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A critical task

Teaching children to think for themselves

For years critics of American education have asked "Why, do I know what to do?" How do I know what to do? What planes of learning are there? Do I need to function in society. A critical task for us is to help children to think for themselves, which is especially important in solving "real life" problems independently and solve "real life" problems independently. Classroom discussion may not be the best way to think for oneself. The common practice is that the teacher who has spent 30 years examining and solving problems on their own. Teachers need to function in society. A recent critical thinking study directed by the chair of the University's Department of Education indicates that there is a better way to teach children to do this. The study shows that, when given a model for self-directed thinking, children as young as nine years old can learn and retain skills that help them independently solve problems similar to those faced in everyday life. Many teachers talk at children all day long, telling them what to do, how to do it and whether or not they did it correctly," says the study's director, Bryce B. Hudgins, Ph.D., professor and chair of the education department. "I don't see how children can learn to think for themselves under such circumstances. We're trying to create a situation where the teacher remains in charge but requires children to figure problems out for themselves."

In their study, Hudgins and his colleagues found that fourth- and fifth-grade students who were taught critical thinking skills not only retained those skills for at least eight weeks after the program's completion, but also could transfer the techniques to problems unlike those used in the study. In tests given eight weeks after the program's conclusion, the overall scores of the experimental children were two times higher than those of the control children.

"Our program forces students to think for themselves, which is especially germane in this era when critics are challenging the knowledge base of all our public school children," says Hudgins, a former elementary-school teacher who has spent 30 years examining how children learn to think. Co-investigators on the study were Washington University alumna Sybil Edelman, Ph.D., and Debra Ebel and Madonna Rosenney, both elementary school teachers and doctoral candidates in education at the University. In a recent paper in the Journal of Educational Research, they define critical thinking as a process in which one defines the problem presented by a problem, seeks out and organizes relevant information, identifies missing information, and reasons about the given data to reach a conclusion or accept reject conclusions given by others.

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"A key to critical thinking," they write, "is the almost-spontaneous, almost-automatic operation of certain kinds of responses. ... In short, the critical thinker must be an independent thinker. He or she must know what questions need to be asked, and when to ask them."

Hudgins and Edelman began the multipart critical thinking study in 1983, while Edelman was a doctoral candidate at the University. They first developed a test to measure children's thinking skills. That test is still used to screen control and experimental children in their current research.

Since 1983, they have conducted five additional critical thinking programs in St. Louis area schools. The goal of their research is to get teachers to shift responsibility for solving problems to students, and to determine whether such experience increases a child's ability to think without relying on cues from adults. By the end of each study, they found that teacher talking decreased, student participation increased, and children supplied more reasons to back up their solutions to problems. Says Edelman, "I don't see what you teach if, how you teach it. You can stand up and ask the kids through history, telling them what conclusion to reach, or you can help them by letting them figure out what happened and why. This is not. 'Okay, if I do this I'll get an A.' This is a stimulus to get the children to think on their own."

Their most recent research, which is being prepared for publication, looked at the retention of critical thinking skills over long periods and asked whether children can apply those skills to problems different from those used in experimental training. The 12-week experiment involved 68 fourth- and fifth-grade students of average ability from the Pattonville School District in St. Louis, 28 of whom were controls and received no training in critical thinking. Critical thinking sessions were conducted during the regular school day. Teachers worked with their own students, but were strongly discouraged from directing the discussions and explaining the problems. Instead, the idea was to let the students figure out what they were being asked and come up with their own solutions. The problems used in the study were presented in story form. One problem was intended to help children understand that failing to define terms can lead to misunderstanding. The problem, titled "What Does It Mean?" tells of P.T. Barnum, a museum owner who notices that lines of potential customers are kept waiting outside because visitors linger too long in front of exhibits. He also notices that signs, saying such things as "To the Strongest Man in the World" and "To the Two-Headed Lady," hang over the doorways leading to exhibits, but that the doorway leading to "To the Egress." Shortly after the sign goes up, many visitors leave, and the people outside are able to pay their admission and enter the museum. The problem asked children to explain
were reminded not to point out
Teaching children
there won't always be someone to tell
decisions. It was beneficial for my stu-
ners to learn to think things through
how much they grew to depend upon
Parkwood Elementary School. "It also
member Ebel, a reading specialist at
member Riesenmy, a science teacher
group discussion about problem. In the course of
25 at Special Collections, level 5, includes some 50 rare books, maps and manuscripts.
how Barnum caused this to happen.
The children were tested on their
in any one direction," says Jaye
role in the ensuing group discus-
were asked to paraphrase what it
were told the definition of each role,
break.
"It was difficult not to try to steer
students to think things through before they make decisions. It will prepare them for the future, when
want to see what happens when we
combine the role-playing method to science with this age group.
many of the teachers whose
students in the previous studies have requested that other children in their classrooms be
considered for the next study. For the researchers, such requests are not only flattering, but they also vividly underscore the effectiveness of the critical thinking model.
"The Washington University critical thinking program is very contemporary and timely," says
Goldberg. "The role-model idea is being done in other areas, such as high school English literature, but it’s new on the elementary level. Now we want to see what happens when we
combine the research with the school environment.
A new program is being developed for the city’s fourth-grade students, called the "What’s the Big Idea?" program. The program is intended to serve the transition from the world of school to society, and it has been shown to improve students’ critical thinking skills and problem-solving abilities.

