Means Discovery

Most of us hear “al dente” (Italian, “to the tooth”) and think of cooked pasta that’s firm but tender.

Likewise, most of us might look at a theropod, a predatory dinosaur, and say, “My, what big teeth you had.”

But dinosaur teeth have meant new discoveries for paleontologist Josh Smith, assistant professor of earth & planetary sciences in Arts & Sciences, and co-authors, David R. Vann and Peter Dodson of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

They built a database of tooth morphology, as they analyzed specimens held in museums worldwide. This project was possible because theropods and other dinosaurs in the Mesozoic Age, between 65 million and 225 million years ago, continually shed and replaced teeth. The teeth, having survived for millions of years, the teeth of dinosaurs such as the theropod, depicted at left, are providing clues to the Mesozoic Age.

Having survived for millions of years, the teeth of dinosaurs such as the theropod, depicted at left, are providing clues to the Mesozoic Age.
contributions to cosmic rays physics and later played a major role in WWII's atomic-bomb project, Compton returned to Washington U. in 1945 to become its ninth chancellor, serving for eight years. Compton brought many outstanding faculty to the University, particularly in the sciences, and in so doing he began Washington University's rise to international stature.

Blood Test Can Show Recurrence of Breast Cancer

An inexpensive and reliable blood-serum test may one day help monitor whether a woman is having a recurrence of breast cancer, according to a School of Medicine researchers' study published in the journal Clinical Cancer Research.

The test, using a technique called an ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay), measures mammaglobin, a protein present in low levels in all women and present in higher levels in the blood serum of patients with metastatic breast cancer.

"A test for mammaglobin holds significant promise for catching metastatic tumors early," says study co-author Timothy P. Fleming, research associate professor of surgery at the School of Medicine and a researcher with the Siteman Cancer Center.

Co-author Mark A. Watson, associate professor of pathology and immunology and director of the Multiplexed Gene Analysis Core and Tissue Procurement Core at the Siteman Center, says, "Compared to the few other known biomarkers linked to breast cancer, mammaglobin, which is secreted by tumor cells, is a more reliable indicator of disease."

The study, based on tests of 56 women without breast cancer and 26 women with metastatic breast cancer, also showed that the ELISA test was able to detect accurately a wide range of mammaglobin concentrations, from very low to very high. The study also showed no potential problems with sample storage. Plans exist for a much larger study.

Regarding other uses for mammaglobin, Fleming says, "Groups are looking at its potential in a variety of diagnostic circumstances, as well as in creating a breast-cancer vaccine."

Architecture

Students Build Shade Pavilion

It was 45 degrees in the shade pavilion (right) when several of the 11 architecture students in Carl Safe's design/build studio, who built the structure, joined Safe (center) and project donor, Ethel Sherman (center right).

Safe, professor of architecture in the Sam Fox School of Design & Visual Arts, guided students, as Sherman cheered them on throughout the four-month project, finished in mid-December 2005.

With her gift, Sherman, a resident of University City, honored the memory of her late husband, William "Bill" R. Sherman, professor emeritus of biochemistry in psychiatry at the School of Medicine. The Shermans, who shared a deep love of architecture and design, became friends with Safe, and over the years, he did several major projects at their residence.

The pavilion project provided students with valuable experience; for passers-by, it has supplied a shaded sitting area east of the post office in the Delmar Loop. It is the third such project led by Safe in as many years.

Drawing

Marathon Lasts All Night

Rachel Harris (above), Art Class of '08 in the Sam Fox School of Design & Visual Arts, was among students participating in the College of Art's fall Drawing Marathon, from 7 p.m.-7 a.m. on October 14, 2005. The event featured free art supplies and two live models as well as still-life sets, live music, yoga, and refreshments. Many of the works created were auctioned for charity as part of Dance Marathon.
Alzheimer's Disease: Three Important Discoveries

Process May Help Predict Alzheimer’s

Using a combination of analysis of cerebrospinal fluid and brain scans performed with a new imaging agent, scientists may be moving toward techniques for diagnosing Alzheimer's disease before its clinical symptoms become apparent.

Anne Fagan Niven, research associate professor of neurology, with colleagues Mark Mintun, professor of radiology, and David Holtzman, the Andrew B. and Gretchen P. Jones Professor and head of the Department of Neurology, studied a group of 24 people that included individuals diagnosed with very mild and mild Alzheimer's disease and cognitively normal subjects.

In patients with cognitive impairments believed to be attributable to Alzheimer's disease, researchers found low levels of amyloid beta 42 (A-beta 42), a substance produced naturally in the brain, in their cerebrospinal fluid. (For years, researchers have suspected that the creation of amyloid plaques may be linked to breakdowns of the processes that degrade or normally clear A-beta 42 from the brain, causing a lower-than-normal amount to appear in cerebrospinal fluid and the bloodstream.)

In the same individuals, brain scans done with a new imaging agent, PIB (Pittsburgh compound B), which temporarily sticks to amyloid plaques in the brain, were positive.

What scientists didn’t anticipate was that three cognitively normal subjects also would show both low cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) levels of A-beta 42 and positive results from the brain scans. “This doesn’t prove that the three normal subjects will one day develop clinical Alzheimer's disease,” Fagan says, “but it is intriguing enough that we surely want to closely follow the participants, to see if they develop Alzheimer's.”

In addition, Fagan, using PIB data from ongoing studies at the University, discovered that everyone who was PIB positive also had lower CSF A-beta 42 levels.

“The hope is that 10 to 20 years from now we'll give people a PIB scan, draw and analyze their CSF, and combine that with other factors to get a global score for their personal risk of Alzheimer’s,” she says. “That way we can use, at an earlier stage in the disease process, any successful disease-modifying treatments that come out of clinical trials now under way.”

Molecule May Reduce Risk of Alzheimer's

A study of genetically modified mice has shown that the molecule P-glycoprotein (Pgp) appears to clear the brain of amyloid beta (A-beta) peptide, the main component of plaques found in Alzheimer’s disease. This was a finding of collaborative research by two labs at the School of Medicine and a lab at the University of Rochester (N.Y.).

In one test, lead author John R. Cirrito, a postdoctoral research scholar working in the lab of co-author David Holtzman at the School of Medicine, crossed a mouse model lacking the gene that makes Pgp with a mouse model having an inserted human gene, APP, that makes it develop a condition similar to Alzheimer’s disease. Cirrito compared the resulting line of mice to a same-age control group that had the APP gene and didn’t have the one making Pgp.

When they were older, mice who lacked Pgp had approximately three times as much buildup of A-beta in their brains as the APP mice without Pgp. (Mice lacking the Pgp gene were developed by the lab of co-author David Piwnica-Worms, professor of molecular biology and pharmacology and of radiology at the School of Medicine. His lab has spent more than a decade studying the role that Pgp plays in resistance to chemotherapy.)

This shows that if Pgp is not working properly over the course of months, it can actually impact the pathology of Alzheimer’s. Researchers say the link is potent and intriguing enough to suggest several potential follow-up studies, including investigations of how pharmaceuticals might affect Alzheimer’s risk by altering Pgp activity levels.

Lapses in Attention May Signal Onset of Alzheimer’s

Subtle breakdowns in attention may offer one of the earliest reliable clues that a patient is grappling with early symptoms of Alzheimer’s-related dementia. That’s what a study by lead author Janet M. Duchek, associate professor of psychology, and co-author David A. Balota, professor of psychology, both in Arts & Sciences—shows.

The researchers tested 94 participants, who, as a group, had an average age in the mid-70s, on their ability to shift attention back and forth between competing sources of information.

Participants—healthy control individuals or individuals diagnosed with very mild or mild Alzheimer-related dementia—were presented with distinct streams of audio information via headphones. By asking participants to recall what they heard, researchers were able to measure an individual’s ability to switch back and forth between right-left processing channels and to check how well participants’ attention skills allowed them to overcome the inherent tendency to favor information presented to the default night ear—left hemisphere language channel of people with early dementia tended to rely more often on the right ear.

This study suggests that underlying declines in attention may be contributing to memory mishaps. “Attention, a prerequisite for memory, likely is a contributing culprit,” Duchek says.

In other research, an international team led by School of Medicine scientists, is zeroing in on a gene, specifically a region of chromosome 10, that appears to increase risk for Alzheimer’s.
Athlete Rewrites Record Books

Wide receiver Brad Duesing (right), Arts & Sciences Class of '06, shows a great ability to run after the catch—one of his many skills helping his team to four consecutive winning seasons and three conference championships.

Duesing, recognized as the University Athletic Association (UAA) Offensive Player of the Year for the second consecutive year, a rare feat in itself, became the only second player in NCAA history (Div. I, II, or III) to record four consecutive 1,000-yard receiving seasons. He ranks first in school history in receiving yards and pass receptions, and, in 2005, his senior year, he had a school-record 75 catches for 1,136 yards and 10 touchdowns.

When Duesing joined the football team as a freshman, there was little inkling of what was to come. In fact, Coach Larry Kindbom had told him not to expect to see playing time his first year. However, Duesing filled in for injured players and began setting records his freshman year. He never looked back, and the rest literally is history.

Men's Season Is Going Swimmingly

Swimmingly

Ronnie Tribe (right), Engineering Class of '06, who shows his winning form in the breaststroke, and Michael Slavik, Arts & Sciences Class of '06, have led the men's swimming and diving team to several top-place finishes this season. Slavik holds top times in five out of 14 individual events, and both swimmers were in school-record-setting foursomes in the 200-freestyle, 200-medley, 400-freestyle, and 800-medley relays.

Season highlights for the team (4–2) have been winning the Wheaton (III.) College Invitational on December 2–3, 2005, besting eight other teams, and winning Washington University's Thanksgiving Invitational on November 19–20, 2005.
Colangelo Named Dean of the Sam Fox School

When Carmon Colangelo becomes the first dean of Washington University's Sam Fox School of Design & Visual Arts on July 1, 2006, he'll be bringing extensive experience as an artist and administrator with him.

Since 1997, he has been director of the Lamar Dodd School of Art at the University of Georgia (Athens), which includes approximately 1,000 undergraduate and 90 graduate art majors. U.S. News & World Report ranks the school's M.F.A. program among the top 3 in the nation and its printmaking program among the top three.

Previously, Colangelo, who was born in Canada and earned a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in printmaking and painting from the University of Windsor in Ontario and a Master of Fine Arts degree in printmaking from Louisiana State University, held administrative posts at West Virginia University in Morgantown.

As an artist, Colangelo, known for large mixed-media prints that combine digital and traditional processes, has been featured in 15 solo shows and dozens of group exhibitions in Argentina, Canada, England, Italy, Korea, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and across the United States. His work has been collected by many of the nation's leading museums, including the National Museum of American Art in the nation's capital; the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City; and the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Colangelo will oversee the Sam Fox School's four academic units—the College of Art, the College of Architecture, the Graduate School of Art, and the Graduate School of Architecture & Urban Design—as well as the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum, home to one of the nation's finest university collections of modern art.

His appointment comes amidst a nearly $60 million campaign to improve Washington University's arts facilities. Plans include extensive renovations to Bixby, Steinberg, and Givens halls, as well as the construction of two new buildings—the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum and Earl E. and Myrtle E. Walker Hall—designed by Pritzker Prize-winning architect Fumihiko Maki, who also designed Steinberg Hall.

Siteman Reduces Disparity in Cancer Care

Each day, 3,400 persons in the United States are diagnosed with cancer, and another 1,500 die from the disease. Of these totals, racial and ethnic minorities form a larger percentage than their proportions in the general population.

Since its inception in 1999, the Alvin J. Siteman Cancer Center has implemented highly successful strategies for reducing such disparities in cancer care. Siteman began with a focus on breast cancer, developing innovative, accessible outreach strategies. It introduced breast-cancer programs that involved local community-based organizations and used a mammography van to reach underserved persons in their neighborhoods. Siteman members distributed health information, and they mined sources of funding on behalf of women of limited means.

As a result of Siteman Center initiatives, African-American participation in the center's breast-cancer studies went from 10 percent in 2000 to 28 percent in 2004. (In the St. Louis metropolitan area, African Americans constitute about 18 percent of the population.)

Another outcome is that the Center provided more than 2,000 breast-cancer screenings for uninsured women in 2005. Siteman, which serves as a regional referral center for low-income, uninsured women, has provided treatment for more than 100 such women since fall 1999, when the Center opened.

Because of the Center's success, the National Cancer Institute awarded it a five-year, $1.25 million grant to support its Program for the Elimination of Cancer Disparities, directed by Dione Farria, assistant professor of radiology, and Katherine Jahning Mathews, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology and physician at Connect Care, part of the St. Louis region's health-care safety net.

"Breast-cancer outreach has provided a prototype," Farria says. "Using what we've learned from our experience, we plan to expand our outreach in the areas of prostate, lung, colorectal, and cervical cancers."
Creativity and Innovation Are Keys to Success

Creativity and innovation are the main themes in the cutting-edge research being conducted by the faculty at the Olin School of Business. These themes, long seen as key to any organization's success, took center stage at a half-day conference recently presented by the School. Titled "Thought Leadership at Olin: Innovative Ideas Applied to Business," the event showcased research by the School's faculty members, who are ranked No. 10 worldwide in terms of research productivity, based on Financial Times' rankings of Executive M.B.A. programs in October 2005.

The event, attended by 149 executives representing 88 companies, gave business leaders a "sneak preview" of new ideas that may be applicable to their business challenges and opportunities.


"This event illustrates the importance of marrying research and practice," says Mahendra Gupta, dean and the Geraldine J. and Robert L. Virgil Professor in Accounting and Management.

"Businesses and business schools are learning that, to be successful, one must avoid working in a silo and instead learn to create and innovate in collaboration."

Teach for America and School of Social Work Join Forces

Teach for America (TFA) is partnering with the George Warren Brown School of Social Work to offer its corps members and alumni added incentives to apply to study in the School's Master of Social Work (M.S.W.) degree program—one that could help them continue a career of community service. The alliance aims to benefit society at large, as well as TFA and the School.

"Teach for America and the School of Social Work share a common passion for pioneering social change," says Edward F. Lawlor, dean and the William F. Gordon Professor at the School.

The social work school is offering several admissions benefits to TFA corps members and alumni: Their application fee is waived; students admitted to the School who decide to join TFA before enrollment can defer enrollment for two years; for those TFA members and alumni not receiving scholarship funds, the School will match TFA funding; and annually, each of two TFA alumni will be chosen to receive a $35,000 Dean's scholarship.

Janice Wells-White, assistant director of admissions at the School of Social Work, says it is a goal of the School to recruit strong analytical leaders committed to making a difference. "We are confident that Teach for America corps members and alumni possess the characteristics we seek," she says, "and our new admissions incentives reflect our commitment to attract Teach for America's best and brightest."

"While the alliance is relatively new," Wells-White adds, "it already is working extremely well."

Students Trip the Light Fantastic

An illuminated dance floor, created by about 60 students, was the hit of the Engineering Student Council's annual dance party, Vertigo, in fall 2005. Thousands of students came to Lopata Hall to enjoy dancing in kaleidoscopic light. The floor was a platform able to display 4,096 colors via its 1,536 long-lasting and low-power-consuming LEDs.

Working hard for four months, students, from all engineering disciplines in the School of Engineering & Applied Science and several from outside the School, used computer programming for light sequences. [Many participating students belong to the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).] They also achieved special effects, sometimes using substances as common as aluminum foil.

The students, inspired by a similar creation by inventive students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, added distinctive features, such as wireless remote control, portability, and custom software.

"The floor was a huge draw," says IEEE president Pehr Hovey, Engineering Class of '08. "This was definitely the biggest Vertigo in the University's history."
New Office Promotes Undergraduate Research

At the symposium sponsored recently by the Office of Undergraduate Research (OUR), 30 undergraduates, mainly juniors and seniors, presented their research in areas ranging from art to business.

Included was Sheena Chew, Arts & Sciences Class of ’06, who, for more than two years, has been comparing the neurological development of normal and mutant zebrafish as a means of learning more about the neurological development of humans.

Chew and her mentor, Eric Schroeter, research associate in anatomy and neurobiology, work in the lab of neurology professor Rachel Wong.

