

# Student Life

the independent newspaper of Washington University in St. Louis since 1878

VOLUME 135, NO. 39

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2014

WWW.STUDLIFE.COM

**SPECIAL EDITION: COMMEMORATING THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS' 250TH ANNIVERSARY**

## ST. LOUIS CELEBRITIES

Prominent people you didn't realize grew up in STL (Cadenza, pg 5)



## TOP SPORTS MOMENTS

The city's greatest athletic triumphs over the years (Sports, pg 7)



## STAFF COLUMN

The Arch isn't all it's cracked up to be (Forum, pg 6)



# CELEBRATING 250

Locals gather at the Missouri History Museum for the Birthday Ball. The ball was a part of a weekend-long set of festivities celebrating the city's 250th anniversary. Attendees included local dignitaries such as Joe Edwards and Mayor Francis Slay.

MICHAEL TABB | STUDENT LIFE

## Rewriting a history of crime

### Police propose combining crime statistics from St. Louis County, city

MICHAEL TABB  
SENIOR NEWS EDITOR

St. Louis may no longer be one of America's most dangerous cities, if two local police chiefs get their way with the numbers.

In April, the FBI plans to open conversations on a proposal to merge crime statistics from the St. Louis County and Metropolitan Police Departments to reflect local crime more regionally, allowing a more direct comparison to other large cities but through a process that works contrary to the typical crime reporting process.

After a particularly bad meeting last spring with the Regional Business Council, made up of the CEOs of the region's 100 largest companies, Chief of Police Sam Dotson and then-Chief Tim Fitch came up with a way to solve St. Louis' yearly placement among the nation's most dangerous cities: combining statistics to dilute the numbers.

As a Time Magazine headline put it last fall, "Police Have a Plan to Deal With St. Louis' Crime Rate: Play With the Numbers." The St. Louis Post-Dispatch's editorial board blasted the plan as a "statistical shell game," calling it a "silly" attempt to boost self-esteem. But the chiefs consider the criticism unfair.

"It's not to mask any of the numbers," Dotson said. "It is...to accurately portray our region."

Speaking to several dozen students and community members in a St. Louis Up Close discussion put on by the Gephardt Institute for

Public Service last month, Dotson said that St. Louis' crime rate is falling but that its crime ranking is not representative of that fact.

"If St. Louis is to really address the systemic problems that we have—education, chronic unemployment, wages, everything—we need development in the region," Dotson said.

St. Louis' technical city limits are drawn around a 66.2-square-mile area, making the city tiny compared to generally similar metropolitan areas like Kansas City (319 square miles) and Memphis (324 square miles) that have drawn their lines further out. Dotson said that comparing dissimilar cities makes St. Louis look far worse than it actually is and that the comparison has negative ramifications for the city's image.

By combining statistics, the number of crimes per capita would decrease substantially; the police chiefs estimate that St. Louis would drop from consistently appearing in top 10 lists and fall to the 30s or 40s, a ranking that would decrease such adverse effects on the region.

Specifically, they are looking to have their two departments report statistics that would cover the city and unincorporated parts of the county—those which do not have municipal police departments (as opposed to places such as Brentwood or Clayton) but are under the jurisdiction of county police.

"There are no other metropolitan areas that report crime together like I'm suggesting," Fitch, who retired at the end of last year, said. "But there are some that have completely merged [departments] together, and now they're reaping the benefits."

St. Louis is not considering such a drastic solution, though the benefits for recombining the city and county, separated in 1876 to allow the nation's then-fourth-largest

city to run itself, look increasingly appealing.

They submitted a formal proposal to combine statistics last fall, and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program will be discussing it in April. It could then move forward to a vote in fall 2014, according to Lt. John Holtz, who works with the UCR.

Criminology professor Richard Rosenfeld at the University of Missouri-St. Louis helped Dotson and Fitch draft the proposal, arguing that while atypical, it offers the fairest solution. That said, he doesn't expect it to materialize.

"I think it's a long shot," Rosenfeld conceded. "But I'll tell you, I think there's value in the public discussion [of] the proposal itself...It raises the level of public understanding and public debate."

Central to that understanding, Rosenfeld said, is the realization that crime does not obey city boundaries and that the city a person lives in represents a minor factor as far as personal safety.

"The city somebody lives in tells you next to nothing about their risk for crime," he said. "Difference across neighborhoods in crime within cities far surpass differences between cities."

While the Washington University Police Department has not been centrally involved in the discussions, Chief of Police Don Strom said he agrees that the statistics offer an inaccurate representation of local safety.

"It's always interesting to me that even when I have this question raised by parents and then talk to them about their experiences here, they often talk about how safe they feel," Strom said. "They've heard the stories from the statistical reports, and they haven't had the time to have someone explain to them that it doesn't really reflect the crime in the region."



JOHN LIN | STUDENT LIFE

A reenactor plays the violin by the Gateway Arch on Saturday, Feb. 15, as part of a mock encampment commemorating the city's founding 250 years ago.

### Reenactment of St. Louis founding offers informative glimpse into city's past

JOHN LIN  
CONTRIBUTING REPORTER

A colorful crew of living history portrayers gathered near the Arch grounds to reenact the founding of St. Louis Saturday. Although deterred by wind and temperatures in the 20s, the modest encampment managed to draw a small crowd, inviting children and adults to step back in time briefly as they tried their hands at blacksmithing, log hewing and various other activities.

Whether they were retired fighter pilots, curious sixth graders or hospital nurses, all those who participated in the festivities shared a common belief in the necessity of keeping these narratives alive.

Many referenced the importance of not repeating the same mistakes made in the past while also pointing out the iterative nature of human history.

Tom Connor, a nurse at Barnes-Jewish Hospital and a participant in the reenactment, hoped that through his participation, he could help children in attendance take pride in their

city and appreciate its history.

"You have to learn from what was there. If you tell the story to young kids about what happened here, [it] actually builds their pride in [the city] where they live," Connor said. "We thought it was something that needed to be brought out for the children as they were growing up so they would know what happened here before them."

Others were simply passionate about the subject. Stuart Carol was attending the Association of Teacher Educators conference nearby at the Hyatt Regency when he stumbled upon the encampment during his lunch break.

"I love stories and am interested in social theory and how the world works," Carol said. "I always thought history was like sociology in motion. How social forces act on people and affect how they act in response fascinates me."

Behind Carol, a small group of spectators huddled into a small

SEE REENACTMENT, PAGE 2

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# the flipside



MONDAY 17  
FREEZING RAIN  
43 / 27



TUESDAY 18  
MOSTLY CLOUDY  
54 / 30



WEDNESDAY 19  
PARTLY CLOUDY  
54 / 43

## EVENT CALENDAR

### MONDAY 17

**Center for the Humanities—5th Annual President's Day Lecture Series**  
*Women's Building, Formal Lounge, 5 p.m.*  
"The Riddle of Reagan" by H.W. Brands, Dickson Allen Anderson Centennial Professor of History and Government, University of Texas, Austin. Co-sponsored by University Libraries and Interdisciplinary Project in the Humanities. The lecture is free and open to the public.

### TUESDAY 18

**Tuesday Tea at 3**  
*Danforth University Center, Tisch Commons, 3 p.m.*  
Relax and gather with friends and colleagues over tea and cookies and learn about the events scheduled for the week.

**DUC Documentary Series**  
*Danforth University Center, Tisch Commons, 7 p.m.*  
"Somewhere Between." Co-sponsored by SU WU China Care Club and Lunar New Year Festival. The screening is free and open to the public, and is followed by a Q&A session with Jenni "Fang" Lee, from "Somewhere Between."

### WEDNESDAY 27

**The Writing Center Workshop Series**  
*Olin Library ARC, Level A, 4 to 5:30 p.m.*  
"Writing About Literature: How to Write a Critical Literary Analysis." This workshop will discuss ways of critically analyzing literary works, as well as how to move beyond analysis to argument, and from argument to an effective and persuasive draft. The workshop is free and open to University faculty, students and staff, although registration is suggested.

**Department of Music Lecture Series**  
*Music Classroom Building, Room 102, 4 p.m.*  
"Meet the Composer" by Christopher Stark, visiting lecturer in composition, theory, and electronic music, Cornell University. The lecture is free and open to the public.

**Kemper Art Museum — Gallery Talk**  
*Kemper Art Museum, Saligman Family Atrium, 5 p.m.*  
Seng Kuan, assistant professor of architectural history, talks on the exhibition "On the Thresholds of Space-Making: Shinohara Kazuo and His Legacy." The talk is free and open to the public.

## POLICE BEAT

**February 13**  
**Larceny**—An unsecured bicycle was stolen from near Brookings Hall at 3 p.m. The loss is valued at \$300. Disposition: Pending

**Larceny**—A complainant reports that between Feb. 12 at 4 p.m. and Feb. 13 at 4 p.m., persons unknown stole her bike seat, handle bars, front tire and fork from her bike which was secured to the rack outside the Danforth University Center. The loss is valued at \$500. Disposition: Pending

## QUOTE OF THE DAY

"We are one institution, an important institution. We offer the community value—value to those who come here to study and do research, value to those who work here. We are an institution that very much is a part of this city. We are one of the institutions that can make the future of this city brighter." -Chancellor Mark Wrighton



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## REENACTMENT FROM PAGE 1

white tent. Inside, there sat a motley mosaic of older gentlemen in Viridian coats, camel breeches and a few tricorne hats, although several simply wore nontraditional red beanies.

