Steven G. Krantz, Ph.D., professor of mathematics at Washington University, has been awarded the 1992 Chauvenet Prize, one of the most prestigious awards for expository writing in mathematics.

Krantz received the the award and an honorarium at the Mathematical Association of America's Business meeting Jan. 10 in Baltimore.

He received the prize, given by the Mathematical Association of America, for his paper, "What is several complex variables?" published in The American Mathematical Monthly 94 (1987). He was chosen by the committee of internationally renowned mathematicians. Guido Weiss, Ph.D., professor of mathematics at Washington University, won the award in 1967. Krantz's selection was announced in Washington University's only institution in the world with two Chauvenet Prize winners. In addition, a former doctoral student at the University, Kenneth L. Gross, Ph.D., professor and former chair of the Department of Mathematics at the University of Vermont, won the prize in 1981.

"The Chauvenet Prize is the best example of the importance of exaplanation in mathematics," said Gary Jensen, Ph.D., chair of the mathematics department. "We're proud of Steve Krantz's accomplishment, and we believe the fact that he, Guido Weiss and Kenneth Gross have won the Chauvenet illustrates a strong tradition of teaching and research in our mathematics department.

Several complex variables is a broad mathematical subject that touches on a wide range of other parts of mathematics including algebra, differential geometry, partial differential equations, algebraic geometry and Banach algebras.

The Chauvenet Prize is named after William Chauvenet, a brilliant mathematician and scientist who, among his other distinctions, was Washington University's second chancellor from 1882 to 1885. Prior to his years as chancellor, Chauvenet was chair of the University's mathematics department. For more than 14 years, Chauvenet was the first mathematics department head at the present Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. His success as professor of mathematics in the Naval School in Philadelphia led to the establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Thus, he is often referred to as the "Father of the Naval Academy."

On a local level, Krantz did all the calculations in a design of a St. Louis landmark, Eads Bridge. There is a bust of him on campus in the portico of Holmes Lounge.

Chauvenet's brilliance is perhaps most recognized in his writings on mathematics, which are considered bench marks for clear scientific writing.

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Susan Estrich, Patricia Schroeder give talks

Lawyer Susan Estrich and U.S. Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., will give lectures on campus next week. Both lectures are part of the University's Assembly Series and are free and open to the public.

Estrich, author of Real Rape, will speak on that subject for the Committee Organized for Rape Education Lecture at 4 p.m. Jan. 30 in Graham Chapel.

Estrich is Robert Kingsley Professor of Law and Political Science at the University of Southern California School of Law. She graduated from Harvard University Law School, where she was the first woman president of the Harvard Law Review. Estrich also was one of the first women to become a tenured professor at Harvard. An expert in criminal law, criminal process, sex discrimination, labor law and election law, she is the author of numerous books, essays and articles on various legal topics.

Estrich also made history as the first woman to chair a university's presidential campaign — Dokakos for President (1988). Previously, she was senior policy adviser for the Mondale-Ferraro Campaign and worked for the Kennedy for President Campaign. She also served as executive director of the Women's National Political Committee and as special assistant to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass.

Estrich is a member of the District of Columbia Bar, the California Bar and the United States Supreme Court Bar.

The lecture is co-sponsored by the Committee Organized for Rape Education, the University's Assembly Series and Arts and the Illinois Arts Council and the Performing Arts Department, Women's Studies, Office of Student Activities, Office of Student Affairs and Student Union.

Schroeder will give the Student Assembly Public Affairs Lecture at 4 p.m. Jan. 31 in Graham Chapel. The lecture is titled "Challenges in America's Future:"

Now in her 10th term with the U.S. House of Representatives, Schroeder is the senior woman in Congress. She has served in the House leadership as a Democratic whip since 1982. She was appointed co-chair of the Democratic Caucus' Task Force on National Security in 1991. Schroeder is a member of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families and a member of the House Armed Services Committee, the House Judiciary Committee and the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Schroeder, who in 1987 explored a bid for the presidency, was rated in a 1988 Gallup Poll as one of the six most trusted women in America. In the forefront of the progressive movement within the Democratic Party, she has been concerned with the issues of women, foreign and military policy, women's economic equality, and civil and constitutional rights.