Students used posters and visual presentations to explain their research to a campus-wide audience. Other topics included the genetics of alcoholism, the “testing effect” of open- and closed-book tests on long-term retention, whale and dolphin vestibular systems, and the extent to which stereotypes and prejudice can be activated automatically.

OUR also provides undergraduate researchers with funding and other services, such as publishing their work in WUURD: Washington University Undergraduate Research Digest.

Henry Biggs, associate dean in Arts & Sciences and director of the office, says, “We see the symposium and the digest as great ways for students who are interested in graduate or professional school—or the work force—to show what they’ve been working on.”

Study of Childhood Takes Center Stage


In addition, at the event, sponsored by the Center for the Humanities in Arts & Sciences, Gerald L. Early, the Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters and director of the Center, discussed the new children’s studies minor being offered through the Center beginning with the spring 2006 semester.

The minor will afford the study of childhood as a cultural, scientific, historical, aesthetic, and theoretical construct.

Problems in Prisons: Focus of Events at Law School

To shed more light on many problems facing the 2.2 million people incarcerated in the United States on any given day and the 750,000 people working in correctional facilities, the School of Law hosted three events at Anheuser-Busch Hall in fall 2005.

The central event was a public hearing of the Commission on Safety and Abuse in America’s Prisons. The hearing focused on corrections officers—a vast, yet poorly understood, work force that shoulders tremendous responsibilities, often without adequate leadership, training, or resources.

Witnesses testifying at the hearing, including officers, administrators, labor leaders, and former prisoners, described conditions that jeopardize the health and safety of both officers and prisoners. Those conditions range from understaffing and compulsory overtime to inadequate training in the use of force. This was the commission’s third hearing in a yearlong national effort to explore the most serious problems behind bars in America today and how to solve them.

On the day prior to the hearing, the law school hosted a panel discussion on “Problems and Solutions in American Criminal Justice.” The panel, moderated by Margo Schlanger, professor of law and member of the commission, featured three other members of the commission: Richard Dudley, a New York-based forensic psychiatrist; Saul Green, former U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan and court-appointed monitor of the Cincinnati Police Department; and Gary Maynard, president-elect of the American Correctional Association and director of the Iowa Department of Corrections.

After the close of the hearing, Steven B. Bright, commission member and director of the Southern Center for Human Rights in Atlanta, gave a talk titled “Crime, Prison, and the Death Penalty: The Influence of Race and Poverty.”

All three events were free of charge and open to the public.

Male Mice Sing Mating Songs

Male lab mice have joined the ranks of songbirds, whales, and some insects in having their vocalizations in the presence of female lab mice or their pheromones finally recognized as songs.

While scientists have known for decades that male lab mice make ultrasonic mating sounds, research by Timothy E. Holy, assistant professor of neurobiology, and co-author Zhongsheng Guo, a programmer in Holy’s lab, has proved for the first time that these sounds meet the two basic criteria for a song: distinct categories of sound, as well as motifs and themes that recur from time to time as Holy says, “like the melodic hook in a catchy tune.”
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"I feel like I am doing something for myself as well as Washington University. The gifts I have made are invaluable as far as continuing the legacy my great-grandfather [William Greenleaf Eliot] began; it is a pleasure to continue his work."

— Alice Eliot Schofield
On the Sunday after Thanksgiving 2005, students returned to campus in droves. Relaxed and satiated from a long weekend spent visiting hometown family and friends and eating turkey, dressing, and pumpkin pie, these students gathered, as usual, in residential houses and apartments nearby to share with University friends the events of their break. They also prepared themselves to tackle the last few weeks of classes and to focus on end-of-semester finals. They did what college students are expected to do.

But some also did the unexpected.

Juniors Katie Schwarz and Wendy Jenkins, along with freshman Jay Werber, as part of STONE Soup, delivered food that Sunday evening to homeless people in downtown St. Louis. While on the streets, Schwarz, a chemistry major, met Rita, a 20-year-old with two children and one on the way, who was worried about her 12-year-old sister becoming interested in boys and smoking pot. Schwarz also met Gerard, a very nice older man who just wanted someone to talk to, and Tommie, who was polite but quiet. Tommie has only one arm, and Schwarz heard from another that he’s writing a book. At St. Peter & Paul Shelter, she talked with an unemployed piano tuner, who laughed at her for being a liberal, and who showed her his poetry. (On a prior evening, Schwarz met an unemployed hair stylist, who is having trouble finding an apartment and a job, and she played cards and dominos with others, hearing stories of the penitentiary.)

On these nights, Schwarz is a far cry from her Clayton apartment, lessons in physical chemistry, and Tallahassee home. But she says performing community service keeps her balanced—and she cares deeply about the plight of the homeless in her adopted city. And she is not alone.

Schwarz, a chemistry major, met the University, students in two groups—STONE (Students Together Offering Nourishment and Enrichment) Soup and Feed St. Louis—dedicate themselves to feeding the homeless.

Members of STONE Soup provide sandwiches, pasta, soup, and popcorn on Sunday evenings, passing out food in downtown’s Lucas Park and giving meals to St. Peter & Paul Shelter. One group of students prepares meals in the afternoon at the Catholic Student Center, and another delivers them, along with bread and pastries donated by the St. Louis Bread Company. The Catholic Student Center rents its van to the students to use for deliveries.

“One of the challenges is making sure STONE Soup fits in with what other organizations in the community are doing ... to make sure we stay in our place,” says Schwarz, STONE Soup’s president. “Some of the area shelters don’t serve meals on Sunday nights, so the group’s founders 10 years ago thought STONE Soup could fill this need.”

Monday through Friday, members of another student group, Feed St. Louis, gather the leftover food from the Center Court in Wohl Student Center and take it to area shelters. Four shelters—Our Lady’s Inn, St. Peter & Paul Shelter, Salvation Army: Community in Partnership, and Salvation Army: Family Haven—are currently on the rotation.
"We buy little blue tubs from Bob's Seafood, and we give them to Center Court. Each night, the cooks put all the leftover food into these pans, and that's what we use to transport the food to the homeless shelters," says Margaret Mann, a sophomore international and area studies major with an emphasis in Japanese, and president of Feed St. Louis.

Each night three student volunteers make the delivery, and each volunteer works only one night a week every other week.

"We try to make it as easy as possible to get people involved," says Mann, "and although I am spending a lot of time doing this, I know that I am helping other students do something in their spare time to help other people."

STONE Soup was founded 10 years ago by Kelly Garrity, M.S.W. '01, M.B.A. '02, who was then social action director of the Newman Center; Hillel Rabbi Lynn Goldstein, who is a graduate student at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work; and David Pollio, associate professor of social work. Over the years, Ed Macias, executive vice chancellor and dean of Arts & Sciences, and his wife, Tedi, have been avid supporters of the group and have served as advisers.

"The founders' mission was to promote student activism as a way to humanize poverty and to promote lifelong community activism," says Pollio. "The students' mission was to address the important issue of hunger in St. Louis."

STONE Soup's board includes a president, who oversees the entire operation; a treasurer, who handles all Student Union budget requests and money matters; a food coordinator, who makes sure food supplies are ample at Hillel, where the food is stored, or, if not, leads a food drive to replenish supplies; a volunteer coordinator, who is responsible for making the schedule and contacting the student volunteers; and a special events coordinator.

In November 2005, the special events group held a sock-and-underwear drive on campus, collecting hundreds of socks, underwear, gloves, and scarves to pass out on the streets with the Sunday meals.

Feed St. Louis was formed in 2001 by then-sophomore Arash Sabet, who wondered what happened each night to all the leftover food at Center Court. After finding out that the leftovers were thrown out, Sabet, who will receive a bachelor's/master's degree in mechanical engineering in May 2006, decided to form a student organization. Starting out with one delivery one night a week, the group now delivers to shelters five nights a week.

Feed St. Louis consists of a president, vice president, treasurer, vice treasurer, expansion chair, and 30+ volunteers who make the deliveries.

"A lot more students are interested, but we only have 30 slots to work with at this time," says Mann. "We are working on expanding though. We're talking with a couple of businesses in St. Louis about picking up their leftovers. Depending on what happens, we might try to take on more shelters."

Thousands of men, women, and children in St. Louis are homeless at any given time. Schwarz, Jenkins, Weber, and Mann, along with numerous other Washington University students, volunteer to help make a difference in their lives.

"I never realized how difficult it is for some people to just get through, or to find a place to sleep at night," says sophomore Margaret Mann, president of Feed St. Louis.
Engineering Professor Jody O’Sullivan builds on information theory for important uses in both the medical and military arenas—from detecting breast cancer via imaging, to identifying camouflaged vehicles from satellites.
Recognizing a Theory and Its Application

By Rick Skwiot

On the fourth floor of a building hidden on the north side of campus, across the hall from the secretive-sounding Center for Security Technologies, sits the paper-strewn office of a hunter whose targets are tumors and terrorists. His weapons: information theory, applied math and science, computers, and a wide-ranging mind. His name: Joseph A. "Jody" O'Sullivan, the Samuel C. Sachs Professor of Electrical Engineering and director of the Electronic Systems and Signals Research Laboratory.

The recognition theory and applied imaging science that O'Sullivan develops can be used to locate a tank positioned under a tree via satellite or find cancer lurking in a human brain or breast. The underlying information theory he formulates can help guide an artillery shell or a scalpel. That's why, in addition to his electrical engineering professorship, he holds a biomedical engineering professorship in the School of Engineering & Applied Science and a radiology associate professorship in the School of Medicine.

"My work is different," says O'Sullivan, "because I develop theory then applications. Often others don't see how my theory applies, so I have to be involved. If I don't see the applications, sometimes no one will."

His work in the field of recognition, for example, which has dealt in part with pattern recognition, demonstrates his theory-and-application approach.

"In recognition—whether biometrics, recognizing cars or individual faces, or doing brain scans—it all comes from common theory," says O'Sullivan. "And the various applications send us back to the theory to improve on it."

Much of O'Sullivan's foundational work lies in the areas of information theory and information-theoretic imaging.

"Information theory underlies the design and analysis of systems that transmit, store, and process information," O'Sullivan explains. "It provides bounds and answers what is possible."

But those bounds may soon be expanding, thanks to work he is immersed in.

Until now information theory has been focused largely on one-dimensional information, says O'Sullivan. That is, information moving along a channel, such as a wire carrying data in and out of a computer. Now, however, he's developing information theory in two-dimensions and three-dimensions. Instead of moving information merely along a wire, his theory suggests how it might be transmitted and stored on a surface or within a volume—which points to a tremendous potential increase in future information management capability.

But what he's already developed today stretches our reach in both medical and military areas, and others as well.
"Jody's very effective interacting with others, a must in multidisciplinary research," says [Professor Donald] Snyder, "and with training and developing students vital to our research. He's very conscientious about bringing new ideas to his students, constantly evolving the classes he teaches . . . "

A medical heritage

O'Sullivan's father and grandfathers—all three physicians—urged him to enter medicine, but his love of math steered him toward electrical engineering. Ironically, some of his most significant contributions come in the medical field, and their impact on human health may outstrip whatever he might have accomplished as a doctor.

Right now O'Sullivan and fellow researchers have three grants pending with the National Institutes of Health: for hyperspectral imaging of the brain's surface to extract information about brain function and guide surgery (with Thomas A. Woolsey, primary investigator, professor of experimental neurological surgery and of anatomy and neurobiology at Washington University); PET-CT X-ray imaging for breast cancer detection (with Martin Tornai, primary investigator, associate professor of radiology and biomedical engineering at Duke University Medical Center; and Yuan-Chuan Tai, primary investigator, assistant professor of radiology at Washington University); and optical fluorescence imaging to tag molecules and study metabolic processes (with Joseph Culver, primary investigator, assistant professor of radiology at Washington University).

Hyperspectral imaging uses a computer to analyze optical images across a greatly expanded color spectrum and to detect minute functional differences in given areas. "The goal is to recognize activity," says O'Sullivan, "to know what different parts of the brain are doing, so you know what you want to cut. I don't work on where to cut but in recognizing activity."

One of his collaborators, Thomas A. Woolsey, the George H. and Ethel R. Bishop Scholar in Neuroscience, says that O'Sullivan's knowledge of image recognition in geological settings, such as identifying camouflaged vehicles from satellite images, could help doctors find their targets on biological terrain.

"Biology changes much faster than geology, so we must speed the image processing up," says Woolsey. "Jody's good at translating that knowledge and using math to analyze images that tell you important things about the components. I'm optimistic that this approach will work well in lots of settings."

Woolsey said image recognition might be used to tell if the blood supply to a particular area has diminished in real time, diagnose skin conditions such as melanoma, or even recognize the presence of foreign substances on the skin—such as explosives.
Increased security work post-9/11

Ever since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington, D.C., a significant part of O'Sullivan's work has aimed at security issues, to recognize not only military targets but also devise ways of recognizing individuals.

As associate director of the Center for Security Technologies, he works closely with the Center's director, Ronald S. Indeck, the Das Family Distinguished Professor of Electrical Engineering, and the Center's assistant director, Robert Pless, assistant professor of computer science and engineering, to encourage, organize, and provide opportunities for research on security problems. The Center supports 40 interdisciplinary collaborators who address fundamental scientific and engineering questions in the design of advanced security systems.

Further, he's conducting his own research, with his collaborators, not only in spectral analysis for biochemical agent detection, as Woolsey suggests, but also in biometrics, or the statistical analysis of biological data and the recognition, for example, of human fingerprints, faces, and irises.

But all those existing technologies can be compromised, says O'Sullivan, with disguises, contact lenses, or micro-fabrication technology.

So O'Sullivan is seeking alternatives. "We're exploring the use of other biometric signals that are unique to the individual, measurable, persistent, difficult to replicate, and," says O'Sullivan, "that definitely demonstrate a particular person's presence."

His solution? One that might give the phrase "take your pulse" a whole new meaning.

"We're looking at heart pulses and pulse shape," says O'Sullivan, trying to find a way to quantify a biological indicator that may be even more difficult to fake than fingerprints.

Creative problem solving

That sort of creative problem solving is indicative of O'Sullivan's work, according to colleague Donald L. Snyder, senior professor of electrical and systems engineering.

"He tackles problems in fundamental ways, using math and physics to develop new approaches in a systematic manner," says Snyder. "He's made a fundamental contribution to the understanding of steganography," the science of hiding extra information inside pictures and sounds for secure, clandestine communication.

O'Sullivan devised a theory that sets the limits for the amount of data that can be hidden in a system and provides guidelines on how an adversary might disrupt the hidden information. It has implications not only for copyright protection but also for national security.

"I worked with Pierre Moulin of the University of Illinois on embedding information in digital data sets on video," says O'Sullivan. "We approached it as a game, the embedder versus the attacker, without assuming that we were smarter than our adversary. Our work has changed the way people approach and define the problem."

Much of O'Sullivan's work is collaborative, and much of his success can be attributed not only to his math and science skills but also to his people skills, says Snyder.

"Jody's very effective interacting with others, a must in multidisciplinary research," says Snyder, "and with training and developing students vital to our research. He's very conscientious about bringing new ideas to his students, constantly evolving the classes he teaches with exciting new developments."

Those collaboration and communication skills led to O'Sullivan's serving as chair of the Faculty Senate during the 2002–04 academic years and as secretary from 1995–98.

Given all his faculty positions, research interests, teaching, and service to the University, it would seem he'd have little time for much else. But his extracurricular interests are evident in his office, with photos of the five sons he is raising with his wife, Chris, and his basketball trophies.

While continuing to play basketball regularly, O'Sullivan has taken up another athletic challenge: marathon running.

"It's like research," says O'Sullivan. "You have a long-range goal and a plan. You build on previous results and ultimately successfully finish the job."

And as to what that next research challenge is for him, time will tell. Says O'Sullivan: "I get interested in something new each year."

Rick Skwiot is a free-lance writer based in St. Louis.
Philosopher Explores Autonomy as Self-Determination

BY KRISTIN TENNANT

Professor Marilyn Friedman reflects on the big questions regarding female autonomy, and she recognizes that the answers have the potential to make a positive impact on many social and political problems.

The two words most closely associated with philosopher Marilyn Friedman's work are "feminism" and "autonomy." But the images that perhaps best illustrate her approach carry a different tone: bridges and community, not islands and stoic self-reliance.