Beside the entrance, Brooke Brown, a sixth-grader from Overland, Mo., tried her hand at a flintlock rifle as a spirited colonial jig was danced to the tune of a wizened trapper's fiddle outside.

"It felt very cool, pulling the trigger back and watching it spark. It was a bit heavy though," Brown said.

"If you had an Indian coming after you, you would be dead before you had your gun loaded," Brown's grandmother joked.

The absence of a portrayal of natives and the use of the term "Indian" in the language of spectators and portrayers hinted at a troubling psyche toward the indigenous that perhaps has not changed even after decades of reformation.

John Murphy, who

portrayed Alex Picard, appeared to use similar language as he explained the things a history portrayer cannot understand.

"What we can't really understand is the experience of living under the constant threat of being attacked by Indians in addition to other factors such as the lack of medical knowledge," he said.

Murphy, a Chicago native who has lived in St. Louis for many years, explained that the city was named after Saint Louis because Auguste Chouteau, the founder of St. Louis, considered his mission similar to the saint's crusade against the "Muslim infidels."

The founding of St. Louis is just one episode in the larger narrative of western expansion and indigenous displacement of U.S. history, which can be a difficult one to teach to 9- and 10-year-olds

The story that is told tends to involve a pioneering action followed by friendly economic

relations with natives. In reality, the full narrative is more than just these two acts, with the third being war and social relocation.

This two-act structure was echoed by Murphy.

"St. Louis was an open city. Anybody that would work, produce and keep the peace was welcome. The Indians were good here. The Osage were good. They were capitalists, like all of us, so they were doing furs and bringing furs to Chouteau," Murphy said.

This is often where the story ends.

Saturday marked the 250th anniversary of St. Louis and festivities are underway. Hundreds of custom-decorated cakes have been planted around the city. Throughout the year, the city will feature talks and other live performances of Chouteau's founding. But in the undertow, Saturday also marks more than 250 years since the beginning of a difficult past.



JOHN LIN | STUDENT LIFE

Reenactors at the 250th St. Louis Anniversary Celebration hew logs following a brief portrayal of the city's founding in downtown St. Louis.



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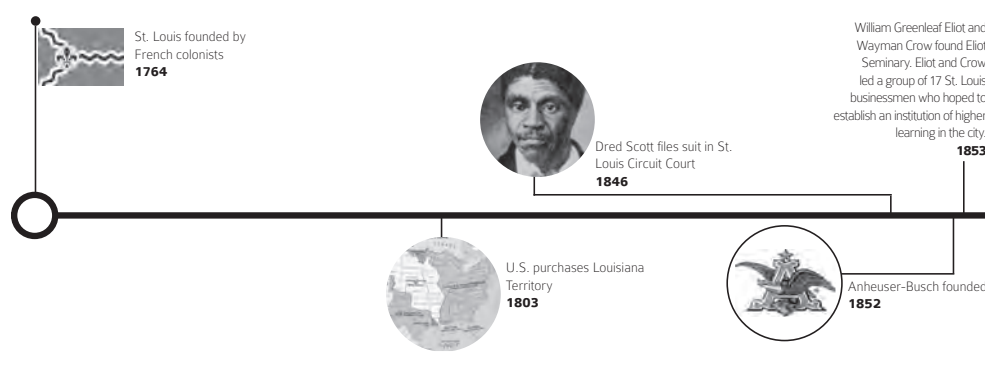
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**TIMELINE**  
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Washington University is an institution affected by St. Louis' colorful past and shaped by key individuals whose marks remain on the school to this day. Though students may take pride in being Wash. U. Bears, many do not know much of the history behind their school, which stretches back more than 160 years. In honor of the city's 250th anniversary, we have marked some key events in the history of both St. Louis and Wash. U.



## Wash. U. carves out niche in St. Louis history

**TALAL AHMAD**  
CONTRIBUTING REPORTER

St. Louis just turned 250, and Washington University threw it the intellectual equivalent of a birthday party.

But while Friday's symposium focused on the mutual growth of the University and the city around it, some at the event felt the day glossed over lingering tension in the community, some of which the University contributed to.

Hosted by Yale and Washington Universities, the day featured a series of lectures, luncheons and dinners, as well as the opening of a new exhibit: "250/250: 50 people; 50 places; 50 images; 50 moments; 50 objects," showcasing important bits of St. Louis' past

But Michael Allen, director of the St. Louis Preservation Research Office, suggested the celebration might be too positive and fail to fully represent the city's history.

"St. Louis at 250 still is something that should garner a lot of respect," Allen said. "But we need to think about what St. Louis really is, who our residents really are. I'm seeing more celebrating than reflecting."

Speaking at a luncheon in the middle of the day's events, Chancellor Mark Wrighton explained that he believes the University's

presence has been beneficial for the city while also noting his hope that the institution will play a major role in St. Louis' continued growth.

"We are one institution," Wrighton said, "[but] an important institution. We offer the community value—value to those who come here to study and do research, value to those who work here. We are an institution that very much is a part of this city. We are one of the institutions that can make the future of this city brighter."

Robin Conroy, administrative assistant at the Gephardt Institute for Public Service, described her office as "the nexus between Wash. U. and greater St. Louis."

Wash. U. was founded at a pivotal time for St. Louis: the mid-19th century, when the city was transforming from a Western outpost to a major metropolitan area. The University has had a strong impact on the city's development with its contributions to the health care industry and higher-education landscape.

However, the perception of the University in the community is not entirely positive.

"There is a whole spectrum of how St. Louisans regard Wash. U.," Conroy said. "Depending on who you talk to, you will get a different answer. I will admit, we as an institution have made some mistakes,

buying property and initiating projects we could not for whatever reason follow through on."

"Yes, this has caused a little apprehension in the community," she added, "but we are committed to fixing the missteps we made and be[ing] better stewards of the leadership roles we hold."

Documentary filmmaker Terry Artis, one of several hundred attendees at Friday's symposium, said that he has found the University respected in the community as an educational institution but that it does not have the greatest reputation as an employer.

"Wash. U. has always been a well-respected school—I've known that all my life. It's been a more liberal place of learning, but education is a liberal aspect of life, the freeing of the mind," Artis said. "Now what I have heard punitive on their reputation is that they haven't always been ethical when it comes to engagement with the black community. Their development and construction tactics are not always just and inclusive, so I've heard."

Osage Nation Chief Scott Bighorse was also not at the symposium to celebrate. His people's land was taken by the French conquistadors before ultimately being parceled in the Louisiana Purchase.



DAVID BRODY | STUDENT LIFE ARCHIVES

But the chief did not say he was there to cause a commotion but to return to the land that his people occupied for thousands of years.

"This is more of a homecoming for us," Bighorse said. "We've lived here since the beginning of time. We controlled this whole mid-continent."

Ultimately, the chancellor

said he and Washington University are proud to have played a part in the history of the city.

"On occasions like this, we celebrate the long and strong traditions that bring meaning to people's lives," he said. "When we examine what has taken place in this city over the last 2 1/2 centuries, you gain an appreciation for it."

### FEATURE PHOTO



LEAH KUCERA | STUDENT LIFE

A replica of the Spirit of St. Louis hangs in the Missouri History Museum. Charles Lindbergh piloted the original aircraft in 1927 to become the first man to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.

# Student Life

VOLUME 135, NO. 39

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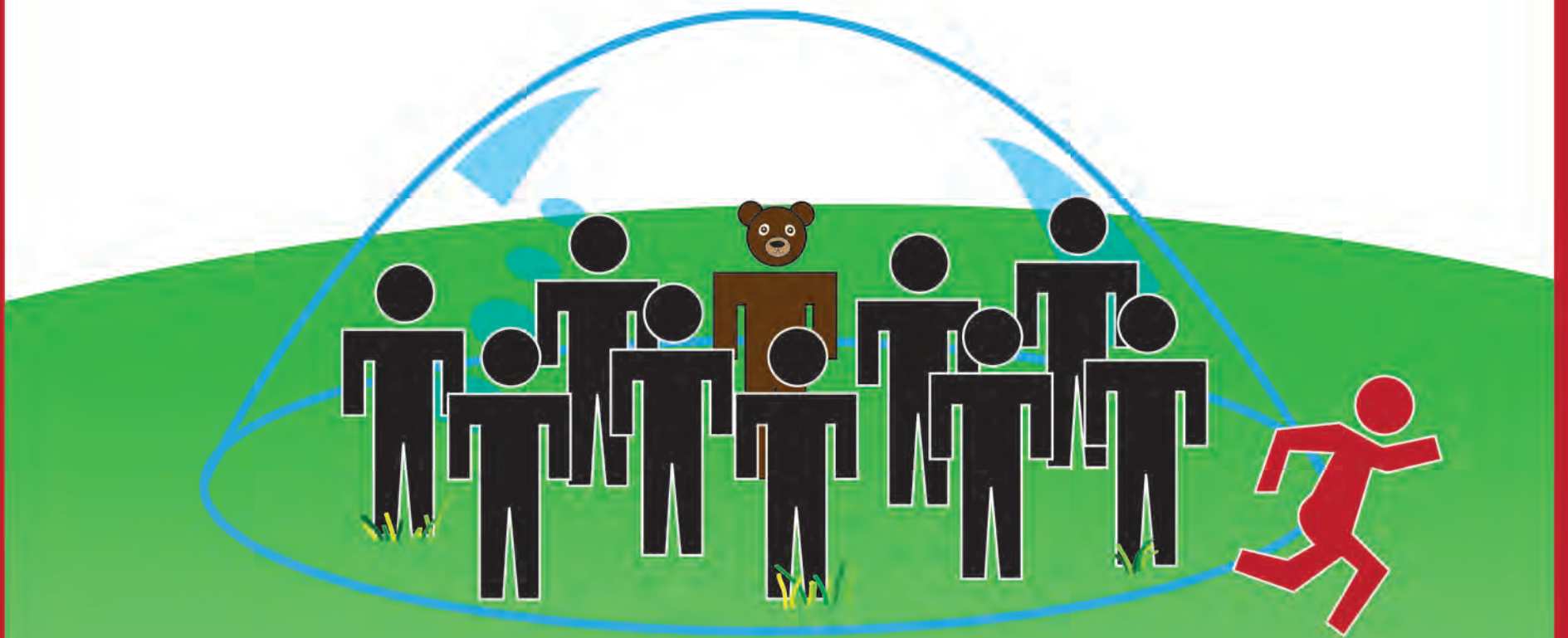
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1856



