Loevinger is first occupant of Stuckenber chair

William R. Stuckenberg of St. Louis has endowed the Stuckenber Chair of Human Values and Moral Development in the Department of Psychology, Chancellor William H. Danforth announced June 4. Jane Loevinger, professor of psychology, has been named to the Stuckenber chair. Her research interest is in ego development and patterns of moral development.

Founder of his own construction and residential property management company, Stuckenberg is a 1924 graduate of the WU School of Engineering. His gift is part of the $800 million campaign, the ALLIANCE FOR WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor Danforth said, "This chair is a wonderful example of an inquiring mind — Bill Stuckenberg — realizing the value of scholarship and research in understanding how we develop our values. And, it is most fitting that a highly respected member of our faculty who shares Mr. Stuckenberg's concerns — Jane Loevinger — be the first occupant of the Stuckenber chair."

When Stuckenberg started building homes in south St. Louis 60 years ago, he looked forward to using the latest in new materials and methods he had learned about at WU. Instead, he quickly learned some practical lessons in the relationship between innovations and rules. The innovations — his plans to build homes with the latest construction techniques — were halted by rules — building codes that favored union rules and that prevented use of new materials and ideas.

Peter H. Raven, Engelmann Professor of Botany at WU and director of the Missouri Botanical (Shaw's) Garden, will soon receive a $240,000 fellowship for five years of personal research.

Raven was one of 25 people across the country selected by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation of Chicago to receive the prestigious MacArthur Fellowship for 1985.

The Chicago-based philanthropy awards tax-free fellowships to top American scientists, scholars, writers, artists and public policy activists to "pursue whatever they believe is important and relevant."

When the awards were established in 1981, foundation administrators said they wanted unrestricted financial support to free creative individuals from economic pressure.

MacArthur fellowships impose no restrictions, guidelines or performance standards on recipients. The foundation was instituted by the late John D. MacArthur, founder of Bankers Life and Casualty Co.

The fellowships, awarded to 21 men and four women this year, range to a maximum of $300,000, depending on the age of the recipients. Raven, 49, will receive $240,000 over five years.

The fellowship selection process is kept a strict secret, even to the nominees. "I was completely and totally surprised by the announcement," said Raven. The foundation will not accept applications for the grant money. Instead, nominees are recommended by one or more of 100 anonymous nominators scattered across the country. The final selection of winners is made by a 15-member committee. Because of the unusual arrangement, the foundation has been termed a "Search for Genius."

The foundation cited Raven's outstanding work as a world leader in conservation efforts in the tropics. Ravens has been a frequent and eloquent lecturer on the dangers of rapid deforestation of tropical lowland rainforests and of the massive extinctions which would follow deforestation.

"The fellowship will enable me to concentrate even more on these conservation efforts," Raven said. "I probably will devote much of my time to writing and lecturing about the problems of the tropics so that I can reach a wider audience."

Raven is also the world's top authority on the plant family ONAGRA-CEAE. Its best known example is the Evening Primrose, which Raven began studying in 1955. He has received National Science Foundation grants every year since 1962 to continue that work.

ONAGRA-CEAE is a family of plants found throughout the world. It includes the well-known Fuchsia plant, and the Fireweed plant found in national parks of the West. Raven's research includes the study of those species of the flower which contain chemicals used in medical research. To date, the noted botanist has written more than 100 papers and a book on the classification and evolution of this family of plants. "I'll try to condense all of the work I've done for the next 50 years into five years."

Hamburger, Levi-Montalcini receive prize for neuroscience research

Two eminent WU scientists have been selected to receive the 1985 Ralph W. Gerard Prize from the Society for Neuroscience. Viktor Hamburger, Ph.D., and Rita Levi-Montalcini, M.D., will receive the prestigious award jointly at the society's annual meeting in Dallas this fall.

The Ralph W. Gerard Prize recognizes outstanding contributions in neuroscience research over a prolonged period of time.

Hamburger is Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Biology, and Levi-Montalcini is professor emeritus of biology.