Friedman, who is professor of philosophy in Arts & Sciences and the author of *Autonomy, Gender, Politics*, is adept at connecting numerous shores, such as academic pursuits and real-world issues; feminist thought and mainstream approaches; autonomy and community; and old and new ways of thinking.

She wasn't always out in front, pushing at the edges of the day's important issues. Growing up in Chicago as the only child of Eastern European Jewish immigrants, she was an avid fiction reader who also loved math. In 1964, while Friedman was taking a year off from college, she was awakened from what she calls "a kind of political ignorance and apathy" by the political turmoils of the day. She decided to study political science, finishing her undergraduate degree at Washington University in 1967 before earning a Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Western Ontario in 1974.

"Autonomy" became her primary scholarly focus in the mid-1980s and has since continued to captivate her interest in many variations around the theme, including autonomy and gender hierarchy, autonomy and social disruption, autonomy and emotion, romantic love and personal autonomy, and autonomy and social relationships.
"Many feminists thought that the moral ideal of autonomy represented male but not female modes of moral reasoning," Friedman says. "Most people saw autonomy as a separation of self from loved ones—a kind of selfishness. I see it in terms of self-determination, and I didn't think it had to carry specifically masculine associations."

Friedman's understanding of autonomy centers on people living their own lives in accord with their own ideals, rather than living according to someone else's values. She spent much of her time in the 1990s and early 2000s responding to feminists who criticized the concept, showing how her self-determinist approach was congenial to feminist ideals. At the same time, other feminist thinkers began suggesting that autonomy could be reconstructed to take account of its social context, another theme that Friedman says "seemed exactly right."

"Autonomy has to be understood as embedded in social relationships," Friedman says. "It's about self-determination—living a life that reflects your values and wants and needs. The sources of self-determination include socially available options and socialization that enables us to be self-reflective."

In her course Present Moral Problems, Professor Marilyn Friedman covers numerous everyday ethical dilemmas, ranging from abortion and euthanasia to gender roles and race relations.

autonomy is more than an academic concept or personal pursuit for Friedman. She sees the potential it has to have a positive impact on many social and political problems. In her book Autonomy, Gender, Politics, one of seven books she has either authored, co-authored, or edited, Friedman puts forth her argument for how an autonomous existence improves the lives of women in many political and social realms.

The book addresses very real issues in chapters such as "Romantic Love and Personal Autonomy," "Domestic Violence Against Women and Autonomy," and "Cultural Minorities and Women's Rights." The conclusions Friedman draws are both theoretical and practical, especially for those in social services and health care. At its essence, Friedman's argument promotes self-reflection about what matters most to us. If that means being in a committed relationship, or having children, it is still autonomy."

Friedman, whose own daughter is 17 and whose husband is also a professor at Washington University, has demonstrated through her life how following your own dream—doing things "your way"—doesn't have to rule out being part of a family or community. In her early forties, at a time when she had a tenure-track teaching position at another university, she left it in order to have a child and move to the town where her husband was teaching—so they would not have to commute with a young family.

"This wasn't about giving up a dream of mine," she says, "it was all about living out the life I wanted." Later, Friedman was happily hired and tenured at Washington University.
"Critical reflection and open creative thinking are at the very core of a liberal education," Friedman says. "Those of us ... committed ... to exploring ideas and issues also believe that it is our best hope for finding solutions to the moral problems we face."

and critical assessment of cultural practices but also respect for the perspective of others, especially women.

"We need to change social institutions and practices so that women have a greater variety of opportunities to live fulfilling lives," Friedman says. "But we should base those changes mainly on women's perspectives on how their lives should be lived. Our culture needs to value autonomy for women, not just for men. If we followed these guidelines from a political standpoint, we would enlarge and diversify women's social integration and improve the ways in which we socialize girls in our society."

Friedman's most recent research has shifted focus slightly. In one current project, she analyzes some of the work of Princeton University's Philip Pettit, who promotes what he calls "non-domination" as an important political value in democratic societies. Friedman is examining such questions as what it means to be dominated, whether a political system should secure its people against all domination, and, especially, whether male domination is different from domination in general. Friedman plans to connect this new set of issues with the work she began in her book chapter about women and cultural minorities.

"What should we do when the traditions of cultural minorities in liberal democratic societies appear to be violating women's rights?" Friedman asks. "How do we weigh the rights of cultural minorities against the rights of women within those minorities? These questions hint at how we are in the process of what I like to call a 'globalization of morality,' an emerging and progressive global dialogue about morality among people with diverse cultural and moral perspectives."

In the midst of her rigorous scholarship, Friedman's role as a teacher and mentor has also flourished. Sophie Fortin, a philosophy graduate student and one of Friedman's advisees, says her adviser has inspired her "without question." Fortin plans to write a dissertation addressing the political recognition of different cultural identities.

"I'm interested in looking at how a political system can legitimately accommodate the needs of different cultural groups, while also upholding its commitment to general rights and liberties, especially regarding women's rights," Fortin says. "Marilyn's style is inspiring because she's very theoretically analytical and respected for that, but she also focuses on relevant practical issues, which adds great depth to her ideas. She excels at asking theoretical questions that have genuine political import."

Chair of Washington University's philosophy department, Mark Rollins, agrees, pointing to Friedman's ability to bridge real-world issues and philosophical theory.

"People often see philosophy as remote from their interests," Rollins says. "It's often hard to see how it connects with everyday concerns. However, Marilyn's work on friendship, citizenship, community, gender, and politics brings philosophy to bear on matters that affect everyone. She gives the issues a grounding in careful analysis, which is the hallmark of the discipline, without ignoring the social contexts in which the issues arise. In this way, she has done a lot to link traditional approaches to epistemology and ethics with feminist philosophy."

Rollins adds that Friedman also makes an impact through teaching and in her role as director of undergraduate studies.

"As both a person and a philosopher, Marilyn is very thoughtful," Rollins says. "This makes her a solid scholar and a valued colleague. She's also one of our best teachers, who has a big impact on our students. Marilyn promotes the relevance of philosophy in a way that encourages students to think critically."

Part of what appeals to students, perhaps, is the personal, probing, and relevant nature of Friedman's topics and teaching style. In her course Present Moral Problems, Friedman covers numerous everyday ethical dilemmas, ranging from abortion and euthanasia to gender roles and race relations. Encouraging students to examine their moral intuitions is at the heart of the process, whether they are examining the position of an assigned author or taking a direct stand of their own.

"Critical reflection and open creative thinking are at the very core of a liberal education," Friedman says. "Those of us who are committed to this approach to exploring ideas and issues also believe that it is our best hope for finding solutions to the moral problems we face."

Friedman hopes her students take many practical, lifelong tools away from her courses, including familiarity with new viewpoints, improved critical and creative skills, and a sense of the importance of moral and political issues in their lives. While philosophy is an excellent foundation for law school or any career that highly values critical thinking and analysis, Friedman points out there is much more to studying philosophy than building a specific career.

"Philosophy makes a profound contribution to living a life," she says. "Philosophy encourages people to ask the big questions about human life and our world that cannot be answered by experiments or statistical data. To fail to reflect on these aspects of human existence is to miss out on an endlessly challenging life adventure."

Kristin Tennant is a free-lance writer based in Urbana, Illinois.
The late Christopher Wells Hobler (pictured above with his mother, Jean Hobler) was the inspiration behind Hope Happens, which in 2004 teamed with the University’s School of Medicine to create the Hope Center for Neurological Disorders, a basic science research center dedicated to finding the causes and cures for debilitating nervous system diseases.

The late singer-songwriter Christopher Wells Hobler was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) in 2001 at the age of 35. He knew all about the fatal neurodegenerative disorder, having watched his grandfather, James A. Maritz, Sr., struggle with it. People with ALS slowly lose muscle control, and in the later stages of the disease, they are totally paralyzed and unable to speak or breathe on their own. Hobler was angered by his fate; he knew there had been no cures or treatments developed for the disease in 30 years.

Wanting to take action, he considered starting his own research center. Instead, in 2002, Hobler, a father of three, founded ALS Hope–The Chris Hobler/James Maritz Foundation. The Foundation’s goal is to quickly find a cure for ALS patients by funding innovative research and inspiring scientific collaboration.

Two years later, ALS Hope, now renamed Hope Happens, teamed with the Washington University School of Medicine to open the Hope Center for Neurological Disorders, a basic science research center dedicated to finding the causes and cures for debilitating nervous system diseases such as ALS, Alzheimer’s disease, and multiple sclerosis (MS).

"For some time we have wanted a central place at the University for translational research aimed at neurological diseases," says Mark P. Goldberg, director of the Hope Center and a professor of neurology and of anatomy and neurobiology. "When the Hobler family came to us, we saw an opportunity to create something broader than a few labs located in the Department of Neurology. We wanted to make the Center interdepartmental and to expand the scope."

The Hope Center brings together 48 scientists and clinicians whose expertise spans 12 departments on the Medical and Hilltop campuses. Focusing on neurodegeneration, which occurs when brain cells and their
connections are damaged by disease or injury, the members believe that fundamental discoveries in one disease can lead to cures and treatments in many others.

Diseases of the nervous system—made up of the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves—are the most common causes of disability for people of all ages; 50 million Americans have a permanent neurological disability that limits their abilities. Despite the devastating personal loss these diseases cause, many have no effective treatments.

Until disease cures are found, the Hope Center will continue to seek treatments that can offer meaningful improvements to neurological abilities and quality of life. Treatment forms may include behavioral, drug, and gene therapies.

"The Hope Center represents the cutting edge of collaborative medical research today," says Jean Hobler, Chris' mother. "Exploring the new frontier of the mind is enabling scientists to unravel the mysteries of many devastating neurological disorders. This is a realized dream of my son, Christopher, and of my entire family."

Building a 'field of dreams'
The Hope Center builds upon a research structure established in 1991 by Dennis W. Choi, former head of the School of Medicine's Department of Neurology. Choi recognized that the basis of nervous system injury and repair is shared by many different neurological diseases.

The Hope Center's goals are to fund research projects that are too timely to wait for federal grant funding, which can take two years, and to purchase costly, shared equipment and advanced instrumentation. The Center also is establishing core facilities to enhance scientists' ability to discover and compete for National Institutes of Health funding.

"The analogy that we use is from the movie Field of Dreams—if you build it, they will come," Goldberg says. "Most scientists here who have discovered a new gene or protein don't have the expertise or the funding to investigate it using animal models. So a big part of what we are
Mark P. Goldberg, professor of neurology and of anatomy and neurobiology, is director of the Hope Center. His laboratory focuses on stroke recovery; researchers are particularly interested in keeping neurons alive after stroke.

Philip V. Bayly, the Lilyan and E. Lisle Hughes Professor of Mechanical Engineering and professor of biomedical engineering in the School of Engineering & Applied Science, studies how the brain moves inside the head during an impact, such as in a car wreck or accidental fall. He has developed a technique using MRI that provides the first measurement of the actual strain on brain tissue upon impact. The information is vital to other scientists.

Goldberg’s laboratory, which focuses on stroke recovery, studies brain damage after injury and assesses subsequent animal behavior. He said Bayly’s expertise has helped scientists in his laboratory studying spinal cord injury or traumatic brain injury develop more advanced mouse models. “Bayly’s expertise—knowing the precise impact that causes trauma in mouse brains—has helped other scientists at the University conduct their research better than before,” Goldberg says.

Bayly sees himself as the “engineering foothold” in the Hope Center. “I can help foster interconnections between the Hope Center and the School of Engineering & Applied Science,” he says. “I’m also someone who is willing to find, use, and develop engineering approaches that are common to all neurological disorders.”

Goldberg says. Professor of Mechanical Engineering and professor of doing is to try to create the animal models and the tools that they’ll need to make these advances.”

Before the Hope Center was established, many scientists made discoveries they thought might improve treatments, but they never had the ability to test them directly. Translating findings to treatments is a long, time-consuming process, Goldberg says.

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David M. Holtzman, the Andrew B. and Gretchen P. Jones Professor of Neurology and head of the neurology department, studies the metabolism of amyloid beta in Alzheimer’s disease.
The search for biomarkers

A key aspect in the development of Alzheimer's disease is the formation of structures called plaques in the brain. Studies have suggested that these plaques form when the protein amyloid beta is converted from a soluble to an insoluble form and takes on a configuration of hair-shaped threads called fibrils. Unable to be cleared out of the brain, the fibrils eventually cluster together and become the amyloid plaques that are a hallmark of Alzheimer's.

David M. Holtzman, the Andrew B. and Gretchen P. Jones Professor of Neurology and head of the Department of Neurology, studies the metabolism of amyloid beta to try to determine what controls the production and clearance of the protein and how to prevent its buildup in the brain. Scientists believe the buildup of the protein starts 10 to 15 years before disease symptoms appear.

"Determining if the brain's metabolism of amyloid beta becomes altered during the course of the disease could be used as a way to diagnose when the disease is starting," Holtzman says. "We think developing antecedent biomarkers for Alzheimer's is very important. It would be analogous to knowing if a patient is building up cholesterol in coronary arteries and, if so, starting a drug treatment before he or she has a heart attack or stroke."

Holtzman also is studying antibodies that his lab has demonstrated prevent the toxicity or increase the removal of amyloid beta from the brain. Clinical trials now are being conducted on antibodies, such as these, in humans.

Additionally, in Holtzman's laboratory, Randy Bateman, assistant professor of neurology, has developed a new technique that can measure the rates of synthesis and clearance of proteins in the central nervous system. This could be useful for discovering new biomarkers for neurodegenerative diseases.

Clues in the nervous system

Goldberg's laboratory studies how neurons stay connected to each other when they are damaged. He is particularly interested in keeping neurons alive after stroke and seeing if the regeneration of neurons can be promoted.

"Maintaining neuronal connections is very important in stroke, and in other brain diseases as well," Goldberg says. "One of the closest interactions is MS."

Most experts now believe that MS is an autoimmune disease that affects the central nervous system. The body's natural defense mechanisms somehow go awry and destroy myelin, a fat and protein...
compound that is wrapped around the long fibers that sprout out of nerve cells. It is these fibers, or axons, that carry nerve signals. In people with MS, myelin is lost in multiple areas, and the nerve fiber itself is damaged or broken, disrupting the ability of the nerve to send and receive electrical impulses to and from the brain.

Anne Cross, professor of neurology, focuses on multiple sclerosis in her laboratory and studies axon degeneration and regeneration. In the past 10 years, Cross, also the Manny and Rosalyn Rosenthal and Dr. John L. Trotter MS Center Chair in Neuroimmunology at Barnes-Jewish Hospital, says researchers have demonstrated that the body sometimes naturally regenerates myelin that is damaged. She is trying to determine if the body also can regenerate axons.

"Many of us think that it is the failure of axons to regenerate that causes many people to get disabled and unable to recover," Cross says. "We're stepping back a bit, thinking about those who have longstanding disability and why they're not improving."

Using an imaging methodology developed by Sheng-Kwei Song, M.A. '89, Ph.D. '90, assistant professor of radiology, who is also a member of the Hope Center, Cross is studying living mice and trying to differentiate myelin and axon degeneration in a noninvasive way that could be used in people. "Identifying ways to preserve axons and neurons would have a wide-ranging potential for helping people," Cross says.

In patients with ALS, paralysis is caused by the gradual death of motor nerve cells, the nerve cells that control muscles. Researchers such as Jeffrey Milbrandt, the David Clayson Professor of Neurology, suspected in recent years that nerve cell die-off begins with the loss of axons and synapses, the areas where nerve cells meet.

Last year, Milbrandt's group showed that axons could be protected from degeneration by increasing the function of a pathway involving NAD, a molecule vital to cell metabolism, and Sirt1, a protein associated with longevity. This discovery provided a new set of targets for the development of ALS treatments.

"If this mechanism for delaying or preventing neuronal axonal degeneration after an injury proves to be something we can activate via genetic or pharmaceutical treatments, then we may be able to use it to delay or inhibit nerve cell death in neurodegenerative diseases," Milbrandt says.

In collaboration with neurology Professor Eugene Johnson's laboratory, the Milbrandt lab discovered a family of nerve growth factors and receptors that are important to the development of nerve cells and axons. These molecules may be useful for the treatment of many kinds of neurological disorders. One of them, a protein called Neurturin, is now being tested as a treatment for Parkinson's disease in a clinical trial partially sponsored by the Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research.