A 1964 graduate of Harvard Law School, Schroeder practiced law and lectured at Denver colleges prior to her election in Congress. The lecture is co-sponsored by the Campus Outreach Coalition, Student Union Office of Choice and Washington University Democracy Center.

For more information on the lectures, call 935-4620.

"Unforgettable images"

Jan Erkert will teach, perform during weeklong residency

Nationally recognized dancer and choreographer Jan Erkert will return to Washington University for a weeklong residency Jan. 27 through Feb. 1.

Erkert, who teaches at the dance center of Columbia College in Chicago, visited the University last year for several days to teach numerous workshops.

In 1974 Erkert began her professional dance career with the Chicago-based company Mordine & Company, touring throughout the United States and Yugoslavia. In 1979 she formed her own company, Jan Erkert & Dancers.

Her dances have been described as having "arresting, unforgettable images ... visual beauty and clarity" by High Performance magazine.

Erkert was on the dance faculty at the University of Chicago for 10 years. She has received a Fullbright Award, numerous choreographic fellowships from the National Endowment for the Arts and the Illinois Arts Council and the 1991 Bush Page Choreographer of the Year Award.

During her Washington University visit Erkert will conduct several technical classes for advanced and intermediate dance students, give a lecture/dance presentation on ecocentrism, participate in a panel discussion and present, with her company, an informal concert.

At 4 p.m. Tuesday, Jan. 28, Erkert will participate in a panel discussion on politics and the arts at 11 a.m. Wednesday, Jan. 29, in the Women's Building as part of the University's Assembly Series. That panel also will include Chris Soesates, curator of the Gallery of Art, Betty Wright Millard, director of the Forum, a local center for contemporary art; and Elliot Porter, art critic for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. James Davis, Ph.D., professor of political science, will moderate.

Erkert's Jan. 30 class is open to local dancers. The class, which is open to dancers in the intermediate and advanced levels, will be held from 5:30 to 7 p.m. in the Dance Studio.

At 8 p.m. Feb. 1, Erkert and her eight-member company will present "About Men ... about women," an informal dance concert featuring her recent work, in the Dance Studio. This evening-length concert features dances titled "Wars of My Fathers," "Portraits of Five Men," "Glass Ceilings," "Two Guys," "Sensual Spaces" and "Between Men."

The evening's program explores stereotypes within gender issues and will be followed by an open discussion of issues involved in Erkert's work.

Erkert's visit is co-sponsored by the Performing Arts Department, Women's Studies, Center for Contemporary Art and Eliot Millard, director of the Forum, a local center for contemporary art.
Upcoming exhibits:

"Columbus of the Woods" traces Daniel Boone myths

"Columbus of the Woods: Daniel Boone and the Myth of Manifest Destiny" will be the focus of an exhibit at the Gallery of Art Jan. 24 through March 29. An opening reception will be held Friday, Jan. 24, at 7 p.m. in the gallery. The exhibition of Boone, who was among the quintessential of Christopher Columbus' discovery of the New World, has been mounted in recognition of the phenomenal success of Helen and Newton Harrison's "The Landscape Artists' Study Root of Environmental Problems." The exhibit traces the evolution of how Boone came to be mythologized as an emblem of the pioneering spirit of the American people. Through the use of maps, photos, montages, drawings, sketches, and handwritten text, the exhibition documents the Harrisons' recent work. They were recent winners of the prestigious Chauvenet Prize, given by the Mathematical Association of America, for their book "How Mathematics Is Remembered in New Societies." Their work and the exhibit will be featured in the College Park News in February and in the Minneapolis Star Tribune in March. The exhibit, which opened last month at the University of California, Los Angeles, will run through March 29. An opening reception will be held in the gallery at 7 p.m. on Friday, Jan. 24. The exhibit is sponsored by the Hortense Lewin Art Fund, Abraham and Sylvia Kiesoff, Arizona State University, the Regional Arts Commission, the Missouri Arts Council and the Institute of Museum Services.