Introduction to new faculty
The Record is featuring a weekly series of profiles of new faculty on the Hilltop and Medical campuses. The introductions include faculty who joined the Washington University community between January 1989 and September 1999.
Andreas D. Bogovosopoulos, Ph.D., assistant professor of computer science, formerly of IBM’s T.J. Watson Research Center, Computer Science Department, Yorktown Heights, N.Y., where he developed software for an IBM voice analyzer and synthesizer. He also holds a diploma of electrical engineering in telecommunications and electronics from the National Technical University of Athens, Greece, in 1982. He received a master’s degree in electrical engineering in 1983, specializing in telecommunication networks, and a doctorate in electrical engineering in 1989, both from Columbia University. His research interests include architecture, design and performance evaluation of telecommunication networks and the development and implementation of resource allocation and algorithm optimization for distributed systems.
Michael Chua, Ph.D., research assistant professor of neurology, comes to the University from the Colorado University Health Sciences Center in Denver, where he was a research fellow since 1986. He received his bachelor’s degree in biochemistry in 1983 and his master’s degree in 1985, both from Monash University in Melbourne, Australia, and his doctorate in 1986 from the Australian National University in Canberra, Australia. He is a Muscular Dystrophy Association Research Fellow from 1996 to 1998. His research interests include ion currents in excitable tissues, calcium metabolism in skeletal muscle and the pharmacology of muscle contraction.
Thomas S. Kupper, M.D., associate professor of medicine at the School of Medicine, came to Washington University from the Yale University School of Medicine, where he was an assistant professor of dermatology and surgery. He received his bachelor’s degree, cum laude, in chemistry from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1979, his medical degree, cum laude, from Yale University School of Medicine in 1983, and his master’s degree in biochemistry in 1988. Kupper’s research interests are in skin inflammation and immunity, and he is the principal investigator of two studies funded by the National Institutes of Health.
Richard J. Lazarus, J.D., associate professor of law, was assistant to the solicitor general at the U.S. Department of Justice from 1986 to 1989, representing the United States before the Supreme Court. Formerly an associate professor of law at Indiana University School of Law in Bloomington, his teaching and research interests include environmental and natural resources law, constitutional law and Supreme Court advocacy. A Phi Beta Kappa, he received bachelor’s degrees in chemistry and economics from the University of Illinois in 1976, and his law degree, cum laude, from the University of Chicago Law School in 1979.
Kathryn Gall Miller, Ph.D., assistant professor of biology, was an assistant research biochemist at the Laboratory of Cell Biology at the University of California, San Francisco before coming to Washington University in 1988. She received her bachelor’s degree, cum laude, in chemistry in 1974 from Lawrence University, and her doctorate in biochemistry in 1981 from the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. Her research interests include studies of actin binding proteins in early Drosophila embryos. She received her doctorate in clinical ophthalmology and visual science at the School of Medicine between 1986 and 1988. He received his bachelor’s degree from the University of Missouri-St. Louis School of Optometry, and he continues to be an associate professor at his part-time position here, Brock works with residents in the contact lens clinic. She received a bachelor’s in optometry in 1976 and a doctorate in 1978, both from Indiana University. Her research interests include age-related changes in the visual system and the use of contact lenses in the correction of vision problems.
Mark R. Wick, M.D., professor of pathology, comes to the medical school from the University of Minnesota School of Medicine, Minneapolis, and he is currently associate professor of laboratory medicine and pathology. He received a bachelor’s degree in physics and chemical sciences and general chemistry from Carroll College in Waukesha, Wis., in 1974, and a medical degree from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1978. He received postgraduate training at the Mayo Graduate School in Rochester, Minn. His primary research interest is in providing a link between technological advances in laboratory science and diagnostic pathology, and he also focuses on the implementation of automation and telemedicine systems.