Their collaboration as WU in the late 1940s and 1950s culminated in the discovery of nerve growth factor (NGF), a molecule critical to the development and maintenance of the nervous system. They found that NGF is a protein secreted by smooth muscle cells, and that without it, the sympathetic nerve terminals that stimulate involuntary movement cannot grow and survive. Sympathetic nerve cell terminals absorb NGF and carry it back to their cell bodies, thus ensuring the nerve cell's survival. Subsequently, Hamburger and Levi-Montalcini demonstrated that outgrowing nerve fibers can sense chemical signals such as NGF over considerable distances, which guides them to the fibers' appropriate destinations.

Their discovery and study of NGF laid the groundwork for much of the current understanding of how nerve fibers make connections, as well as how other cell types grow and differentiate.
Brizzi Plaza dedicated during ceremony in front of Graham Chapel

Brizzi Plaza, located in front of Graham Chapel, offers a comfortable resting spot.

International Office needs host families

The WU International Office is looking for 75 families to participate in the Host Family Program for the 1985-86 academic year.

The purpose of the Host Family Program is to foster cultural exchange between WU international students and the host families. Although host families do not provide living quarters for international students, the families do invite the students to their homes throughout the year.

Participating in the program can be a very special experience for host families," said Diane Hasty, international student advisor and assistant director of the International Office. "Sometimes very close long-term relationships develop between host families, the students, and even the students' families.

"The hosts get an opportunity to build a network of friends around the world," Hasty added.

The International Office also sponsors social activities throughout each school year for individuals involved with the program. Featured in the festivities are a host family picnic in the fall and a holiday party in December. Both events are held at the International House.

In the spring, the office sponsors the host family Olympics held in a St. Louis area park. The Olympics include activities such as water relays and egg tossing games.

About 600 foreign students from 77 countries attend WU yearly, with some 200 new foreign students enrolling each fall.

Families who would like more information on the program may call Diane Hasty at 889-5991 or Jill Hill at 889-5922.

Switching gear

Marine geologist heads to D.C. to review NSF grant proposals

Marine geologist Rodey Batiza, an associate professor in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, has announced that he will temporarily trade his subsea gear for a briefcase and an office at 1800 G Street in Washington, D.C. — the headquarters of the National Science Foundation (NSF).

Batiza has accepted a one-year appointment as assistant program director for the Submarine Geology and Geophysics Program in the oceanography division of the NSF.

"I'll be handling and evaluating grant proposals from marine geologists like myself," explains Batiza. "It will be quite a switch to be on the other side of the fence."

Several times each year for over a decade, Batiza has put to sea to study the geology of the ocean floor. His most recent expedition set sail in May aboard the Atlantis II (the mother ship of the deep-sea submersible ALVIN).

Batiza and two co-researchers collected rock samples from a line of underwater volcanoes called the East Pacific Rise — a ridge crest 2.5 kilometers under water where the Pacific Ocean crust is thought to begin its formation. The scientists are hoping to help unravel the complex processes involved in the creation of the continental plates which form the earth's mantle.

"The work in Washington may not be as thrilling as some work I've done, like diving 3 kilometers under the ocean in ALVIN, but it is certainly worthwhile, and extremely important for the entire scientific community," says the scientist.

The NSF fields a staff of permanent administrators in its Washington, D.C., offices, but also supports several "rotator" positions. "The idea is to have university scientists coming in each year with some fresh ideas. It's a good situation," says Batiza. "This NSF grant review process is the system we all live under, so communication between the university community and scientists on the permanent review board is good for both sides."

Batiza will travel to Washington, D.C., with his family in late August to begin the 12-month appointment. He plans to return to his post at WU in August 1986.
Friedlander writes astronomy textbook

Michael W. Friedlander, WU professor of physics and acting chairman of the University’s Department of Music, has written a textbook, titled *Astronomy: From Stonehenge to Quasars*. The book, published by Prentice-Hall Inc., is to be used in introductory astronomy courses.

“There is a need for introductory astronomy textbooks,” Friedlander said. “Most colleges have a distribution requirement. Students must take a variety of courses and astronomy has always been a popular elective.”