"Landscape artists' study root of environmental problems"

Ecological art by Helen and Newton Harrison will be exhibited at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work Gallery of Art Jan. 24 through March 29. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, the Hortense Lewin Art Fund and the Institute of Museum Services.

Social work school receives $750,000 curriculum grant

The George Warren Brown School of Social Work has received a $750,000 grant to develop a curriculum focusing on public child welfare. The Department of Health and Human Services awarded the grant, which will be given in $150,000 increments over five years. The new curriculum will prepare students at the master's level for careers in the field of public child welfare, said David L. Cronin, Ph.D., the program director and assistant dean of administration. Graduates will be ready to enter the field at an advanced level, said Cronin.

"With this grant, we hope to help meet the increasing need for professionals who have the knowledge to work in the field of public child welfare," said Cronin. The concerts are being held in conjunction with a $750,000 curriculum grant received by the school. The grant will be given in $150,000 increments over five years. The new curriculum will prepare students at the master's level for careers in the field of public child welfare, said David L. Cronin, Ph.D., the program director and assistant dean of administration. Graduates will be ready to enter the field at an advanced level, said Cronin. The program is an interdisciplinary program with an emphasis on fieldwork. With this grant, we hope to help meet the increasing need for professionals who have the knowledge to work in the field of public child welfare," said Cronin. The concerts are being held in conjunction with a $750,000 curriculum grant received by the school. The grant will be given in $150,000 increments over five years. The new curriculum will prepare students at the master's level for careers in the field of public child welfare, said David L. Cronin, Ph.D., the program director and assistant dean of administration. Graduates will be ready to enter the field at an advanced level, said Cronin.
Jerry Breakstone, adjunct associate professor of architecture, has collaborated with Richard B. Pieh on a collection of ceramics at the national Louis A. Glickman Center for Materials Studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

William R. Caspary, visiting assistant professor of political science, has been a participant in a seminar on "Decision Making and Participatory Democracy at the 1991 American Political Science Association in Washington, D.C.

Lee Joan Epstein, Ph.D., adjunct professor of political science, has been a participant in "The 87th annual meeting of the American Political Science Association in Washington, D.C.

Richard W. Coles, Ph.D., director of the Tyson Research Center and assistant professor of anthropology, has presented a paper on "Oral Education and Secretions of Parathyroid Hormone."

Deborah Parker, 935-5235, Campus Box 1070; P72245CS at WUVMC, has served as secretary/treasurer of the organization for the past 11 years.

Theodosios Kourkiantis, Ph.D., assistant professor of mechanical engineering, was a chairman of a session on "Larynx and Hypopharynx: Cytological Evaluation of Tissue Vibrations" at the 1991 American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) International Gas Turbine and Aeroengine Congress and Exposition. He presented a paper titled "Role of 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D3 in the Secretion of Parathyroid Hormone."

Richard G. Stoker, Ph.D., chair and associate professor of audiology in the Department of Speech and Hearing and director of the Central Institute for the Deaf, has been elected to the Board of Trustees for a four-year term.

Wallace, also a Washington University graduate, is currently a member of the initial review groups of NIDA and serves as the chair of a Research Scientist Award from NIDA. He is the director of a research project that provides long-term support for well-established scientists in recognizing their research accomplishments.

Sarah Scott Wallace elected trustee

Sophomore Kenneth Pasbrig dies

Sophomore Kenneth Pasbrig, a sophomore in the College of Architecture and Urban Design, died at Barnes Hospital. He was 20.

Theodore J. Cicero, Ph.D., director of the Drug Abuse Research Center, has been appointed to a three-year term (1993-1995) as book review editor for Educational Researcher, the monthly publication of the American Educational Research Association. She also serves on the editorial board of the Journal of Experimental Research in Education and is a current member of the Women's Society for Research Priorities in these institutions. In June 1991, she was appointed chair of the Animal Studies Committee.

Cicero, who retains his teaching and research posts, is professor of neuropharmacology in the Department of Psychiatry and professor of neurobiology in the Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology. He is also director of research development and director of research and training programs in the Department of Psychiatry.