Address changes and corrections:
Send change of address to: Record, Washington University School of Medicine, Campus Box 1070, P72245SS at WUVMC, St. Louis, Mo. 63130.

Medical Campus employees send to: Personnel Office, Washington University School of Medicine, Campus Box 8114, P72245SS at WUVMC, St. Louis, Mo. 63130.

Change of address is welcome.

Published in 1841
The Chouteau Mansion, erected in 1764 and considered St. Louis' first building with illustrations by John Caspar Wild.
interdepartmental dialogue and more cross-cultural communication among departments and between faculty and students. I think a major function of the teaching center will be to take lots of wonderful ideas that are already here on campus and give them a little more circulation.

McDowell, who is a member of the recently formed Classroom Renovation Committee, said that he will be the central person faculty can contact with problems on their teaching. Problems like lack of chalk, poor classroom lighting or audiovisual equipment failure can all be resolved through the Teaching Center.

His input on improving teaching will be on a "no-fees-and-bills" level, he said. Among his plans are to: gather literature on good teaching methods from around the country and distribute the material here; videotape, along with the assistance of a part-time technical assistant, classroom situations, and review tapes with faculty; store videotapes of outstanding classroom techniques with new faculty; keep abreast of English as a Second Language program; and listen to and act on faculty concerns.

McDowell joined the law faculty in 1960 as assistant professor of mathematics. He took the position of mathematics department chair since 1974.

He has been actively involved with the Mathematical Association of America (MAA) in recent years when he served as a member of the writing team on "Recommendations for the Training of Teachers of Mathematics." From 1964-66 he served as director of the Committee on the Undergraduate Programs of the American Mathematical Society. Among his responsibilities as director were producing and editing materials on such subjects as "A General Curriculum in Mathematics for Colleges." Other MAA activities that McDowell has participated in include serving on panels for teaching training and teaching evaluation and a Committee on Preparation of Undergraduate College Teachers.

During his tenure at the University, he has served as a visiting professor at the University of Amsterdam, from 1960-61, and the Free University of Amsterdam, from 1963-64. He has served three-month terms as a National Academy of Sciences Exchange Scientist to Czechoslovakia in 1983 and 1985.

The Committee on a Center for Teaching was chaired by Robert L. Virgil, D.B.A., dean of the John M. Olm School of Business. In addition to Virgil, other committee members were: John F. Garganigo, Ph.D., professor emeritus; Jeffrey C. Pike, professor of mechanical engineering; James R. Harris, associate dean and associate professor of architecture; Robert S. Gibbons, professor and chair of Asian and Near Eastern Languages and Literatures; R. Lawrence, Ph.D., assistant professor of operations and manufacturing management; and Barbara Jones, performing arts department, delivered a paper on "The Making of Cindy Sherman," at the Midwest Modern Languages Exchange Between Spain and the U.S. at the University of Southern Maine in Portland.

FRANCES FOSTER-SIMONS, J.D., associate professor of law and former commentator on "World News Report," is widely known for her current international developments that is broadcast over several local cable and radio stations. She discussed the current legal reforms in the Soviet Union.

Michael Friedlander, Ph.D., professor of economics, is the vice chair of the Washington University chapter of the American Association for University Professors. During a meeting Dec. 15, other newly elected office holders were: Fryer, Ph.D., professor of economics, secretary-treasurer; and McAlister, Patrick Gibbons, Ph.D., professor of earth and planetary sciences, Jack Evers, Ph.D., professor of electrical engineering, and John F. Appleby, Ph.D., professor of architecture, and Bernard Reams Jr., J.D., professor of law.

Mackay spoke on "Preparations for the 21st Century" at the meeting.