Future of gene therapy

Mark S. Sands, associate professor of internal medicine and of genetics, studies lysosomal storage disorders such as Batten disease and the mucopolysaccharidoses. In lysosomal storage disorders, which are inherited metabolic diseases, cellular material builds up in the cells due to a lack of enzymes that normally degrade these molecules. There are almost 50 of these disorders, and they affect most organs in the body, including the central nervous system.

In the past, gene therapy strategies for these diseases had limited success because the vectors, viruses that transfer a functional copy of the gene into the affected cell, weren't very efficient. Recently, Sands and his laboratory have used a number of new vectors that work much better.

"The adeno-associated virus shows considerable promise because it has the potential to provide a permanent source of deficient enzyme," Sands says. "We're also excited about the HIV-based vectors. These vectors have virtually all of the HIV genes deleted and are incapable of replicating once they infect a diseased cell.

Both pre-clinical animal studies and clinical trials using these vectors are in development. Sands, who's assisting in the development of a gene therapy core for the Hope Center along with B. Joy Snider, assistant professor of neurology, believes these techniques and delivery methods can one day be used for a large number of neurodegenerative diseases, including Parkinson's and ALS.

"I think the future of gene therapy looks very bright," Sands says.

Removing treatment barriers

Goldberg says the structure to translate basic science discoveries in animal models into treatments for people is already in place at the School of Medicine.

The Hope Center collaborates with human translational research groups and clinical disease groups such as the Stroke Center and the Alzheimer's Disease Research Center. Although many investigators in the Hope Center are physician-scientists who see patients, these groups provide researchers with additional clinical information.

The Hope Center also is teaching a graduate-level course, Neurobiology of Disease, which gives laboratory scientists a chance to learn about the diseases they're studying and meet patients. "Many of the graduate students working on Alzheimer's disease have never met someone with the disease," Goldberg says.

In the past, development of therapies for neurodegenerative diseases has been slowed by a lack of knowledge about the cellular and molecular causes of these disorders, Goldberg says. "But I think it's a promising time because we know so much more. The Hope Center can help by removing barriers to translational research, so that scientists who really want to find advances in treatment will have access to the expertise, facilities, collaboration, and, ultimately, the funding to make that possible."

Diane Duke Williams is a freelance writer based in St. Louis.
LEADING THE PRIDE at Lionsgate is powerful strategist and entrepreneur Jon Feltheimer, the CEO whose agile indie studio is captivating audiences, critics, and shareholders.

By Judy H. Watts
Moviegoers everywhere are discovering that when the word Lionsgate appears on screen, the film that unfolds will equal releases from the motion-picture mega-studios that tower and sprawl in the Los Angeles basin. Contributing to the ongoing national conversation have been such Lionsgate hits as Fahrenheit 9/11, the Academy Award-winning Monster's Ball, and the Oscar contender Crash, a scathing portrayal of race relations in post-9/11 L.A.

But not much else about the independent studio whose stock has soared over the last six years can be compared with the "majors." (Lionsgate is the largest production and distribution company that is not owned by any Hollywood studio.) Conspicuously absent from this indie enterprise are grandiose architecture, ostentatiously furnished quarter-acre offices, corporate jets and helicopters, and other artifacts of power. Even more notably, in its Santa Monica headquarters next door to L.A., not a mogul is to be found.

Instead, there is Jon Feltheimer. Quietly self-assured, calmly intense, this CEO looks like an actor devoid of pretense. He meets colleagues and visitors in a suite of two small and comfortable rooms; in one is a chess set fashioned from old automobile parts. (Feltheimer has a fierce chess rivalry with partner Michaels Burns, who is vice chairman of Lionsgate.) The other room is airy and modern, with family photographs and original Hirschfelds on the wall, a big-screen television tuned to CNBC when not being used to view movie trailers with his staff, and a white, marble-topped table—round, "to encourage collegiality."

Empowering employees

Fittingly, communication is central to Feltheimer's operating philosophy. The head of every major division has an office on his floor: Motion Pictures; Home Entertainment (DVDs, videotapes, or UMDs ranging from Open Water to Saturday Night Live to Will and Grace); Family Home Entertainment (Barbie; Clifford the Big Red Dog; Care Bears); Television, one of the company's fastest-growing businesses (The Dead Zone; Missing; Weeds; Wildfire); CinemaNow, broadband video-on-demand; and a new Documentary division (Werner Herzog's Grizzly Man; VH1's upcoming The U.S. vs. John Lennon; and Showtime's The Third Terrorist).

"We talk every day and have a meeting of division heads once a week," Feltheimer, who is also Lionsgate's co-chairman, says. "This [constant exchange] gives us the ability to react very quickly—to stay ahead of the curve and be very entrepreneurial. In a highly competitive business, this is one of our great strengths. By the time other studios say, 'Oh, my god, look: Lionsgate is doing this or that, so we've got to do that,' we've already made another shift!"

Against the backdrop of an industry infamous for bloated egos, vicious in-fighting, and rampant turnover, Feltheimer has created at Lionsgate a culture of respect and stability.

"Every single employee has stock options," he says, "and
they care about the company. And because people who work for me are empowered to make decisions for which they are accountable, they have a reason to stay at Lionsgate instead of going to a larger studio where perhaps they could get paid more but wouldn't have a sense of fulfillment.”

Says Peter Wilkes, head of investor relations and corporate communications, who has known Feltheimer for 15 years: “Jon attracts a very, very high degree of loyalty. Of the 15 top executives at Lionsgate, 13 have been here for four or more years. That’s unheard of in this business.”

The power Feltheimer gives to his people pays off in other ways, too. For example, Peter Block, president of Lionsgate’s motion picture acquisition business, purchased the first Saw horror film and developed its franchise. Saw II grossed more than $85 million in ticket sales at the domestic box office. The numbers were huge for the company—and the CEO—the New York Times dubbed “the movie Midas” in March 2005.

Serving underserved audiences

Feltheimer came to Lionsgate from Sony Pictures Entertainment in 2000 with a defining set of accomplishments. He graduated a semester early from Washington University in 1972 with honors in economics. (Born in Brooklyn and raised in Roslyn, Long Island, he says he “was allowed to be entrepreneurial” at the University, where he crafted his own course of study.) He headed to Los Angeles, where he worked days as an investment broker and nights as guitarist and singer with his rock band, Lightheart. He also plays piano, clarinet, saxophone, and bassoon.

Next he co-founded a company that managed singers and songwriters; seven years later, he joined New World Entertainment and launched a television division that became the company’s most valuable property. Sony acquired some of those assets in 1991 and appointed Feltheimer president of TriStar Television, which was little more than a logo until he put it on the dial. Once at Lionsgate, he purchased both Trimark and Artisan Entertainment, giving the indie a tremendous library of more than 5,000 film, television, DVD, and video titles. With control of worldwide distribution to every type of outlet, including Sony PlayStations, that collection is the reliable money spigot of Lionsgate.

Feltheimer’s business plan for Lionsgate filled just three-fourths of a page when he wrote it in December 1999; exactly the same plan is in place today. Practicing discipline and cost-control, the company “serves underserved audiences in a way that provides a sustainable competitive advantage”—whether that means focusing on daring and provocative material, or “genre films” that appeal to a particular audience. The result: Revenues at Lionsgate are five times what they were in 2000, and the shareholder base is the rival of all the majors.

Fortunately “very stress-tolerant,” Feltheimer is also “very entrepreneurial” and willing to take informed and creative chances. “If people say I shouldn’t do something, I don’t listen simply because it’s never been tried. “I use my right brain as well as my left brain here,” Feltheimer adds. He likes to be part of choosing films, for example, and reads scripts on weekends.

So what kind of working hours does the company keep? “We’re 12 hours a day, seven days a week,” Feltheimer says of his top executives. He himself regularly puts in up to 15 hours, five days a week. “That’s what I would call our schedule.”

He treasures his weekends, which he spends with his wife, Laurie, and children, Jillian, 13; Maya, 6; and Jack, 4. Time permitting, he plays 12-handicap golf.

And since L.A. is a town where high-profile political affiliations tend to be tallied publicly, a recent visitor asked about a news account of his loyalties. Is he a Democrat? (A nanosecond’s pause.) “I am.”

Finally, of the potential to persuade—and perhaps even to foment change—through films, Feltheimer says: “I love movies that inspire. I love movies that create awareness and educate. But that’s not our job.” (“I also stand up for our right to make movies like Saw, which scare the heck out of people,” he adds.)

“My job is to build a sustainable, viable company that creates shareholder value, because that’s what a CEO’s responsibility is.”

So what’s next? Feltheimer says (with no hesitation at all): “More!”

Judy H. Watts is a free-lance writer based in Santa Barbara, California, and a former editor of this magazine.
Alumna Patricia Vance presides over the Entertainment Software Rating Board, educating consumers about computer and video games so they can make smart purchasing decisions.

BY TERRI McCLAIN

Patricia Vance is an active advocate for parents. Her job? Keeping parents informed about the content in the computer and video games they rent or purchase for their kids. In fact, you may have seen her during the holiday season as she made the talk-show rounds, urging parents to check the ratings and make sure the games children want are “OK to Play.”

As president of the Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB), a self-regulatory body for the interactive software industry, Vance heads the effort to rate interactive media—using clear and concise labeling—for both age appropriateness and content. “OK to Play?” is a national ad campaign developed and launched by the ESRB to increase parental awareness of the video game rating system. Like movie ratings, which are imposed from within the film industry, game ratings are not dictated by the government. ESRB was established in 1994 by the Entertainment Software Association (formerly the Interactive Digital Software Association) to independently apply and enforce ratings, advertising guidelines, and online privacy principles adopted by the computer and video game industry.

“We provide a real public service,” says Vance, “particularly to parents who may not be aware of what’s in a game, may not play games themselves, and may want help when they go out to purchase or rent computer and video games for their kids.

“The ESRB’s key mission is to ensure that consumers have information to make educated purchasing decisions about computer and video games,” she continues. “We have an effective and trusted system in place. Awareness among our key target group—parents of children between the ages of 3 and 17—is close to 80 percent.”

Each year, the organization conducts nationwide research to assess parental awareness and use of the system. ESRB also tests the accuracy of the ratings by exposing parents to a wide range of recent games, then asking them which ratings they think should be applied.

“Making sure our ratings reflect American mainstream tastes and values is very important to us,” Vance says. “Our rating system has two parts, with a rating symbol for age as well as content descriptors. The two parts are what give parents great insight into what’s in a game. Eighty-two percent of the time, parents in the study agreed with the ratings, and another 5 percent actually thought we were being too strict. Although we will likely never get to 100 percent, due to the diversity in our population, we take that research very seriously, and we are pleased that the overwhelming majority of parents concur with our ratings.”

The “OK to Play?” public service campaign has appeared in numerous publications, such as Entertainment Weekly and TV Guide. Because dads are more likely to be gamers themselves, and therefore may have more familiarity with the rating system, many of the ads have been placed in publications that target women, like Good Housekeeping, Oprah, and Ladies Home Journal.

“We also have relationships with virtually all of the major retailers,” Vance says. “So when you’re in a store shopping for video games, you’ll see ratings awareness messages, with an illustration of how to use the rating system, on the display itself, on the racks, or even in brochures available at the checkout.”

Pre-game routine

Vance did not start out with such a career in mind. At Washington University—which she chose in part because her brother, Bill Eisler, A.B. ’74, had attended the University, and, therefore, she knew it as “a great school to get a great liberal arts education”—she earned a degree in international relations and Russian. After graduation in 1978, she moved to Washington, D.C.

“I wanted to go into the Foreign Service,” Vance says. “Ideally, I wanted to be the first woman ambassador to the Soviet Union, but the Soviet Union does not exist anymore, so that job is gone. Now I am kind of glad I didn’t do that.”

Instead, she entered the nonprofit sector in Washington, where she gained experience in film distribution. This led her back home to New York to The Movie Channel and then ABC, where she remained for 18 years, with management responsibilities that included the ABC Internet Group and CD-ROM publishing, as well as educational film and video home distribution.
She left Disney/ABC to run HalfThePlanet.com, an online resource network for people with disabilities.

"It was a compelling way for me to use my Internet experience to build something that gave back to society," Vance says. Ultimately, she flipped it from a for-profit to a nonprofit organization, pulled back from day-to-day management and took on the role of chairman of the board.

In 2001, she went to work for the Princeton Review, where she headed the Admission Services division that publishes college search books and the review.com Web-site guide to...
The Entertainment Software Rating Board developed the "OK to Play?" national ad campaign to increase parental awareness of the video game rating system.

"I USE VIDEO GAME RATINGS TO HELP ME DECIDE WHICH GAMES ARE OK FOR MY KIDS TO PLAY."

Check the ratings on every video game box.

Okay

Descriptive

The Entertainment Software Rating Board developed the "OK to Play?" national ad campaign to increase parental awareness of the video game rating system.

college admissions; she also worked with undergraduate and graduate schools all across the country to put their admissions applications online. Her tenure there coincided with her then 16-year-old daughter's own college search, making the experience "extraordinarily relevant on a personal level."

**Full-court press**

What Vance likes about her work at ESRB is bringing a fundamental service to consumers while working within an industry where she can bring her years of media experience to bear.

"I think we do great work," Vance says. "I also think there are a lot of misperceptions about the industry. We are continually trying hard to dispel those myths."

Myth number one, she says, is that the industry is marketing violent games to children. "It's just not true," Vance says. "Most retailers have store policies not to sell mature-rated games to kids, and when 9 out of 10 purchases involve an adult, the real issue boils down to parental responsibility."

Myth number two is that all video games are violent. "With the average age of a gamer today being 30, we are certainly seeing some more mature products on the market. And the games themselves are becoming more sophisticated technically, with more realistic graphics," she continues. "Yet, only 12 percent of the games that we rate are rated M for mature, which are for ages 17 and older. The majority of games are still rated E for everyone."

Myth number three is that video games are inherently harmful to children's development. "I would prefer, as a parent, that my child interact with entertainment rather than passively experience it for extended lengths of time," Vance says. "That being said, as with everything, games should be played in moderation. Most video games force the player to tap into all kinds of puzzle-solving and strategizing skills. One has to think about the short- and long-term ramifications and consequences of making a move, and there is something very stimulating and challenging about that." Vance also states that while there is no research proving a causal relationship between playing violent games and behaving violently in reality, there have been many studies that prove certain therapeutic and healthy outcomes from playing video games.

As a parent herself, Vance stresses the role of parents in responsibly monitoring children's activities. Her job, she says, is to help provide parents with the tools they need to make informed decisions about which games are appropriate for their families. The rest is up to them.

"I'm proud of the service that we provide to consumers," Vance says, "and I'm proud of the job that we do, ensuring that the industry is marketing their products responsibly. It's interesting and challenging work, and it definitely keeps me motivated."

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**ESRB Rating Symbols**

**EARLY CHILDHOOD**

Titles rated EC (Early Childhood) have content that may be suitable for ages 3 and older. Contains no material that parents would find inappropriate.

**EVERYONE**

Titles rated E (Everyone) have content that may be suitable for ages 6 and older. Titles in this category may contain minimal cartoon, fantasy or mild violence, and/or infrequent use of mild language.

**EVERYONE 10+**

Titles rated E10+ (Everyone 10 and older) have content that may be suitable for ages 10 and older. Titles in this category may contain more cartoon, fantasy or mild violence, mild language, and/or minimal suggestive themes.

**MATUR E**

Titles rated M (Mature) have content that may be suitable for persons ages 17 and older. Titles in this category may contain intense violence, blood and gore, sexual content, and/or strong language.

**ADULTS ONLY**

Titles rated AO (Adults Only) have content that should only be played by persons 18 years and older. Titles in this category may include prolonged scenes of intense violence and/or graphic sexual content and nudity.

**RATING PENDING**

Titles listed as RP (Rating Pending) have been submitted to the ESRB and are awaiting final rating. (This symbol appears only in advertising prior to a game's release.)

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Terri McClain is a freelance writer based in St. Charles, Missouri.
A chance encounter made Samuel Martin turn aside from a future in cardiology. Traveling to Africa in 1973 after finishing his Washington University medical degree, Martin, M.D. '73, H.S. '74 and '75, encountered a suffering malaria patient. "It was a haunting experience," he says now, "because I realized I knew nothing about the diagnosis and treatment of malaria. That experience converted me to infectious diseases."