Student Life, the independent student newspaper of Washington University, founded.  
1878



Construction begins on the Wainwright Building, one of the world's first skyscrapers.  
1890

The School of Law is established. The law school was the first private, nonsectarian law school west of the Mississippi River. It is the oldest continually operating law school west of the Mississippi.  
1867



T.S. Eliot, grandson of Wash. U.'s founder, born in St. Louis  
1888

# Celebrities you didn't know were from St. Louis

## CADENZA STAFF

*A walk along the Delmar Loop will provide you with a whole who's who of famous St. Louisans: Scott Joplin, Chuck Berry, T. S. Eliot—the list goes on. But there are also plenty of younger, more contemporary celebrities who are from St. Louis. Here, Cadenza looks into some celebrities whose St. Louis roots aren't so well-publicized.*

### ELLIE KEMPER

With her exceedingly warm and friendly disposition, it's no wonder that Ellie Kemper has her roots in the Midwest. Best known for playing adorable receptionist Erin on "The Office" and innocent newlywed Becca in "Bridesmaids," Kemper was born in Kansas City, Mo., and moved to St. Louis when she was five years old. She went to high school at the private John Burroughs School, where she developed an interest in theater and comedy. In fact, one of her high school acting teachers was Jon Hamm, a fellow St. Louis native and John Burroughs alum. And although Kemper attended Princeton University, she has a number of connections to Wash. U.: her grandmother is the namesake for the Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum on campus, and her father, David W. Kemper, serves as vice chair of Wash. U.'s Board of Trustees.  
—Katharine Jaruzelski

### EVAN PETERS

Born and raised in St. Louis, Evan Peters has deep roots here. Growing up in the Ballwin area, he went to St. Joseph Catholic School in Manchester, Mo. When he was 14, he moved with his family to Grand Blanc, Mich. After only living there for a year, Peters moved to Los Angeles with his mom when he was 15, landing his first TV roles in commercials and "Phil of the Future." His roles in each of the three seasons of "American Horror Story" are his most popular and have brought him the most fame. On the set, he's acted with other St. Louis natives, like Riley Schmidt, the actor who portrayed the Rubber Man in season one of the show. Peters has said he misses the Midwestern spirit and interconnectedness of St. Louis while he's in Hollywood. Lucky for him, the majority of his immediate family still lives in St. Louis, and he often comes back to town for holidays and summers.  
—Caroline Gutbezahl

### TAYLOR MOMSEN

The actress known for her roles as Cindy Lou Who (in "Dr. Seuss' How the Grinch Stole Christmas") and Jenny Humphrey (in "Gossip Girl") is a St. Louis native, despite the fact that she didn't spend that much time here. Born in 1993, she spent most of her childhood flying to either New York or Los Angeles as she attempted to break into Hollywood as a child star. The actress-turned-rocker also received dance training at the local Center of Creative Arts.

Now the frontwoman of the rock band The Pretty Reckless, Momsen got her start songwriting when she wrote a piece trying to get people to donate to the Humane Society. Her morbid tendencies also apparently took hold early on—she once composed a song about her dad's dead dog while playing on her backyard swingset. Her family eventually moved away after age 10, but she still credits St. Louis as her home when she tours here occasionally.  
—Kimberly Henrickson

### JONATHAN FRANZEN

Born in Western Springs, Ill., and raised in Webster Groves, Jonathan Franzen isn't quite a celebrity, but he's famous nonetheless. Known for his novels "The Corrections" (2001) and "Freedom" (2010), Franzen is heralded as one of America's greatest contemporary authors. His debut and lesser-known novel "The Twenty-Seventh City" (1988) is set in a declining St. Louis in the year 1984. His fiction shows a general fixation on the Midwest: the town of St. Jude in "The

Corrections" is a fictional substitute for St. Louis, and some of his other novels are set in Evanston, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn. If you don't know Franzen from his writing, then perhaps you might recognize him from an episode of "The Simpsons" titled "Moe'N'a Lisa" or in Gary Shteyngart's trailer for his memoir "Little Failure," which also featured actors James Franco, Rashida Jones and Alex Karpovskiy. Franzen is currently working on his fifth novel.—Tina Xiang

### JON HAMM

Jon Hamm, the star of acclaimed AMC drama "Mad Men," is a St. Louis native. He lived in the suburbs of Creve Coeur and Ladue and attended John Burroughs School. He would later return to teach acting at Burroughs, and Kemper (featured above) was among his students. Many Washington University students already knew that fact from when Kemper spoke in Graham Chapel in April 2012. After struggling as an actor, he finally broke through in 2007 thanks to "Mad Men." He's been nominated for an Emmy for that program six times and also received three nominations for his memorable guest-starring performance on "30 Rock" as idiot doctor Drew Baird. He has remained true to his St. Louis roots by remaining a diehard fan of the St. Louis Cardinals and Blues. Hamm can often be spotted in paparazzi photos wearing a Blues hat, but most people notice his ample blessing in the below-the-belt region. So next time somebody questions why you would choose to go college in St. Louis, say that it's the birthplace of American manhood.—Georgie Morris



ELLIE KEMPER

WALLY SKALIJ | LOS ANGELES TIMES, MCT



JON HAMM

JAY L. CLENDENIN | LOS ANGELES TIMES, MCT

### JENNA FISCHER

There is an outtake from season six of "The Office" where Jenna Fischer and Kemper are shooting a talking-head interview together and Fischer breaks from character to remark that both women are just "two girls from St. Louis."

It's no surprise. Like Kemper, Fischer seems to embody the Midwestern spirit: cheerful and down to earth. Although she was born in Indiana, she was raised in suburban St. Louis and attended Nerinx Hall High School, a private, all-girls Catholic school in

Webster Groves, Mo. She also stayed in Missouri for college, studying theater and journalism at Truman State University. While she is best known for her role as Pam Halpert on "The Office," Fischer started her professional acting career here in

Missouri by performing with a touring murder mystery dinner theater group while in college. She speaks highly of her St. Louis roots in interviews and on talk shows, praising Imo's Pizza and always making St. Louisans look good.—Elena Wandzilak

### JOHN GOODMAN

John Goodman is a Missourian through and through. The Golden Globe-winning actor was born in raised in St. Louis and attended Affton High School in South County. He was involved in theater in high school, but he also played varsity

football, which earned him a football scholarship to Missouri State University in Springfield, Mo. He honed his acting talents in college, where he learned alongside fellow future stars Kathleen Turner and Tess Harper. An injury eventually

ended his college football career, prompting him to move to New York City to pursue an acting career. Since then, Goodman has become a household name thanks to all his notable TV and movie roles, including his parts in "Roseanne,"

"Monsters, Inc." and a number of collaborations with the Coen brothers. Although Goodman now lives in New Orleans, he's still proud of his St. Louis roots, as evidenced by his love for the St. Louis Cardinals.  
—Katharine Jaruzelski

## St. Louis: A musical history

### TYLER FRIEDMAN STAFF WRITER

**1834**—Johann Weber arrived in St. Louis and brought with him a library of scores, including Bach and Beethoven, among others. His passion led to the creation of the St. Louis Sacred Music Society. Just four years later, William Robyn became Saint Louis University's first music professor and organized the St. Louis Brass Band.  
**1880**—The St. Louis Choral Society opened, featuring

an orchestra and choir. Now called it is the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, it is the second oldest in the country and is frequently referred to as one of the best.  
**1890s**—Chestnut Valley became the birthplace of St. Louis ragtime. Currently occupied by the Scottrade Center, Chestnut Valley in the late 19th century included saloons and brothels that hired musicians to play background music. W.C. Handy composed the song "St. Louis Blues" while playing there.