Lynn S. Immergut, assistant athletic director, presented a paper titled "The Ways to Publicize National Girls and Women in Sports Day" at the annual conference of the Montreal Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance. She serves as Missouri's co-director of National Girls and Women in Sports Day, which will be celebrated on Feb. 8.

Barbara Jones, lecturer in the Performing Arts Department, delivered a paper titled "Three-Dimensional Prostate Aggressivity in the Photographs of Cindy Sherman," at the Midwest Society for Photographic Education conference.

Daniel L. Keating, J.D., assistant professor of law, moderated a panel on "Tearing Down the Law," given at Monmouth College and Knox College.

Daniel R. Mandelker, J.S.D., Howard A. Stamper Professor of Law and director of the law school's Urban Studies Program, recently gave a series of lectures. At a conference on groundwater law at the Chicago-Kent School of Law, he spoke on the problem of non-point pollution control. On a trip to Europe, he lectured on land use and environmental law at the Faculty of Law, University College, London, the United Kingdom Environmental Law Association, and the University of Copenhagen School of Law. He also spoke at a workshop on land use law for planners and lawyers in Sarasota, Fla.

James G. Miller, Ph.D., professor of physics and research professor of nuclear physics, presented a paper titled "Tissue Characterization With Ultrasound," was produced by KCET-TV in Los Angeles and aired locally on the UCLA campus. He acted as script advisor and was interviewed for the program on the subject of American literature after the Revolution.

In addition, he delivered a paper on "Amyloidosis and the Aging-Disease Dichotomy" at the annual meeting of the Gerontological Society of America in Minneapolis.

Nina Davis, Ph.D., assistant professor of Spanish, presented a paper titled "Writing the Golden Age: A special session on literary histories of the annual meeting of the Mid- West Modern Language Association at the University of Minnesota. She also served as secretary and representative for the program on the subject of Millenarianism and Ideology in the Reign of Suleyman the Lawgiver" at the University of Washington, Seattle. He also organized and presented a three-man symposium at Erasmus University in Rotterdam.

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F.E. Vostola, M.D., professor emeritus of surgery and Washington University columnist in Neurology/Neurosurgery at the University of Vermont Medical Center in Burlington, Vt., has continued exposure on "Immunosuppressives in the Management of Recurrent Leukoencephalopathy.

Have you done something noteworthy?

Have you: Presented a paper? Won an award? Been named to a committee or elected an officer of a professional society? Have you done something noteworthy?

The Washington University Record will help spread the good news. Committees regarding faculty and staff scholarly or professional activities are gladly accepted and encouraged. Send a brief note with your full name, highest earned degree, current title and department along with a description of your noteworthy activity to: The Record, Campus Box 1000 or WUVMC, Please include a phone number.

Research by Douglas W. Hanto and William B. Guberman in plastic surgery and Washington University Laboratory on biodegradable surgical absorbable materials, Stephanec, is part of a Dec. 25 New York Times article about unusual cancer patterns emerging in the United States, and about providing startling insights into the body's natural immunity against the disease. The story was reprinted in the Dec. 31 Kansas City Times.
Jaeger explains, "What we're trying to do is educate young people about the behaviors that they need to begin behaviors that put them at risk. We're not just giving them information. We're educating young people in a curriculum that is being set up to encourage open communication, and they are then asked to go with them into the classroom to answer questions about their illness. The program was offered twice at Ferguson Middle School in the fall, and went so well that the organizers are suggesting that AMSA incorporate the alterations to make them part of the STAT program's curriculum.

"We've been very pleased with the program's results," comments Andy Ferguson, both second-year medical students and parents in order to integrate these seventh-grade students, and teachers and students involved. We have a really strong impact."

Some 50 medical students, organized into teams, went to Ferguson Middle School in September to test the STAT program with the school's 16 seventh-grade classes; because of the pilot project's success, they returned in November to teach the school's eighth-graders. Plans now are to continue the program through the remainder of the school year.

Seventh-graders seem to be the idea of being a medical student and talking to them as people. Reaction from the kids was always very positive. Most of the credit for the STATS program's success, however, must go to our medical students themselves. Ferguson Middle School principal Darrell Hall comments, "The medical students were not so much older than our students that they couldn't relate to them or be open. Reaction from the kids has been very positive. The teachers felt very free to ask their questions and be very open and honest."