Thirty years later, in an improbable convergence of events, Martin's life and labors have intersected with those of two other Washington University School of Medicine graduates in Nairobi, Kenya. Martin, now a colonel in the Army, is commander of the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit in Kenya (USAMRU-K), which is a laboratory operated by the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR), with headquarters in Silver Spring, Maryland. He works closely with Col. Charles McQueen, M.D. '78, who was the WRAIR commander until his January 2006 reassignment, and with Col. Colin Orht, M.D. '87, who visits the Kenya lab regularly as principal investigator in one of the institute's malaria drug development projects. (Additionally, Martin's predecessor at USAMRU-K was physician Ronald Rosenberg and the deputy chief of mission at the embassy in Kenya was William Brenick, both Washington University alumni.)

Several Washington University medical school alumni are dedicated to making advances in medical care in Kenya and around the globe. Among those are (above, from left) Col. Colin Orht, who works for the Division of Experimental Therapeutics, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR), Col. Samuel Martin, who is commander of the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit in Kenya, a lab of WRAIR; and Col. Charles McQueen, who is outgoing commander of WRAIR in Silver Spring, Maryland.
"I can't explain why there have been as many key people from Washington University working in Kenya," McQueen muses, "but it is pretty impressive."

The U.S. Department of Defense has a real stake in such advanced biomedical research. Every day, military personnel confront critical medical problems. Whether the issue is tropical disease in foreign deployments or battlefield wounds or eye injuries from repeated laser exposure or any one of many other issues, the U.S. military is always looking for new and better solutions to medical problems.

WRAIR exists to help find them. Carrying out its mission "to conduct biomedical research that [responds] to Department of Defense and U.S. Army requirements and [that] delivers life-saving products including knowledge, technology, and medical materiel," WRAIR employs some 2,000 military and civilian personnel at its headquarters in Silver Spring, at detachments in Texas and Illinois, and at its laboratories in Kenya, Thailand, and Germany. It is the Defense Department's largest biomedical research laboratory.

Though its work is specifically targeted to military needs, the benefits of WRAIR research reach far beyond the armed forces.

Consider malaria, the disease that changed Martin's vocation. The Defense Department has a keen interest in protecting against malaria and other tropical diseases because military personnel often go to countries where these diseases are endemic. Deployments to Somalia, Haiti, Afghanistan, and Iraq in recent years have exposed personnel to infectious agents not encountered in the United States. Preventing such infections and treating them effectively when they occur is essential for combat preparedness and mission accomplishment.

But finding a means toward these ends is also of incalculable benefit to the civilian populations these diseases afflict. "Malaria is one of the leading killers in the world," McQueen observes. "WRAIR and its partners have developed a vaccine candidate that shows promise in preventing certain kinds of malaria. Many of the drugs currently used to protect against malaria or to treat it were developed at least in part at WRAIR."

The Kenya lab continues to focus on malaria. "The malaria work is conducted in a district on the shore of Lake Victoria, which has one of the highest-known transmission rates in the world," Martin says. There are some novel findings on the research front. Two high-profile malaria vaccine studies are under way at the field site: a 400-subject pediatric efficacy trial of a bloodstage malaria vaccine and a 255-subject adult study of a sporozoite vaccine candidate. The sporozoite is the stage of the parasite that the mosquito injects into the bloodstream. Martin expects significant results from these trials. "It is an exciting project," he says.

Similarly, the unit undertakes HIV/AIDS research at a site in Kericho, an agricultural community about 185 miles northwest of Nairobi. There, 150 staff members conduct field and laboratory studies in an effort to develop effective diagnostic and treatment strategies against this global scourge. A primary objective is discovering an HIV vaccine to protect against the disease.

USAMRU-K also conducts surveillance activities to uncover emerging infections before they spread within and outside the region. Over the years, USAMRU-K has participated in the investigation of outbreaks of viral diseases such as yellow fever, Rift Valley fever, West Nile fever, and Congo-Crimean hemorrhagic fever within the region. Another research focus is the monitoring of antibiotic resistance profiles of enteric pathogens, the culprits in diarrhea, which is the fourth leading cause of death in the tropics. Globally, 4.6 million children die from diarrhea—12,600 deaths each day.

Martin's research interests include leishmaniasis, a serious problem in Asia, the Middle East, Central and South America, and Africa. Work in his laboratory has shown that kinetoplastid parasites possess genes that permit the metabolism of lipids to produce substances called prostaglandins. These parasite products are similar to those its human hosts make to regulate critical body functions—temperature, the sleep-wake cycle, immune response. "We are now thinking that maybe these parasites make these prostaglandins to manipulate
"the host to its advantage," Martin says. "It's a very exciting and unexpected finding."

The U.S.–Kenyan partnership is a perfect symbiotic relationship, according to Martin. "We are as interested in these diseases as the local people and institutions with which we partner," he observes. "For us, these diseases are a threat to our deployed military; for our partners, they cause major public health problems. We need our partners as much as they need us: You can't do that final step of testing the efficacy of new drugs, new vaccines, unless you are somewhere where the disease occurs at a high-enough prevalence. We are not an aid agency. We're here because we need those products."

Still, he adds, "Discoveries we make go a long way toward helping Kenyans and civilian populations in many places."

Indeed, much of WRAIR's research benefits the public at large. Its greatest success recently is the testing of a hepatitis E vaccine. The institute also is working on bandages infused with coagulation factors to "jump start the clotting process," McQueen says, which is the first significant bandage improvement since the Civil War. WRAIR also investigates sleep deprivation and its impact on performance, a serious battlefield problem but a concern shared, for instance, by the U.S. Department of Transportation and the trucking industry.

Nor is research the only way WRAIR's work benefits civilians. A major beneficiary is the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), USAMRU-K’s host in Nairobi. USAMRU-K provides both training and infrastructure for KEMRI.

"We have a very strong training program, which allows master's and Ph.D. students to use our labs for their research work, thereby building scientific capacity for our host nation," Martin explains. "We train our Kenyan staff, and we use them for most of the work done in our projects. We have more than 350 Kenyans who work at different levels in our program. For example, we have Kenyan principal investigators conducting vaccine and drug trials; a Kenyan lab director; and several Kenyan technical supervisors."

In addition to human resource development, USAMRU-K has added about 59,000 square feet of state-of-the-art administration and lab space. Infrastructure development also has been done by other international KEMRI-partners such as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, Britain's Wellcome Trust, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency. "All of these infrastructure development projects have allowed KEMRI to blossom into a center of excellence for research and training in infectious disease," Martin says.

McQueen agrees, and gives much of the credit to Martin. "In large part, the infrastructure upgrades are the result of Sam Martin's hard work and his relationships with our investigators and the community," McQueen says. "The USAMRU-K malaria field site has one of the best clinical trials centers in the region and possibly in Africa."

Martin is also responsible, McQueen says, for a new pediatric wing at the local hospital. Because of a chronic shortage of water in the city, a borehole was constructed on the hospital grounds to provide water for the pediatric wing and potentially all of the other operations within the hospital premises.

He has, McQueen says of Martin, "almost a missionary zeal."

Washington University's contributions to medical advances and care in Kenya don't surprise McQueen. "Washington University graduates are interested in making a difference. They dependably practice state-of-the-art clinical medicine. They look to advance our understanding of biomedical issues. I am biased," McQueen concedes, "but I think the graduates of Washington University medical school come out committed to advancing the frontiers of science."
A TRULY EXTRAORDINARY COUPLE

Bob and Gerry Virgil take dedication and loyalty to the University to the highest level.

Gerry and Bob. Bob and Gerry.

No matter how you say it, it sounds like one word—one name for an extraordinary couple who have shared the last 45 years of their lives with Washington University and the greater St. Louis community.

Geraldine and Robert L. Virgil—married sweethearts from Beloit College in Wisconsin—came to St. Louis in 1958 after Bob’s release from the Army, so he could enroll in the University’s M.B.A. program. As they were forming what would become a lifelong relationship with the University family, they started building their own family when their twin daughters were born the following year.

Bob went from 1960 M.B.A. graduate to business instructor in 1961, quickly moving up the academic ranks to assistant, then associate, then full professor of accounting, also earning his doctorate in business administration in 1967. He and Gerry had another daughter and a son in the next few years. In the classroom, Bob proved to be articulate, knowledgeable, straightforward, well-prepared, and focused. He challenged his students to do their best, and he seasoned his presentations with humor and common sense. Moving into administration, he became dean of the business school in 1977.

When Bob stepped down as dean in 1993, Howard Wood, B.S.B.A. '61, then-chair of the Olin School’s Alumni Executive Committee, said, “No single individual that I have ever known got the kinds of accolades from students that Bob did.” Bob was voted “Teacher of the Year” nine times. Former students, friends, colleagues, and members of the business community raised more than $1 million to establish the Robert and Gerry Virgil Endowed Scholarship to honor the Olin School’s first couple, by providing a permanent way to assist both B.S.B.A. and M.B.A. students in the School.

In 2004, further recognizing Gerry’s and Bob’s impact on the School during his 16-year tenure as dean, friends raised $1.5 million to endow the Geraldine J. and Robert L. Virgil Professorship in Accounting and Management, which is held by Mahendra Gupta, the Olin School’s present dean and professor of accounting.

When the professorship was announced, then-dean Stuart Greenbaum said, “Bob Virgil’s contribution to the development of the Olin School was both foundational and monumental,” adding that the progress made in the intervening years was the logical extension of his vision and commitment to the School.

“It was a total surprise to me,” Bob says. “It’s really an honor when your good friends think highly enough of you to do something like this.” Gerry modestly adds, “I was pleased and honored, especially for Bob, because he’s done all the work, and I was happy to be included.”

A few years ago, Bob, a Wisconsin native, admitted he might have been prepared by nature for the task of transforming what was then a little-known business school into one competing in the top ranks of institutions in the United States and the world. “I guess I have a little bit of a knack for what my mother used to call herding cats into a gunnysack,” he said. “In management, everyone’s got ideas, often better than your own, so you’ve got to listen to everyone’s ideas and herd them together.” What he managed to “herd together” at Olin includes increasing the School’s endowment from about $200,000 to more than $75 million, recruiting outstanding faculty, building strong corporate relationships, establishing...
Honoring the Olin School's first couple, former students, friends, colleagues, and members of the business community raised more than $1 million in 1993 to establish the Robert and Gerry Virgil Endowed Scholarship, which provides a permanent way to assist both B.S.B.A. and M.B.A. students in the business school. With Gerry and Bob Virgil (center) at Olin's Scholars in Business dinner on November 6, 2005, are (from left) M.B.A. student Dongho Seo, M.B.A. student Merle Taylor, and B.S.B.A. students Simone Washington, Shandria Wilson, and Yuri Shakhmin.

an international presence, and starting the executive M.B.A. program and initiatives in experiential learning (both now hallmarks of the School).

Both Gerry and Bob are heavily invested in the welfare of the St. Louis area as well. She has been a member of the Philanthropic Educational Organization, a supporter of Kirkwood Meals on Wheels, and a devotee of the Glendale Presbyterian Church. Bob says, "She's part of the foundation of this little church that has been such an important part of our family's life." Bob recently returned to Washington University's Board of Trustees. He also serves on the board of the Donald Danforth Plant Science Center and remains active in other organizations, such as the Magic House. He has held many other key community and corporate roles throughout the years.

Over the years, Bob's strongest commitment has been to Washington University and the Olin School. Besides overseeing the construction of Simon Hall, the first campus building constructed specifically for business education, and the naming of the School for John M. Olin, the business professor and dean also served as vice chancellor for students in 1974-75 and as executive vice chancellor for university relations in 1992-93. He chaired the Faculty Senate Council and several search committees for key administrative posts. He also chaired a consortium of business schools seeking to increase minority enrollment in M.B.A. programs.

When he left the University in 1993 to become a general principal in charge of management development at the Edward Jones brokerage firm, he took his sense of commitment and his work ethic with him. When he retired at the end of 2005 after 12 1/2 years, the firm had more than tripled in size, with more than 9,000 offices in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. His University service didn't stop when he left campus. He is currently the William Greenleaf Eliot Society's president and a recent recipient of its "Search" Award. Asked three years ago by Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton to chair the University's Sesquicentennial Commission, he enthusiastically accepted and kept the yearlong celebration on track despite personal health problems at the time.

Besides the scholarship and professorship that honor them, Gerry and Bob shared the Olin School Dean's Medal in 1996. Bob received a Distinguished Business Alumni Award in 2004. Bob also has received a Distinguished Alumni Citation (1981) from Beloit College, the Distinguished Service to Education Award (1996) from Harris Stowe State College, and other tributes, including the FOCUS St. Louis Award.

At Bob's farewell dinner in 1993, then-Chancellor William H. Danforth said he'd always thought of Bob as "the business school's pied piper, for his ability to rally friends and colleagues and students together for the School. He's been a model of what a great University citizen should be. He's been one of the treasures of the University and has left a legacy of one of the great business schools of the nation."

Gerry was always a full partner with Bob in winning friends for the School, and that made all subsequent progress possible. No wonder the University's community service award is named for its first recipients: the Gerry and Bob Virgil Ethic of Service Award. No matter how you say it, Gerry and Bob, or Bob and Gerry, it's one word, one name for a truly extraordinary couple. —John W. Hansford
UP CLOSE with the CAST of Wicked

In November and December 2005, Carol Kane was among the stars of the production Wicked at the Fox Theatre in St. Louis.

W ashington University alumni, parents, family members, and friends were in the audience for a matinee of the hit musical Wicked at the Fox Theatre in St. Louis on November 25, an event sponsored by the Alumni Association. Carol Kane, star of movies, theater, and television, headlined the cast and crew who joined the Washington University group for a post-performance presentation facilitated by William Whitaker, senior lecturer in performing arts at Washington University.

Throughout the year, Washington University Clubs in more than 30 cities sponsor special events open to parents and friends as well as alumni. To find a club near you and learn more about upcoming events, visit the Web site: www.alumni.wustl.edu.

The Alumni Association helps graduates of Washington University face the rigors of life after graduation, too—with career networking, activities, programs, and events for alumni, parents, and friends around the world. And like the survival kits—membership is free. For all the benefits available to alumni, students, parents, and friends, take a look at the Web site: www.alumni.wustl.edu.  

Alumni Association HELPING UNDERGRADS SURVIVE HOLIDAY TRAVEL

M ore than 300 students returned home for Thanksgiving break fortified by Alumni Association "survival kits,” filled with games, puzzles, and snacks, to enliven the dullest plane trip (plus ear plugs and an Alka Seltzer, just in case). Students also were provided with recipes to add to their holiday festivities, including one for a delectable pumpkin pie from Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton.

Mel Brown (with microphone), A.B. '57, J.D. '61, chair of the Alumni Board of Governors, thanks the cast on behalf of the Alumni Association.

www.alumni.wustl.edu

Kanss City — Tom Bogdon, A.B. '68, was one of the volunteers who removed shrubs and brush in the Rocky Point Glades at Swope Park. The project is part of an effort to restore the remnants of the region's original landscape, sponsored by the Kansas City Wildlands coalition.
Each October, hundreds of University Alumni Association volunteers across the country continue Washington University's tradition of community service through a national Month of Caring. Local communities throughout the United States benefit as WU Club volunteers harness their time and enthusiasm for a day. This year, volunteers packed meals for those in need, helped maintain a nature preserve, prepared lunches, and built access ramps for the disabled. Participants made new friends and had a great time while giving back to their communities.

Nominate Your Favorite Project for 2006

Please let us know if your favorite local organization needs volunteers. Plans are already under way for the 2006 Month of Caring in October, and your suggestion may be chosen as one of the projects served by our volunteers. Please e-mail your suggestions to: alumniassociation@wustl.edu.

Atlanta — Many alumni encourage their children to join them in the Month of Caring. Here, two young volunteers help assemble lunches for Project Open Hand, which provides meals and nutrition services to people who cannot prepare meals themselves due to illness or disabilities.

Houston — From left: Joe Victor, husband of Jean (Schneider) Victor, A.B. '64; Fan Yang, M.S. '96; and Jim Myers, A.B. '64, help the Hermann Park Conservancy with ecological restoration.