**1901-1907**—Scott Joplin produced famous works such as "The Entertainer" and "March Majestic" while in St. Louis. The King of Ragtime performed regularly in the community during his time.  
**1950s**—Chuck Berry became famous with hits like "Roll Over Beethoven" and "Johnny B. Goode." His distinctive guitar riffs paved the way for future rock 'n' roll music and had a great influence on future artists. His sound can still be heard today: he generally plays

one Wednesday a month at Blueberry Hill on the Loop.  
**1957**—Ike and Tina Turner meet in East St. Louis and form one of the most famous rhythm-and-blues groups in history. After opening for The Rolling Stones in 1969, they went mainstream and produced hits such as their cover of Creedence Clearwater Revival's "Proud Mary."  
**1987**—Alternative band The Urge combined punk, metal, ska, blues and rock in its high-energy concerts. With a trombone and saxophone among other instruments,

its sound was unique to the time. In addition, its concert film "Live and Direct" was recorded at the Pageant.  
**2000**—Nelly released his debut album, branding himself as the rap star of the Midwest. While in high school in University City, Nelly formed the St. Lunatics; Nelly went solo after no record deal was reached. His Midwestern roots are evident in his raps, and he has recently hosted some afternoon shows on WHHL Hot 104.1 in St. Louis.



The School of Medicine is established. Originally the St. Louis Medical College, the school ascended to national prominence during the 1940s.  
1891



The St. Louis Browns join the National League (the franchise later adopts the name Cardinals).  
1892

The University seal is adopted. Created by Helmes Smith, a professor of drawing and art history, the seal incorporated the fleur-de-lis as well as elements from George Washington's family crest.  
1896

Construction begins on Brookings Hall and Busch Hall. In 1899, a national contest sought ideas for the design of the University's new campus. While construction of Brookings, Busch, Ridgley and Cupples Halls began in 1900, none of the buildings were occupied by the University until 1905 because of the World's Fair.  
1900

Robert S. Brookings is named the chairman of the University's board of trustees. Brookings was instrumental to the effort to develop the University; due to its lack of funding, the University operated as a night school in downtown St. Louis until Brookings made the decision to purchase land and develop the contemporary campus.  
1895



STAFF EDITORIAL

# 250 years later, St. Louis still matters

St. Louis may not be the most important city west of the Mississippi River like it was in the days of westward expansion and, later, the 1904 World's Fair. In fact, the rest of the country probably considers us little more than another midsize city in "flyover country." Washington University attracts students from all over the world, especially from "important" cities like New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. Because of all this geographical diversity, it may sometimes seem like our student body does not have a particularly strong attachment to St. Louis as a whole. But regardless of where we're from or where we're going next, one thing is for sure: right now, in the present, we're all living in St. Louis, and as the city celebrates its 250th birthday, we should take pride in the fact that this city—our

city—still matters. From a historical perspective, St. Louis is perhaps the most important city in the Midwest. Lewis and Clark started their westward journey that re-defined America spatially, politically and culturally right here in St. Louis in 1804. The city later became the jumping-off point for thousands of pioneers heading west throughout the 19th century. We became the main shipping hub for goods traveling back east before improved railroads and the Great Lakes canals shifted more trade toward Chicago. St. Louis' status as such an important city in the days of westward expansion led to us hosting the 1904 World's Fair and Olympics (the first Olympics in the western hemisphere). And the 1904 Olympic marathon will go down as perhaps the most insane in the history of

the event, with the winner being disqualified for riding in a car for 10 miles, the second-place runner almost dying at the finish line after eating rat poison given to him by his trainers and a pre-race favorite from South Africa being chased off the course by wild dogs. Seriously, that all happened. From an economic standpoint, St. Louis is more important than people on the coasts give us credit for. We're home to eight Fortune 500 companies, and capital investment firms like Arch Grants and Cultivation Capital are trying their best to make St. Louis the next great city for tech startups. And regardless of your opinion of them from an ethical standpoint, St. Louis is undoubtedly the American hub for the coal and biotech industries. Peabody and Arch Coal, both headquartered in St.

Louis, are the two largest coal producers in the United States. Monsanto and Wash. U. pioneered the field of biotechnology and genetic modification, with cutting-edge research still focused on fighting hunger in third-world nations still taking place today at the Donald Danforth Plant Science Center. Regardless of your opinion of these two industries, their impact on the American economy is undeniable. The medical research that goes on at Barnes-Jewish Hospital is also definitely something to brag about. We're world leaders in malaria, HIV and cancer research. Doctors from Wash. U. also published the first influential studies on the dangers of smoking in the 1950s. The city that brought the world Chuck Berry, Nelly, Bob Costas, Tina Turner, T.S. Eliot, Jon Hamm and Ellie Kemper may not be

one of the biggest cities west of the Mississippi anymore, but don't tell us we're irrelevant. Try telling that to the St. Louis Cardinals, who are baseball's model organization of consistency, a prominent fixture in the community because of their commitment to charity work and a team that just doesn't seem to stop winning. Or try telling that to every kid who's ever experienced the sheer joy of visiting Build-A-Bear Workshop (headquartered in St. Louis). Or try telling that to any college student enjoying an Anheuser-Busch beverage—six of the eight top-selling domestic beers in 2012 were Busch products. Most of us here at Wash. U. may come from different places, and most of us will be going different places once we graduate. But while we're here, let's take pride in the impact our city has on the rest of the country.

## Can we talk about the Arch, and whatnot?

SCOTT HABER  
SENIOR FORUM EDITOR

I've got a confession to make. I've never been to the Arch. In my four years as a student here at Washington University, I have never actually seen the symbol of this wonderful city in person. I also don't feel too bad about it. Why is the Arch so important? Seriously, it's just an arch. It's definitely a really big and shiny steel arch (the tallest arch in the world, actually), but it's still just an arch. What does it really represent? According to its architect, Eero Saarinen, the Gateway Arch represents "the gateway to the West, the national expansion, and whatnot." That

doesn't sound terribly compelling. Sure, St. Louis might be located on the Mississippi River, which sort of bisects the continental United States, but I don't quite understand what exactly this dainty steel ribbon has to do with that. What are the merits of being the "gateway to the West, the national expansion, and whatnot"? Great, St. Louis is the start of part of the United States. That doesn't actually mean anything. How does an arch represent "national expansion"? Architecturally, I don't think arches are related to expansion or growth, and to my knowledge, arches are not a readily identifiable symbol of westward expansion in American culture (or any

culture for that matter). Obviously, I'm not an architect or a particularly well-versed lover of monuments, but neither are most Americans. I feel like we're sort of grasping for reasons to build a monument here. It is almost as if Saarinen felt inspired to build a giant silver arch for the sake of building a giant silver arch and then realized that he would somehow have to convince municipal, state and federal governments to give him the funds to do so. And props to him for convincing them because I am definitely not convinced. Don't get me wrong—the Arch is an impressive monument. The design and construction of the Arch were masterful feats

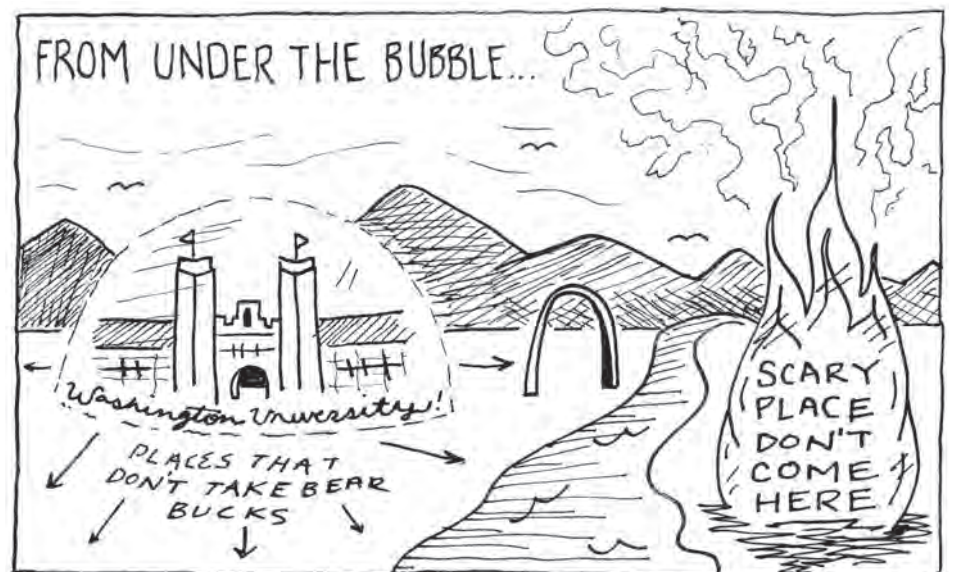
of engineering and, at 630 feet tall, the Gateway Arch is an imposing, captivating structure. But the Arch is just that: an arch. Looking at it, I don't feel inspired to venture out into the unknown or see images of Americans forging westward toward the Pacific. As a feat of engineering, I find it impressive. As a monument and stand-in for the City of St. Louis, I find it decidedly underwhelming. I feel like using the Arch as a symbol for St. Louis would be like New York City touting Prospect Park in Brooklyn as its crowning cultural accomplishment. I think St. Louis is a fantastic city. I've grown to love it over the past four years. I still do not understand why the Arch

was built and why St. Louis adopted it as its symbol. Seriously, if no one told you what the Arch represented, I'm not sure you would ever guess it represents national expansionism. Are natives of St. Louis and the Arch part of an unfortunate marriage of convenience? Is the Arch the symbol of St. Louis because it happened to be built in St. Louis and the city didn't have a more identifiable landmark with which to identify? Maybe. I cannot think of a better reason why such a friendly, wonderful city would choose such a crappy symbol for itself. I can think of no more inadequate a symbol of the kindness and generosity I have found in this city than a rusting metal arch.