The seventh-graders respected the medical students, but still identified with them as students, McGhee says. "Being a medical student opens up a whole new world to them. They relate to their peers in a new way."

Debra Bernardo
$18.6 million grant boosts heart disease research

The School of Medicine has been designated as a Specialized Center of Research (SCOR) in Coronary and Vascular Diseases and awarded a SCOR grant of $18.6 million from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute.

The five-year grant will support research on heart and blood vessel diseases and the treatment of heart and vascular diseases. The SCOR is directed by Burton E. Sobel, M.D., Tobias and Hortense Lewin Professor of Cardiovascular Diseases and director of the cardiovascular division at the School of Medicine.

The SCOR grant enables 49 investigators from the School of Medicine and Hilltop campuses to conduct projects encompassing both laboratory and clinical research. The 34 projects include several that will explore the potential of molecular variants of clot-dissolving agents such as t-PA (tissue plasminogen activator) and modulate their actions to delay the development of atheroma and improve the effectiveness of coronary thrombolysis - the dissolving of blood clots that cause many heart attacks; two that will focus on the role of specific enzymes and production of heart amythias, irregularities in the heartbeat that can cause death; and several cardiac imaging projects that use noninvasive techniques such as nuclear medicine, electron beam tomography (PET) to characterize heart responses to drugs such as t-PA and potentially protective measures such as calcium channel blocking agents.

Investigators for the thrombolysis projects include Sobel, Paul B. Ellenberg, M.D., assistant professor of medicine, Allan S. Jaffe, M.D., associate professor of medicine, and Alvin L. Schwartz, M.D., Ph.D., head of the division of cardiology. The study also includes the epidemiology and professor of pediatrics and pharmacology, Peter B. Corr, Ph.D., associate professor of medicine, is the lead investigator for the laboratory arrhythmia project.

Investigations on working cardiac PET project investigators include Edward S. Telch, M.D., professor of medicine and associate professor of pharmacology, Steven R. Bergeiman, M.D., Ph.D., associate professor of physiology in medicine, Michael J. Welch, Ph.D., professor of radiation chemistry in radiology, and Michel M. Ter-Pogossian, Ph.D., professor and director of radiation sciences.

Gregory A. Storch, M.D., M.D., and architect of the investigation, is recognized throughout the world for his innovative work on cancer gene function and thrombostasis and for the clinical introduction of a-f, a genetically engineered drug that can quickly and safely stop a heart attack in progress by dissolving blood clots which block coronary arteries.

Sobel also has directed a SCOR in the immune system since its establishment at Washington University in 1974 to investigate the body's response to microbial and ischemic injury and to develop new and more effective approaches for the treatment of heart disease.

Kornfeld selected as Harden medallist

Stuart A. Kornfeld, M.D., professor of biological chemistry and medicine at the School of Medicine, was selected as the 1989 Harden Jubilee lecturer, an honor that carries with it the highest honors given by the American Biochemical Society.

The lecture, established in 1961 to commemorate the society's 50th anniversary, is given annually to an investigator of distinction. Recipients discuss their research at a two-day meeting with each lecture published in the society's journal, Biochemical Society Transactions. Lecturers also receive the Harden Medal, named after Sir Arthur Harden, a Nobel Prize–winning British biochemist. The 1989 meeting was held Dec. 19-20 in London.

Kornfeld, co-director of the School of Medicine's hematology-oncology division, is recognized for his research on the biochemistry of glycoproteins. His work has helped to explain the structure of the carbohydrate units of these molecules and to define the steps involved in their biosynthesis. These carbohydrate units are important because they serve as specific recognition markers in a variety of biologic reactions.

Kornfeld discussed his current studies of carbohydrate units of one family of proteins, the lysosomal hydrolases; function in the targeting of these enzymes to lysosomes; and the role of lysosomes in the pathogenesis of diseases.

A 1962 graduate of the School of Medicine, Kornfeld served his internship and residency at Barnes Hospital. He has been on the School of Medicine faculty and the staff at Barnes since 1966.

Kornfeld was elected into the National Academy of Sciences in 1982 and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1989.

Candy foundation funds conference

The Coleman/Fannie May Candies Foundation of Chicago has donated $24,900 to the Department of Molecular Microbiology at the School of Medicine.

