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The report looks at the challenges and recommends that were faced by different departments and fields of study at Washington University. It's planning with a small 'p.' It's 'A University Agenda' for the 21st Century, as stated by S. Macias on April 13.

We don't know what the future holds, and we can't see into the future and dream. Our mission is to prepare for the future, and the University is a dynamic institution for the 21st century. The nine areas are:

- The University Community, which focuses on creating effective communication strategies and building a sense of community. The student body and staff are included, and the focus is on providing a supportive environment.
- Undergraduate Life and Study, which focuses on improving transfer and career paths within the University.
- Faculty, with a goal of continued excellence in teaching and research.
- Collaborative Activities, which emphasizes the importance of interdisciplinary education. These collaborative activities might include joint appointments for faculty, widespread information on faculty research interests, and academic clusters in the following areas: the arts, the sciences, medicine and engineering, and the social sciences and the professional schools.

In its final report to the University community, the committee presents recommendations to meet future challenges. It includes joint appointments for faculty, widespread information on faculty research interests, and academic clusters in the following areas: the arts, the sciences, medicine and engineering, and the social sciences and the professional schools. The Committee presents recommendations to meet future challenges. It includes joint appointments for faculty, widespread information on faculty research interests, and academic clusters in the following areas: the arts, the sciences, medicine and engineering, and the social sciences and the professional schools.
Postseason play is a realistic goal for baseball Bears

As the 1992 regular season winds down, Washington University's baseball team remains in contention for a berth in the NCAA Division III national tournament. For the remainder of the season, the Bears have compiled a 19-11-1 overall record. Against non-NCAA Division III competition, Washington U. is 19-8-1.

With 10 regular season games remaining, postseason play is a challenging, yet realistic goal for the Bears. An improved defense and consistent pitching have been the keys to what could be Washington's first NCAA baseball tournament bid since 1983.

"We played a strong first-half schedule and I'm hoping that will make us a more seasoned team down the stretch," says third-year coach Bob Wallace.

"If we started like we did earlier this season, I think we can make a serious run," he adds.

Last month at the Fourth Annual University Athletic Association Tournament in Costa Rica, the Bears turned in their finest conference performance, finishing with a 3-3 record. The Bears came within a couple runs, however, of claiming a share of first place. The 6-4 victory over eventual champion Johns Hopkins in their final tournament game, a championship was guaranteed. Instead, the favored Bears are the 6-4 victors in the 1992 UAA title.

The Bears' strong showing did not go unnoticed as four Washington players earned all-UAA kudos. Three of the four honorees — junior shortstop John Tanner, freshman outfilder Bob Wallace, and sophomore pitcher Jason French — garnered first-team honors. Second-team recognition went to sophomore catcher Bryan Marshall.

Through 31 games, Wallace and designated hitter Kyle Steiner lead the Bears offensively. Wallace is batting .376 and needs just six more hits to become the all-time hit leader for a freshman in a single season. Steiner is hitting .327 and leads the Bears with 54 hits batted in (29) and home runs (4).

On the mound, sophomore righty Kirt Ervin has posted a 7-2 record in nine starts and leads the Bears with 54 strikeouts. Sophomore lefty Derick Beaman is the team ERA leader with a 3.37 mark.

A University Agenda — continued from p. 1

that were not members of the main committee. The national and local reports, which are appended to the final report, are the key to the report. Macias says, lies in the fact that "Washington University is already a strong and dynamic institution. The following are members of the Committee to Prepare for the 21st Century: Edward S. Macias, Provost and Chair of the Committee; James W. Davis, Professor of Political Science; Vice Chair and Executive Secretary of the Committee; Kathleen F. Brickett, George Alexander Maddill Professor of Mathematics; Harvey R. Colten, Harriet B. Spohrer Professor of Pediatrics and Head of the Department of Pediatrics; Roy Curtiss III, George Williams and Irene Koechig Freiberg Professor of Biology; Harvey R. Colten, Harriet B. Spohrer Professor of Pediatrics and Head of the Department of Pediatrics; Roy Curtiss III, George Williams and Irene Koechig Freiberg Professor of Biology and Chair of the Department of Biology; Joe Deal, Dean, School of Fine Arts; William H. Gass, David May Distinguished University Professor in the Humanities; James R. Harris, Associate Professor of Architecture and Associate Dean, School of Architecture; Harry E. Riker, Vice Provost and Dean, Student Affairs; Stuart A. Korem; Paul Macias, Professor of Law and Associate Dean; School of Law; Jonathan A. Lockyer, Engineering, Class of 1992; Paul Michael Liitzeler, Professor of German and Comparative Literature and Director of the European Studies Program; James E. McLeod, Director of African and Afro-American Studies and Adjunct Associate Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures; Martha N. O EZ, Bette Bollinger Brown Professor of Social Policy; Terresa A. Rittenhouse, Arts and Sciences, Graduate student in English; Robert A. Skinner, Arts and Sciences, Class of 1991; Barry E. Spielman, Professor and Chair of the Department of Electrical Engineering; Emil R. Uram, Mallicknordt Professor of Pathology and Head of the Department of Pathology; Robert L. Vergil, Dean, John M. Olin School of Business; Ilene J. White, Arts and Sciences, Class of 1991, and Gerhild S. Williams, Professor and Chair of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literature and Associate Provost.

