5-17-1990

Washington University Record, May 17, 1990

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Tracking the trail: A film crew from NOVA, the award-winning science feature show on the Public Broadcasting Service, was on campus last week filming Parkinson’s studies. Page 9.


• Medical students gain experience in South Africa. Page 10.

129th Commencement

Family and friends to gather as more than 2,490 students graduate

Approximately 2,490 students are degree candidates for Washington University’s 129th Commencement ceremony on Friday, May 18. Of the candidates, approximately 1,250 are graduate students and 1,240 are undergraduate students.

Candidates for the doctoral level degrees number 167 for the doctor of philosophy degree in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; 33 for the doctor of science degree in engineering; 225 for the doctor of law degree; 46 for the doctor of dental medicine degree; and 110 for the doctor of medicine degree.

The 280 graduates who received degrees in August 1989 and the 411 December 1989 graduates have been invited to participate in the Commencement exercises. Alumni of the class of 1940, who will celebrate their 50th-year reunion May 17-19, also have been invited to march in the procession.

The academic procession will start at 8:30 a.m. in Brookings Quadrangle. In case of rain, the ceremony will begin at 10 a.m. at The Arena, 5700 Oakland Ave.

Barton Wheeler, Ph.D., chair of the Commencement committee and professor of English and chair of religious studies, will serve as grand marshal. Student marshals from the Commencement committee and emeritus head of the ophthalmology department and internationally recognized pioneer in the treatment of glaucoma, will receive a doctor of science degree.

Frankie Muse Freeman, J.D., partner in the St. Louis law firm of Freeman, Whitefield, Montgomery, and Staples, and former member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, will receive a doctor of humanities degree.

Chancellor William H. Danforth, assisted by members of the Board of Trustees, will confer seven honorary degree recipients as follows: Former Senator Zane B. Barnes, retired chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Southwestern Bell Corp., will receive a doctor of laws degree; Bernard Becker, M.D., Washington University professor of ophthalmology and emeritus head of the ophthalmology department and internationally recognized pioneer in the treatment of glaucoma, will receive a doctor of science degree.

American Indian studies center established at social work school

The George Warren Brown School of Social Work has received a gift from an anonymous St. Louis donor to fund a three-year program for the establishment of the Center for American Indian Studies in Social Services.

Chancellor William H. Danforth has announced that the center will make it possible for academically qualified Native Americans to receive advanced professional education in social work.

Upon graduation, these individuals will be able to assume key positions in educational institutions or in social service and governmental agencies dedicated to improving the lives of Native Americans.

The gift will annually provide six scholarships and stipends for Native American graduate students, plus funds for the yearly operation of the center.

The new center will have a full-time director whose responsibilities will include recruiting qualified Native American students, teaching and advising, and conducting related research.

According to Assistant Dean Khidr Teale and Ph.D., dean of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, the curriculum will include elective courses in Native American heritage, cultural assimilation, health and mental health issues, minority families, governmental policies toward Native Americans, community organization approaches, and program development and evaluation strategies.

University to acquire Famous-Barr Clayton property

Washington University will acquire from 1st Missouri National Bank, the Famous-Barr Clayton property located near the Hilltop Campus, Chancellor William H. Danforth announced.

The 11.4 acre tract includes the Famous-Barr Clayton property with ground floor retail space (including Blics), and three other commercial buildings on the site, which is situated both in Clayton and in University City.

The site is 7 mile from the Hilltop Campus. Famous-Barr will continue to occupy the property until the fall of 1991, when Famous-Barr will open its new store at the St. Louis Galleria.

Under the terms of agreement, May will combine a sale and a charitable donation of the property to Washington University. The property is valued in excess of $30 million, for which May will pay $17.5 million.

The University views the acquisition as both a key element of short-term needs. The long-term need is for more land. Washington University has grown slowly but steadily for more than 80 years, and it now occupies most, if not all, of the original Hilltop Campus purchase at the turn of the century. The newly acquired property should provide additional space for the decades ahead. The central land and buildings will be used as follows:

• The ground floor of the Famous-Barr store will be used for the storage and on-line retrieval of library holdings, plus the Central Computer Operations that connect this deck with other parts of the Hilltop Campus.

• The 900-car parking deck on the Famous-Barr property will be used for shuttle parking. A shuttle bus will connect this deck with other parts of the Hilltop Campus.

• The University plans to encourage additional development in the central part of the property for a long-term operation, so that rental income can help offset the purchase price.

• The central computer operations will be shifted to the new site, thereby freeing essential space for the School of Engineering.

• The 900-car parking deck on the Famous-Barr property will be used for shuttle parking.

A shuttle bus will connect this deck with other parts of the Hilltop Campus.

In the short term the land and buildings will be used as follows:

• As the history of Washington University to acquire Famous-Barr property is written, we are able to acquire the property because the out-of-pocket costs are almost the same as the costs of providing a new parking deck, an extension of Olin Library and additional space for the School of Engineering. I am very pleased.

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Jefferson Printing, had approached students at Washington University — Jefferson Printing in St. Louis, have approached students.

Students are "hired" by local firms to create an image that would be aesthetically pleasing to the employees. These firms to create everything from annual reports and corporate logos to murals in the design.

The project was so successful that a second mural was created for the plant by this year's senior design class. The experience for the students received "off the shelf" self-promotional cards professionally printed with color and black-and-white reproductions of their work. These cards are crucial tools in helping young illustrators attract clients.

The Jefferson Printing project is an example of one of the more important aspects of the graphic arts program at Washington University — students gaining valuable experience working with professional clients, trying to interpret their needs and tastes. Students are "hired" by local firms to create everything from annual reports and corporate logos to murals and in-house publications. "Clients" range from large corporations to individuals.

To thanks to these illustration students, members of a Civil War history class in St. Louis County will display on May 5 at the Foundation of New.


The Collected Poems Of Howard Nemerov.

Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor. Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor.

As part of the celebration, Olin Library will exhibit books, manuscripts, broadsides and other items that document Nemerov's career as a master of letters. The exhibit will be on display from May 15 to July 31 in Special Collections, level 5, which is the office of the author's poetry.

Nemerov was named the nation's third poet laureate in May 1988. He succeeded Robert Farr Warren and Richard Wilbur, who celebrated his friend Nemerov as "the writer of an unmatched intelligence," and a master poet equal at home in the wisecrack and the noble voice. In 1978 Nemerov won both the Pulitzer and the National Book Award for The Collected Poems Of Howard Nemerov. In 1987 he was one of 12 recipients of the National Medal of Arts, presented in 1988 by the National Medal of Arts, presented by the President Reagan, and was the first recipient of the Aiken/Taylor Prize in Poetry, presented by the WCORD.

Continued on p. 12
Around the globe
Anthropology students pursue research

From the national parks of Africa to the rolling hills of Kentucky, Washing-
ton University anthropology students are exploring, setting up camp and dig-
ing in for trips in the field that can last from a few weeks to several ye-
ars. 

"At first, it was extremely hard to find the lemurs," says Ben Freed, a doctoral candidate conducting re-
search on the island of Madagascar. "They aren't like a needle in a hay-
stack — they are more like a hair on a Jackson Pollock mural." Locating his sub-
jects was the first of many challenges when Freed went into the field to study the behavior of two inter-
laced species of lemurs for his dissertation in anthropology.

To study how the lemurs use and share their habitats, Freed, working over-
seas for the first time, also had to tackle organizing a field site and mak-
ing maps of the rain forest area where he would live and study for more than a year. During that time, Freed observed some 40 groups of up to 15 individuals every five minutes that he would record activities such as "eating, traveling and Investigating." Freed is one of 16 Washington University anthropology students who are conducting or have recently completed fieldwork in various locales around the world. Despite the intense work and frequent isolation, Freed found that his experiences are not only exciting and challenging, but also allow him to apply what he has learned in class to his research.

"Anthropologists study what we means to be human, through time and place," says Patty Jonston, a master's student in anthropology. "It's quite a challenge to go to some other controlled, experimental settings used by other scientists, but it means to be human, through time and place," says Patty Jonston, a master's student in anthropology. "It's quite a challenge to go to some other controlled, experimental settings used by other scientists, but it

When John Alan Girotto delivers the Eliot Honors student address on May 17, he will pose the question most seniors are asking themselves at graduation: "What next?" — the title he has chosen for his speech.

"Because we seniors are preoccu-
pied with plans for the future, we tend to forget that the relation-
ships we've made during four years of college are going to change after graduation. I want to talk about what those changes might be," says Girotto, a senior English major who will speak at the University's 35th Eliot Honors Convocation at 2:30 p.m. in the Field House. John Alan Girotto

Girotto, a native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has minors in biology and political science. During his junior and senior years, he served as a residential adviser in the Washington Hall dorm. The Phi Beta Kappa member entered the School of Medicine this fall. He was a participant in the Scholastic Program in Medicine, which is designed to promote a liberal arts education for pre-med students.

Senior class president Kate deNourie, who will deliver the student remarks at Commencement on May 18, has been on a quest for four years to find American writer Henry David Thoreau — "I'm the one who is going to change the world," she says. "I've learned a lot about who I am and what I want to be. I've experienced the University to its fullest capacity. It's given me a lot and I hope, in some ways, I have given a lot back."

Elliot, a U.S. senator who was one of the founders of Washington University and chancellor from 1870 to 1887, was a noted scholar in the biological sciences and an expert in psychology. He was a participant in the Scholars Program in Medicine, which is designed to promote a liberal arts education for pre-med students.

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As some 2,490 students dressed in black caps and gowns march into Brookings Quadrangle this Friday, all who have contributed to their accomplishments will be looking on with great pride. Family, friends, faculty and the Washington University community will be there to share in their happiness. For some, it also will be a time of sadness, saying goodbye to friends and a place that has been home for the past four years. Some graduating students will be on campus for the last time with their families or others, we hope, will return for visits, and still others will stay on to continue their education. Every member of the Class of 1990 has enhanced the University community with his or her own special talents, achievements, interesting backgrounds and experiences. The following stories tell about the remarkable lives of eight graduating students.

Ten years ago, Clare Anne Jacobsmeier was newly divorced with two daughters, Debbie, a 1989 college graduate and Paulette, a sophomore. Her 80-year-old mother and other family members from Iowa will be in the audience. Ten years later, on May 18, Jacobsmeier will be leading her class.

'Remarkable journey': Former welfare mother will receive master's degree

Clare Anne Jacobsmeier counsels a homeless man at the St. Patrick Center in downtown St. Louis.

She refers to the last 10 years of her life as a "remarkable journey." She has gone from wearing her hair over her eyes to avoid looking people in the eye ("I didn't think I had much value, so I didn't want to look at anybody and have them prove it by looking away") to speaking before anybody and having them prove it by looking away."

Clare Anne Jacobsmeier was newly divorced with two daughters, Debbie, a 1989 college graduate and Paulette, a sophomore. Her 80-year-old mother and other family members from Iowa will be in the audience as well. She strives to show that "we can overcome some of the things we've gone through and that we can make it." Jacobsmeier "knows that others may not have." Jacobsmeier came to Washington University two years ago on the social work school's Jane Addams Fellowship. Recipients of this fellowship are expected to "dedicate their lives to helping minorities and women."

Her first job out of graduate school will be as a Presidential Management Intern (PMI) in Washington, D.C. The PMI program places the "creme de la creme" of graduate school degree recipients in federal agencies for two-year appointments. As a finalist in this prestigious and highly competitive federal government program, she went through hours of pre-selection interviews during trips to Chicago and Washington. Jacobsmeier is awaiting word this week on where she will be placed. She hopes, with a "believe her chances are good, that she'll be working with the homeless project in the Department of Housing and Urban Development."