The gift was used to support a departmental conference at which faculty, postdoctoral fellows and students met to present their latest research. According to stuffing Griffin, M.D., Ph.D., chairman and professor of the Department of Molecular Microbiology, the conference provides the best possible forum for faculty and students to exchange scientific information and to form new collaborative research programs.

There were 95 participants at this year's conference, which included 36 posters describing departmental research activities. Two sessions of talks reviewed recent discoveries in bacterial pathogenesis, viral vectors and molecular biology. Special guest lecturer Emil Unanue, M.D., Edward Mallard Professor of Pathology, presented a 1-hour-long seminar on antigen processing and presentation in the immune system.

The Coleman/Fannie May Candies Foundation funds are only provided for three previous conferences for the molecular microbiology department. This conference also received funding from G. D. Searle Co. and Pharmacia LKB Technology Inc.

BRSG application deadline is Feb. 21

The School of Medicine expects to receive new Biomedical Research Support Grant (BRSG) funds from the National Institutes of Health for the period April 1, 1990 through March 31, 1991.

Investigators seeking support from this grant must prepare an application, including a budget page for equipment and consumable supplies, to be received no later than Feb. 21 by the Gifts and Grant Division. The application should be similar in format to that used for the application for the BRSG funds in 1983. Applicants must submit the application and a statement regarding current grant support. The research proposal itself and all required support documentation must be completed Proposal Transmittal Form must accompany the original and five copies of the application.

Preference will be given pilot research projects that will explore new research ideas, test the validity of new ideas, and then provide preliminary findings that could be used as the basis for a competitive grant applications. Funds will not be allowed for salary support of the applicant or for any technical assistance. Grants will be awarded based upon funds available and are not expected to exceed $10,000. Young investigators new to the school are especially encouraged to apply. If there are no funds, the investigator will be funded more than once.

The BRSG Advisory Committee, chaired by Stuart A. Kornfeld, M.D., reviews and approves all applications. For information, call Kornfeld's office, 362-8803.

Children to benefit from AIDS drug

AZT, the only drug proven effective in treating the AIDS virus, is finally widely available to the most children. Amid much controversy, the Food and Drug Administration recently decided that the Burroughs Wellcome Co. could distribute AZT to children, even though the drug has not yet won FDA approval for use in that age group. The drug was previously available only to children enrolled in experimental trials such as Washington University's AIDS Clinical Trials Unit, and insurance companies and government agencies will not pay for AZT if a private doctor prescribed it. Many members of Congress, advocates for people with AIDS and government health officials considered the situation unconscionable.

"It may be awhile before AZT receives final approval, but this provisional approval is very good news for children with AIDS," says Gregory A. Storch, M.D., associate professor of pediatrics at the School of Medicine. "Researchers and drug companies usually wait until drugs are proven in adults before trying them in children, but tests in hundreds of children have shown that AZT can not only prolong their lives, but also reduce the mental deterioration caused by AIDS, possibly to a greater extent than it does in adults.

"In fact, in some cases AZT has led to improvement in HIV encephalopathy, which occurs when the virus invades the brain," Storch continues. "Children whose mental development had halted, and whose scores on intelligence tests had dropped, have halted, and whose scores on intelligence tests had dropped, have improved their abilities."
Recycling program saves trees and cuts costs

The success is apparent in the statistics: 711,000 pounds of non-recyclable garbage has been diverted from landfills since the program began in early 1988. The program has also reduced the amount of consumed trees by 300,000

The key to success has been the system easy to use, Seltzer says. Jefferson Smurfit's recycling expert proposed placing a receptacle for paper on every desk. The program was launched in June. "A survey quickly showed that wouldn't work. People said, 'nothing more on my desk,'" says Seltzer. The cost of regularly visiting each desk or even each office to pick up recyclables also was prohibitive.

So the recycling team designed an incentive system that made it worthwhile to sort and set aside each office's desk and in some cases, a mini-bin. The project is an awareness that the "raw" materials be as pure and free from contamination as possible.

Among the concerns driving the program was that because we don't have grass to mow, the energy to do that is not working," Hipps says. Others may have a system when it's really small programs, and some people say they have a system when it's really not working," Hipps says. Others may buy just enough of their paper in recycled form to meet only the letter of the law.