According to Friedlander, there have been interesting new discoveries in the area of astronomy during the last few decades. He discusses these findings, as well as the history of astronomy, in his textbook. Friedlander, who specializes in the study of cosmic rays, also is the author of *The Conduct of Science*.
Islet transplants

Surgical experiment for diabetes called limited success by researchers

Clusters of insulin-generating cells, called islets, transplanted from cadaver pancreases to diabetes patients temporarily produced detectable levels of insulin in three of the six patients treated, researchers from WU reported at the American Diabetes Association’s 45th Annual Scientific Sessions.

A seventh patient, who became diabetic when her pancreas was removed because of pancreatitis, received a transplant of cells harvested from her own pancreas. Researchers say she has shown the longest-lasting insulin production of all those tested to date.

“The transplanted cells set up shop and produced insulin at least temporarily in four of the seven patients treated,” said David Scharp, M.D., associate professor of surgery, who performed the operations at Barnes Hospital. “None of the patients had graft production sufficient enough to completely eliminate the need for insulin injections, but there was significant insulin production in the four patients who responded. Insulin generation lasted from three to 12 weeks and decreased the patients’ dependence on injected insulin by as much as 90 to 90 percent.

More than 2 million Americans have insulin-dependent diabetes. The disease commonly begins during childhood or adolescence and is usually caused when insulin-producing cells of the pancreas’ islets of Langerhans – fail to release enough insulin to properly regulate carbohydrate and glucose metabolism. Islet cell transplants are an experimental approach to reestablishing a diabetic’s own efficient, autoregulated supply of insulin.

“We are pleased with the yield of our islet isolation procedure,” said Paul Lacy, M.D., Ph.D., Robert L. Kroc Professor of Pathology and David Scharp, M.D., associate professor of surgery, who are encouraged by the limited success of islet transplants as a practical alternative for diabetic patients.

200,000 islets suspended in a diluting fluid and injected into the recipient’s spleen. Clinical studies conducted previously by Lacy and Scharp indicated that the spleen would be a suitable site to deposit the islet-transplanted tissue. Previous studies also indicated the spleen would require more islets than the liver for the islet to be detectable after transplantation.

The first three allograft recipients were each maintained on high-dose immunosuppression. Two of the patients exhibited insulin production for three to eight weeks and the other exhibited no response at all. The next three allograft recipients were maintained on low-dose immunosuppression. Of those three, one had insulin production and the other showed no response.

The seventh patient received only 70,000 islets but they came from her own pancreas and were de-
Women needed for new osteoporosis study

Researchers at WU School of Medicine are seeking women who started menopause within the last five years for a new study on osteoporosis, the "brittle bones" disorder.

The two-year study is sponsored by the Section of Applied Physiology in the Department of Medicine. The work is funded by the National Institute on Aging, part of the National Institutes of Health.

Osteoporosis is a serious bone disorder that primarily affects women, said Gail P. Dalsky, Ph.D., principal investigator and a research instructor in medicine at WU School of Medicine. Two factors associated with osteoporosis are an inadequate amount of calcium in the diet and a lack of physical activity.

Dalsky noted that American women consume an average of about 500 milligrams of calcium a day, when they should take from 1,000 to 1,500 milligrams daily to maintain a positive calcium balance. Increasing the daily intake of calcium may slow the rate of bone loss, but exercise is one of the few ways to replace bone mass that has been lost, she said.

Currently, Dalsky and other WU researchers are hoping to learn if it is possible to reverse bone loss during the early postmenopausal period by combining a special exercise program with an increased daily intake of calcium.

Krause named 1985 Pew scholar

James E. Krause, Ph.D., assistant professor of neurobiology at the School of Medicine, has been named one of the first Pew Scholars in the Biomedical Sciences by the Pew Memorial Trust of Philadelphia.

The 20 1985 Pew Scholars are junior faculty members at 17 medical schools and research institutes in the United States, and were selected because of their outstanding promise in basic science or clinical research to advance human health. Each of the scholars will receive a total of $200,000 over the next four years as encouragement to expand their scientific skills in biomedical sciences.