Wherever she ends up, this dedicated woman who calls herself "a survivor" and her daughters become survivors. "I want them to know that there are people out there who have made it against all odds, and that they can make it, too." She refers to the last 10 years of her life as "remarkable journey."

Former professional football player Larry Station knows that his M.B.A. from the John M. Olin School of Business will help him in his new role as a financial analyst for Xerox in Chicago. But Station also wants to use his business training to expand a program he established in Iowa to help high school athletes keep clear of trouble as they pursue careers in football.

"These former athletes have a lack of knowledge among high school athletes about what to expect when they head off to play college football," Station said. "I always had in my mind that I wanted to pass along some of the lessons I learned in my football career." Station intends to use his days off from the John M. Olin School of Business to help young people steer clear of trouble. He established in Iowa to help high school athletes steer clear of trouble. He established in Iowa to help high school athletes steer clear of trouble. He established in Iowa to help high school athletes steer clear of trouble. He established in Iowa to help high school athletes steer clear of trouble.

Lessons learned in pro football career are passed on to high school players

Larry Station

Lessons learned in pro football career are passed on to high school players. Station's career well illustrates. While he established in Iowa to help high school athletes steer clear of trouble, he also improved reading comprehension, note-taking and memory skills. Interspersed with football training are sessions on the dangers of steroids and other drugs, and tips on how to minimize these risks. Lessons often learned on college athletes by coaches and alumni groups.

"It's estimated that less than one percent of all college football players will ever make it to the pro's," Station said. "If you were a betting person, I don't think you'd want to take those odds. That's why I reinforce how important it is to have an education to back you." Station intends to use his days off from Xerox to take part in his summer camp training sessions, and in his spare time he will be son of corporate sponsors that can help make the camp experience available to young athletes nationwide.

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Larry Station
Fashion design major Judi Sapero

Collection launched

Passion for fashion design went beyond course requirements

Fashion design major Judi Sapero had a taste of “real life” just summer while producing and marketing her own line of clothing to local St. Louis boutiques.

The collection, called “Here, by Judi,” was born out of boredom over a mustard and black pattern. The complementary batiks from Bali — a whole line of clothing. Sapero, who will receive her bachelor’s degree from the School of Fine Arts, had interned in the summer of 1988 at a New York fashion house (run by Washington University alumna Kay Unger, who designs “Gillian”) and had worked in Venice Adonis, a Central West End boutique in St. Louis. With that background, she felt she had a good sense of what clothes sold well.

Sapero’s plan for launching her collection was enhanced by her friendship with Zack Edmonds, a business major.

“Zack had seen a lot of the things I made and he thought I’d be fun to try and market them. He had always told me ‘When you’re ready to go bigger with this plan to market her designs,’ let me know and we’ll talk about it,” says Sapero.

Over that Christmas vacation Sapero began work on her first project, silk painted ties that were “more on the artsy side.” She brought them back to Venus Adonis in January. They didn’t exactly sell like hotcakes, says Sapero, but it was a start.

Sapero began marketing her designs to shops in St. Louis. Her former boss at Venus Adonis loved the name, loved the look and placed an order for several pieces in the collection. She also requested some scarves and T-shirts she knew her customers would want. Sapero worked all summer cutting and sewing and delivered that order of 37 pieces in September, just as school was starting again.

In addition to designing and sewing the line for Venus Adonis, Sapero also created painted clothing for the popular local band The Unconsciences.

Sapero has a passion for design that goes beyond course requirements and credit hours.

“Why should I wait until I graduate to pursue something like this,” she says, explaining her motivation for the time-consuming and exhausting project. “You have to really grab at what you can outside of the school as well as what you can get out of the program while you’re here. Being at Washington University is not like being in New York for fashion. In New York you’re right in the middle of the fashion district and critics from the industry are constantly coming in. It’s more difficult here, so you have to do things a little differently to get feedback.”

After graduation Sapero will head to Chicago to hunt for a job in the fashion industry.

“With an interest in fashion since she was 12 (I didn’t know how to sew. I just played around with the sewing machine and hand-sewed, but I didn’t have that many skills), the Baltimore native knew she wanted to go to a university with a design program. “I also applied to Parsons and Rhode Island School of Design, but I liked the diversity of Washington University and the fact that I could specialize on the liberal arts. I like being at a competitive university. The academic base is important to me. I think it gives me a broader range.

“Now I want to work with someone in the industry. I was originally very interested, very funky, very fun kind of thing. These days there are specific designers I would love to work for, but I am just not sure the name or company matters so much as what I will do there.”

As for the name of her collection, Sapero says, “I had so many people giving me suggestions. One night, Zack and I sat for hours at Schmickin’s restaurant scribbling names on napkins. But finally I just said, ‘Forget it, we’ll just call it ‘Here, by Judi,’ as in here it is. You can take it or leave it, but here it is.”

Answering a call to medicine

Jerry Freund knew at age 16 that his calling in life was the ministry. Thirty years later, however, he answered another call to combine the ministry with medicine.

On May 18, Freund, who has a doctorate in clinical psychology, is an ordained minister and a former missionary, will be among the 115 students receiving medical degrees from the School of Medicine. At age 56, he is the oldest graduate in this year’s class.

Although Freund had no educational background in science, he was not unfamiliar with the medical field when he decided to make it his career six years ago. His father, Harold G. Freund, was a physician, and a younger brother, John, is a missionary in India.

Freund began marketing his designs to shops in St. Louis where Freund had been accepted at the School of Medicine, the same school when he first received his medical degree in 1933.

“I didn’t try to follow in his footsteps, but it’s kind of worked out that way,” says Freund. His father, who died in 1965, also was a minister.

