Emotional risk

Shakespeare's 'Othello' to be staged in Edison Theatre

The Performing Arts Department will present William Shakespeare's 'Othello' at 8 p.m. April 5, 6, 12 and 13, and at 2 p.m. April 7 and 14 in Edison Theatre.

Written at the zenith of Shakespeare's creativity in 1604, 'Othello' focuses on the Moorish military commander who rises to the heights of power in his adopted city of Venice by vanquishing external enemies, only to be brought low by enemies within. Iago, literature's archetypal outsider, order and chaos, but our casting also emphasizes the ultimate ambiguities in these contrasted roles - Iago's scheming and Iago's scheming - Despite their innocence, disastrous consequences are inevitable.

N ASA is funding the consortium, which was formally established March 1, at $150,000 per year, with member institutions contributing $100,000 per year in funds, facilities and services. The purpose of the consortium is to support and extend the current teaching and research in the space sciences and aerospace engineering.

The Missouri Space Grant Consortium is part of the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program established by NASA to help strengthen the United States' capabilities in aerospace science and technology. The program is intended to establish a national network of universities with expertise in these areas, and to encourage cooperative educational initiatives among universities and government agencies.

The overall goal of the consortium is to increase the number of high-quality students pursuing careers in space science and aerospace engineering.

Ray Arvidson will direct NASA-funded consortium

The consortium members share many of the same concerns about the deficiencies in the numbers of high-quality students in science and engineering, and the lack of basic and professional knowledge of technological issues in the classroom and in the workplace.

Our collaboration will make a positive impact in Missouri and ultimately the nation.
like the whole series, it’s often heard played on original instruments, under the conditions that Schubert’s audience would have experienced,” Carlin said. The two remaining programs in the Schubert sonata cycle are planned for this fall and spring 1992. For more information, call 889-5311.

**Gallery of Art hosts Printmarket**

The Gallery of Art in Steinberg Hall will host the St. Louis Printmarket April 6 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and April 7 from noon until 5 p.m. Printmarket is an exhibition and sale of prints and drawings offered by dealers from all over the country. Proceeds from Printmarket admission and two patron preview parties will benefit the Gallery of Art.

Printmarket, which is in its eighth year, will feature a variety of collectible works on paper including contemporary prints and drawings, old and modern master prints, surrealistic works, Japanese woodblock prints, photographs, Western travel and Missouri items, antiquarian maps, American historical prints, botanicals, and architectural prints.

Among dealers for the Printmarket are the University’s Contract Print Shop, Bonn-Berne Fine Art Photography, New York; Nancy Singer Gallery, St. Louis; Phyllis Brown Antique Prints and Maps, St. Louis; Gallery 539, New Orleans, La.; and The Philadelphia Print Shop, Ltd., Philadelphia, Pa.

Admission to the Printmarket is $4; a preview party at 7 p.m. April 5 is $50, and a patron party at 7 p.m. April 1 is $125. For more information on the benefit parties, call Ceci Lowenthal at 561-3757.

**‘Othello’ continued from p. 1**

Schwartz, also a senior in drama, plays Desdemona, and Tom Jaeger, a graduate student in drama, is Iago. Jay Ferger is the set designer and Anthony Anderson the costume designer. Phil Gomez composed an original musical score for the play.

“Othello” is the third Shakespeare play that Schvey has directed since he became Performing Arts Department chair four years ago. His previous productions, “A Midsummer Night’s Dream” and “The Tempest,” played to sold-out houses.

“Tragedy is different, and perhaps more difficult, than comedy for the director,” Schvey says. “It is more demanding, and presents greater emotional risks, both for the actors and for the audience. A play like ‘Othello,’ if successful, does what all great works of art aspire to: it makes us look deep within ourselves, at our own emotional makeup, at the nature of good and evil, and at the capacity of the theatre to render these emotions effectively to us. It is generally accepted that we do not live in an age when real tragedy is possible, but only tragicomedy. Yet we can afford to remember what the nature of man’s disintegration offered to us by ‘Othello’? I think not.”