In an effort to help Washington University seniors feel positive about their job search, Howard Figler, a nationally known career consultant, will speak to the students on Monday, April 27, about finding a job during a recession.

Figler's talk, titled "The Secrets to a Successful Job Search," is scheduled for 1 p.m. in Graham Chapel. During his talk, Figler will discuss how to conduct a successful job search campaign. He will also talk about alternatives to traditional jobs for graduates. The event, which is open to the University community, is sponsored by the Career Center in cooperation with the senior class.

"The purpose of the presentation is to help graduating seniors regain a sense of hope about finding a job in a difficult market," says Alfreda Brown, director of the Career Center. "Some of our seniors have secured jobs, others have received rejection letters from employers and graduate schools, while others have given up on finding a job before even trying to conduct a search. The program is designed to help motivate and encourage our students to feel positive about life after Washington University."


A comedic feast: Performing arts students will present 'The Art of Dining,' a play all about food, at 8 p.m. April 23-25 and at 2 and 7 p.m. April 26. Cast members are (back row, l. to r.) Meredith Welsh, Lauren Golden, Melanie Dwyer, Chris Matthews, David Backer; (front row) Alena Brenner, Nicki Smith, Wesstyn Hall and Kylie Holody. The event will be staged in the Mallicknordt Center Depot Stage, Room 208. For ticket information, call 935-5545.

Career expert shares secrets to successful job hunt
Volunteers needed for diabetes study

Researchers at the School of Medicine are seeking participants for several diabetes studies.

Persons over age 30 who have either Type I or Type II diabetes and who may
be interested in participating in research are asked to call 362-8681 for more information.

Yarasheski, Ph.D., a research instructor in the endocrinology and metabolism division of the school, is working on a study of new treatments for diabetes.

To receive additional information, call 362-8681.

William A. Peck

MEDICAL RECORD

Medical school dean selected AAAS fellow

William A. Peck, M.D., vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine, and president of the Washington University Medical Center, has been elected to the rank of fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

A fellow of the association is defined as "a member whose efforts on behalf of the advancement of science or its applications are scientifically or socially distinguished."

The citation that accompanied Peck's election stated that he "has distinguished research in bone and mineral metabolism and for leadership in developing an internationally acclaimed center of clinical investigation at Washington University."

Peck is an internationally recognized expert in the study and treatment of osteoporosis, a progressive bone disease that is believed to affect some 20 million Americans—usually women—but who may have severe skeletal and health problems. His contributions to academic medicine include clinical patient care; research, teaching and administration. Peck is the author of more than 140 articles, abstracts and other publications; particularly regarding bone metabolism and osteoporosis.

Peck serves on the board of the National Osteoporosis Foundation and was president of the organization from 1985-89. He serves on the National Anithritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases Advisory Council of the National Institutes of Health and is on the advisory panel for assessment of Policy issues and the Prevention and Treatment of Osteoporosis with the Office of Technology Assessment.

He is on the editorial boards of several scientific journals and is a member of numerous scientific and scientific societies, including the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the Association of Academicicians, and the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research. He was president of the latter in 1983.

Named to his current position in 1988, Peck is the first person to serve as both vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine.

"Pump you up!"

Professional athletes are paid to win. Some, however, take their fervor to extremes by using drugs to enhance performance. The most common are anabolic steroids, which are banned in professional, amateur and college and high school athletics.

Routine screening of athletes for steroid use has led some to seek a substitute for steroids—ones that would be untraceable in routine tests. That search has led many to human growth hormone.