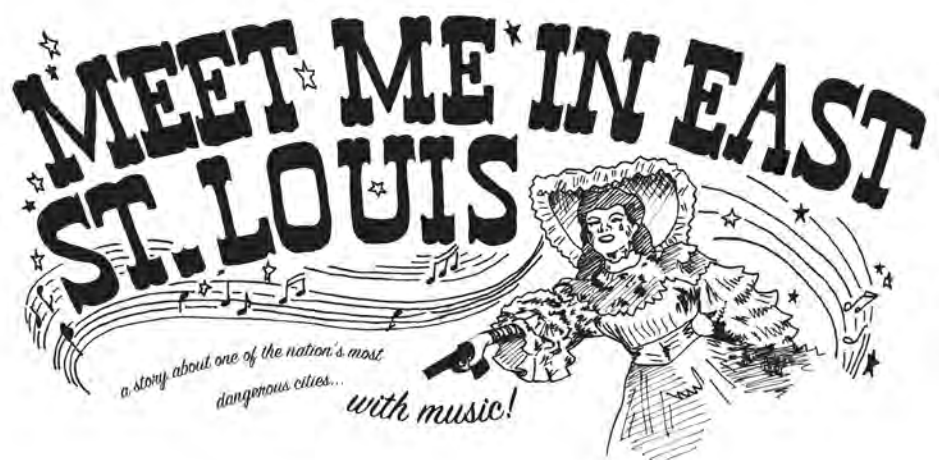
EDITORIAL CARTOONS



MARGARET FLATLEY | STUDENT LIFE



BECCA CHRISTMAN | STUDENT LIFE



BECCA CHRISTMAN | STUDENT LIFE



St. Louis hosts the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition (commonly known as the World's Fair) and the Summer Olympics, becoming the first city in the Western Hemisphere to host the games.

1904



The Cardinals win their first of 11 World Series titles. 1926

Construction begins on the Gateway Arch.

1963



"Per Veritatem Vis" becomes the school motto. Meaning "Strength through Truth," the motto was selected by the board of trustees.

1915

Rubelmann House opens. Ruby was the first dormitory to open and housed women; next came Umrath, Liggett and Koenig Houses, all of which have since been rebuilt.

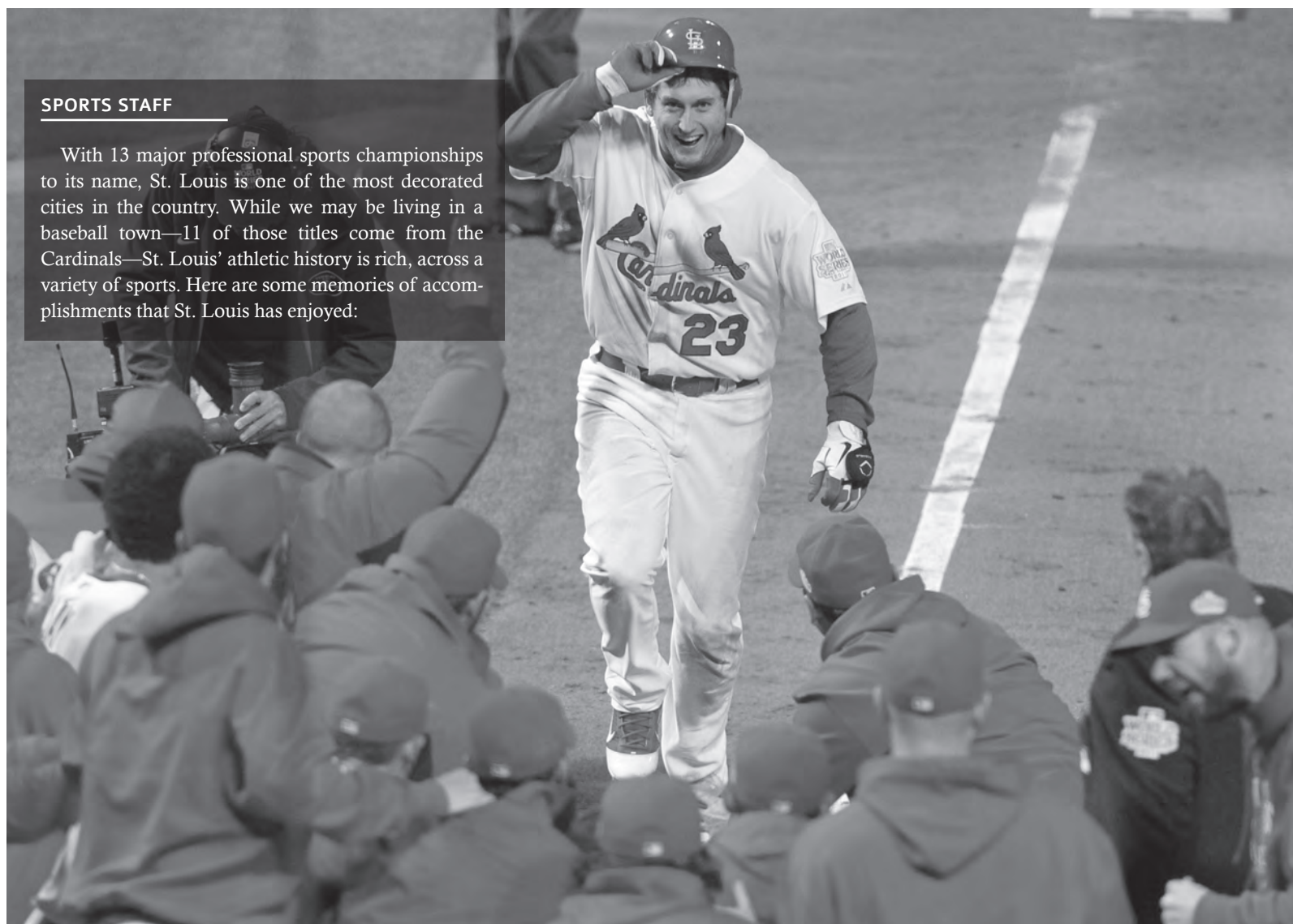
1958



# BEST ST. LOUIS SPORTS MOMENTS

## SPORTS STAFF

With 13 major professional sports championships to its name, St. Louis is one of the most decorated cities in the country. While we may be living in a baseball town—11 of those titles come from the Cardinals—St. Louis' athletic history is rich, across a variety of sports. Here are some memories of accomplishments that St. Louis has enjoyed:



RON T. ENNIS | FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM | MCT

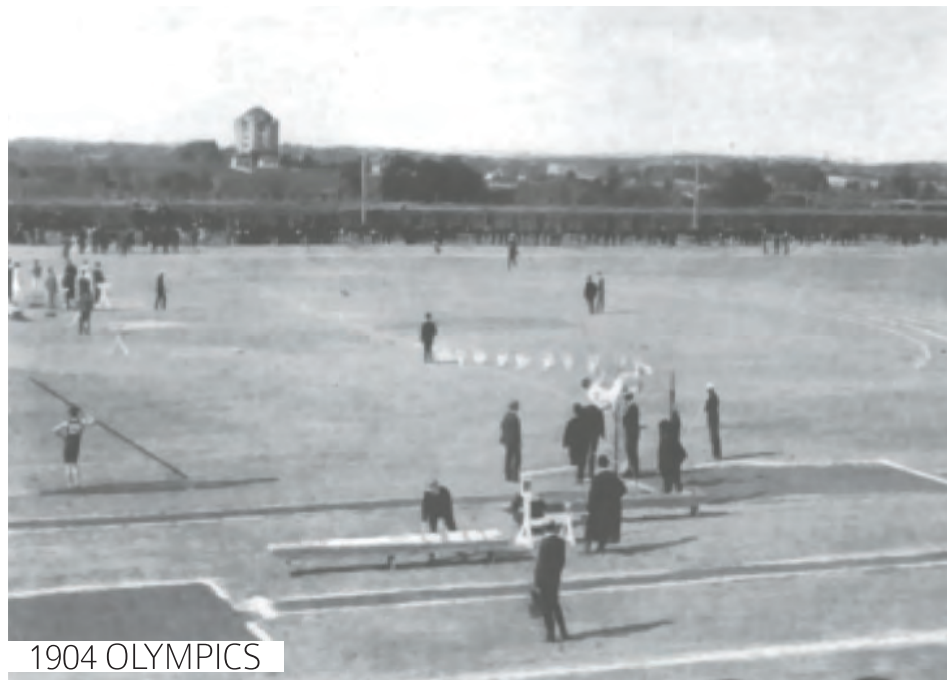
David Freese of the St. Louis Cardinals is welcomed by teammates after his game-winning solo home run in Game 6 of the World Series at Busch Stadium in St. Louis, on Oct. 27, 2011. Freese's 11th-inning blast lifted the Cards to a 10-9 win over the Texas Rangers and forced a Game 7 in the series, which was eventually won by the Cardinals.