Theodore J. Cicero, Ph.D., professor of anatomy at Washington University School of Medicine, has been appointed to a three-year term (1993-1995) as book review editor for Educational Researcher, the monthly publication of the American Educational Research Association. She also serves on the editorial board of the Journal of Experimental Research in Education.
Researchers report success with encapsulated islet cell implant

Researchers at the School of Medicine and CytoTherapeutics Inc. successfully transplanted islet cells, which produce insulin, into the body of diabetic mice. The implanted islets functioned as expected, and the mice were able to maintain normal glucose levels for up to three months. This is a significant step forward in the development of a potential therapeutic approach to diabetes.

Marcos Rothstein, M.D., assistant professor of medicine at the School of Medicine, is leading the research. "We have demonstrated that it is possible to implant islet cells successfully into the body of diabetic mice, and we are now working on translating this technology to human patients," said Rothstein.

Volunteers needed for diabetes study

People with Type 1 insulin-dependent diabetes are needed as volunteers for a study at the School of Medicine that will test the efficacy of a new implantation technique. If successful, this technique could provide a practical method for implanting islet cells in diabetics. The study is being conducted by Dr. John F. Lacy, professor of surgery at the School of Medicine.

"Encapsulation devices that isolate the implanted cells from the immune system can protect them from destruction," said Lacy. "This is an important step toward developing a viable treatment for diabetes.

Nephrologist finds kitchen, cookbooks key to relaxation

Marcos Rothstein, M.D., a nephrologist at the School of Medicine, finds cookbooks to be a source of relaxation. "Cooking is a way to take my mind off the stresses of my work," he said. "It allows me to express my creativity and share my dishes with others.

Rothstein is currently planning a cookbook that will feature recipes from his kitchen, including dishes such as "sweet and salty" cornmeal muffins. All proceeds from the cookbook will go to the National Kidney Foundation.

"It becomes the event of the year, and people really look forward to it," said Rothstein. "The money raised supports local and national kidney research, and it also allows us to raise awareness about kidney disease.

Last year's event raised over $40,000. For more information, call the foundation office at 647-9585.
Journal of Applied Physiology, revealed

Investigations at the School of Medicine support this age-endone
ment of youthful hearts revealed that aged hearts can adapt to rigorous
exercise and function like those of someone much younger.

Researchers studied 110 sedentary, but healthy, men and women age 60 to
71 to learn how well their hearts could adapt to regular endurance exercise, such as walking or jogging. After one
year of 45- to 50-minute workouts four
times a week, both men and women had improved their cardiovascular
function 20 to 25 percent in the same
ingredient level typically noted in
studies of much younger people.

Cardiovascular function describes how
hard the heart is working to supply
muscles with the energy they need.

"We think that with a vigorous
exercise program most 60- to 70-year olds would be able to make these sorts of
gains," says Wendy M. Kohrt, Ph.D.,
research assistant professor of medicine
at the School of Medicine and principal
investigator of the study.

"We believe that many of the
diseases or disorders that are becoming
epidemic today — cardiovascular
disease, hypertension, adult onset
diabetes — are not usual age-related
disease processes," she continues.
"We feel they are more related to physical
inactivity, and that many of them could
be avoided through exercise by maintaining an active lifestyle.

"Results of Kohrt's study, which
appear in the November issue of the
Journal of Applied Physiology, revealed
that within the 11-year age range of men and women studied — was not a
significant determinant of the benefits
people received.

"The aging process kicks in between
35 and 45, with the steepest declines in
physical performance begin. Kohrt's investigation finds that the body's
response to exercise begins to diminish
with the onset of the 60's, she says.
"But those who were 70 appeared to get the same relative
improvement level as those who were 60."

The study also challenges previous
exercise research that indicates women
improve about half that of men. Kohrt
found no differences in the magnitude of improvement that can be achieved
between the sexes. This is the first
documentation that older women can
respond to exercise with the same benefits as older men.

Kohrt found people who were more fit at the start of the study
were able to make the same relative gains as the people who were
starting out much less active.