Freund’s plan for launching his collection was enhanced by his background in clinical psychology. It was his plan to use his training in the ministry and in clinical psychology to benefit the church, which he did when he joined the Florida Methodist Conference, based in Lakeland.

He was responsible for counseling pastors, their families and other church workers throughout the state. Initially, he feel he had found his niche and would make a career of counseling to clergy. Nine years into his work, however, he noticed a trend in conference programming moving away from centralized counseling service. Two years later, the program was phased out and Freund went into private practice. It was then he decided to return to ministry and medicine.

Freund will be 53 when he completes his residency in family medicine in Roanoke, Va., and plans to do private practice there. "Now I want to work with someone in the industry. I was originally very interested, very funky, very fun kind of thing. These days there are specific designers I would love to work for, but I am just not sure the name or company matters so much as what I will do there.”

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Debby Aronson

Jerry Freund combines ministry with medicine

Kleila Carlson

Jerry Freund combines ministry with medicine
**Gallery of graduates**

Ed Silverman, one of the founders of "Sunday With the Kids," and junior Joy Williams, current co-leader of the program, join some of the "kids" in the Hyde Park neighborhood.

**"Sunday With the Kids"**

*Inner-city kids are enriched thanks to program*

After Ed Silverman receives his medical degree May 18, and leaves the sanctuary of St. Louis, his home of 11 years, part of his industry and insight will continue to thrive in the inner city.

Silverman, who received his biology degree from Washington University and is now graduating from the School of Medicine, helped launch a life enrichment program for inner-city youth 10 years ago. "Sunday With the Kids" is based in St. Louis' Hyde Park neighborhood and continues to operate because of the support of students, like Silverman, who volunteer to spend part of their days with youth from the area. The program is sponsored by the Washington University Campus YMCA and Friedens United Church of Christ.

Silverman was 18 when he spent the summer after his freshman year helping the government-subsidized youth employment program. The program was designed to teach youth hands-on vocational skills, like carpentry, that would help them renovate homes in the area. But Silverman and the others involved decided that in addition to the basic skill instruction, they would include a seminar on life and teach courses on college opportunities, resume writing and human sexuality.

Many of the youths were starved for attention and education, Silverman recalls. "What struck me the most is that half of the kids in the program were either pregnant or already had children," Silverman says. "Coming from Altonna (Pa.), a town of about 60,000 people, the realities of inner-city life were a revelation."

"Sunday With the Kids" developed from the summer youth employment program and children from ages 3 to 15 took part. Silverman remembers times when he and the other students went door to door recruiting participants. Today, between 20 and 30 children are active in the program, which is run by 15 student volunteers during the school year on Sunday afternoons. The program is not in session during the summer.

Though the program is still going strong, a demanding medical school schedule has prevented Silverman from being active the past year. A student in the medical science training program, Silverman will receive his medical degree and his Ph.D. in population biology. His interest is in the study of human genetic disease, specifically the role of genetic and environmental factors in common familial disorders.

Silverman will do specialty training in internal medicine, but intends to return to academia. He says his experience in the inner city will benefit him in fieldwork he hopes to do as part of his research. In addition to medical research, he hopes to provide medical care for inner-city patients.

"I despise mediocrity," says the 5-foot-4-inch senior. "If I do something, I want to be good at it and enjoy it at the same time. I was going backwards with my swimming. My times were not getting better at the rate I wanted them too. In fact, the times were pretty similar to what I was achieving as a 13-year-old."
History major Eric Oberie helped design and write computer software used by hundreds on campus.

History major leaves legacy: Campus computers easier to access

Every morning more than 400 personal computer users on the Washington University campus use a software program senior Eric Oberie helped design and write. Oberie, a history major who will graduate with honors, started programming as a hobby.

"While I was in high school I wanted a computer so I convinced my parents to pay for half if I paid the other half," Oberie says. Even without any formal training, he was soon writing programs. "My friends and I were hackers before anyone knew what that meant," he says. But Oberie views programming as something he does for fun.

"I am not really interested in programming as a way to make money," says Oberie, who, after taking a year off, plans to attend graduate school at the University of Washington to study with noted historian John Toews. Toews' specialty is European intellectual and cultural history, the area Oberie wants to pursue. Oberie plans to major in historical and cultural history, the area Toews' specialty is European intellectual and cultural history, the area Oberie wants to pursue.

"That is why I chose computer science," says Oberie. "I enjoy being given a problem and finding the solution," he says. But Oberie does not mean the death of apart-...
Human origins: Old bones reveal new secrets

Glenn C. Conroy, Ph.D., holds a replica of the MLD 37/38 skull while the computer in the background displays an image used to help analyze the skull’s cranial capacities.

MEDICAL RECORD

Human origins: Old bones reveal new secrets

A 2-million-year-old, fist-sized lump of rock is helping scientists pry open one of the bottlenecks that has restricted a clear interpretation of human origins. The lump is a stone-filled partial skull from a critically important era of deep prehistory — becomes only the sixth example of a pivotal ancestor in human evolution.

"From somewhere out of those species living about 2 million years ago, early humans emerge," says Glenn C. Conroy, Ph.D., of the School of Medicine. "So we are forced to make big generalizations on small evidence, and every increase in sample size is important.

Applying advanced radiologic techniques, Conroy and his colleagues have made available for study a previously uninterpretable skull that belonged to the species Australopithecus africanus, the earliest known fossil hominid from the southern Africa. For only the second time, a specially tuned computed tomography (CT) scanner has been used to "see through" the rock that fills a fossil skull, revealing the interior for study. Conroy's team was the first to successfully use CT to probe a fossil skull, originally applying it to the famous Taung child fossil.

Though paleoanthropology is a field charged with controversy, many of its scientists now believe that A. africanus may be in a direct ancestral line to modern humans. Small and newly published, A. africanus emerged from the forest to the hot savannas of Africa not too long (in evolutionary terms) before the explosion in brain size that has since characterized our species. It is therefore a creature of particular interest. But only six skulls identified as belonging to the species have been unearthed, and some of them have been less than ideally informative.