For more information on the Printmarket, call 889-5473. For other Printmarket shows, call 889-4250.

**Expert continued from p. 1**

He also will be the guest of honor at a reception following the International Shakespeare Globe Centre following the April 7 matinee. Admission to the benefit performance and reception is $15. For more information, call the Performing Arts Department.

The International Shakespeare Globe Centre is headquartered at the site where the Globe Theatre once stood. The Globe, which was destroyed in 1664, was where Shakespeare’s plays were performed in the 17th century. A group of St. Louis theatre enthusiasts has formed a community theatre company, The Globe Theatre Company, to assist international fundraising efforts to build a replica of the Globe Theatre as a hub for Shakespeare studies. Plans for the centre include a theatre-complex center for the reproduction of the original Globe. The centre also will include shops and restaurants, a library, and a museum of the Shakespearean theatre, which now occupies nearby basement quarters.

As director of education at the Globe Centre, Spottiswoode presents courses and programs on Shakespeare’s plays and the theatre of Renaissance London at the centre’s museum and throughout Europe and the United States. Washington University students regularly study with him during the University’s annual summer London Theatre Week.

Spottiswoode directs a Shakespeare program at St. Lawrence University in Canton, N.Y., and James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Va., and has taught at Rutgers, San Diego and New York universities. In 1980, he lectured at the American Folklife Center in Washington, D.C., on “Othello” in New York and New Jersey, and he will advise the cast of Washington University’s production during rehearsals. Spottiswoode edits the Leonardo da Vinci Lecture Guidebook and is working on a “Directory of London Theatres, 1557-1660.” For more information on the Spottiswoode’s other appearances, call the Performing Arts Department at 889-5859.
New York rabbi will discuss ethics

New York Rabbi Eugene Borowitz will give a lecture titled "In Search of a 'Weak' Absolute" at 7:30 p.m. April 2 in the Raulston Room, and "Moral Absolutism/Moral Relativism: By What Criteria Do We Act" lecture series. Borowitz is a Distinguished Professor of Education and Jewish Beliefs, a biochemist, and an author of the New York School of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion. Borowitz is noted for expounding a new understanding of Judaism that he terms Covenant Theology, a philosophy depicting Judaism as a personal relationship between God and the people of Israel.

Borowitz has published 12 books and numerous articles. His 1974 work, The Absolutist, won the National Jewish Book Award. Borowitz wrote the featured article on Judaism for The New York Times' Religion. He was the editor of Shva, a magazine of Jewish secular humanistic thought since 1977.

The lecture series is sponsored by the Religious Studies Program, the senior class of 1991, the Council on Inter-Religious Concerns and the Committee on Religious Studies.

**Findings on homelessness topic of talk**

The Easter bunny will stop at Washington University on March 30 to visit the children of Washington University students and scholars during an Easter egg hunt. Sponsored by the Women's Society, the annual hunt begins at 2 p.m. on the grounds of 80th Interna- tional House, 6470 Forsyth Blvd.

The free event is open to children of Washington University's interna- tional students and faculty. Children

should bring a basket for collecting the hunt-boiled eggs, which will be hidden in the International House garden. In case of rain, the egg hunt will move inside.

As part of the fun, musician Lori Diefenbacher will perform interna- tional children's songs, and refresh- ments will be served.

For more information, call the International Office at 889-5910.

**Basketball team ends season with UAA title**

The men's basketball, holder of the University Athletic Association (UAA) title, was defeated 77-53 by Randolph-Macon College, the top- seeded basketball team in the South Region, in the second season of the NCAA Division III national tournament, March 2. The Bears advanced to the round of 32 with a 76-73 first-round win.