Krause's research is an examination of the cellular biochemistry and physiological regulation of peptide neurotransmitter substances in the central nervous system. He will use a model system of substance P secreting neurons in the basal ganglia of the rat.

His primary goals are to identify and describe peptide neurotransmitter biosynthesis and mechanism of action, and to learn more about how these processes are regulated biologically and mechanistically. His studies will provide a better understanding of basal ganglia substance P neurons, which are reportedly related to two neurodegenerative disorders, Parkinson's syndrome and Huntington's chorea.

Krause joined the faculty at WU School of Medicine in 1984. He received a Ph.D. in physiological chemistry from the University of Wisconsin in 1980.

Lecturers create visiting professorship in occupational medicine

Lecturers on trends in occupational medicine will speak to area physicians, students as part of a visiting professorship created by pioneering St. Louis physician Richard Sutter, M.D., and his wife Betty.

The Richard and Betty Sutter Visiting Professorship in Occupational Medicine has been established at WU School of Medicine. Guest lecturers will address such topics as occupational medicine as environment of the workplace and its effect on employee health, preventive medicine, safety factors, and emergency and definitive surgical care and rehabilitation of the industrially ill and injured.

"Richard and Betty Sutter are people of rare vision," said William H. Danforth, M.D., chancellor of WU. "In establishing this visiting professorship, they have provided a valuable tool for educating the medical community, as well as thousands of employers and employees, about the importance of occupational health."

Sutter is founder of the Sutter Clinic, which he established in 1946 to function as the medical department for St. Louis-area industries. The clinic at 819 Locust St. provided outpatient health care for more than 1500 companies. Sutter was director of the clinic until 1984, when it was bought by Barnes Hospital, a sponsoring institution of the WU Medical Center.

Sutter continues to serve as a consultant at the clinic. He also is a lecturer in industrial medicine and rehabilitation in the Department of Preventive Medicine at WU, and is on the clinical staffs of Barnes, Deaconess and Lutheran hospitals.
Researchers seek elderly volunteers for national hypertension study

Researchers seek elderly volunteers for national hypertension study

Elderly people from the St. Louis area are being invited to participate in a national study that will show whether elderly people benefit from treatment for systolic hypertension.

The study is being conducted at the School of Medicine and will compare the effectiveness of two commonly used medications in lowering blood pressure in elderly patients. The medications are Captopril and Metoprolol.

The study, funded by the National Institutes of Health, is expected to enroll about 300 patients over the next three years. Participants will be followed for four to six months, and the study will cost approximately $140,000.

The study is part of a larger research effort funded by the National Institutes of Health to examine the effects of blood pressure reduction on heart disease.

The study is being conducted in St. Louis and will involve several hospitals in the region.

Participants will be followed for up to four years, and will receive all necessary medical care and medications.

Participants will be randomized to receive either Captopril or Metoprolol, and will be monitored for adverse effects.

The study is expected to be completed by 2025.
NOTABLES

Walter C. Bauer, M.D., professor of surgical pathology at Barnes Hospital, was chairman of the division of surgical pathology at Barnes Hospital, recently was elected president-elect of the Arthur Purdy Stout Society, a national professional organization for surgical pathologists.

Saul Boyarsky, M.D., J.D., professor of genitourinary surgery, recently participated in a symposium on "Development of the Urethra" at the annual meeting of the American Urological Association in St. Louis. Boyarsky also was re-elected to be a member of the General Committee of Revision at the Pharmacopoeial Meeting of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention Inc., held recently in Washington, D.C. He is chairman of the committee on urology. He also spoke May 9 in New Orleans at the American College of Legal Medicine on the legal aspects of organ transplantation.

Brian Clevinger, anatomist in biomedical science and pathology, presented a paper this spring at the annual meeting of the International Association for Dental Research, held in Las Vegas. Four other University School of Dentistry faculty and students also presented papers. They are: Memory Elvin, professor of histology and anatomy in biomedical science; Arnold J. Kahn, professor of cell biology and assistant dean for biomedical science and pathology; Mohamed Marzouk, professor of operative dentistry; and Philip Podobnik, professor of anatomy in biomedical science and pathology.