### GAME 6, 2011 WORLD SERIES

While the Cardinals didn't win the World Series in Game 6, this is the game that St. Louis residents will remember forever. That cold night in late October was looking like a forgettable night in Cardinals lore. But facing a 7-4 deficit in the eighth inning, those Cardiac Cards began clawing back. After St. Louis scored one run in the eighth, hometown boy David Freese stepped to the plate with two runners on and two outs in the ninth inning. With the Rangers one strike away from winning their first ever World Series, Freese smacked a line drive off the right-field wall for a game-tying triple as a sellout crowd at Busch Stadium went ballistic. The Rangers regained a two-run lead in the 10th off a Josh Hamilton homer, but Lance Berkman laced a single to center to tie the game again. Finally, with rally towels waving all around, Freese dug into the box once again in the 11th inning. He launched a 3-2 pitch into the grass beyond the center-field wall as Joe Buck told the TV audience that he "will see you tomorrow night." I was fortunate enough to be standing in center field that night. My friend Katy turned to me as Freese rounded the bases and asked, "What did we just see?" History. — *Sahil Patel*

### 1904 OLYMPICS

The Olympic spirit is peaking in St. Louis, with a number of native Missourians competing in the Sochi Games and Blues forward T.J. Oshie leading the U.S. men's hockey team to victory over rival Russia. But the spirit may have been strongest 110 years ago, when St. Louis itself hosted the Olympic Games. At the time considered a sideshow for the World's Fair, the St. Louis Games were held mostly on our very own Francis Field. One highlight was St. Louis gymnast George Eyser, who hauled in six medals in one day with a wooden leg prosthetic, his left leg having been run over by a train years earlier. He was the only Olympian with an artificial leg for 104 years, until a South African amputee swam in the 2008 Beijing Games. — *Danny Schwartz*



1904 OLYMPICS

UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

### BLUES' WING WINS OLYMPIC HOCKEY SHOOTOUT

Hockey shootouts are a terrible way to determine a game's winner and loser. And international shootout rules—which allow for the same player to shoot over and over if the score remains tied after the initial three shooters—make this glorified skills competition even more of a farce. But these concerns in no way diminished my enthusiasm for the U.S.'s shootout win over Russia in the preliminary round of the Olympic men's hockey tournament last week. T.J. Oshie of the St. Louis Blues scored four times in six attempts for the Americans, including the game-winner and twice when a miss would have won the game for the host Russians. For a brief period after the game ended, Oshie's Wikipedia page had been edited to name him "an American hero," and as the U.S. enters the elimination rounds, I can only hope Oshie adds to his budding heroic legacy. — *Zach Kram*



T.J. OSHIE

BRIAN CASSELLA | CHICAGO TRIBUNE | MCT



## ST. LOUIS HAWKS

### HAWKS LEAVE ST. LOUIS

St. Louis may lack a basketball team currently, but from the mid-1950s to late 1960s, the St. Louis Hawks dominated the Western Division for more than a decade, missing the playoffs in only one season and reaching the NBA finals four times, winning the franchise's one and only championship against the Boston Celtics in 1958. The Hawks were led by forward Bob Pettit, a two-time NBA MVP and 11-time All-Star. Even though Pettit retired in 1965, the Hawks remained contenders and had their best regular-season record of 56-26 in the 1967-68 season. Despite their strong fan base and high performance, owner Ben Kerner still decided to sell the team, which moved to Atlanta, where the current Hawks reside. — *Derek Shyr*

### RAMS WIN SUPER BOWL XXXIV

In one of the greatest Super Bowls of all time, the St. Louis Rams held off a last-second push from the Tennessee Titans to win 23-16. "The Greatest Show on Turf" was hardly that for most of the game in a defensive struggle against the Tennessee Titans, but after the Rams blew a 16-0 lead, Kurt Warner connected with Isaac Bruce on a 73-yard touchdown pass to grab a 23-16 lead with just less than two minutes left. Titans' quarterback Steve McNair engineered a potential scoring drive,



MARSHALL FAULK

STEVE NAGY | BELLEVILLE NEWS DEMOCRAT | MCT

but Tennessee wide receiver Kevin Dyson ended up just one yard short of sending the game into overtime as time expired. Warner was named the Super Bowl MVP, and the Rams won their first and only Super Bowl. — *Nick Kauzlarich*





William Danforth becomes chancellor. During his 24-year tenure, Danforth improved the University's national perception and tripled the number of student scholarships.  
1971



Student Union is founded during the 1967-68 school year by student activists who wish to take more control of their funds. The original student activities fee was \$25.  
1967

Mark Wrighton becomes chancellor. Since Wrighton took office, the number of yearly applications to the University has more than doubled.  
1995



The vice-presidential debate is held in the Athletic Complex. Around 70 million viewers watched as Joe Biden and Sarah Palin sparred. Palin frequently referring to her status as a hockey mom.  
2008



MetroLink begins operation  
1993

## St. Louis' Olympic Games wackiest and strangest in history



UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

The Francis Field gate, circa 1910.

ZACH KRAM  
SENIOR SPORTS EDITOR

The 1904 Olympics featured a first-place finisher disqualified for cheating, rat a used as a performance-enhancing drug, and rotten apples and rabid dogs as obstacles. And that was just in the marathon.

Originally granted to Chicago but moved to St. Louis so as not to compete with the World's Fair, the 1904 Summer Olympic Games were one of the most bizarre, unorganized spectacles in modern sports history.

These games were the first held in the Western Hemisphere, and St. Louis proved a distant location not conducive for inspiring competition between the top athletes in the world. Instead, the host country put on the most dominant performance in Olympic history.

Americans comprised approximately 80 percent of the total athletes as a result of a lack of easy transportation to the middle of the country, preventing many Europeans from making the transatlantic trek. In 52 events, Americans were the only competitors, ensuring the hosts a sweep of the medals. This advantage led to a record total of 239 medals for the U.S., still the most for a country in a single games—in second place, with 195, is the Soviet Union at the boycotted 1980 Moscow Games.

Similar to the World's Fair, the Games had a strong Washington University flavor, as many of you may have heard on a tour as prospective students. Francis Field, which at the time sat 19,000 spectators, as opposed to the current 4,000, hosted most of the events, with Francis Gymnasium housing the boxing and fencing competitions and Forest Park the swimming, diving and water polo events. Both the field and gym would go on to be declared U.S. National Historical Landmarks.

The 1904 Games are remembered for two themes: American dominance and wacky problems and antics. Here are the top five examples of the latter, which make the logistical issues with the current Winter Games in Sochi look trivial:

5. Although the bulk of the events were contested from Aug. 29-Sept. 3, the official games lasted from July 1-Nov. 23, when the opening and closing ceremonies were held.

4. As if its medal count wasn't high enough already, the U.S. inflated its total even further by claiming recent athlete immigrants to the country as Americans, even if they had not yet been granted

citizenship.

3. The two-day "Anthropology Days" tournament pitted "natives" who were in St. Louis for the World's Fair against each other in Olympic-style events. Due to a lack of training and preparation time, and the language barrier, the "savage" participants struggled to grasp the concept of sprint races, the javelin throw and archery, among others, leading chief organizer James Sullivan to conclude that non-Westernized people were racially inferior.

2. Another fun fact about Anthropology Days: event winners were awarded not with gold medals but with American flags.

1. The water polo tournament took place at one end of a lake in Forest Park, with the other end being used for the World's Fair. A group of cattle wandered into that side of the lake, infecting the water and causing four water polo players to die from typhus by the middle of 1905.

And because the 1904 Olympic marathon might just be the craziest event in the games' history, the five most bizarre elements of that race alone:

5. Sullivan used the marathon as a physiological experiment, allowing water to be handed out only at miles six and 12 on the 25-mile course because he wanted to test the effects of purposeful dehydration on the human body.

4. A Tswana tribesman was expected to compete for a medal but finished a disappointing ninth overall because a pack of wild dogs chased him more than a mile off course.

3. A Cuban man who paid his way to the U.S. lost all his money gambling in New Orleans and had to hitchhike the rest of the way to St. Louis. He raced in dress shoes and heavy wool pants and, for a midrace snack, ate some apples from an orchard along the route, but the fruit was rotten and caused the runner to lie down and take on a nap during the middle of the race. He still managed to finish fourth.

2. The first man to cross the finish line was disqualified for running nine miles, taking a car for the next 10 and jogging the rest to adoring (and undeserved) cheering from fans.

1. Second-place finisher Thomas Hicks was declared the official winner despite receiving doses of common rat poison, used to stimulate the nervous system, from his trainers in the last 10 miles. Hicks used brandy as a chaser for the poison and would likely have died upon finishing had a team of doctors not been in attendance. Your Gold Medalist, everyone.