**Canadian artist will close series**

Canadian artist Jana Sterbak will close the Gallery of Art's spring 1991 Visiting Artist Program with a lecture at 8 p.m. April 4 in Steenberg Hall Auditorium. Her talk, titled "States of Being," is free and open to the public.

The Visiting Artist Program, "Tactics of Posture: Personal, Political and Social Readings of the Body," is a series of lectures that looks critically at important questions regarding body, site, and surfaces of the body.

Through the use of a variety of media and materials, including kinetic sculpture, embroidery, mirrors, glass, prosthetics, laser projection, and robots, Sterbak comments on issues that she considers affect the body, such as feminism and conformity. In 1985 she made a dress wrapped with electrically heated wires, which she called "Liberation Dress: 1987 work," "Vanitas — Flesh Dress for an Altino Anorectic," Sterbak created a dress made of flesh.

For more information, call the Gallery of Art at 889-5490.

**Students and faculty**

**University of Washington**

Washington University faculty and staff make news around the globe. Following is a digest of media coverage they have received during recent weeks for their scholarly activities, research and general expertise.

When it comes to the plight of the needy, we have a history of giving, people help are good and deserving and trying hard to help themselves," says Michael Sherraden, Ph.D., associate professor of social work, in a presentation to Notables, Campus Box 1070, or by calling 889-5254.

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The playful clamor of children on a school bus appears harmless, but all that commotion could contribute to a child's hearing impairment in later life, says a hearing researcher at the School of Medicine.

High noise levels like those found in a school bus, on the playground or at a video arcade can do undetected damage. Physically, the hearing if exposure is frequent and lengthy, says William D. Clark, D.D.S, with Central Institute for the Deaf, part of Washington University Medical Campus. The damage is painless and incurable and can only be prevented if parents take precautions against the hazards of excessive noise exposure, he adds.

There is great ignorance about the insidious effects of noise exposure. These effects are cumulative and can't be detected by the physician initially, and they are often not noticed by the patient until the fourth or fifth decade," says Clark, who also on the University's Department of Otolaryngology faculty. "Physicians need to recognize that children are being exposed to noise at levels that are potentially hazardous."

Physicians are particularly at risk of being attuned to problems, Clark says, because children are frequently overexposed as potential victims of environmental noise exposure, like that generated in a recording studio or chain saw. Nevertheless, he says youngsters have their own set of noise exposures that are potentially damaging.

"We tend to think of environmental noise in terms of a work environment or adult occurrence, when there are many kinds of noise children come in contact with," says Clark, an expert on noise in the workplace who also studies recreation-related noise. "One recent risk for five- to 10-year-old kids today is the personal stereo system. It's not a noise exposure that is dangerous, but it is a significant source of noise exposure for youngsters who go there frequently."

**Sound advice at school**

Though not necessarily hazardous, school and school activities pose a significant noise environment, Clark says, because of the self-generated uproar. Busing a school bus, attending a school assembly or playing at recess, times when pandemonium is almost certain to break out, can produce noise levels above 84 decibels, which is reason for concern.

"In one study, noise dosimeters were put on children going to school and the results showed a significant noise environment. If you performed these school activities all day long it would exceed the federal workplace noise standard," Clark says, citing work published by the NCR Institute of Hearing Research in England. The review, Damage to Hearing Among: From Leisure noise, states that recent and school assemblies generated noise levels of 92 decibels, a school bus ride 86 decibels, and a gymnastics class 89 decibels. "Exposure to 80 decibels all day long are considered potentially harmful. At 80 decibels, the major enemy is impulsive noise, like that from a hunting rifle or car gun, Clark says. A 22 caliber rifle can produce noise levels of 152 db and a .22 caliber pistol, which is considered a toy gun, produces levels of 150 decibels. Cap guns may be more dangerous than rifles, Clark notes, because they are more likely to be discharged near the ear.