Houston — Adannaa Oparanozie (left), A.B. '05, and Judy (Schnitzer) Myers, A.B. '64, help restore habitat for migratory birds at Hermann Park, one of the city's greatest natural resources.

Dallas — Washington University volunteers and a delighted homeowner show off a completed home access ramp. The Dallas Ramp Project builds about 200 ramps per year for area residents.

Minneapolis — Bill Rosenfeld, A.B. '66, packs food to be shipped to orphanages, schools, and clinics around the world by the Feed My Starving Children organization.
We want to hear about recent promotions, honors, appointments, travels, marriages (please report marriages after the fact), and births, so we can keep your classmates informed about important changes in your lives.

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

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and the physical environment. He also helped review the 2006 edition of Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospital and Health-Care Facilities, sponsored by the American Institute of Architects.

Nancy W. Rowe, GR 70, has, in the past year, presented workshops on NeuroNet Projects (therapy and neurological learning-readiness programs based on auditory and vestibular information-processing) in the United States and Central America. She will be taking some NeuroNet project information to Nepal.

Dennis Dailey, SW 71, who received a Doctor of Social Work degree from the University’s George Warren Brown School of Social Work in 1971, has retired after 36 years on the faculty of the School of Social Welfare at the University of Kansas in Lawrence. A recipient of numerous teaching awards, he retired with the rank of professor emeritus in June 2005. He continues to have a limited private practice and consultation/training business, and he continues to do some writing related to the history of his family’s home in Lawrence. He says, “Travel, collecting antiques, and freedom are fun, but my true joys are my three grandchildren.”

Beverly Koebissi Fogelman, UC 71, GB 84, has, after 31 years at the School of Medicine, retired as executive director of the Department of Radiation Oncology.

John-Paul Jackson, GR 71, GB 74, a retired university professor, says he has moved to “my home at the end of the world at beautiful Willis Point on Vancouver Island” in Victoria, B.C., Canada, “where you’ll find me in the garden.” The area is known as Canada’s banana belt.

Sanford V. Teplytzky, LA 71, health law department chair for law firm OberKaler, is listed in the 2006 edition of The Best Lawyers in America®. He is based in the firm’s Baltimore office, and he has appeared in the publication for more than 13 consecutive years.

David S. Frenkel, LA 74, says his oldest son, Danny, is in his second year at the University and belongs to Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity, as he himself did. David, who resides in Falls Church, Va., is still practicing psychiatry in Washington, D.C., and still playing soccer and Ultimate Frisbee®.

Thomas R. Sonderegger, TI 74, GB 83, has joined the Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine in Cleveland as associate dean for finance and budget. In this position, he is responsible for all areas related to budget and finance, including oversight of strategic financial planning, forecasting, annual budgeting, business services, and coordination with affiliated hospitals and practice plans.

Sonderegger had worked at Washington University’s School of Medicine since 1978, most recently as assistant vice chancellor and assistant dean for program and finance planning for 14 years.

Bonnie Raskin, LA 75, has, after 25 years as a television executive and producer, joined the Institute for Educational Advancement in Pasadena, Calif., as the senior administrator of the Caroline D. Bradley Scholarship. Each year, the scholarship awards 15 to 20 gifted, high-achieving 8th-graders a full, four-year scholarship to a private or alternative high school in the United States. E-mail: braskin@educationaladvancement.org

Carl R. Schwartz, LA 75, EN 75, who earned a law degree from Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., was selected by his peers for inclusion in the 2006 edition of The Best Lawyers in America®. Schwartz is an intellectual property attorney in the trademark office of Quarles & Brady.

Gregory J. Kamer, LA 76, has been appointed to the Nevada Board of Bar Governors by the Nevada Supreme Court. He is president of Las Vegas-based Kamer Zuckerman & Abbott, which Chambers USA has called the “go to” labor and employment law firm for Nevada business.

Thomas O. Bean, LA 77, a partner in the Boston office of law firm McDermott, Will & Emery, has been appointed to a five-year term on the Clients’ Security Board of Massachusetts by the state’s supreme judicial court. The board consists of seven attorneys who oversee the disbursement of funds to clients who have been victimized by instance of attorney misappropriations. Funds are derived from a portion of annual registration fees paid by attorneys to the Board of Bar Overseers in Massachusetts.

Michael R. Bedford, SI 77, a faculty member in biomedical engineering at the Milwaukee School of Engineering, received the “Unsung Hero” Award for 2005 from the Mental Health Association of Greater Milwaukee for research in human biofield technology development.

Robert A. Creo, LW 77, a Pittsburgh-based arbitrator, mediator, educator, settlement counselor, and special master, provided his perspective for four sections of John W. Cooley’s Creative Problem-Solver’s Handbook: For Negotiators and Mediators, Volume One [ABA (American Bar Association) Publishing, September 2005]. The book is a compilation of published articles from specialists in alternative dispute resolution from across the nation. It is to serve, generally, as a guide to practitioners, academics, and students in the practice, teaching, and studying of alternative dispute solving methods, tools, and techniques. Volume two was published in December 2005.

Jonathan Moreno, GR 77, B.S. in international relations, magna cum laude, and a master’s degree in business, has been selected for inclusion in the 2006 edition of The Best Lawyers in America®

Thomas Shoup, GR 77, GR 81, now is vice president, P.L.M. Ultrasound, for the Ultrasound Division of Siemens Medical Solutions USA, based in Mountain View, Calif. Shoup, who reports to the division president, joined the division in 2004 as senior director of financial services. He has more than 20 years of ultrasound experience, beginning with HP Labs in Palo Alto.

Jim Weddle, GB 77, was named managing partner of financial-services firm Edward Jones, effective Dec. 31, 2005. He began his career at the St. Louis-based firm in 1976 as an intern working part time in the research department. After earning a M.B.A. degree from Washington University, he moved to Connorsville, Ind., to establish the firm’s 200th branch, and he continued to advance in the firm. In his new role, Weddle is a member of the firm’s executive committee.

Bruce E. Friedman, LA 78, a principal in the Clayton, Mo., law firm of Paule, Camazine & Blumenthal, has been selected for inclusion in the 2006 edition of The Best Lawyers in America®.

In August 2005, five Washington University alumni played for the American Revolution, the U.S. National Team, in the Australian Rules Football International Cup in Melbourne. From left: Dan Sarbacker, A.B. ’01; Chris Carroll, A.B. ’02; BJ Gambaro, B.S.B.A. ’99; Matt Jagiok, A.B. ’00; and Darrell Butler, B.S.E.E. ’01, were among the 35 players selected to the team. After losing to eventual champions New Zealand in the semifinals, the American Revolution beat the 2002 defending champions from Ireland in the consolation match to finish third in the 11-team competition. Besting the team’s 2002 5th-place finish, the Revolution is clearly moving on and up.
CLASSMATES

R. Mark McCareins, DW 81, was selected to Chambers’ Directory of America’s Leading Lawyers; Best Lawyers in America®; the Leading Lawyers Network, and Illinois Super-Lawyers for 2006 in the areas of commercial litigation, antitrust, and intellectual property. McCareins, a senior partner in the Chicago office of Winston and Strawn, also was named to the board of law of Hall Young Hall Youth Services. He continues as a partner in the firm’s management and business law at Northwestern University, and as vice chairman of the American Bar Association’s anti-trust section on civil practice and procedures. Also, he held two posts for Washington University—adjutant board chairman of the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies at the law school and editorial director of the Regional Cabinet for Chicago.

Mark O. Holdenstein, TI 82, TI 82, senior software engineer at Enterprise Rent-A-Car and adjunct professor of information systems management at Washington University, is secretary of Partners in Urban Ministry (PUM), a coalition of 26 local, urban Lutheran churches. He and his wife, Lynda, have been named professors and, as well as Grand-Oak Hill Community Corp., St. John’s Lutheran Church, and the eastern Missouri branch of Children’s Rights Council. The family, including student resident in the St. Louis area.

Michael Salem, LA 82, an academic researcher, surgeon, and health-care entrepreneur, has been named president of the National Jewish Medical and Research Center in Denver, effective Jan. 7, 2006. Salem, who earned a medical degree from George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences in Washington, D.C., has nearly two decades of experience in clinical care, research, and the health-care industry. Immediately prior, he had worked, since 1999, at GMP Companies, a Florida-based company that develops and commercializes scientific and technological discoveries made primarily by academic researchers.

Hon. Daniel L. Schmidt, LW 83, has been designated to serve a one-year term as presiding justice of the Appellate Court of Illinois, Third District, effective Jan. 1, 2006. The court hears appeals from the circuit courts of 21 central Illinois counties.

Mitchell (Mitch) Walker, EN 83, left his career in marketing and general management a few years ago and now is a home staff missionary at Gospel for Asia in Carrollton, Texas. He and his wife, Cheryl, have five children—Natalie, Major, Silas, Hudson, and Lorena.

Robert J. Craddick, LW 84, after 20 years in public service as a prosecutor, has entered private practice. He has become an associate of Grubbs & Ellis, a leading Glassman Law Firm, which specializes in medical malpractice, personal injury, and nursing home law.

Lori J. Tenser, LA 84, after being at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., for 16 years, recently became the dean of first-year students at Wellesley (Mass.) College. She continues to work with undergraduate students “who will make a difference in the world.” She and Alan Stern, her husband “and best friend,” reside with their three children—Hannah, Jordan Yael, and Celia—all age 7, in Needham, Mass. Tenser, who is on the National Council for the Undergraduate Experience at Washington University, says she is looking forward to her class’ 25th Reunion in 2009.

David B. Altman, LA 88, was promoted to vice president, senior counsel of Grubbs & Ellis, a leading provider of integrated real estate services. Altman and his wife, Jill, reside with their children—Jesse, 11, and Jake, 9—in Deerfield, Ill. They are kept busy by their hobbies, including the arts and music.

Nicholas A. Franco, LW 88, was elected vice president and president-elect of the Tri-State Chapter of the Turnaround Management Association, Oct. 25, 2005. A partner with the law firm of Spencer Fane Britton Browne, he practices corporate bankruptcy law in the firm’s St. Louis office.

Marguerite H. Griffin, LA 88, recently was promoted to senior vice president at the Northern Trust Company in Chicago and was named its national director of philanthropic services. She is responsible for the delivery and growth of the firm’s philanthropic services to personal financial services and trusts.

Melissa L. Wood, LW 88, is president and a co-founder of the National Association of Appellate Court Attorneys (NAACA), an organization devoted to the education and professional growth of attorneys employed by state and federal appellate courts. NAACA, a nonprofit entity headquartered at the University of Richmond (Va.), Law School, was incorporated in July 2005; its inaugural educational conference will be held in Richmond in July 2006. Wood serves as the deputy senior staff counsel for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

Peter Avery, LA 89, is director of education and membership at AADA! The offBroadway youth theater in New York City, where he also is an adjunct faculty member in theater at New York University. Avery and his wife, Kerem Ebel Avery, a pediatrician, recently moved from New York City to Highland Park, N.J.

Bernard J. Fullenkamp, GB 89, recently retired from his work in industry and government affairs for Anheuser-Busch Company in St. Louis. He was considering setting up a consulting business in grassroots political activism and running for a seat in the St. Louis County Council Committee fundraising.

Koji Shimizu, LA 89, and Eri Iseou were married on May 16, 2005, in Nara, Japan. Afterward, they went to California for their honeymoon and a reunion with friends including several University alumni. Koji has been one of the 100 most successful management consultants in Japan, and his recent client companies include Toyota Tsuchu Co., one of the 10 biggest trading companies in the world; and Apple, which develops, makes, and sells iPods.

Jannu Lee Sinner, LA 89, LA 90, had her fourth middle-grade novel, Secret of the Three Treasures, published and the production of a sequel. She has also had short stories included in the anthology Crossroads and Other Tales of Valelemar in the magazine Saga. She has a website for her blog, “Have You Heard This One?” Web site: www.sinner.com.

Laura Meckler, LA 90, and Paul Brodsky were married in July 2005 near Washington, D.C. In May 2005, Meckler joined the Wall Street Journal as a staff writer in the newspaper’s Washington, D.C., bureau. The move came after she returned from a yearlong Nieman Fellowship at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., a program that brings journalists to campus for a year of study and reflection. (She says, “I did all my homework the right way before I went to Harvard; I was just like in college.”) She is involved with Washington University, serving on the board of directors of the nonprofit corporation that now publishes Student Life. E-mail: lmeckler@gmail.com

Christine Orich, EN 90, a partner in the Indianapolis-based law firm of Bose McKinney & Evans, was a keynote speaker at
Seeking Fixed Payments?
See page 9.

Robert S. Brookings
Fixed Payments for Life

The Washington University Charitable Gift Annuity, see page 9
Jim McKelvey, A.B./B.S. '87, has a passion for glass.

"I love it," he says. "It's a very difficult medium to work with. You can't touch it. If you want to move it, you have to get it hot. Yet when it gets hot, it loses its form and starts to fall to the floor. You're constantly striking this balance between being able to shape the substance and being able to control it.

"And it's got neat mechanical properties," he continues. "It glows; it refracts light; it cracks. It has what are called dichroic properties, where it reflects a different light than it transmits. It's just really fascinating stuff."

These days McKelvey is sharing his passion for glass with the students and volunteers at Third Degree Glass Factory, the St. Louis-based glass studio he co-founded with glass artist Doug Auer in 2002. In June 2006, he will share his passion with an international audience of glass artists when Third Degree—and the St. Louis community—hosts the international Glass Art Society conference, which McKelvey characterizes as "the largest gathering of glass artists, probably ever."

Running a studio at the forefront of the art glass world is not a straightforward path for someone whose majors at Washington University were in economics and computer science, and who spent his junior year at the London School of Economics. For McKelvey, it all began when he took a class in the art school during his senior year. "I'd finished the majority of my heavy course work by then, so I spent a lot of time in the glass studio." He also worked there as a teaching assistant.

After graduating, McKelvey claims that he quickly got "very serious" about glass and became a glassblower largely "out of my need to eat." He spent several years creating glass pieces and starting a variety of business ventures, which proved lucrative.

Enter Doug Auer. Some University students invited Jim McKelvey to give a guest lecture to their glass class in 2002, and Auer was then running the University program. The day McKelvey came to the glass studio, everything was ready, and Auer had even hired an assistant for McKelvey. "I was struck by the fact that this man had anticipated every need I would possibly have," McKelvey recalls.

When the two had lunch after class, they talked about the lack of a decent glass school in the Midwest. Over nothing more than a handshake, they agreed to build a studio with McKelvey putting up the money and Auer putting in the time.

"So now we have neither, but we have Third Degree," McKelvey quips.

McKelvey and Auer found a vacant building in the 5200 block of Delmar with a "4 Sale" sign. The building was full of trash and, because of its former use as a service station, had underground petroleum storage tanks. McKelvey's banker, his accountant, and an environmental attorney he consulted, all advised him not to buy it.

He bought it anyway, reasoning that, "Here are three professions that know nothing about risk." But he then realized he'd have to tell them he bought the building (after having the underground tanks removed from the property). McKelvey thought: "You know? After my banker finds out what I've done, she's going to give me the third degree," so he named the holding company that purchased the property "Third Degree."

Third Degree teaches glassblowing to about 60 Washington University students, and about 200 people from the St. Louis community. Much to McKelvey and Auer's surprise, it has also become a popular venue for a variety of parties and events, including weddings and receptions.

And in the spring, it will be the focus of activities for the best glass artists throughout the world. —Mary Ellen Benson
He joins his brother, Isaac, 3. The family recently relocated from New York to Cambridge, Mass., where Stephanie is a clinical psychologist in private practice.

Col. J.A. Hall, GR 92, HA 92, recently moved to the U.S. Air Force Surgeon General's Modernization Directorate as chief of the IM/IT Division.

Patricia Jun Bieh, LA 92, and Chyi-Song Hsieh, MD 96, GM 96, announce the birth of Lillian Yue-Jin Hsieh on Oct. 11, 2005. She joins her brother, Joel, 5, and her sister, Allison, 3. After nine months of searching, the family has moved back to St. Louis for Chyi's job. E-mail: patycake@alum.wustl.edu

Nick Santora, LA 92, is writing and producing the new hit drama Prison Break for FOX Broadcasting Company. He was executive producer for season two of Beauty and the Geek, recently finished for The WB Television Network. Santora resides in Los Angeles with his wife, Janine, and daughter, Sophie, 2. E-mail: nnsantora@earthlink.net

Andrew David Kessler, LA 93, resides in Fairfax, Va., with his wife, Aimee. He is director of government relations for NAADAC, the Association for Addiction Professionals (www.naadac.org), lobbying for addiction research and support for addiction counselors.