"...we are forced to make big generalizations on small evidence, and every increase in sample size is important." — Glenn C. Conroy

Least helpful among the six has been the small, partial skull known only by its museum identification number: MLD 37/38. However, in a paper published in the February 16 issue of Science, Conroy and his colleagues, Michael W. Vannier and Phillip V. Tobias, report that they have been successful in coating that ancient skull to divulge new information.

Cranial capacity

Because MLD 37/38 is only half of a complete skull, the anterior portion having eroded over the eons, accurate measurement of the cranial capacity has been impossible. In evolutionary studies, cranial capacity is often accepted as a close approximation of brain size, says Conroy, a professor of anthropology and anatomical sciences. "And for paleoanthropologists, precise measurement of a species' cranial-capacity is important: it places a skull on the scale between apes and humans and relates brain size to other important lifestyle and neurological organization — valuable data for theorizing about evolutionary trends and timetables.

Estimates of the capacity of MLD 37/38 by experts using external skull measurements have varied by about 10 percent, from 435 to 482 cubic centimeters. Such estimates are troublesome, Conroy says, because the fossil in question "has neither a modern human- nor modern pongid (ape)-shaped skull," and those are the two large models on which such estimates are based. Because the skull is completely filled in with solid limestone, even measuring the thickness of the skull's bone has been impossible.

Using computer programs written for the task, Conroy and Vannier, a professor of radiology, achieved a precise value for the skull's capacity, putting to rest the controversy. Vannier adjusted the scanner to "see through" the rock that fills the cavity, enabling the investigators to make two-millimeter-thick image slices of the intact portion of the skull. The volumetric internal capacity was then computed.

The researchers also developed a new technique to reconstruct the missing parts of the skull, first computer-generating a slice that formed a symmetrical fit with the previous slice, then another on top of that one and so on. The generated slices were rendered opaque on the computer screen and added to the stack. Half of the complete image's 46 slices were created in that way.

By adding the volume of the preserved portion to the volume of the reconstructed portion, they determined a total capacity for the skull. The result was a reliable figure of 425 cubic centimeters, at the low end of all previous estimates and, Conroy says, "the lowest endocranial capacity for any adult specimen of A. africanus to date."

As a result of the MLD 37/38 data, the mean cranial capacity for all known A. africanus examples drops to 440,3 centimeters, about one-third of a modern human's and roughly half that of our more recent ancestor, Homo sapiens.

Blood flow

The CT scanner, fine-tuned to differentiate between bone and limestone infill, also revealed imprinted grooves on the interior surface of the skull. Those grooves made a fossilized record of the veins that drained blood from the brain.

Conroy theorizes that evolution ary pressure caused the venous system to adapt to an emerging upright posture that changed the circulatory system from what had been a horizontal column of blood to a vertical column. Two different patterns of venous drainage evolved among the various Australopithecus species, he says. In A. africanaus, what he calls a "network" of veins developed in a pattern similar to that seen in modern humans, though the system apparently continued to evolve during the intervening eons.

That early drainage pattern consists of enlarged veins running down the temporal bone, along with many smaller veins coming together at the foramen magnum, the opening through which they and the spinal cord exit the skull. In other australopithocene species, especially A. robustus and A. boisei, enlarged grooves run straight down the inside of the head to the foramen magnum, with no evidence for the many branching veins.

The CT examination of MLD 37/38's internal anatomy puts it squarely in line with other examples of its species and is evidence for its place in man's evolutionary heritage. The uncommon pattern seen in the other australopithecus species is consistent with the view that those lines died out about one million years ago.

Fueling a theory

This information obtained from the previously impenetrable skull "changes the numbers in important physical measurements and has an impact on thinking about who among our ancestors gave rise to whom," says noted anthropologist, Dean Falk, professor of anthropology at State University of New York/Albany. Falk has used Conroy and Vannier's new technique to study the "radiator" theory of early hominid evolution.

According to a simplified version of that theory, man's ancestors expanded their range from the forest into the hot savanna walking upright. The venous patterns that evolved to compensate for the increased pressure of a vertical column of blood had their own powerful evolutionary effects.

Falk hypothesizes that in addition to carrying blood away effectively, the network of veins seen in A. africanaus provided an efficient cooling system for the brain. Superior cooling might be advantageous in a tropical climate, particularly during strenuous, heat-generating activity such as chasing prey. More importantly, Falk points out, larger brains also generate more heat than small ones, and she suggests that the evolving web of veins "removed thermal constraints," laying the groundwork for a dramatic expansion of brain size. Those species to which the cooling effect of a network of veins was not available probably remained small-brained, a distinct evolutionary disadvantage.

Conroy is not fully convinced of all aspects of Falk's theory, but he says it is the proper role of newly developed anatomical information to give rise to such thinking. "We look for new anatomical features, and we infer their functional implications," he says.

"Just 20 years ago, anthropologists believed large brains evolved before we began walking upright, probably because we like to think of our brain size as that which distinguishes us from other animals," Conroy says. "By precisely defining derived features, we can accurately link living and fossil groups to say more clearly who is related to whom and how." In the case of the newly determined internal anatomy of the MLD 37/38 Australopithecus africanaus skull, Conroy says "Whatever this distinctive anatomy means in functional terms, it clearly distinguishes the two groups."

Steve Rublee

Note: The research reported here was supported by the National Science Foundation, the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, and the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation.
Touted Parkinson's studies are flawed, says neurologist

Animal and human studies of neural tissue transplants for treatment of Parkinson's Disease have been conducted and controlled and failed to consider an alternate explanation for their failure, according to a review article published in the May issue of the journal Neurology. The reviewer, William Landau, M.D., who leads the neurology department at the School of Medicine.