"The data on shooters compared to non-shooters is very clear," says Clark, who is among those who have studied the effects of recreational hunting and target shooting on hearing. In a recent study, researchers elsewhere compared high school students who belonged to a gun club and did regular target shooting to those who were not routinely exposed to the sound of gunfire. The study showed that even at age 15 and 16, gun club members had greater hearing loss than their counterparts who had no exposure to gunfire.

Another source of impulsive noise that triggers reaction from Clark is fireworks. Not only can an exploding firework Lady Finger burn or dismember a human finger, he says, it can literally cause "a deafening explosion." All it takes is one explosion to cause permanent, severe hearing loss.

A 600-watt amplifier wired to a car stereo also takes its toll on hearing, he warns. Called "boom box" cars, these high-powered amplifiers jack up noise levels to 140 decibels or more inside the passenger compartment. Some automobile shows sponsor competitions for the loudest vehicle, Clark says, noting that at times noise levels are so high that promoters will not permit spectators near the car during the competition.

**Parents should monitor**

"As far as protecting the ear from noise damage, the way to treat it is to make sure it doesn't get broken," says Clark. "It's not enough to understand the mechanisms and the way noise damage occurs. We've got to prevent it. Kids need to know that they shouldn't be listening to their Walkmans at levels that produce symptoms. There ought to be some kind of control over how much time they are allowed to listen. Parents should monitor these things."

Clark monitors his own children's listening habits by periodically checking the volume on their personal stereo systems. One of the personal stereo systems owns a control that allows parents to set the maximum volume. The "limiter" switch is an excellent idea, Clark comments, because it's so difficult to regulate children's listening habits.

"I'm not saying that in 10 years we're going to find our 16-year-olds are deaf," he continues. "My concern is that within 40 years we're going to find that our 56-year-olds have hearing levels that are worse than they could have been had those people been careful about their noise exposures. That's why it's so important to educate."

**Library to sponsor information fair/lecture**

The School of Medicine Library and Biomedical Communications Center is sponsoring InfoTech '91, an exhibition and demonstration of computer hardware and software to support research, teaching and patient care.

InfoTech '91 will be held from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. April 18 and from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. April 19 in the library. Exhibitors include Washington University-developed projects as well as Aldus, IBM, Xerox, Microsoft and Nuovo. Software will feature Gray's Anatomy and BioTRACE from NeXT; Apple's Encyclopedia of Multi-Media, MacBaby, Cardiovascular Laboratory Simulation Interactive program, and IBM InfoWindows.

The Tenth Estelle Broadman Lecture, held in conjunction with InfoTech '91, will be given by David J. Lipman, M.D., director of the National Center for Biotechnology Information, part of the National Institutes of Health. As keynote speaker, Lipman will address the development of the national genome sequence database.

The lecture will begin at 4 p.m. April 18 in the School of Medicine Library. For information, call 562-7085.

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**MEDICAL RECORD**

**Shh! Loud child's play can be harmful to young ears**

*The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

The playful clamor of children on a school bus appears harmless, but all that commotion could contribute to a child’s hearing impairment in later life, says a hearing researcher at the School of Medicine.

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Researchers may have found major cause of infant colic

Researchers at the School of Medicine have shown that significant quantities of cow antibodies are found in most human breast milk as well as in milk-based infant formulas. The findings, to be published in the April issue of Pediatrics, suggest that some cow proteins may be a major cause of infant colic, the researchers say.

"Until now physicians have been unable to explain why colic seems to occur with equal frequency in breast-fed infants and in formula-fed infants," says principal investigator Anthony Kolczycki, M.D., professor and chair of pediatrics at the School of Medicine.

Previously, it had been suggested that colic in breast-fed infants might occur because nursing mothers absorb a protein from the cow's milk and transfer it to their breast milk. But until now, only trace amounts of dietary proteins had been found in human milk. Conversely, the major proteins in cow's milk — casein and lactalbumin and lactoferrin — are present in very high concentrations in both human breast milk and in commercial infant formulas.