Human growth hormone is produced in our pituitary glands. We produce the greatest quantities during adolescence, and as the name suggests, the hormone is responsible for spurring growth in our muscles, bone and connective tissue. Those athletes who use it believe that human growth hormone will give their muscles a kind of "jump start" and add to the effectiveness of their regular workouts. That's the idea anyway, but it doesn't work, according to a study published in the March 1992 issue of the American Journal of Physiology (Endocrinology and Metabolism).

The study, conducted by Kevin Yarasheski, Ph.D., a research instructor of medicine at the School of Medicine, concludes that growth hormone does not help muscles grow any faster or operate any more efficiently than does exercise alone.

The study is the first to examine the combined effect of growth hormone and exercise resistance exercise in a population of normal, healthy young men. He says the reason that such a study hasn't been done before is the relative youth of synthetic growth hormone. For a long time human growth hormone could be obtained only from human cadavers. Its use was limited strictly to short-stature children. In the last decade, however, recombinant DNA techniques have led to widespread availability of growth hormone and given researchers the chance to study other potential uses.

Yarasheski's study looked at 16 men between the ages of 21 and 34. The men did 12 weeks of heavy resis-tance training on Nautilus weight-lifting machines. The participants worked on all of their major muscle groups, alternating daily between upper- and lower-body workouts. The participants, says Yarasheski, "started lifting weights at about 75 percent of their max and worked up to about 85 to 90 percent of their maximum strength. This kind of high-intensity, low-repetition work-out has been shown to improve muscle strength and enhance muscle growth."

When the workouts were over and the final measurements were taken, Yarasheski discovered no significant differences between the men who had taken only weights and those who had taken weights and taken growth hor-mone.

Their muscles grew at about the same rate. Their strength increased a similar percentage. The only discernible difference between the two groups was in the measurement of fat-free mass. The people who took growth hormone had less body fat, but they didn't get bigger muscles. Some of their increase in fat-free mass was caused by fluid retention, according to Yarasheski.

"These were unexpected results," Yarasheski says. "I was surprised that growth hormone had so little impact on the muscles of the men studied." Yarasheski says, "I believed a lot of the preconceived notions about growth hormone, that it would enhance muscle growth tremendously," but it did not.

"I think there's a potential reason for that," Yarasheski says. "Muscles can grow at an increased rate, but perhaps there is a limit. When you give a person resistance exercise, you promote muscle growth, but if you add another potential muscle growth enhancer like growth hormone, you may not get any added growth."

Yarasheski says growth hormone is probably not the "magic bullet" that will improve quality of life by making people stronger and healthier. It does reduce body fat and increase fat-free mass, but it seems to have no effect on muscle function.

In addition, there are side effects. The most common appears to be a rise problem known as carpal tunnel compression. It is caused by pressure on the nerve in the wrist, and its victims suffer from numbness or tingling in the fingers of the affected hand. Yarasheski reported a couple of cases of carpal tunnel compression in his study of young men. He's had several more cases in the ongoing study of older men and women.

Another side effect related to fluid retention is high blood pressure, thus growth hormone can cause problems for those who suffer from hypertension. The hormone also makes test subjects slightly glucose intolerant, but Yarasheski says that condition ends when the injections stop. Some evidence also shows that people in the early stages of cancer could see more rapid tumor growth if they get growth hormone. In particular, says Vance, too much growth hormone can be related to colon polyps or colon and stomach cancer.

Neither Yarasheski nor growth hormone researchers Mary Lee Vance, M.D., of the University of Virginia Medical Center in Charlottesville, believes the hormone is related to the brain cancer that former athlete Lyle Alzado has developed.

The retired National Football League defensive lineman says he took growth hormone after switching from steroids, and he blames the hormone for his inoperable brain cancer. Yarasheski says that's highly unlikely. He cites the more than 30,000 children who have received synthetic growth hormone and notes that "No child has ever developed the type of brain cancer that Lyle Alzado has." In addition, says Yarasheski, it is likely that while Alzado thought he was using growth hormone, he probably did not get the real thing. Researchers who have attempted to acquire growth hormone on the black market have discovered that in most cases, dealers are selling "water or sugar water, or estrogen," according to Yarasheski.
Students receive Olin fellowships