Brain tissue transplant work began about 10 years ago in primates. Reports have followed a trend, he says, from the slow-to-start neurochemical trauma can cause temporary, and in many cases long-lasting, disappearances of some symptoms. Landau claims that the immediate improvements in symptoms often reported in these primate studies are more characteristic of improvements that would follow a trauma has been treated than the slow-to-start neurochemical production of new tissue.

Landau cites work done by surgeons in 1988, who in a 1990 paper made the proclamation: "The neurologist can consider the fact that neurochemical trauma produced complete reversal of the stigmata of Parkinson's Disease."

"In good-risk candidates it is possible to relieve tremor and rigidity at the time of operation in at least 10 percent of the cases. Moreover, since such candidates tolerate the second operation without difficulty, in case the first lesion is not large enough to produce sufficient tremor relief, they will receive a neural tissue transplant."

Herweg retiring

Post to be shared by Cole, Dodson

Patricia L. Cole, M.D., and W. Edwin Dodson, M.D., have been named associate dean for student affairs and associate dean for administrative affairs, respectively, at the School of Medicine.

The two will assume joint responsibilities for the position held by John C. Herweg, M.D., who retires April 1. Herweg is professor of pediatrics, and he has served as associate dean for educational affairs and associate dean for administrative affairs, respectively, at the School of Medicine.

The appointments were announced by William A. Peck, M.D., vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine. "This is a continuation in a series of appointments being made as part of an administrative reorganization at the School of Medicine."

Herweg is professor of pediatricians, has been named associate dean for student affairs, and he has served as associate dean for administrative affairs. "Cole and Dodson will be able to continue their research and clinical activities."

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Medical students gain experience in South Africa

The 10,000 miles that separate the United States and Africa were bridged this spring by a group of medical students hoping to learn another art of healing.

Four seniors from the School of Medicine took part in a medical student exchange with the University of Witwatersrand's School of Medicine in Johannesburg, where they practiced medicine in urban and rural hospitals.

The students spent from six to 12 weeks in South Africa, dividing their time between Baragwanath Hospital, which provides health care for the people of Soweto and is the largest hospital in the southern hemisphere, and small hospitals in the bush, working with doctors who have perfected the "hands on" art of their craft because technology isn't always within their reach.

The exchange, the first of its kind for the School of Medicine, was part of a mutual agreement between the medical schools to provide students with a challenging professional and personal experience. The School of Medicine, which financed the two-way exchange, was host to four internationally renowned South African medical students last year.

Glenn Conroy, Ph.D., Washington University professor in the departments of anatomy, neurobiology and anthropology, was instrumental in setting up the program, which officials say is the beginning of a lasting partnership and exchange agreement between the two local universities.

Conroy, who has been a visiting research professor at Witwatersrand, traveled to South Africa regularly for anthropological study. He proposed the idea for the exchange to Chancellor William H. Danforth because he saw it as a way for Washington University to play a positive and constructive role in Witwatersrand's attempt to improve educational opportunities for all South Africans regardless of race.

"My feeling is that health care needs (in South Africa) are very real and that we can make a contribution there," Conroy observes. "We should try to take every positive step we can in helping the legitimate health care needs of the (South African) population in association with a university that is desiring of our help and compassion."

Students who participated in the exchange were selected from a university-wide committee, chaired by William Lundau, M.D., head of the department of neurology and neurosurgical surgery. Selection was based on academic standing and a written essay. Selection for next year's trip is expected to take place in early September.

Those chosen for the program shared many of the same reasons for wanting to experience health care in a Third World country. One participant, Lyree Mikhail, had considered becoming a missionary and saw the program as an opportunity to help needy people and gain experience. Medically, she says she learned a great deal.

"While the essentials of medical education are the same in South Africa and the United States, the training doctors receive is applicable to what is appropriate in that country," says Mikhail, who plans to specialize in obstetrics. "There is much more hands-on medicine, which enables them to provide quality treatment in rural areas that are without technology."

Though medical technology at the urban hospital was comparable to that found in the United States, students observed that most hospitals do without technological advances because they can't afford them. What some hospitals may have lacked in advancement, they made up for in patients and interesting cases, according to the students, who say the training was invaluable.

For Anita Holtz, the trip confirmed a desire to devote part of her career to providing health care in a Third World country. Like the others, Holtz saw the extremes of medical practice: from the high-tech of urban Baragwanath, a 2,800-bed teaching hospital, to the hands-on medicine at Bethesda, a five-ward hospital in Ubombo.

At Bethesda, she says, the 25-bed wards were usually filled to capacity. Burdened by limited technology and limited staff, patients were treated empirically, she says.

"I had the opportunity to see a different way of practicing medicine, and as a result, I began to appreciate what we have in our country a lot more than I would have otherwise," says Holtz, who intends to specialize in family practice. "The cultural exchange was a great experience. You learn there are a lot of different opinions on different subjects around the world. Things are done the way they are done like they are here, but being exposed to such a variety of ideas makes you think more and challenges your beliefs.

Margaret Poulos, who had done health care work in Haiti and Peru as an undergraduate student, wanted to see the different extremes and types of disease that exist in a Third World country. Poulos, who wants to specialize in ophthalmology, also points out how the legal system in South Africa does not impinge on the practice of medicine.

"It's amazing what effect a litigious society like ours has on the practice of medicine," she says.

"Physicians (here) must make sure they've ordered tests necessary to prove their diagnosis. Over there, you practice on a more basic level.

Exchange student Jim Bischoff, who spent eight weeks in the country, describes the exchange program as "the most meaningful clinical part of my medical education, and says it will give the institution an even greater edge in recruiting students."

The fourth year elective schedule is one of the strengths of any medical school," says Bischoff, who advocates stepping away from the United States environment so that students are familiar with in order to better evaluate, its strengths or weaknesses. "It could attract a large number of students."