## Cardinals are king, but St. Louis athletics have rich history in five professional sports

DEREK SHYR  
SENIOR SPORTS EDITOR

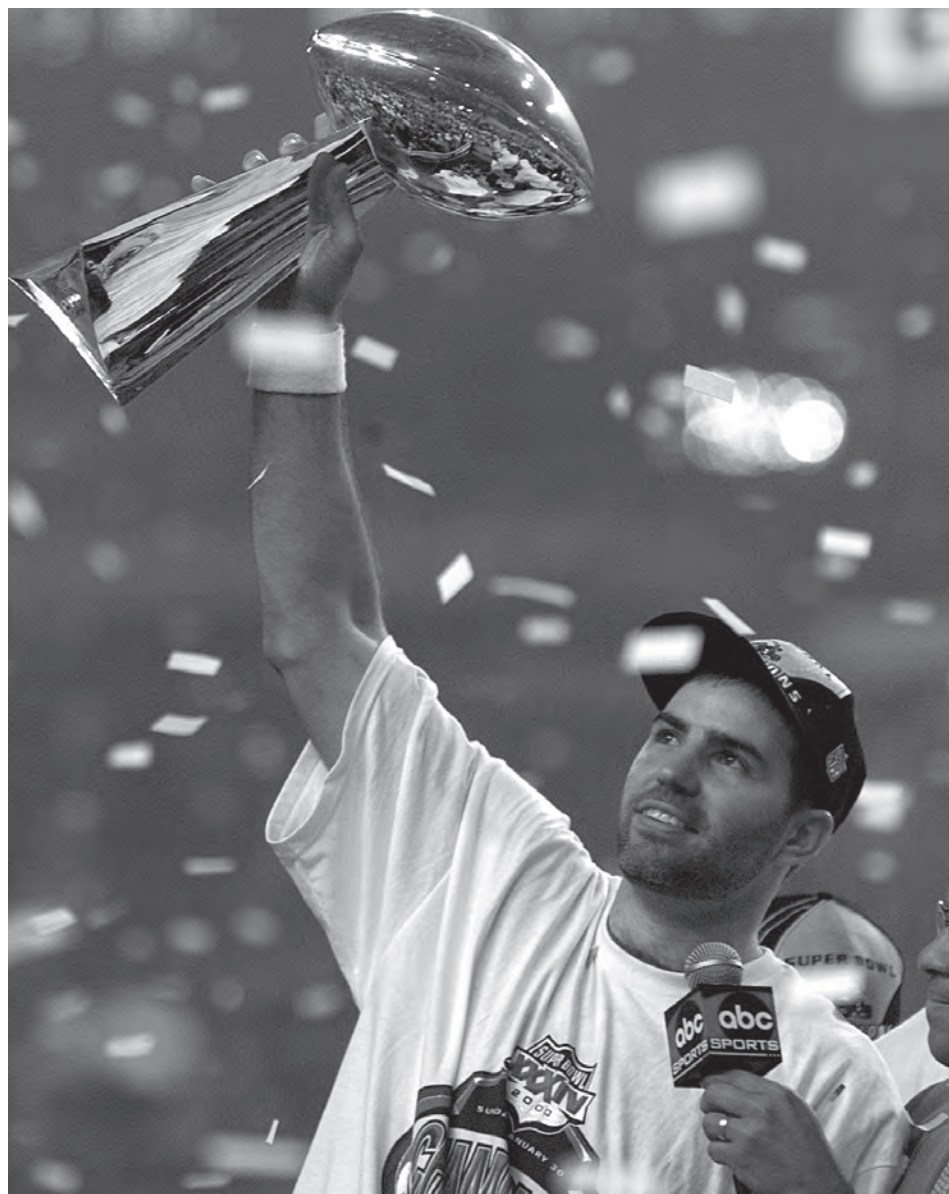
In the professional sports world, St. Louis may be best known for predominantly being a baseball city. But one would be mistaken to assume that the city's fans historically have cheered for just America's pastime. From basketball and hockey to soccer and football, the Gateway to the West has offered five sports, all of which dominated the professional scenes at one point.

Diehard NBA fans in St. Louis may want to travel back in time between the mid-'40s and mid-'70s, when Mound City hosted three professional basketball teams—the St. Louis Bombers (1946-50), the St. Louis Hawks (1955-68) and the Spirits of St. Louis (1974-76). While the Bombers and Spirits struggled to establish themselves as competitive franchises, the Hawks created a memorable 13 seasons led by Hall of Famer and two-time NBA MVP Bob Pettit, who was drafted two years before the franchise moved to St. Louis from Milwaukee. Missing the playoffs only once, they remained contenders in the Western Conference throughout their tenure in St. Louis as they advanced to the NBA finals four times, all of which were against the legendary Bill Russell-led Boston Celtics. St. Louis celebrated the franchise's one and only championship against the Celtics in '58.

Despite the Hawks posting a franchise-best 56-26 record in the '67-'68 season, owner Ben Kerner lost interest in the team and sold it to Georgia real estate developer Thomas Cousins and former Georgia governor Carl Sanders. While basketball fans hoped the ABA's Spirits would bring some excitement back to the city, owners Ozzie and Daniel Silna weren't interested in having the team merge with the NBA, leading to the team's dismantling in 1976. Since then, St. Louis has remained basketball-less.

The Hawks' last season in St. Louis also became the year that St. Louisans had another sport to root for: hockey. The St. Louis Blues, one of six teams added to the NHL in its 1967 expansion, quickly gained supporters with their quick success, appearing in the finals in their first three seasons. While the Blues have failed to reach the finals since, St. Louis has made the playoffs 37 times with 25 consecutive appearances from 1979-2004. With greats including Joe Mullen and Brett Hull to Al MacInnis and Keith Tkachuk, the Blues have enjoyed, for the most part, seasons of success, and despite a rebuilding process from 2005-10 characterized by sub-par records, the Blues have rebounded in the last two seasons with consecutive playoff appearances and have remained a huge piece of the city's sports scene.

In the same year that hockey entered the professional sports scene, the St. Louis Stars arrived as the city's first professional soccer team, part of the North American Soccer League. Recruiting players from the St. Louis area, the team started with a strong fan base, leading the NASL in attendance. While the Stars were



PATRICK SCHNEIDER | CHARLOTTE OBSERVER | MCT



ZIA NIZAMI | BELLEVILLE NEWS-DEMOCRAT | MCT

TOP: St. Louis quarterback Kurt Warner holds the Lombardi Trophy after the Rams captured Super Bowl XXXIV in a 23-16 win over Tennessee. BOTTOM: Former St. Louis Blues players Wayne Gretzky, back left, Brett Hull, center, and Garth Butcher smile during a pre-game ceremony honoring Hull. The Blues faced the Calgary Flames at the Scottrade Center in St. Louis on Dec. 15, 2009.

mediocre in their decade in St. Louis, the team managed to reach the championship game in 1972, which it lost 2-1, and the Stars won the Central Division in 1975 before moving to Anaheim and being renamed the California Surf in 1977. Most recently, professional women's soccer became part of St. Louis when the Athletica were established in 2008. Part of the Women's Professional Soccer league, the Athletica finished their first season in second place, but a lack of financial support led to the franchise's dismantling in 2010.




Football finally made it to St. Louis in 1995 when the Rams left Los Angeles after several disappointing seasons. It may be true that the Rams have been a disappointment

as of late, but any sports fan in St. Louis will remember the years of the "Greatest Show on Turf" from '99 to '04, when quarterback Kurt Warner, wide receiver Isaac Bruce and Hall of Fame running back Marshall Faulk dominated the field offensively and hoisted the Rams' first and only Vince Lombardi Trophy following the '99 season. The Rams broke various offensive records, including the NFL record for points scored over the course of three seasons ('99-'01). Football has remained a strong presence among the fans in St. Louis ever since then, even though the Rams are still in search of their first playoff appearance since 2004.

There's no arguing that the heart of the Gateway to the

West will always run on its most ancient franchise, the St. Louis Cardinals. Since first being established as the Brown Stockings in 1882, baseball has been the most consistent sport in terms of fan base, production and success. Home to a number of famous players and managers, from Stan Musial, Bob Gibson and Albert Pujols to Tony La Russa and Joe Torre, the Cardinals have embodied greatness and respectability, with their 11 championships second all-time behind only the New York Yankees' 27. Anyone who witnessed downtown St. Louis after the World Series in 2011 could feel that greatness and pride of the franchise as the city, overwhelmed with excitement, basked under the attention of the nation.



# Fame Lab

## EXPLORING EARTH & BEYOND

with NASA & National Geographic

**JOIN US FOR FAMELAB!**


Saturday, February 22  
7-9 pm – Reception Following

560 Music Center  
E. Desmond Lee Concert Hall  
560 Trinity Ave, St. Louis, MO

**Free and open to the public**

<http://famelab-yeg.eventbrite.com>

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### THINK AMERICAN IDOL... BUT FOR SCIENTISTS!

FameLab is a live, panel-judged competition to find the new voices of science across the world. FameLab is a competition for early career scientists designed to improve their communications skills. Each competitor distills their science into a 3-minute, powerpoint-free presentation. Armed only with their wits and a few props, the result is an unpredictable, enlightening, and exciting evening of edutainment!

Hosted by cave diver and environmental anthropologist Dr. Kenny Broad – National Geographic's 2011 Explorer of the Year and crowd favorite. Come cheer on these brave souls, vote for your favorite – and journey with them to the cutting edge of exploring Earth and beyond! And hear from Kenny Broad on his dazzling discoveries in the Bahamas Blue Holes.

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Started in the UK in 2005, FameLab is a panel-judged science communication competition and skills-building event for early career scientists.