The School of Medicine has selected 17 students as Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Medical Science Fellows for 1991. Twelve of the recipients are in the six-year Medical Student Training Program (MSTP), a program that trains students simultaneously as physicians and researchers, granting a combined M.D./Ph.D. degree after five years of study. The other five are in graduate programs that allow pursuing doctoral degrees. The recipients, who were selected for superior achievement in biomedical research, are: James F. Amatruda, a 1986 graduate of Harvard University; Robert Ant-Berkowitz, a 1984 graduate of the University of Chicago; Sanjay A. Desai, a 1984 graduate of Reed College; Carlos Morgan, a 1981 graduate of Johns Hopkins University; Robert An Berkowitz, a 1984 graduate of Washington University; Andrew D. Hersh, a 1985 graduate of the University of Iowa; Gurjit Khurana-Hershey, a 1985 graduate of the University of Chicago; William J. Knebel, a 1985 graduate of Reed College; Carlos Desai, a 1985 graduate of Duke University; Robert A. Zupan, a 1984 graduate of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; Richard H. Zaret, a 1985 graduate of the University of Wisconsin; Daniel A. Zawalich, a 1985 graduate of Johns Hopkins University; Viviana Drenich Van Deelen, a 1986 graduate of the University of Chile; James A. Waddle, a 1986 graduate of Brown University; David K. Schlegel, a 1983 graduate of Johns Hopkins University; Viriviana Drenich Van Deelen, a 1986 graduate of the University of Chile; and Andrew A. Zupan, a 1984 graduate of Brown University.

The fellowships were made possible by a $30 million gift from the Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Foundation. They were established in an effort to help continue the short, but significant work of physicians who pursue careers in biomedical research. The awards are primarily for MSTP students, but also are awarded to selected students pursuing doctoral degrees in the medical sciences.

The award provides full tuition and an annual stipend of $12,600. Since the program began in 1987, 44 students have received Olin fellowships. The current group brings the total to 61.

Gordon to receive achievement award

Jeffrey I. Gordon, M.D., alumni professor and head of the Department of Molecular Biology and Pharmacology, will receive the American Gastroenterological Association's Distinguished Achievement Award, its highest honor for an investigator.

Gordon's laboratory has used transgenic mice to examine the mechanisms that allow the intestine to acquire different functions in various parts, and how gut epithelial cells differentiate from stem cell precursors. Gordon and his colleagues also have studied the genetics, biochemistry, and physiology of short-chain fatty acids, normal metabolites that are produced in the large intestine of humans, and that have been shown to have anti-inflammatory properties. As an extension of this research, Gordon and his colleagues recently demonstrated that a bacterial protein into a compound that provokes an immune response. Scientists studying how stress sabotages the human body's disease-fighting capability are turning to an unlikely source - rainbow trout and salmon - for guidance. No mere fish story, the research could save countless lives, as stress appears to be a major cause of infectious disease. Researchers at the School of Medicine have been monitoring a deadly kidney disease caused by *R. salmoninarum*, a bacterium that kills countless thousands of salmon each year. Recently, Paul Levine, Ph.D., professor of genetics, and Jacqueline E. Snider, medical research technician, hope to create a protective vaccine by inserting a disabled bacterial protein into a compound that provokes an immune response. Such a vaccine could possibly be administered by mixing it with a fish's normal food. Levine says, the vaccine would be welcome news for salmon farmers from Seattle to Vancouver to Oslo because currently there is no cure for the disease.

And there might be something in it for humans as well. These studies also could provide insight into the mechanisms that allow various human pathogens to lie dormant for years before making their assault. Such a payoff - if it ever comes - is many years away. But the work could be of more immediate benefit if it helps control the spread of the bacterial disease in the salmon population; an urgent and practical goal, Levine believes.

Help in the form of a vaccine couldn't come at a more opportune time. Already a major economic problem for fish farms and hatcheries in the United States, Canada, Norway and Chile, *R. salmoninarum* is responsible for the loss of millions of dollars worth of Atlantic and Pacific salmon, rainbow and brown trout yearly.

Scientists hope to slow the current rate of destruction, and in the process learn why fish carrying the bacteria can appear perfectly healthy before suddenly dying. A popular theory suggests that salmon harbor *R. salmoninarum* and it is only when the fish are stressed that the bacterial toxins ravage the fish, ultimately killing them. "We do not know what triggers these events," Levine says, "but stress is clearly important." Knowing that crowding, temperature swings, transport and predators are the main causes of stress in fish doesn't make the job of stopping the bacteria any easier. And it certainly doesn't help to know that fish are very easily stressed. What would help most is a better knowledge of how the salmon immune system works, Levine says. "Our main problem is that we don't know as much about the fish immune system as we ought to," he adds. "This is where Levine comes in.

Having spent much of his career studying the complement proteins of the human immune system, Levine switched to studying fish about two years ago. In general, he says, the fish immune system is similar to that of humans - T-cells, B-cells and a repertoire of blood cells. The difference is in the detail. For example, the site where immune system proteins are manufactured is different, complicating the application of much of the knowledge gleaned from human immunology, Levine explains.