A second part in a different practice of medicine was the primary reason behind the trip, students say one of the things they'll treasure most is the friends they made while there. "There are a lot of people around the world there are people who consider me their friend," Mikhail says.

Klelia Carlson

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The lipid Research Center Core Laboratory at the School of Medicine has been awarded a $6 million contract by the National Institutes of Health to assist with one of the largest drug development studies ever conducted by the company.

The six-year study, being administered by Frank Sacks, M.D., and Eugene Braunwald, M.D., of Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, involves over 50 clinical research centers throughout the United States and Canada.

The project, known as the Cholesterol and Recurrent Events (CARE) study, will focus on the study's central laboratory for the study and will administer all clinical laboratory work associated it, receiving all blood and urine samples from the participating sites. The lab that will analyze samples for lipids and lipoprotein levels, will be administered by Barnes Clinical Laboratory of the other non-lipid related laboratory testing.

The contract, Conroy says, will bring the recognition from the CARE study, the contract by competitive bid, will receive shipments for analysis daily. Results will be sent to the data coordinating center in Houston.

The CARE study will screen 4,500 potential subjects and enroll 3,500. So far, 39 U.S. centers and 13 Canadian centers are participating.

In addition to the CARE study, the Conroy says, the lab is participating in six other multicenter studies. The lab is certified by the College of American Pathologists and is an approved laboratory by the Lipid Standardization Program of the Centers for Disease Control. The participating medical school, also a member of the Cholesterol Reference Method Laboratory Network and the NCHS Project, will participate in the performance of cholesterol measurement.

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Cancer cell's response to therapy studied

The National Institute of Health (NIH) recently awarded the School of Medicine's Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology a $3 million program project grant to study how cancer cells respond to therapy.

Principal investigator Joseph L. Roti Roti, Ph.D., professor of cancer biology in radiology and chief of the cancer biology section at Mallinckrodt, will lead his research team in the study of how certain cancers are able to survive radiation, chemotherapy and hyperthermia (the use of heat to kill cancer cells). In order to do this, it will be necessary for Roti Roti and colleagues to define the biological processes of cell death after cancer treatment.

The goal of the five-year study, Roti Roti says, is to understand the mechanism of radiation treated cell killing at the molecular level.

"Our laboratory is interested in understanding how radiation and heat interact with cells to produce lethal effects," he says. "That's important because radiation, hyperthermia and chemotherapy are the three methods doctors use to kill cancer cells."

Roti Roti and his research team will focus on the cell's nuclear implications, attempting to measure the presence of a specific protein or other characteristics that might indicate whether a cell would be more or less resistant to certain treatments. Ultimately this work may aid physicians in determining the best course of treatment for the various types of cancer.

Roti Roti's research has centered on using the genetic changes in chromosomal medicine to the study of radiation, chemotherapy and hyperthermia with emphasis on cell kinetics and nuclear targets. He is recognized for being one of the first scientist to measure molecular changes in chromosomes in chemotherapeutic proteins as part of the cellular response to radiation. He has developed mathematical tools to measure the effects of radiation and heat. He is the recipient of numerous research grants and has published more than 50 articles on his work.

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Joshua Cohen, a senior majoring in French and English, Monica Duchnowski, a graduate student in French, and Michael Ptascheck, a senior majoring in fine arts and minors in English and Russian, have been awarded Woodrow Wilson fellowships. Cohen plans to study French in Moscow, Russia. The grants and stipends are for study and research abroad. Cohen and Duchnowski plan to do graduate teaching assistantships. Pastrech will go to Poland to study stiervinushark.

Stephen H. Legomsky, D.Frail, professor of law, has been appointed by Gene McNary, head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, to chair a committee that will meet with him biweekly to discuss immigration in its broader social, philosophical, legal, economic and demographic perspectives. He has accepted the invitation to speak at the Yale University law school's annual Allard Lowenstein Symposium on the Constitution. He will speak on the interrelations of refugees on the high seas.

Charles L. Leven, Ph.D., professor of economics and dean of the Western Regional Science Association at its 11th annual meeting in Molokai, Hawaii. Two conference sessions were devoted to papers written in his honor by Leven's former students and colleagues. A banquet recognizing his contributions to regional science was attended by scholars from some 20 countries. In addition, Leven spent 12 days in Poland at the invitation of the Polish government to consult on the economic implications of the Polish government with the Polish Council of Ministers on Reorganization of Local Government, which has been designated as an underserved area of state for economic development. Leven participated in discussions with the chief architect and deputy mayor of Cracow, with various members of the urban economics faculty at the University of Lodz and with the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the Polish Academy of Science.

Daniel R. Mandelker, J.D., Howard A. Spivack professor of law and director of the law school's Urban Studies Program, has been elected a senior fellow of the Institute for Advanced Study. He is the only law professor to hold such a position. He also co-wrote the study "Racial Housing and Community Development," which has been published by the Carolina Press. The 1989 supplement to Mandelker's book NEPA Law and Litigation has also been published by Callaghan & Co. In addition, the Transportation Research Board has awarded him a research grant to prepare a paper on the effects of NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) on the federal highway program.

Rachel McGiinnis and Nora Parkin, doctoral students in Germanic languages and literatures, and Eric Ray, a senior in education, have been awarded travel grants and stipends to study in West Germany during the 1991 academic year from the German Academic Exchange Service in New York.

Constantine Michaelides, dean of the College of Biological Sciences, has been a member of a five-member accreditation committee that visited the Southern California Institute of Technology for the first time in March. The group, representing the National Committee on Accreditation of Science, spent four days on the Caltech campus, which institute, which is one of only two U.S. architecture schools not attached to a university. Michaelides also gave a presentation on "Private Universities and Their Role in the Future" at an international architecture conference last month in Athens, Greece. The conference focused on architecture education from an international perspective. In addition to speaking on private university policy, he also gave a lecture on the history and architecture of the island of Hydra. The group spent several days on the island. The conference was organized by the American Schools of Archaeology and hosted by the National Technical School of Athens.