"We know from studies in younger
people that typically cardiovascular
function can be improved by about 20
to 25 percent with exercise training," Kohrt says. "But some of the earlier
studies in older individuals, basically
people over age 60, indicated they
really didn't get the positive benefits
that younger people acquired through
the same sort of training program."

The initial goal of the program,
where the men and women had
improved their cardiovascular function. Six men and 6 women improved
more than 40 percent, 16 men and 14 women improved 30 to 40 percent,
17 men and 15 women improved 20 to 30 percent, and 14 men and 8 women
improved less than 10 percent.

Kohrt says she hopes the positive
study results will inspire people to
exercise, but the message she most
wants to express is that age should not
limit you physically.

"We want to try and get out to people is that these bodies
are not made for a sedentary lifestyle."

Wendy M. Kohrt, Ph.D., research assistant professor of medicine at the School of Medicine, advises

School of Medicine restructuring tuition, freezes costs

The School of Medicine has restructured its tuition to freeze costs throughout the four years of medical school for stu-
dents enrolling in the 1992-93 academic year, according to
William A. Peck, M.D., associate dean for medical
affairs and dean of the medical school.

For new students entering the school in August 1992, annual tuition will be $19,500 and will be frozen at that rate for all four
years of their medical education. For currently enrolled students, tuition will be increased 5 percent, from $17,950 to
$18,875. The new tuition was approved by the University's Board of
Trustees upon the recommendation of the Executive Faculty, a medical school governing board composed of the16 school heads.

"Tuition at Washington Univer-
sity School of Medicine has not
and still will not cover the full
costs of medical education, but the increments we are proposing address the fact that those costs have risen much faster than our
 tuition," said W. Edwin Dodson, M.D., associate dean for admissions
and financial aid. "At the same time, we wanted to change our tuition structure—to in effect freeze tuition—in order to stabilize our new students' expenses and allow them to plan for all four
years of their medical education."

The Executive Faculty has long
held the line against sharp in-
creases in an attempt to limit the
debt load undertaken by medical
students. The indebtedness of Washington University medical students is below the national
average. Large educational debts have been seen with other young
physicians' tendencies to select higher-paying specialties and to avoid careers in primary care and academic medicine, a trend the
Executive Faculty would like to see
reversed.

Washington University has traditionally been considerably lower than
that charged at schools of comparable
quality such as Johns Hopkins, Stanford, Yale, Cornell, Columbia and Harvard. The School of Medicine's tuition was reduced 5
percent in 1988-89, not increased at all in 1987-88 and increased only
3 percent in 1986-87. Increases in
1989-90, 1990-91, and 1991-92 were
held in the 5- to 7-percent range. In recent years Washington University's medical school tuition has been well below the national
average for private medical schools.
In 1991-92, for example, tuition at Washington University ranked 46th out of 52 private medical schools.

Unlike most other medical
schools, Washington University School of Medicine's tuition is all-
inclusive; there are no additional
fees to cover student health or
insurance. For example. The
school has an aggressive financial
aid program that meets 100 percent of the documented financial needs of every student who applies for financial aid.

"The tuition increase will help ensure that we remain at the forefront of American medical education, and the educational experience here is a
rewarding one," said Dodson.
Ultrasound: A new view of pediatric pain

For years, ultrasound has given physicians an invaluable window into the medical problems of fetal life. Now this technology can also help diagnose the common complaint of abdominal pain. Pediatricians with these tiny patients will face in childhood, according to researchers at the School of Medicine.

Ultrasound has already been shown to be effective in spotting appendicitis in children. But until now its value in diagnosing other common causes of abdominal pain had not been thoroughly examined. The study, led by Marilyn Siegel, M.D., found ultrasound to be highly accurate in diagnosing appendicitis and the most common cause of abdominal pain requiring surgery in children, as well as many gastrointestinal, gynecological and urinary tract diseases.

Ultrasound can speed diagnosis and in some cases avoid using X-rays and diagnostic surgery, the authors concluded. Their report appeared in the October 9 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The issue is of particular importance because many medical professionals are unaware of ultrasound's value, and because ultrasound exams are easy to do on children, Siegel said. Unlike adults, children rarely have enough body fat to obscure ultrasound images.