"Although most dietary antigens are rapidly digested by digestive enzymes, we suspect that the cow IgG antibodies may be more protected from digestion, better absorbed by specialized receptors, or selectively concentrated in human milk," says Kolczycki.

We were surprised to find that levels of cow IgG antibodies were higher in 22 of the mothers' breast milk samples than in one of the commercial cow's milk formulas. Now we have the first logical explanation of why 20 percent of breast-fed infants and 20 percent of formula-fed infants have colic.

Infant colic affects almost one million babies in the United States. It usually begins within two weeks of age and can last three to four months. The excess gas and pain often results in 15 to 20 colic feedings per day. Infants who are colic will often cry for more than three hours per day and occur naturally during the evening and night.

"The children are difficult to console and have high-pitched cries and tightened abdominal muscles," says co-investigator Patrick S. Clyne, M.D. Although often regarded as a problem that will spontaneously resolve, colic can be a significant problem and has occasionally been involved as a trigger of child abuse, adds Clyne, pediatric resident at St. Louis Children's Hospital, part of the Washington University Medical Center.

The investigators used a radioimmunoassay to determine the presence of IgG antibodies to cow's milk from 29 mothers who had colicky infants with breast milk. From 30 mothers of age-matched control infants. The average level of cow IgG antibodies to milk in the sera of the mothers of infants with colic was significantly higher. None of the eight mothers with undetectable or barely detectable levels of cow IgG antibodies in their milk had colicky infants.

"Our data suggest that two factors are involved in the colic of breast-fed infants — first, whether the mother's milk contains a significant amount of cow IgG and second, how the infant reacts to the cow proteins," says Clyne.

We suspect that the reason infant colic may take a week or more to improve is that the mother starts to completely avoid milk and dairy products recommended, is that cow IgG antibodies are removed from human milk and infant tissues extremely slowly, unlike other dietary proteins," says Clyne.

A National Institutes of Health grant funded this study. Infant colic pairs were recruited through the La Leche League and private pediatricians, including Kathleen Winters, M.D., and Patricia Wolff, M.D., both clinical assistant professors of pediatrics at the School of Medicine. The researchers would like to conduct an expanded study, including an interventional study in formula-fed infants, an investigation of the mechanisms involved and a study of the relationships of high local cow IgG exposure to other medical problems.

14 School of Medicine physicians are named among best in nation

Fourteen physicians at Washington University School of Medicine have been listed among the 400 best doctors in America, according to a poll published in the March issue of Good Housekeeping magazine.

The magazine polled some 400 department heads of chief medical officers at major teaching hospitals and medical centers nationwide, asking each not to name themselves or anyone at their institution. St. Louis physicians who made the top 400 list are among the finest of the School of Medicine and treat patients at its teaching affiliates, Barnes, Jewish and St. Louis Children's hospitals.

Of the 16 specialties listed, Washington University Medical Center doctors appeared in 12. Selected physicians are: cardiology, Barnes and Jewish; dermatology, Barnes; general surgery, Barnes; gastroenterology, Samuel Wells; hematology, Leonard Berg; immunology, Michael Kass; ophthalmology, John Predickson; pulmonology medicine, Robert Senior; thoracic surgery, Joel Cooper; urology, William Catalona. Many of these physicians are chiefs or department heads at Barnes or Jewish hospitals.

The specialties included were cardiology, dermatology, general surgery, colorectal surgery, endocrinology, gastroenterology, surgical gastroenterology, hema-

tology/oncology, neurology, neurosurgery, ophthalmology, ortho-

depedic surgery, pediatrics, pulmonary medicine, rheumatology,

neurology, rheumatology, thoracic surgery and urology. Pediatricians and breast cancer specialists were not included in the survey.

The idea of having no success to accept patients were also excluded.

Scientists identify a blood test to diagnose patients with neuropathy

Scientists have identified a blood test that will help in diagnosing and perhaps in treating some forms of peripheral neuropathy, according to a report in the March issue of Neurology.