Recycling program saves trees and cuts costs

The School Medicine's recycling program is directed by Paul P. Hipps, Ph.D., and Jo Louise Seltzer, Ph.D.

T.S. Park, M.D., has become director of the newly established division of pediatric neurosurgery at the School of Medicine and chief of the pediatric neurosurgery program at St. Louis Children's Hospital, effective January 1.

Park, professor of neurological surgery, had been director of pediatric neurological surgery at the University of Virginia, where he was an associate professor of neurological surgery and pediatrics. He was recruited by Ralph G. Dacey Jr., M.D., who became head of neurological surgery and co-head of the Departments of Neurology and Neurosurgical at the School of Medicine in November.

Park will direct the new pediatric neurosurgery program at Children's Hospital, an institution in the Washington University Medical Center. The program began Jan. 1 is based on a collaborative approach with other medical specialists in treating children with such conditions as brain tumors, cerebral palsy, spastic paralysis and hydrocephalus.

For information, call 362-7545.
University committed to affirmative action policy

I. Purpose
Washington University is committed to providing equal opportunity to all qualified individuals in its employment and personnel practices, and to policies and practices that will assure that one shall be no discrimination against any person on the grounds of race, color, age, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin or handicapped status. Affirmative action will be taken in the recruitment, hiring and promotion of minorities, females, handicapped and veterans.

To ensure effective implementation of and compliance with the University's policies and its commitment to equal opportunity, the University has adopted and published its Sexual Harassment policy. The policy was extended to students. The purpose of the review is two-fold: to assess the adequacy of the program and to determine whether effective implementation of the University's policies is occurring. The review covers a 12-month period beginning on Oct. 1 and ending on Sept. 30. The review is to be conducted by officers and staff dated Dec. 13, 1971, to the general public.

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II. Policy
Washington University is committed to a policy of equal employment opportunity without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, veteran status or handicap. These policies apply to all employees in all schools and departments of the University. The University also is committed to affirmative action to increase the numbers and job levels of qualified members of minorities, women, persons with disabilities, the physically handicapped and veterans. The affirmative action program has been developed and affirmative action officers have been appointed for the University.

A. Recruitment of minority, female, veteran and handicapped personnel in all job categories with special emphasis being directed toward those categories where deficiencies exist.

B. Utilization of existing (federal or University) programs and opportunities for minority residents in the University community aimed at better understanding and cooperative efforts.

C. Appointment of representatives to develop plans for the recruitment, training and promotion of minority, female, veteran and handicapped persons; and the continuation and development of programs and opportunities for minority residents in the University community aimed at better understanding and cooperative efforts.

III. Annual review
The affirmative action program is reviewed each year. The review covers a 12-month period beginning on Oct. 1 and ending on Sept. 30. The review is to be conducted by officers and staff dated Dec. 13, 1971, to the general public.

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PERFORMANCES

Wednesday, Jan. 25
7:30 p.m. Men's Basketball. WU vs. Webster University. Field House Gym.

Friday, Jan. 26
6 p.m. Men's and Women's Swimming and Diving. WU vs. Alvernia College.

Saturday, Jan. 27
11 a.m. Men's and Women's Swimming and Diving. WU vs. Central Michigan University. Steinberg Hall.
7:30 p.m. Men's Basketball. WU vs. Ohio State University. Field House Gym.

Monday, Jan. 29
7:30 p.m. Women's Basketball. WU vs. Knox College. Field House Gym.

EXHIBITIONS


"St. Louis and the West: Rare Books and Uncommon Manuscripts From the Collections of Washington University Libraries." Gilb Library Special Collections exhibit. Jan. 29- March 2. Gilb Library.层面. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays. Free. For more info., call 889-4670.

"Washington University Fine Arts Collection." Collection includes European and American from the post-Civil War era, as well as ancient Greek vases. Through May 25. Gallery of Art. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. Free. For more info., call 889-5150.

MISCELLANEOUS

Friday, Jan. 26
4:30 p.m. Women's Law Caucus and Gay Law and Civil Rights Caucus. "Protecting Our Rights: A Symposium to Present a Symposium on Race, Sexuality and Homophobia in Legal Education." Student Assembly of the Law School. 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Basic Law Building. For more info., call 889-6609.