"We hope this study will increase awareness of how good ultrasound is in diagnosing appendicitis and other diseases and that in some instances we can avoid surgery and procedures that require radiation," said Siegel, professor of radiology at the School of Medicine's Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology.

Ultrasound technology sends sound vibrations into the body and produces a small portion of energy that bounces back to generate a two-dimensional, black-and-white image of the body's interior in which shades of gray indicate density.

Siegel, along with co-investigators Stephen Sarratt, M.D., and Celia Card, M.D., looked at 178 emergency room patients with a diagnosis of suspected Chilaiditi's syndrome, ranging from 1 to 19 years of age, who were suspected of having acute appendicitis but who were not successfully diagnosed using standard clinical and lab tests. They correlated ultrasound results with the final diagnoses and found that ultrasound helped diagnose 31 of 38 patients (82 percent) with appendicitis, and 34 out of 58 patients (59 percent) with other causes of abdominal pain. No specific age for abdominal pain was determined by clinical follow-up in the remaining 82 patients, none of whom required surgery.

Besides appendicitis, ultrasound helped detect gynecological diseases such as ovarian cysts, and nonovarian ovaries, masses of blood on ovaries called hemorrhagic cysts and intrauterine pregnancy. It also aided in the diagnosis of inflammation and infection of the digestive tract, gallbladder disease, urinary tract diseases, and inflammation of abdominal lymph nodes. The study turned up no false-positive ultrasound exams.

"Ultrasound is becoming one of the most useful examinations in pediatrics, because it's easy, readily available and fast," Siegel said. "It also doesn't require sedation and most importantly, it doesn't use any radiation."

Ultrasound has already replaced the barium enema as the exam of choice for appendicitis in most major medical centers, and is becoming popular in smaller medical centers, Siegel said. And although pediatric radiologists also use it to look for certain pelvic diseases, many are not as familiar with using ultrasound to look for other causes of abdominal pain, she explained.

"It is important to know because when radiologists do an exam, they need to know what else to look for besides appendicitis," she said.

An important advantage of ultrasound is that it can help detect diseases that otherwise could not be diagnosed without surgery, she said.

"Ultrasound allows us to directly visualize ovarian lesions, interstitial duplications, and mesenteric cysts. Prior to that we could not see them and these patients would require surgery," Siegel said. Avoiding surgery is especially important in cases of hemorrhagic and ovarian cyst, because they do not always require surgery for treatment, she added.

Ultrasound helps avoid using radiation because it can diagnose appendicitis and some gastrointestinal diseases normally evaluated with barium enemas. For barium enemas, an X-ray is taken of the lower abdomen after it is filled with a barium solution. Ultrasound exams are also much more pleasant than barium enemas, much faster, and in some cases more accurate. For appendicitis, ultrasound gives an accurate diagnosis for 80 to 90 percent of patients while barium enemas are accurate in only 80 percent. It is difficult to directly compare ultrasound's accuracy to that of barium enemas in diagnosing other gastrointestinal problems, Siegel explained, because their diagnosis may involve other tests in addition to barium enemas.

In Siegel's study, ultrasound helped correctly diagnose several patients with diseases normally found using barium enemas. Ultrasound added in the diagnosis of 31 of 39 appendicitis cases (82 percent) and five of nine patients (55 percent) with other gastrointestinal problems.

A diagnosis from ultrasound can also avoid a battery of other time-consuming tests that may keep patients in the hospital for hours or days, Siegel noted.

"This study shows very nicely that ultrasound is useful in diagnosing appendicitis in children, and also that its use can be expanded to diagnose abnormalities that mimic appendicitis," said Beverly Wood, M.D., professor of radiology and pediatrics at the University of Southern California.

This message is one that many medical professionals need to hear, Siegel and Wood stressed. "We're hoping to reach emergency room physicians, surgeons and pediatricians, who aren't necessarily aware that ultrasound is a useful examination, and show them how useful it is," Siegel said.