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Collaborative efforts

Doctors join forces to reduce asthma deaths among minority children in the inner city

Researchers at the medical school and St. Louis University School of Medicine are collaborating in a nationwide study to reduce the number of asthma and asthma-related deaths among minority children in the inner city.

The St. Louis School of Medicine will work cooperatively with researchers at seven other institutions across the country in the National Cooperative Inner-City Asthma Study, funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). The NIAID will provide $2.5 million in the initial year of the five-year study, with $800,000 of that money to go to the St. Louis Institution.

Principal investigators of the St. Louis project are H. Robert Wedner, M.D., chief of allergy and immunology at Washington University, and Raymond G. Slavin, M.D., director of the division of allergy and immunology at St. Louis University. The two will meet with other researchers in April in Washington, D.C., to design a study protocol that will be followed by each institution. Investigators will examine factors in their subjects' lives that are related to asthma morbidity and mortality among black and Hispanic children ranging in age from four to 11.

"The number of inner-city minority children is important because between the ages of four and 11, minority children have a much greater incidence in asthma hospitalizations and deaths," says Wedner. "The reasons for the increases are not clear, but we hope — based on the initial analysis — that we can address some of these causes.

Among the factors Wedner and Slavin will study are environmental factors such as the number of pollutants, lack of access to health care and availability of community support groups. Based upon the results of the initial analysis, a protocol will be designed to address long-term problems and develop a strategy that will statistically decrease deaths among this group of children.

In asthma clinics at Washington University and St. Louis University, the project will work with public health clinics of the city of St. Louis, Regional Medical Center, the health department and primary care physicians to develop a protocol that will statistically decrease deaths among this group of children.

"Despite a tremendous amount of research and the introduction of many effective medications, the morbidity and mortality rate from asthma has risen significantly in the last five years," says Slavin. "This study will work to identify why the inner-city population suffers more than other areas.

Asthma is a major public health problem affecting 10 to 15 million Americans and is an even greater problem among minority populations. The rate of hospitalization for a child in the inner-city has a 13 to 16-fold greater chance of dying from asthma than a child living in suburban area. Worldwide, the incidence of asthma has been increasing since 1979, even though the researchers say experts can't explain why. Between 1980 and 1987, there was a 20-percen increase in the prevalence of asthma and a threefold increase in asthma-related hospitalizations. The overall death rate from asthma during that period was 31 percent.

Other Washington University investigators involved in the project are Robert C. Stnuk, M.D., professor of pediatrics, and Edwin B. Fisher Jr., Ph.D., director of the Center for Health Behavior Research. Other St. Louis University participants are Gregory R. Evans, Ph.D., professor of public health in the Center for Health Services Education and Research, Al P. Knutson, M.D., director of the division of pediatric allergy and immunology, and Ana-Maria Murgueytio, M.D., research assistant.

Medical school self-study is under way to identify areas of strength and need

The School of Medicine has begun preparing for its March 1992 visit with the Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME), the organization responsible for accrediting medical schools.

The accreditation process, which takes place every seven years, has two general aims: to certify that the school's medical education program meets prescribed standards and to promote institutional self-evaluation and improvement.

An Institutional Self-Study is central to the accreditation process. In studying itself, the School of Medicine is bringing together representatives of the administration, faculty, students, and community to collect and analyze data about the medical education program. It is also attempting to identify institutional strengths and needs, and to plan strategies for ensuring that the strengths are maintained and the problems are addressed.

The Institutional Self-Study Report will be used by the LCME to evaluate the medical school's sources and the performance and effectiveness of its programs. In addition, the data collection and institutional analyses will be used by the medical school for overall strategic planning.

Academic and administrative departments have received letters and forms from the LCME Accreditation project office requesting information. The data will be used to help the medical school compile its self-study report. The internal study is being directed by William A. Peck, M.D., vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine. It is being coordinated by Ellen Pledger, who is with the school's recently established Office for Institutional Self-Study.