Jackie (Hoffman) Koehler, LA 93, and her husband, Scott, announce the birth of their first child, Jenna Evelyn, on June 28, 2005. The Koehlers reside in the Philadelphia suburbs. E-mail: jhoffman26@email.com

David M. Lengyel, GR 93, recently was assigned as the risk-management officer for the Exploration Systems Mission Directorate at NASA headquarters in Washington, D.C. E-mail: dlengyel@hq.nasa.gov

Chandrika “Chandu” (Valavarthi) Patel, LA 93, MD 96, announces the birth of their first daughter, Sia Saheli Patel, on May 5, 2005. She joins her brother, Sahvan, 3. Mihir has an orthopedic surgery practice and Chandu is a radiation oncologist. The family resides in Indianapolis.

Kelly (Hardy) Twigger, LA 93, an attorney in Milwaukee, where she focuses on corporate and real estate law, is a partner of law firm Quarles & Brady, which has offices in Milwaukee and five other U.S. cities. She focuses her practice on defending corporate clients in class-action litigation and complex litigation, and advising and defending clients in matters involving the Uniform Commercial Code. E-mail: jlt@quarles.com

Dr. Angela D. Anderson, LA 95, and her husband, Andrea, announce the birth of their first child, Natalie Elizabeth Anderson, on June 14, 2005. Paul is an environmental engineer and senior associate manager with Camp Dresser & McKee in Kansas City, Mo., and Andrea is a family-practice physician. E-mail: pdae@yahoo.com

Arnor Bliedtvedt, GR 94, a resident of Winnetka, Ill., where he is an artist, art teacher, and head of the art department at North Shore Country Day School, was featured in the winter 2005 issue of Nordic Reach, a nationally distributed, quarterly magazine focusing on Scandinavian life and culture. The article, “A young man with his own voice,” includes one of Bliedtvedt’s landscape paintings based on his childhood memories of Iceland. In addition, Bliedtvedt participated in an art exhibition titled Holiday Traditions, a benefit for the Anne Loucks Gallery in Glencoe, Ill., from Nov. 26, 2005, through Jan. 12, 2006.

Jodi (Samity) Bronitt, BU 94, and her husband, announce the birth of their first child, Joshua Wade, on July 25, 2005. The family resides in Atlanta, where Jodi is manager of financial reporting and systems for Cox Enterprises.

Eve (Loren) Goldstein, LA 94, and Cary Goldstein, BU 95, announce the birth of Andrew Lewis on Sept. 10, 2005. He joins their sister, Sara, 2. The family resides in New Rochelle, N.Y. Cary is a vice president in prime services technology at Merrill Lynch, and Eve is a child psychologist, working part time at a private practice in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Danielle (Zeitlen) Hughes, FA 94, and her husband, Dave, announce the birth of their first child, Hughes on Aug. 19, 2005, in New York City. The family resides in Forest Hills, N.Y.

Samuel Myoun, LA 94, assistant professor of history at Columbia University in New York City, recently had his Origins of the Other: Emiliano Leivas between Revolui­on and Ethics (Cornell University Press, 2005) published and has been called a major contribution to the study of intellectual history.

Indhu Subramanian, LA 94, her husband, and their first child, Tannen, are moving from New York City to Cambridge, Mass., where Indhu teaches at Harvard University on Michigan in Ann Arbor. They and their son, Rohan, 1, plan to move in summer 2006 to the Bay Area, where Subramanian will work at the University of California as an assistant professor in pulmonary and critical care medicine and Bhuket will be a gastroenterologist. E-mail: indhus@yahoo.com

Mihir Bhai, LA 95, and his wife, Tharika, are moving to New York City, where he is working as a professional photographer.

Elizabeth Anderson, on June 14, 2005. Paul is an environmental engineer and senior associate manager with Camp Dresser & McKee in Kansas City, Mo., and Andrea is a family-practice physician. E-mail: pdae@yahoo.com

Marc Taub, LA 96, and his wife, Sarah, announce the birth of their first child, Tannen, on June 2, 2005. They reside in Houston.

Theresa (Touron) Case, a graduate of Cotter School, entered the University of St. Louis in 1984 and graduated with a degree in political science. She is currently 27 and resides in Washington, D.C.

Jill (Howell) Brown, LA 96, and her husband, David, announce the birth of their first child, Brett Arthur, on May 12, 2005. The family resides in Tampa.

Laurin K. Mayer, LA 96, is working with Jordan (Katz) Mahler, LA 96, on a “great new business venture. We’ve launched two websites, www.babblingbananas.com and www.momsintherapy.ca.”

Jessica (Schutzbank) Miller, LA 96, and her husband, Jason, announce the birth of their second child, Hailey Miller on Aug. 18, 2005. The family resides in Houston. Jessica is an attending physician in the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Bay College of Medicine in Houston, and Jason is a clinical research fellow at the University of Texas in the Department of Dermatology. E-mail: jschutz@aol.com

Ryan Rhea, LA 96, GR 01, an editor in the University’s publica­tions office, created a documentary movie for the University called “The Trust.” The film was screened and warmly received as part of the St. Louis International Film Festival in November 2005. The film, Rhea’s first, provides an in-depth look at the evolution of the definition of trust, which often is typified by black clothes and an interest in macabre music, literature, and culture. The feature asks if Goth culture poses a threat to society or is simply an alternative lifestyle.

Melanie (Vail) Stauss, LA 96, and her husband, Justin, announce the birth of their first child, Tanner Cohen, on March 31, 2005. The family resides in Roswell, Ga.

Elissa (Pearman) Taub, LA 96, and Marc Taub, LA 97, announce the birth of their first child, Seth Alexander, on Jan. 14, 2005. Elissa is an associate in the Miami office of White & Case, a global law firm handling sophisticated corporate and financial transactions and complex dispute resolution proceedings. Marc is an instructor of optometry at Nova Southeastern University in Davie, Fla.

Tami Z. Morrisey, LW 95, and her husband, Bill Morrisey, have opened their second restaurant in the St. Louis area. They are co-owners of Carondelet Grill in Clayton, Mo., and are owners of Morriseys in O’Fallon, Mo. They reside in O’Fallon with their four children—Carson; 7, Kennedy; 5, Payton; 2, and Drake, 1.

Katherine “Katie” Pieper White, FA 95, and her husband, John, announce the birth of John Cooper White on Sept. 8, 2005. Cooper joins his brother, Parker, 2. E-mail: katiepwhite@tampabay.rr.com

Jill (Howell) Brown, LA 96, and her husband, David, announce the birth of their first child, Brett Arthur, on May 12, 2005. The family resides in Tampa.
Learning Can Be Fun, in the Tub!

Amy Chan has revolutionized bath time. The old Ernie® sponge on the side of the tub and the bath blocks that have been used one too many times are outdated to Chan, who believes that bath time can provide a real, enjoyable learning experience for children. The idea for her company, Simple Memory Art (SMArt), which operates by the motto "soak up some knowledge," came to Chan after spending a lot of time with her nieces and nephews. She recognized that her sister's children were the least happy and the most troublesome while in the bathtub. With the hope that she could help mothers everywhere, Chan created educationally themed shower curtains to entertain and educate children while splashing around in the tub. “I thought the shower curtain would be a great natural canvas for design,” she explains, “a place to simplify concepts to children.” After conducting focus groups, Chan concluded that science themes would be the most well-received. Wanting her first design to be non-gender specific and interesting to children and adults alike, Chan settled on the solar system.

Chan, B.S.B.A. ’98, traces her influences to multiple sources. Her love for business and art emerged while attending Washington University. Earning a business degree and a minor in art, she developed many of the tools vital for starting her own company. Chan believes her entrepreneurial family, though, has been her biggest influence. "They gave me the guts to do this," Chan asserts.

Growing up, Chan’s parents imported products from Asia and distributed them wholesale throughout the United States. “Through their business, I learned a lot about globalization,” she says. Later, through a Washington University study-abroad program to Hong Kong, Chan had the opportunity to learn firsthand about globalization, and she was able to see her family’s business from the other side. Having an experience in another country, especially an international capital like Hong Kong, gave Chan a huge foundation for going forward. It was this experience that has led her to source her own product to Asia.

Occupying many roles for her company, everything from design and manufacturing to Web-site construction, Chan muses, “I’m learning as I go.” After earning an M.B.A. from New York University and working on new product development for PriceWaterhouseCoopers, Chan asserts: “For them, I was on the consulting side of business. From there, I wanted to try out the other side.”

Currently Chan’s curtains, which are made from environmentally friendly ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA), have five different designs—the solar system, the weather, dinosaurs, the periodic table, and metamorphosis (lower left). Each design, with the exception of the periodic table, features their mascot, Poppin the Penguin. “It’s fun to have a mascot; the children have fun finding Poppin on each one,” Chan says. Her designs target children 7–14 years old, although the periodic table, Chan’s newest design, is meant for a high school and college audience.

Her shower curtains can be found online at www.simplememoryart.com, plus she has agreements with stores in 21 states. Over the next year, Chan hopes to expand that number to 50 and to create other bathroom accessories and possibly kitchenware.

For now, though, Chan’s focus is on the curtains. Each design that she has created is meant to maximize the fun in learning. “I love feeling like I am making a small difference in a child’s upbringing.”

—Jeanie Zwick, Class of ’06

Amy Chan is founder of Simple Memory Art, which creates shower curtains with fun themes for learning.
Juli ane, a criti cal-care nurse, is a graduate of the School of Medicine at Louisiana State University in New Orleans. She is completing a residency in internal medicine at Baton Rouge.

Robin (Einbinder) Kaplan, LA 98, and her husband, Daian Kaplan, LA 97, announce the birth of their first child, Benjamin William, on July 5, 2005. The family resides in San Diego, where Jason is a broker and in-house counsel for a commercial real estate investment firm and Robin manages an education program at the San Diego Museum of Art.

Heather Keintz, BU 98, and Gregg Baillie, BU 98, were married on New Year’s Day, 2005. They reside in Hoboken, N.J. Heather is a consultant at Interbrand, a brand consulting firm in New York City, and Gregg is a commercial real estate broker at Cushman & Wakefield in New Jersey.

Juliane (Okubo) Negron, LA 98, and her husband, Javier Negron, announce the birth of their first child, Sebastian Kyoshi Ivan Negron on Oct. 31, 2005. Juliane and Javier were married on Dec. 14, 2002, in Miami, Fla. Javier, a doctoral student in pediatric neurology, is completing a pre-doctoral internship at the Children’s Hospital of Denver, and Juliane, a critical-care nurse, is a traveling nurse in Denver.

Gila (Marcus) Robinson, LA 98, and her husband, Randy, announce the birth of their second son, Arieh Lev, on June 10, 2005. The family continues to reside in Philadelphia. E-mail: rg_robinson@hotmail.com

Laura Weidt, LA 98, recently finished a pediatrics residency at Children’s Hospital within University Hospital in Columbia, Mo., part of Missouri University Health Care. She has joined a pediatrics group in private practice in Columbia. She says, "Besides taking care of the kiddos, I enjoy spending most of my spare time with my boyfriend and best friend, Dan."

Jonté Greer, EN 99, and his wife, Tomika, announce the birth of their daughter, Jayla Tamiya Greer, on Aug. 24, 2005. The Greens reside near Houston, where Tomika is an IT trainer at the University of Houston-Downtown and Jonté is a production engineer at Air Products and Chemicals. He says, "Everyone is doing well, and we feel so blessed to have Jayla in our lives."

Christina "Chrissi" Franz Harmon, LA 99, OT 01, and Daniel Harmon, EN 98, announce the birth of Kaelyn Marie on Aug. 23, 2005. Daniel is a senior product marketing manager for Hill Rom WorkFlow Solutions, and Chrissi is an occupational therapist and ergonomic specialist at Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center in Winston-Salem, N.C. The Harmones reside in Cary, N.C.


Lori A. (Thomas) Khazen, LA 99, who has been an assistant coach and strength-and-conditioning coach for the University’s women’s soccer team for four years, recently began her own business, Khazen AthleteKare, in St. Louis. The company develops and presents injury-prevention programs for youth, adult, and senior athletes. It also provides athletic training event coverage and educational programs on injury prevention and wellness topics. She and her husband, Pete Khazen, EN 99, reside in Maryland Heights. E-mail: lkhazen@athletekare.com

Laurin Marin, LA 99, and her husband, Mark Kranis, announce the birth of Abigail Chloe Kranis on Sept. 9, 2005. The family resides in Massachusetts, where Laurie and Mark are completing internal medicine residencies at St. Vincent Hospital in Worcester.

Julie Markwardt, EN 99, and Jeff Miller were married on April 9, 2005, in the University's Graham Chapel. The wedding party and guests included many University alumni. The Millers reside in St. Louis, where Julie is an environmental health and safety specialist with Emerson Electric and Jeff is a field service engineer with GE Fanuc. E-mail: julie@stlinter.com

Satish N. Nadig, LA 99, earned an M.D. degree from the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston in 2004. He completed two years of residency at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, a teaching hospital of Harvard University Medical School in Boston. Now, he is conducting research at Oxford (England) University in the United Kingdom and working toward a Ph.D. degree. He plans to return to Harvard in 2008 to complete the surgery residency.

Claire E. Najim, LA 99, and Matthew Smelley, were married on June 4, 2005, in Wichita. Najim earned an M.D. degree from the University of Chicago through its Pritzker School of Medicine; she is a third-year resident at the University of Chicago Children’s Hospital. Smelley is a fellow in cardiology at the University of Chicago Hospitals. The couple resides in Chicago.

Phyleccia Reed, LW 99, and Brian A. Cole were married in Maui, Hawaii, on July 6, 2005. The Coles and their children, Damani and Sean Michael, reside in Swannsea, Mass. Phyleccia is an associate with the law firm of Tuet, Keeney, Cooper, Mohan & Jackson in Chesterfield, Mo., and Brian is an account executive with Johnson & Johnson.

Niazuddin “Niaz” Syed, GB 99, and Dilnaz Bano were married on May 21, 2005, in Toronto. Guests included several Olin School of Business classmates. The Syeds reside in Minneapolis. E-mail: niazsyed@hotmail.com

Nicholas Burkhardt, EN 00, earned a Master of Science in Electrical Engineering degree from Columbia University in New York City in December 2004. During his studies, which focused on wireless communications, he continued to work full time as a communications engineer. In summer 2005, he moved to the Boston area, where he now works as a senior satellite communications engineer for the MITRE Corporation. Recently, he and Joan Hu, LA (biochemistry and English) 01, eloped. Joan earned an M.D. degree from Harvard (University) Medical School in Boston in June 2005 and has started a residency in general surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. The couple resides in Medford, Mass., near Boston.

Jennifer Campbell, LA 00, and Sam Allison were married on May 28, 2005, in St. Louis. The wedding party and guests included many University alumni. Campbell-Allison expects to earn a master’s degree in environmental science from Indiana University in Bloomington, through its School for Public and Environmental Affairs, in 2006. Her husband is a consultant in community and economic development.

Kevin Dym, LA 00, of San Antonio, and Dana Elise Lipp of Dallas were married May 29, 2005, at Temple Emanu-el in Dallas. They reside in Dallas, where they both practice law.

Rachel K. Fedje, LA 00, began her career as a veterinarian in July 2005 in Issaquah, Wash., a suburb of Seattle. After graduating from the University, she attended and
Helping Older Adults Live Independently

Almost back to when Barth Holohan was a child, he knew he had a passion for helping older adults.

Through his lawn-care business, Holohan, then 12, would visit with homeowners after he worked on their yards. Then in high school, he began volunteering at nursing homes, something he continued for years. Now as president of Home Helpers, Holohan provides seniors and those recovering from illness or injury with extra help to manage their everyday lives, so they can stay in their home.