## puzzle mania

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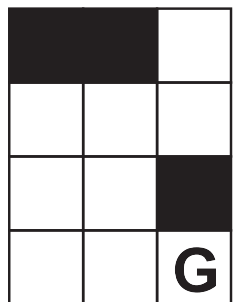


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## Pathem® the path word puzzle topic: *Outrageous Politicians*




**"The Great Sasuke"**

Difficulty ★★☆☆☆ (70pts)

**HOW TO PLAY:**  
Spell the phrase in the grid above it, writing each unique letter only once. The correct solution will spell the complete phrase along a **single continuous spelling path** that moves horizontally, vertically and diagonally. Fill the grid from square to square - revisiting letters as needed to complete the spelling path in order. Each letter will appear only once in the grid.

"Freeze"



© Robert "Bob" Dorman" difficulty ★★☆☆☆ (70pts)

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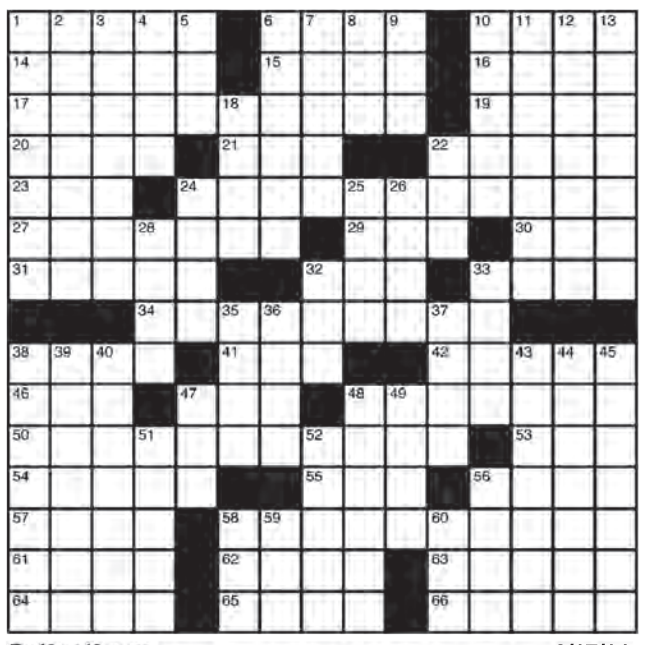
FOR RELEASE FEBRUARY 17, 2014

### Los Angeles Times Daily Crossword Puzzle

Edited by Rich Norris and Joyce Lewis

**ACROSS**

- 1 Big cat of Narnia
- 6 Salad alternative
- 10 No more than
- 14 Pope after John X
- 15 Facility
- 16 Iowa State's city
- 17 \*Genealogist's tool
- 19 Political syst.
- 20 Priestly robes
- 21 Suffix with Capri
- 22 Door sign
- 23 \_\_\_ Fáil: Irish coronation stone
- 24 "Top Hat" leading man
- 27 Abandon
- 29 British throne?
- 30 Churchillian sign
- 31 Compound conjunction
- 32 Uppercut target
- 33 Take a break
- 34 \*Stewed chicken dish
- 38 First Greek consonant
- 41 Go a few rounds
- 42 Petting zoo critter
- 46 Pulitzer poet Lowell
- 47 Gloss target
- 48 Concession speech deliverer
- 50 \*Most serious or least serious
- 53 Former telecom co.
- 54 Toga party hosts
- 55 HDTV brand
- 56 Amazed sounds
- 57 "Lois & Clark" reporter
- 58 Escapes, and, literally, what each of the answers to starred clues does
- 61 Blues singer James
- 62 Carded at a club
- 63 Catorce ÷ dos
- 64 Work station
- 65 Billy of "Titanic"
- 66 Extra



By Kurt Krauss 2/17/14

**DOWN**

- 1 "Our Gang" kid with a cowlick
- 2 Circus barker
- 3 Gable's third wife
- 4 Thrifty alternative
- 5 Zilch
- 6 Parlor piece
- 7 Propelled, as a galley
- 8 Capitalize on
- 9 Peruvian capital?
- 10 \_\_\_ cum laude
- 11 Eliciting feeling
- 12 Really looks up to
- 13 Springsteen's \_\_\_ Band
- 18 N.Y.C. part
- 22 DDE's WWII arena
- 24 Klinger portrayer on "M\*A\*S\*H"
- 25 "Ah, me!"
- 26 Porcine moms
- 28 Cushioned seat
- 32 Fla. NFL team, on scoreboards
- 33 Move for the job, briefly
- 35 Abbr. referring to a previous citation
- 36 Make do

**Thursday's Puzzle Solved**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R | A | D | A | R | V | C | R | M | E | A | N | S |   |   |
| U | T | I | C | A | I | O | U | I | N | T | E | L |   |   |
| L | O | C | H | N | E | S | S | M | O | N | S | T | E | R |
| E | M | T | G | A | I | T | Z | O | U | N | D | S |   |   |
| B | E | S | T | M | A | L | E |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| B | I | N | A | R | Y | D | I | R | T | T | S | P |   |   |
| O | D | O | R | S | J | A | C | K | A | L | O | P | E |   |
| S | E | R | B | L | E | N | A | S | E | U | R | O |   |   |
| S | A | S | O | U | A | T | C | H | K | A | R | E | N |   |
| A | L | E | N | I | L | E | M | A | S | S | E | S |   |   |
|   |   |   | P | E | D | I | B | A | R | E |   |   |   |   |
| R | E | S | E | A | T | B | O | L | A | T | I | S |   |   |
| C | R | Y | P | T | O | Z | O | L | O | G | I | S | T |   |
| P | E | N | S | E | E | A | R | K | E | L | L | Y |   |   |
| T | I | E | I | N | D | T | S | E | S | T | E | E |   |   |

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|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 37 "What ___ can I say?"  | 48 Game venue              |
| 38 Bewildered             | 49 Pipe problem            |
| 39 Kuwait or Qatar        | 51 Porterhouse, e.g.       |
| 40 Ruthless rulers        | 52 Putting spot            |
| 43 Like a Brink's truck   | 56 "The Work of ___"       |
| 44 Jungle explorer's tool | 58 Line of work, for short |
| 45 Ouzo flavoring         | 59 Nutritionist's abbr.    |
| 47 Capt.'s underlings     | 60 Fed. retirement org.    |

# SUDOKU

THE SAMURAI OF PUZZLES By The Mepham Group



2/17/14

**Level:**

1

2

3

4

Complete the grid so each row, column and 3-by-3 box (in bold borders) contains every digit, 1 to 9. For strategies on how to solve Sudoku, visit [www.sudoku.org.uk](http://www.sudoku.org.uk)

SOLUTION TO THURSDAY'S PUZZLE

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| 7 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 8 |
| 6 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| 4 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 2 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 9 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 9 |

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# NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



## YOUNG EXPLORERS GRANT WORKSHOP

### LEARN HOW YOU CAN BECOME A NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC YOUNG EXPLORER

Join National Geographic explorers, staff and grant committee members for a day of presentations and discussion, as well as breakout groups to pitch your field project ideas.

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22

9:45 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., in LabSci 300

Workshop is free and includes breakfast and lunch!

Limited space available. Sign up early!

Register: [nationalgeographic.com/yeg-workshop](http://nationalgeographic.com/yeg-workshop)

National Geographic Young Explorers Grants support individuals age 18 to 25 in their pursuit of research-, exploration- and conservation-based field projects.



### From the Desk of a YOUNG EXPLORER:

## Andrew Flachs, WUSTL Anthropology PhD Candidate



Each interview can last anywhere from twenty minutes to two hours, depending on the patience and enthusiasm of the farmers. For my work, it's a delicate balance of getting a broad sweep of the village and getting rich detail from individuals.

for a broader audience with NGS, and that's led to meeting some great people in the organic cotton world that I wouldn't normally connect with as a strict academic.

If you're interested in the Young Explorers Grant and have a good research plan, it can be great seed money for a small project, or some part of a larger project. Like most grants, you also get feedback on your proposal, so if nothing else it's a good learning experience.

#### Andrew's Research

As a PhD candidate in anthropology, my research is less about the mechanics of farming than about the social consequences of this agriculture on environmental knowledge and farmer livelihoods. Or, as I recently explained to my mother: "I talk to Indian farmers about their feelings."

Five days a week I speak to cotton and rice farmers armed with a household survey and the help of my research assistant, Arun Kumar. I spend the other two days volunteering with the Rural Development Foundation's Kalleda School, a primary school that provides meals, English classes, and the opportunity to photoblog to an international audience.

You can read more about Andrew's research at [newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/author/aflachs](http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/author/aflachs).

Andrew Flachs is a PhD candidate in cultural anthropology at Washington University in St. Louis. His research follows agricultural change and the adaptation of ecological knowledge among small farmers in the newly formed state of Telangana, India.

I originally found out about the Young Explorers Grant through the Anthropology Department. As it turned out, the Young Explorers Grant fit my research plan well. Plus, I grew up reading *National Geographic*, it was pretty cool to get a grant from them.

The most rewarding aspect of being a young explorer grantee has been the access to the National Geographic Society, which has this great series of contacts, lectures, and publication opportunities that you wouldn't get with other standard organizations. I've been able to blog



Research assistant Arun Kumar gives an interview from the back of a bullock cart loaded with Urea and 20/20, two common fertilizers.



Village girls play house, agreeing to show me the way to farm fields in exchange for a photograph. I have a separate folder on my computer called 'portraits', in which I save photos like this so I can print them when I travel to cities. Returning the photos is a small gesture but it helps me give an immediate and tangible display of gratitude.

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