The LCME, formed in 1942 by the American Medical Colleges and the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, is a subdivision of the medical school faculty members, deans, chairs, and their designees, including physicians and representatives of the public. Its purpose is to accredit the pre-doctoral education leading to the M.D. degree so that graduates are prepared to enter and complete graduate medical education, to qualify for licensure, to provide services to medical care, and to have the educational background necessary to provide high-quality patient care. Questions about any aspects of the accreditation may be directed to Ellen Pledger, 362-1697.

Exercise and aging study needs volunteers

Researchers at the School of Medicine need volunteers for a longitudinal study on the health benefits of exercise in older adults.

The study is funded by a five-year, program project grant from the National Institute on Aging, part of the National Institutes of Health. The grant will provide approximately $995,000 in funding the first year. Led by John O. Holloszy, M.D., professor of applied physiology in the Department of Internal Medicine, the study is the most comprehensive of its kind.

Researchers are measuring the extent to which exercise training reverses the deterioration in function that occurs with aging. They also are investigating whether certain physical changes, for example osteoporosis, high blood sugar levels and poor cardiopulmonary function, are reversible by means of exercise.

Volunteers must be between the ages of 62-75, non-smokers, healthy but sedentary, and free from medication for hypertension or heart problems. They must be willing to commit themselves to vigorous exercise one hour each day, five days a week, for periods ranging from six weeks to one year.

Volunteers will undergo a screening exam and tests to determine current fitness levels, glucose tolerance, cholesterol, body mass and muscle strength. Each participant will receive an individually prescribed, supervised exercise program, which may include walking, biking, rowing, jogging and weight lifting. Upon completion of training, each volunteer will be prescribed a home maintenance program.

For more information, call 362-2997.

Thach is named medical director of IWJ

W. Thomas Thach, M.D., has been named director of the Irene Walter Johnson Institute of Rehabilitation (IWJ) at the School of Medicine. Thach was acting director of IWJ since 1989. His appointment was announced by William A. Peck, M.D., vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine.

"In Dr. Tom Thach, IWJ will have as its director a leading neuroscientist and neurosurgeon whose clinical and research interests match the mission of this outstanding facility," said Peck. "We are most pleased that he has accepted this appointment."

Thach is professor of anatomy and neurobiology and of neurology and neurological surgery. His research focuses on the neural control of posture and movement. He is particularly interested in understanding how mechanisms by which various parts of the central nervous system control the performance of different motor tasks, the specific disabilities caused when these parts are damaged, the patterns in the recovery following damage, and the residual capacities that may be utilized in designing rational rehabilitation therapy.

He is known for his contributions on the physiology and pathophysiology of the cerebellum, the motor cortex and the basal ganglia.

Thach joined the School of Medicine faculty as an associate professor in the Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology in 1975 and became a full professor in 1986. Prior to that he served on the faculty at Yale University School of Medicine.

He received his medical degree in 1964 from Harvard Medical School and served his internship and residency at Massachusetts General Hospital. Thach is a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, a member of the American Neurological Association and the Society for Neuroscience; an associate professor of Neurology and Motor Research and on the board of scientific advisors for the National Institute for Neurologic Diseases and Stroke. He is also an attending neurosurgeon at University and Barnes-Jewish hospitals at the medical center and at St. Louis Regional Hospital.
Tax-free savings bonds help meet high college costs

If you have children or if children are in your future, it is not too early to plan for their education. The reason is simple. Estimates show that by the year 2006, costs for a single year of higher education would range as high as $57,000. Family incomes also may increase, but the cost of education usually only a savings program begun today can make the dream of higher education a reality.