“When I was young, some of the clients I cut grass for were older adults, and I always enjoyed spending time with them after my work was done,” Holohan says. “During high school, I worked at a nursing home, and, at the time, it made me sad, because I realized that a lot of people there didn’t need to be in a nursing home; they just didn’t have any other option.”

Holohan continued to volunteer at nursing homes throughout college, while getting his undergraduate degree in business from the University of Kentucky. Then he continued to develop his interests by working for Ernst & Young in the Management and Health-Care Consulting divisions.

“As I pursued my health-care interest further, I realized that I wanted to get more into helping the people instead of helping the companies that help the people,” Holohan says. “That is why I quit Ernst & Young and went to Washington U. to get my graduate degree.”

Holohan earned dual master’s degrees in business and in social work with an emphasis in gerontology in 2001, and he says his studies helped him channel his idea.

“My education at the University helped me focus on what I really wanted to do,” he says. “Before, I knew I wanted to help seniors, but there are so many options. Through my classes, and through my internships and practicum, I was able to formalize an idea about what part of the market most interested me.”

While there are about 300 home health-care businesses in the St. Louis area, Holohan says his company, Home Helpers, is different. He says his business is based on a social work model: one that sends a trained social worker to complete a home consultation and that offers a trained social worker to follow the progress of every client.

“We’re able to help the patient and their families as care needs increase or decrease,” Holohan says. “So if home care is not the best option, then we will help them find another, more suitable option. We try to provide a more holistic approach to care, because home care is not the only option.”

Home Helpers offers everything from skilled nurses and nurse’s aids for more advanced care, to people who act as companions and run client errands.

“We try to help people live independently for as long as they can,” Holohan says. “That is the whole foundation of the company. That’s our mission.”

Christopher Ferguson, BU '01, recently founded the commercial real estate firm Madison-LaSalle Advisory Group. Based in Chicago, he and his partners work exclusively with small- to medium-sized office users. Ferguson formerly was employed at the Skillett Company and Shorestein Realty Services.

Crystal Novosel Johnson, LA 01, who earned a J.D. degree from the University of Notre Dame (Ind.) in 2005, has joined Wooden & McLaughlin, a mid-sized Indianapolus law firm. She practices in the firm’s real estate and environmental practice areas.

Michelle Allen Purdy, LA 01, GR 03, has begun a Ph.D. program in educational studies at Emory University in Atlanta. For two years prior, she was associate head of the middle school at St. Andrew’s Episcopal School in Jackson, Miss., the same school she attended at levels K-12.

Shulamit “Shuli” Yoskovitz, LA 01, and Adam Herbert, EN 01, were married on Aug. 21, 2005, in Somerset, N.J. The wedding party and guests included many friends from the University. The Herbersts reside in Brookline, Mass. Adam is a mechanical engineer at Asahi-America, and Shuli attends business school at Boston College.

Amy Crystal, LA 02, and Joseph “Joey” Regen, LA 02, were married on Sept. 4, 2005, in Roslyn, N.Y. Amy is in her fourth year at the Harvard (University) School of Dental Medicine in Boston, and Joey, who earned a J.D. degree from Boston University law school in May 2005, is a law clerk in the Probate and Family Court in Boston. The Regents reside in Brookline, Mass.

Barth Holohan is president of Home Helpers, which provides seniors and those recovering from illness or injury with extra help to manage their everyday lives.

Holohan’s company, which he founded in early 2002, continues to grow and was named a finalist in the 2005 Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year Awards for the Midwest Region.

And while Holohan’s busy schedule does not allow him to visit with the older adults as much as he likes, he still stays in touch with them. After all, it is not only his business, it’s his passion.

—Carl Jacobs

WASHINGTON PROFILE

Barth Holohan, M.B.A. ‘01, M.S.W. ‘01

graduated from Iowa State University in Ames through its College of Veterinary Medicine in 2004. She completed an additional one-year internship in small animals in Detroit. E-mail: rkipedter@ yahoo.com

Carl Jacobs
Scott Eden, GR (writing program) '02, has published his first book, Touched By Jesus: Faith and Fandom at Notre Dame (Simon & Schuster, 2005). Eden, who graduated from the University of Notre Dame (Ind.) in 1997, gives a non-fiction account of the 2004 football season, the seeming boiling point for a team and university frustrated by years without a national championship and faced with a harsh losing streak. Eden also attends to the school itself—steeped in religious tradition. The words "Touchdown Jesus" in the book's title, represent the interiorotional community's upraised hands in the 14-story mosaic at the school library.

Amy Beth Hill, LA 02, traveled to Guatemala for several months in late 2003.

Elise Kearns, PT '02, and Christopher Watson were married July 16, 2005, in Lexington, Ky. The couple resides in Phoenix, where Elise is a physical therapist and Christopher is vice president of Succeed Corporation.

Brandi (Newsom) Moses, GR '04, and her husband Chris, announce the birth of Clarke Miller Moses on Oct. 15, 2005. After six months of maternity leave, Brandi will return to her role as brand manager for the Juicy Fruit and Hubba Bubba brands with the Wrigley Company, Pacific. The family resides in Sydney, Australia. E-mail: bcnewsom@hotmail.com

Jenny Pittam, FA (printing) '02, was promoted from lieutenant to captain in the U.S. Army in September 2005. Also in September she won two awards in an Army-wide art contest. For her Innsbruck Train Lines, she won the first-place prize of $300, and for her Thinking in Color, the second-place prize of $200. Pittam is based in Mannheim, Germany.

Nichole Richert, LA 02, and John Beseau were married on June 25, 2005, in St. Louis. The wedding party and guests included many alumni. The Beseaus reside in St. Louis, where Nichole teaches 5th grade and John is an attorney with Clayton law firm Klar, Loak and Stenger. E-mail: nbeseau@yahoo.com

Joshu Shih, LA 02, began his studies in the Master of City Planning program at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in August 2005. E-mail: jshih@atm.wustl.edu

Scott Shubert, LA 02, and Josh Kowitz, LA 04, took their business skills and ideas honed at UTCtrucking on the Washington University campus and parlayed them into Collegeboxes, a business operating on 35 campuses coast to coast. The company, which provides college students with shipping and storage services for their belongings, is based in Boston.

Angela Wong, LA 03, and Jackie "J.J." Kershaw Cooper, Jr., were married in Chapel Hill, N.C., on July 9, 2005. The couple met in Los Angeles, where Allison now Allison Oxley-Gister, is event coordinator and development associate at the Jewish Free Loan Association.

Saba Choudhry, EN 04, was a finisher in the Marine Corps Marathon on Oct. 30, 2005, in Washington, D.C.

Bobbi Closer, SW '04, was chosen as one of 15 outstanding professionals nationwide to participate in the national program in the Pittsburgh Coro Center for Civic Leadership. She is completing the nine-month program, which is designed to train leaders in public affairs by providing experience in four public policy sectors.

Emily R. Reinhardt, BU '04, who resides in Washington, D.C., is taking classes at Georgetown University and is working full time as a legal assistant at the law firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom.

Keegan V. Ripp, BU '04, is traveling the world.

Stephen Torri, SI '04, began study in the Ph.D. degree program in computer science at Auburn (Ala.) University in fall 2005.

Jonathan Eggert, GA '05, joined EDGE Studio, an architecture firm in Pittsburgh, after his graduation in summer 2005.

Candice P. Holliday, LA '05, is working in the Student Government Office at the University of South Alabama in Mobile, while her twin sister attends that university's medical school. Holliday plans to attend law school in 2006.

Sergio Salmeron, LA '05, who moved to Washington, D.C., in summer 2004, is now program manager for the Hispanic College Fund, a national scholarship program for Hispanic students. Previously he worked on Capitol Hill for a congressman from Florida and as a project manager for a public relations company. Salmeron plans to earn a law degree and practice immigration and international law.
In Remembrance

Sona A. Haydon

Sona A. Haydon, M.A. ’76, longtime lecturer in piano for the Department of Music in Arts & Sciences, died of complications from leukemia on October 29, 2005. She was 73.

As a senior lecturer, Haydon gave individual lessons and taught classes in keyboard harmony and piano pedagogy. A frequent clinician and jury member for area piano exams, she inaugurated, in 2001, the Young Artist Piano Concerto Competition for pre-college musicians. Winners perform a concerto with the symphony orchestra of Washington University. Haydon, who, as a result of a serious injury to her right hand, conducted detailed research in therapeutic techniques to help regain strength and mobility, developed a special interest in teaching those with disabilities. Her techniques were collected in a video released in 1996: Piano Technique: Is There Only One Way?

Haydon earned a bachelor’s degree from the New England Conservatory of Music, graduating with honors. Afterward, she earned a master’s degree in piano performance in 1976 from the University. Survivors include three sons, two stepdaughters, and six grandchildren.

William C. Jones

William C. Jones, the Charles F. Nagel Professor Emeritus of International and Comparative Law, died September 16, 2005, after a brief illness. He was 70.

Jones, who taught at the School of Law for 40 years, was an internationally acclaimed scholar on Chinese law. He translated the last major imperial Chinese legal code—The Great Zong Cook—and the first precursor of the civil code of the People’s Republic of China—the General Principles of the Civil Law. Also, Jones authored a popular legal reference book Basic Principles of Civil Law in China.

Jones, who joined the law school in 1955 as an assistant professor, served as a lecturer for the International Association for Teaching Comparative Law, a visiting professor or scholar at universities worldwide, and a Fulbright lecturer at Wuhan (China) University.

Prior to 1955, Jones was a research associate at the University of Pennsylvania, a research associate at Harvard Law School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and an I.L.L. degree and a doctorate of judicial science—both from the University of Chicago.

Survivors include his wife, Jane Enstrom Jones, a brother, a sister-in-law, and three nieces.

Alfred Seymour Schwartz

Alfred Seymour Schwartz, former clinical professor at the School of Medicine and a leader in a study that contributed to a ban on testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, died of prostate cancer at his home in University City, Missouri, on November 19, 2005. He was 92.

As a leader of the world-famous St. Louis Baby Tooth Survey conducted from 1955–70, Schwartz and his colleagues analyzed nearly 300,000 teeth for evidence of strontium 90, a radioactive material created in atomic- and hydrogen-bomb explosions.

The findings contributed to a ban on testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.

Born in New York, Schwartz earned a bachelor’s degree from Amherst (Mass.) College and a medical degree from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore before doing a residency at St. Louis Children’s Hospital. He remained in the area to conduct a private practice with offices in St. Louis, Clayton, and Creve Coeur.

Schwartz was a fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics. In addition, he was a director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Eastern Missouri. Several years ago, he was the first recipient of that group’s Eugene Buder Spirit of Liberty Award for volunteerism.

His survivors include three sons, six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. His wife of 63 years, Ellen Jane Freund Schwartz, died in 2004.
Biologist Sally Elgin Lends a Hand to Improve Science Education

BY JANNI L. SIMNER

When Sarah “Sally” C.R. Elgin was in high school, her interest in science got a boost from the wide array of post-Sputnik lab courses then available. As an undergraduate, Elgin continued to seek out hands-on learning through summer lab jobs.

As a professor of biology in Arts & Sciences, she has worked tirelessly to bring hands-on learning to children and their teachers, through outreach efforts that share University science resources with the St. Louis community, and to enhance research opportunities for undergraduates. “I think hands-on learning is more convincing,” says Elgin, whose research focuses on the role DNA structure plays in gene regulation. “It’s about what people see, about what they hear.”

Elgin’s commitment to science outreach dates back to the 1980s, when her elementary-school-aged children were attending University City schools. She worked with science curriculum supervisor Jack Wiegers to bring Washington University science faculty into those schools, and to provide students with interactive environmental science and genetics projects. The pilot program was a success, and eventually Elgin expanded it and founded the University’s Science Outreach program, which serves K–12 schools throughout the St. Louis area.

One of Science Outreach’s best-known projects is Modern Genetics for All Students, which brings high school biology teachers to the Hilltop Campus each summer. These teachers work with University faculty on genetics lab projects that range from constructing simple paper models to performing genetic crosses in yeast and plants, spooling DNA and transforming bacteria. Come fall, the teachers choose those activities that will work best in their individual classrooms, and the University backs them up with lab materials and, if needed, a faculty or Science Outreach staff member to help on-site. “This is a partnership,” Elgin says. “We have to depend upon one another if we’re going to make a change for the kids.”

Other Science Outreach programs include the Education 6000 courses, through which elementary and middle-grade teachers earn graduate education credit while gaining hands-on science teaching skills, a partnership between Arts & Sciences’ education department and basic science departments. Science Outreach also collaborates with Tyson Research Center, the St. Louis Science Center, the Missouri Botanical Garden, and the Saint Louis Zoo.

Elgin is quick to stress that running Science Outreach, too, is a collaboration: As director, Victoria L. May manages the day-to-day operations, along with a staff of a couple dozen. Last year, they reached out to some 1,700 teachers and nearly 24,700 students.

If Elgin herself isn’t in the Science Outreach office as much as she used to be, it’s because she’s been focusing on bringing hands-on research opportunities to University undergraduates. Elgin has always seen the opportunity for students to take part in real research as one of Washington University’s strengths; she regularly hires undergraduates to work in her own lab, and she’s also worked to bring selected high school graduates to labs on the Hilltop and Medical campuses the summer before their freshman year of college.

Since 2002, however, Elgin has taken undergraduate research one step further. That year, she was named a Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) professor and awarded $1 million to bring the excitement of research into her University teaching.

Working with Elaine Mardis, co-director of the Genome Sequencing Center (GSC) at the School of Medicine, Elgin used the HHMI funds to establish the University’s Genomics in Education program. At the heart of this program is a partnership between Arts & Sciences’ education department and basic science departments. Science Outreach also collaborates with Tyson Research Center, the St. Louis Science Center, the Missouri Botanical Garden, and the Saint Louis Zoo.

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computer science and biology faculty take part, including Elgin. By the end of the course, the students know more about the whole process than any one of their professors. "The kids think that's kind of neat," Elgin says, adding that the students enjoy "being able to work on a problem where the information they generate is both novel and useful." Some of that information has been incorporated into a paper currently under submission to *Genome Biology*, one of the major journals in the field.

"It's a wonderful way to get kids engaged in research," says Elgin, who's working to expand the Genomics in Education program’s reach beyond the University, allowing undergraduates throughout the country to access and analyze GSC data online.

Ultimately, Elgin says, all her outreach efforts are aimed at helping students and teachers alike to understand that real research and real hands-on learning are within their grasp. "I want them to know that they can get at it," Elgin says. "I want them to know that this is very doable."

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### Peer Review

"I don’t know anyone who is more involved in education than Sally. She’s passionate about improving science education at all levels, and she gets others involved and active, too. She’s completely focused on the right things; she never lets me forget what’s most important."

— Edward S. Macias, Executive Vice Chancellor and Dean of Arts & Sciences

"Sally has a real commitment to teaching students to think, not just to regurgitate information. I love her can-do attitude and how it inspires her students. I can’t tell you the number of people at other universities who know Sally or have heard of her—she truly is held in very high regard for her research and her commitment to education."

— Elaine Mardis, Co-Director of the Genome Sequencing Center and Associate Professor of Genetics

"Sally has helped faculty see that good teaching is just as valuable as good research. She has a real sense of the challenges teachers face, and she genuinely wants every student to be able to do science with real materials. If you had ever seen her bring mutant fruit flies to a first-grade class, you would understand her ability to help kids get interested in science."

— Victoria L. May, Director of Science Outreach

"Caring, committed to serving others, generous, inquisitive, and tough-minded are adjectives that describe Sally. She brings the same habits of mind [to teaching and outreach] that make her a good scientist. She is able to raise good questions, to marshal evidence to answer those questions, and to keep critiquing the answers."

— Jack Wiegers, Science Outreach Instructor and former University City Science Curriculum Supervisor

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Janni L. Simner, A.B. ’89, is a freelance writer based in Tucson, Arizona, and former editor of *Alumni News*. 
Up-and-Coming Art Facility

From Steinberg Hall, which is Washington University’s original Fumihiko Maki–designed building and a landmark of modern St. Louis architecture, you can see the progress being made on the newest Maki design, an integral part of the Sam Fox School of Design & Visual Arts. The Sam Fox School will include five buildings (on the southeast end of the Hilltop Campus) and will serve as a campus-wide resource for the study and promotion of the visual arts and design.