Julie Leitner

Conroy receives grant to return to South America

Glenn C. Conroy, Ph.D., professor of anatomy and neurology and anthropology at the School of Medicine, has received a $100,000 grant to continue a survey of human remains in North America that will help explain the evolution of man.

The three-year award comes from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Endowment will fund further exploration in the Otavi Mountains region of Namibia, a formerly part of South Africa. In a study of the area last summer, Conroy and a team of American and French anthropologists discovered the jawbone of an animal believed to be an ancestor of man and apes that lived about 15 million years ago.

The specimens, which was embedded in limestone, provided the first evidence that prehuman apelike animals lived in southern Africa millions of years before the first hominoids. Previously, it had been presumed that all of the major events in anthropoid evolution occurred in eastern Africa, where other evidence of this type had been found.

Conroy and colleagues John Van Couvering, geologist with the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and Martin Pickford and Brigitte Senut, with the Institute of Paleontology in Paris, will return to the Otavi site next May to search the geologic vicinity as last summer.

They hope to unearth further evidence of fossils extending back 15 million years.

Conroy, who led last summer's expedition, chose to explore the Otavi region after gathering data from geologic and paleontological reports, and a brief reconnaissance of the area several years ago.

"We knew from reports that this area was similar to areas in South Africa where famous hominoid fossils were recovered," says Conroy. "This is the best area in sub-Saharan Africa to study vertebrate evolution in that part of Africa over the last 15 million years."

Klahr named editor of research journal

Saulo Klahr, M.D., vice-chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at the School of Medicine, has been named editor of the American Journal of Kidney Diseases. Klahr, who is currently the John E. and Adaline Simon Professor of Medicine, is also physician in chief at Jewish Hospital, part of Washington University Medical Center.

He is the former director of the renal division at the School of Medicine and a past president of the American Society of Nephrology.

The American Journal of Kidney Diseases is the official journal of the National Kidney Foundation, and the leading publication of clinical nephrology. Klahr is the immediate past president of the National Kidney Foundation.

In addition, Klahr served for six years as associate editor of the Journal of Clinical Investigation, and has held positions on various editorial boards including: The International Journal of Pediatric Nephrology, American Journal of Physiology: Renal, Fluid and Electrolyte Metabolism, Clinical Journal of Hypertension; Seminars in Nephrology, American Journal of Nephrology, and Renal Physiology, Mineral and Electrolyte Metabolism.
Disabilities act: more questions and answers

**Question:** Does the ADA take safety issues into account?

**Answer:** The ADA expressly permits employers to adopt health and safety policies and practices within the limits allowed under the ADA to protect workers. Such policies and practices are designed to protect the health and safety of the workplace. The employer must establish through objective, medically supportable methods, that there is genuine risk that substantial harm could occur in the workplace through requiring employers to make individualized judgments based on reliable medical evidence, rather than generalizations and unreasonable fears.

**Question:** Can an employer refuse to hire an individual who is mentally ill and cannot use contact lenses?

**Answer:** Yes. Individuals who are mentally ill and cannot use contact lenses are not qualified individuals under the ADA; therefore, an employer may refuse to hire an individual who is mentally ill and cannot use contact lenses.

**Question:** What is discrimination based on “relationship or association”?

**Answer:** The ADA prohibits discrimination based on an individual’s relationship or association with a person who has a disability. An employer must establish through objective, medically supportable methods that their relationship or association to a person with a disability would affect their job performance, and from actions caused by bias or misinformation concerning certain disabilities. For example, this provision would protect a person with a disability from being denied employment because of an employer’s unfounded assumptions that an individual with a disability would affect their job performance, and from actions caused by bias or misinformation concerning certain disabilities.

**Question:** What is the role of the Employment Opportunity Commission in enforcing the ADA?

**Answer:** The Employment Opportunity Commission will issue specific regulatory guidance one year before the employment provisions are to be enforced. The EEOC will issue guidance on how to comply and provide other assistance to help employers with the ADA requirements. Equal employment opportunity for people with disabilities will be achieved most quickly and effectively through widespread voluntary compliance with the law, rather than through reliance on litigation to enforce compliance.