Fortunately, United States savings bonds offer tax-free interest to many parents. For example, the Personnel Office opened its doors at 4480 S. Room and board are not qualified to an eligible educational institution. Educational expenses (tuition and fees) — it can apply to your own higher education easier. Better still, savings bonds now offer tax-exempt interest to your children. However, some restrictions, so read the following calculation on this calculation.

In selecting the investment vehicle for your children’s future, many taxpayers, you must consider the prevailing circumstances. In addition, the annual income tax law allows for a child’s age and expected future income. Either method, used properly, will reduce your tax liability. Either method, used properly, will reduce your tax liability. Either method, used properly, will reduce your tax liability. Either method, used properly, will reduce your tax liability.

Benefit changes and updates
All the active faculty and staff should have now their prescription drug cards (PCS cards). The information shown on your card should be correct at this date. Please notify Personnel at 889-5990 if you are having any problems with your cards or the payment of claims.

Retirement annuity
The annual retirement annuity letters will be distributed around April 15, 1991. The letter will describe the key changes in the retirement plan such as the ability to receive cash at retirement and the ability to have your TIAA accounts. The letter also will describe the new options available with long-term care insurance. Representatives from TIAA and Vanguard will make presentations about the retirement annuity plans on April 29-30 at the Hilltop Campus and May 1-2 at the Southwest Campus. Please check the annuity letter for the exact times and locations of these presentations.

You may request calculations and make changes to your annuity contributions during this time. All changes should be submitted to the appropriate personnel office no later than June 10.

Insurance notices
It is important to notify the benefits office of any age changes, deaths, marriages and births of any children.

Medical personnel office relocates
On March 25, the Medical School Personnel Office moved to its newly renovated quarters at 4480 Clayton Ave. This moves the personnel department back to the University at 4480 S. Room and board are not qualified to an eligible educational institution. Educational expenses (tuition and fees) — it can apply to your own higher education easier. Better still, savings bonds now offer tax-exempt interest to your children. However, some restrictions, so read the following calculation on this calculation.

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LECTURES

Thursday, March 28

10:30 a.m. Molecular Microbiology Seminar

11 a.m. Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacology Seminar

11 a.m. Pharmacology Seminar

11 a.m. Developmental Biology Seminar


Friday, March 29


Saturday, March 30

10 a.m. Fine Arts Institute Workshop, "Artistic Vision," focusing on social realism, abstract expressionism, and Japanese print-making. Workshops meet from 2:50 p.m. to seven Tuesday and Thursday. Fee: $20. For more info., call 889-4645.

Sunday, March 31

10 a.m. Fine Arts Institute Workshop, "Beginning Drawing," Workshop meets from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. for six Wednesdays, ending May 5. Room 207 of The Center of Contemporary Arts, 524 Trinity Ave. Fee: $100. For more info., call 889-4645.

Monday, April 1

10 a.m. Fine Arts Institute Workshop, "Artistic Vision," focusing on social realism, abstract expressionism, and Japanese print-making. Workshops meet from 2:50 p.m. to seven Tuesday and Thursday. Fee: $20. For more info., call 889-4645.

Tuesday, April 2

6 p.m. Department of Music Presents a Schubert Sonata Recital with Seth Carlin, fortepianist. Sheldon Concert Hall, 3648 Washington Ave. Fee: $4. For more info., call 889-5981.

Wednesday, April 3

8 p.m. Performing Arts Dept. Presents "Midnight Filmboard Midnight Series." "Field of Dreams." (Also April 6, same time and place.) Fee: $3. Room 110 January Hall.

Saturday, April 6

8 p.m. WU's Visions Gospel Choir Second Anniversary Concert, Grinnell Chapel. Fee: More for info., call 889-4645.

MISCELLANY

March 28-April 6

The deadline to submit items for the April 4-13 issue is March 21. All items must be typed and state time, date, place, nature of event, sponsor and admission cost. Incomplete items will not be accepted. Items should be selected by William Gass, WU David May Professor of Literature. For more info., call 889-5575.