Saturday, Jan. 27
8:30 p.m. Hilb Foundation Panel Discussion. "The Politics of Race and Culture in the Jewish Community." Rabbi James S. Goodman, founder of the St. Louis Informa-

tion Committee and Hosein on Alcoholism. Hilb Foundation. For more info., call 726-6177.

Tuesday, Feb. 2
8:30 p.m. Hilb Foundation Panel Discussion. "Religion, Race and Culture in the Jewish Community." Rabbi James S. Goodman, founder of the St. Louis Information Committee and Hosein on Alcoholism. Hilb Foundation. For more info., call 726-6177.

Wednesday, Jan. 31
11 a.m. and 1 p.m. St. Louis Children's Theatre presents "What the Flute of Dandelion Festival for Young People. "By Van Wilde,"" national Theater Project. Sponsored by WU Performing Arts Dept. Malkinbrook Gayer, Ross. Room 208. Cost: $5 children; $5 adults. For more info., call 889-5533.

Friday, Feb. 2
7:30 p.m. "Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home." Millennium Lab.
8:30 p.m. "Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan." Millennium Lab.
9:30 p.m. "The Blues Brothers." Millennium Lab.
10:30 p.m. "The Blues Brothers." Millennium Lab.
11:30 p.m. "The Blues Brothers." Millennium Lab.

Thursday, Jan. 25
7 and 9:30 p.m. Filmboard Series, "La Comedia." Room 401, South Bldg.

Friday, Jan. 26
7 and 10:30 p.m. Filmboard Series, "When Harry Met Sally." Alice Sit. Jan. 27, same time, and Sun., Jan. 28, at 7 p.m. Bridge Hall.

Midnight. Filmboard Series, "Catch 22." (Also Thur., Jan. 25, same time.) Board Hall.

Saturday, Jan. 27
7 and 9:30 p.m. Filmboard Series, "The Pink Panther," "The Curse of the Pink Panther." Room 401, South Bldg. and Sun., Feb. 4, at 7 p.m. Bridge Hall.

Friday, Feb. 2
7 and 9:30 p.m. Filmboard Series, "The Pink Panther," "The Curse of the Pink Panther." Room 401, South Bldg. and Sun., Feb. 4, at 7 p.m. Bridge Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wednesday, Jan. 31
11 a.m. Assembly Series Courses Lecture. Thursday, Feb. 1
10:10 p.m. George Warren Brown School of Medicine, Dept. of Business Administration presents "Business in Enhancing the Quality of Life." speaker: Dr. Jerold Kram, chairman of WU Board of Trustees. Bridge Hall.

Friday, Jan. 26

Saturday, Jan. 27
11 a.m. Men's and Women's Swimming and Diving. WU vs. University of Chicago. Bridge Hall.
7:30 p.m. Men's Basketball. WU vs. U. of Chicago. Bridge Hall.
7:30 p.m. Women's Basketball. WU vs. Knox College. Field House Gym.

Business role in enhancing the quality of life in St. Louis is Barksdale lecture topic

"The Role of Business Leadership in Enhancing the Quality of Life in St. Louis" is the topic of a talk to be given on Thursday, Feb. 1, by Clarence C. "Barksdale," vice chairman of the University's Board of Trustees.

Barksdale said that his role is to sponsor spring lecture series of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work. The lecture, which is free and open to the public, will be held at 1:10 p.m. in Bridge Hall Lecture Room.

Barksdale retired as executive and vice chairman of Boatmen's Bancshares Inc. last June. He previously was chairman and chief executive officer of Boatmen's Bank Corporation, which merged with Boatmen's in 1988.

University supports library preservation

Washington University has made a three-year pledge of $5,000 a year to the Commission on Preservation and Access, a national group founded in 1986 by a coalition of higher education institutions to support systematic collaboration of library preservation efforts and to provide equitable access to the world's cultural heritage.

As one of 26 universities throughout the country to sponsor commission activities, Washington will contribute funds for the non-profit organization's projects and financial support in participation in commission discussions on library preservation priorities for higher education communities. The commission is part of a national strategy to preserve technology planned by the Council on Library Resources, a nationwide association created to enhance library services through technology.

"The commission is doing very necessary work in preserving our intellectual heritage," Bolt is quoted as saying. "We cannot possibly accomplish as institutions working individually," he added.


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Anna Quindlen, a weekly columnist, was in St. Louis Sunday. Quindlen told the audience that when her three-year-