Carolyn Orange, a doctoral student in education, and Dan Sherburne, a doctoral student in anthropology, have both won prestigious Woodrow Wilson fellowships. Orange received the Spencer Dissertation-Year Fellowship for Research Related to Education, and Sherburne received the Rural Policy Fellowship. Both a senior year of dissertation research and writing, the grant will use the grant to work on "Motivation and Vicarious Empowerment of Black Male Adolescents Throught Transitional Experiences," and Sher- bunme will use his grant to work on "Drawing the Battle Lines: Land Use Planning and the Representation of Interest in Rural Policy." The second anthropology doctoral student in two years to win a Rural Policy Fellowship, Kathleen Cook, a doctoral student, is currently doing research under Sherburne.

James A. Purdy, Ph.D., professor of radiology and chief of radiation oncology physics, was appointed to a position in the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Acamedy. The ACMP will continue to promote legislation and certification programs for medical physics services in areas of radiation oncology, diagnostic imaging and hyperthermia.

Carter Revard, Ph.D., professor of anatomy at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, has been awarded a grant to study the structure of the American College of Medical Physics (ACMP). Under the grant, the ACMP will continue to promote legislation and certification programs for medical physics services in areas of radiation oncology, diagnostic imaging and hyperthermia.

Roy D. Simon Jr., J.D., professor of law, recently had his book Regulation of Lawyers and Standards, which was co-written with Stephen Gillers of the New York University School of Law, published by Little, Brown & Company. Simon gave a talk titled "Attorney Fees in Federal Court" at a Federal Judicial Center training conference for federal District Court and Court of Appeals judges of the 11th Circuit.

Have you done something noteworthy?

Have you Presented a paper? Won an award Been named to a committee or an officer of an organization? Published an article that you are proud of Helped spread the good news? Contributions regarding noteworthy activities are gladly accepted and encouraged. Please include a brief summary, your name, current degree, current title and department along with a description of your noteworthy activity, to Notables, Campus Box 1070, or by electronic mail to 2WU@wwu.edu. Also include a phone number.

maturity and scientific judgment at a young age. He was a Carnegie Corporation Fellow, a 1957 National Geographic Society grantee, and a 1980 National Science Foundation postdoctoral fellow. He is the author of over 100 scientific papers and books, including "Human Origins and Human Evolution" and "The Evolution of Human Language." He has received numerous awards and honors, including the American Philosophical Society's Henry不需要我。
Thursday, May 17
4 p.m. Division of Neural Sciences Seminar: "Exploration of Otic Transplantation," William W. Clark, WU research assoc., Central Institute for the Deaf. Contact: Central Institute for the Deaf.

5 p.m. Dept. of Cell Biology Seminar: "Cell Biology and Physiology Seminar," Stephen E. Hughes, WU research assoc., Central Institute for the Deaf, and Alan J. Howard, and Larry Katzenstein, part-time employees of the university. Contact: Young and Presentation, Central Institute for the Deaf.

Wednesday, May 23
4:30-5:30 p.m. Dept. of Pathology Seminar, "Growth," Ian S. Trowbridge, The Salk Institute, San Diego, Calif.; "NMR Studies of Glucose Metabolism in Humans," Charles P. Slichter, Ph.D., University of California at San Francisco; and "Washington University Fine Arts Collection," Barry M. Sherman, Ph.D., WU research assoc., Central Institute for the Deaf. Contact: Central Institute for the Deaf.

Friday, May 18
8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Commencement in Brookings Quadrangle. (Rain location: Field House.)

Saturday, May 19
8 a.m.-5 p.m. Accomplished Brooklyn Museum; Roger G. Shulman, Ph.D., Yale University; "NMR Studies of Glucose Metabolism in Humans," Charles P. Slichter, Ph.D., University of California at San Francisco; and "Washington University Fine Arts Collection," Barry M. Sherman, Ph.D., WU research assoc., Central Institute for the Deaf. Contact: Central Institute for the Deaf.

Saturday, May 26
8 a.m.-5 p.m. Dept. of Physics and Astronomy: "Symposium on Nuclear Magnetic Resonance," John M. 19 a.m.-5 p.m., noon. St. Louis Airport Hilton. Contact: Central Institute for the Deaf.

Monday, May 28
11 a.m. 15th Annual Chancellor's Staff Day for non-teaching employees. Contact: Student Services.

Tuesday, May 29
7 p.m. College of Arts and Sciences Recognition and Reception, Washington University. Contact: Student Services.

Wednesday, May 30
8 p.m.-1 a.m. Department of Psychology: "Explorations of Otic Transplantation," William W. Clark, WU research assoc., Central Institute for the Deaf, and Larry Katzenstein, part-time employees of the university. Contact: Young and Presentation, Central Institute for the Deaf.

Wednesday, May 30
8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Dept. of Physics and Astronomy: "Symposium on Nuclear Magnetic Resonance," John M. 19 a.m.-5 p.m., noon. St. Louis Airport Hilton. Contact: Central Institute for the Deaf.

Thursday, May 31
4 p.m. Central Institute for the Deaf Seminar: "Role of Positive and Negative-Acting Factors in Cell Type-Specific Expression," Ronald G. J. Dept. of Molecular Biology and Physics. Contact: Central Institute for the Deaf.

Friday, June 1

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8 a.m.-5 p.m. Dept. of Physics and Astronomy: "Symposium on Nuclear Magnetic Resonance," John M. 19 a.m.-5 p.m., noon. St. Louis Airport Hilton. Contact: Central Institute for the Deaf.

Monday, May 31
4 p.m. Central Institute for the Deaf Seminar: "Role of Positive and Negative-Acting Factors in Cell Type-Specific Expression," Ronald G. J. Dept. of Molecular Biology and Physics. Contact: Central Institute for the Deaf.

Friday, June 1