Mark Lyman, lecturer in the School of Dental Medicine, recently had his work included in a three-person show, titled "Ceramic Tiles and Murals," at the Charles D. Murphy Gallery. Lyman was chairman for membership (WU accountant, Accounting Services). The award was established in 1984 to recognize the University's 32nd annual meeting in Houston, Texas. Selected for this honor was society president Michael J. Welch, professor of radiation chemistry at Mallinkrodt, Templeton, Dwan, and the National Council on Education for the Ceramic Arts at the beginning of the show of contemporary ceramic art, titled "8 Concepts," at the American Crafts Council Gallery in New York City. It is the exhibition that he initiated at WU's Gallery of Art.

Marshall S. Manne, D.D.S., M.S., professor of periodontics in the School of Dental Medicine, presented a paper at the annual meeting of the American College of Radiology, held recently in Washington, D.C. McKenna has been reappointed to the Small Business Administration Region VII Advisory Council for a second term.

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July 6-August 3

Lectures

Tuesday, July 9
4:30 p.m. Dept. of Mathematics Colloquium, "Riemannian Geometry, " Min-Oo, prof. of mathematics, U. of Bonn, 109 Cupples Hall.

Thursday, July 11

Saturday, July 13
9 a.m. Division of Radiation Oncology Prostate Oncology Lecture, "Urologic Cancer: Impact of Local Control on Cure and Quality of Life," Wilber F. Whitmore Jr., of Memorial Sloan Kettering Center. Scarpelli Auditorium, Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, 510 S. Kingshighway.

Music

Sunday, July 14
8 p.m. The Gateway Festival Orchestra, directed by William Schatzkamer, WI prof. of music, will present a concert in the Brookings Quadrangle. (Also Sun., July 21, and Sun. July 28, same time, quadrangle.) Free and open to the public. Sponsored by Campus.

Exhibitions

"Recent Acquisitions in 18th Century Obstetrics," July 31. WU Medical Library Rare Books Division, 615 S. Taylor. Open 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays.

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"Permanent Collection," Through Aug. 25. Gallery of Art. All galleries 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. For more info., call 889-4523. The gallery is closed on Mondays until Sept. 9.


"Howard Nemerov: Remembering the Way," Olin Library Special Collections, level 5. 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays. From July 8 through Sept. 27.

Miscellany

Sunday, July 14
7:30-10:30 p.m. Israeli — International Folkdancing. Co-sponsored by Hillel Foundation and WI Folkdancing Society, Umrah Hall. (Also Sun., July 28, same time, Umrah.) Admission 50 cents.

Calendar Deadline

The deadline to submit items for the Aug. 1-Sept. 7 calendar of the Washington University Record is July 18. Items must be typed and state time, date, place, nature of event, sponsor and admission cost. Incomplete items will not be printed. If available, include speaker’s name and identification and the title of the event; also include your name and telephone number. Address items to King McEly, calendar editor, Box 1142.

Raven—continued from p. 1

the last 30 years on the topic and bring it together into a single cohesive treatment," Raven said.

Raven noted that the fellowship would enable him to delegate some of his administrative duties at the Missouri Botanical Garden and allow more time to pursue his individual research and conservation efforts. He also plans several month-long sabbaticals for intense study during the five-year grant period.

But Raven stressed that he will remain director of the garden and will retain his post at WU: "I want to stay where I am because I cannot imagine a better place to work than Washington University and Shaw’s Garden." Raven has been director of the garden since 1971. Under his leadership, it has sponsored the largest private research effort in tropical plant biology in the world, and has gained a reputation as one of the pre-eminent botanical gardens in the country.

Raven, who was born in Shanghai, China, is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a foreign member of the Royal Danish and Swedish Academies of Sciences. His specialties are plant classifications and distribution. He has published eight books and over 300 scientific papers.