Scientists do know, however, that once *R. salmoninarum* enters a fish, it targets a group of white blood cells known as macrophages. *R. salmoninarum* resides inside macrophages - like the organisms that cause tuberculosis and leprosy - and somehow restricts the macrophages' ability to eliminate foreign objects. Researchers don't know whether this preemptive strike on macrophages is the master stroke that limits the fish's ability to mount an immune response. Levine hopes there's some way to help the macrophages overcome this assault by bringing other components of the immune system to the rescue.

Levine is pinning his hopes on a chemical compound that can shut off a disabled protein toxin from *R. salmoninarum* inside the fish, creating a vaccine that primes the immune system to search for and destroy the invading bacteria. The crucial chemical carrier - already known to be a potent stimulator of the immune response - comes from the South American tree, *Quillaja saponaria*. The Food and Drug Administration recently approved the use of the extract, QS-21, in a feline leukemia virus vaccine, and the compound also will see its first human trials in an experimental vaccine to treat melanoma.

Levine hopes that an oral vaccine may provide the boost needed to stimulate the immune system to produce killer T-cells, which might help fight infection. The fish already produce antibodies against the bacterium's antigen, but they do not appear to be protective.

Selecting the right bacterial protein to use in the vaccine has been another problem. So far one protein, p57, has received the bulk of attention in Levine's lab, and he believes it's a good candidate for use in a vaccine.

The clock is ticking. Research during the last few years has shown that p57 is passed "vertically" to the next generation of fish via infected eggs. "This could potentially lead to global distribution of the disease," Levine notes. There has been debate among scientists as to whether there is such a thing as a "negative fish" - a fish that may show no evidence of bacterial antigens in kidney tissue, but has the antigens present in its eggs.

In Levine's lab, Snider has found evidence that p57 is present in the eggs of fish carrying the disease. Although concerned by the possibility that there might not be a negative fish, Levine thinks the question must be explored very carefully. "We're looking at a lot of eggs from a lot of fish," he adds.

Having made the jump from studying the human immune system to examining the stress response in fish, has allowed Levine to set out into the "field" - from British Columbia to the trout hatchery 90 miles west of St. Louis. He compares the task of collecting trout to a trip to the local pet store. "We fill our plastic bags with water, put oxygen in the water, add the fish, tie the bag with a rubber band and stick it in a cooler. It's just like buying a goldfish," he relates.

Although there is only a small number of researchers devoted to solving the devastating problem of fish diseases, Levine is optimistic that, with help from industry, a vaccine will soon be developed.
Raichle garners awards for breakthrough brain research

Marcus E. Raichle, M.D., a neurologist at the School of Medicine, has received two awards for his breakthrough research on the function of the human brain.

Raichle was presented the 1992 Decade of the Brain Medal by the American Association of Neurological Surgeons on April 13 at the group's annual meeting in San Francisco. The medallist is the “Decade of the Brain”—a recognition of notable contributions to research.

He also will receive the Silvio O. Conte Decade of the Brain Award from the National Foundation for Brain Research at the organization’s third annual Decade of the Brain Symposium on May 19 at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. The foundation presents the award to a person who has demonstrated leadership and excellence in the advancement of the brain sciences. The brain sciences award commemorates the late Silvio O. Conte, a congressman from Massachusetts whose efforts resulted in President Bush naming 1990–2000 as the “Decade of the Brain.”

Raichle, professor of neurology and professor of biophysics and neurobiology, directs the brain functional imaging laboratory. The laboratory has been a focus of research on the human brain for the past decade.

Sanes research is directed toward learning how synapses form in the brain's function using positive emission tomography (PET). Developed at Washington University during the 1970s, PET allows researchers to look safely at the living human brain and to track and record its functions. Analyzing data from PET images, Raichle and his colleagues are mapping with great precision the functional organization of the brain. For example, groundbreaking investigations at the School of Medicine have pinpointed the abnormality in brain activity that occurs with panic attack and have revealed the location in the brain of that anxiety.

Other studies using PET are revealing important information about language processing, thought and attention.

Raichle is also using PET to study depression, schizophrenia, Alzheimer’s disease, learning disabilities and memory.

Prior to joining the School of Medicine in 1971, Raichle was at Cornell Medical College and the University of Texas Medical School in San Antonio.

He is a member of more than 15 organizations that include the American Association of Neurology, the American Association of Anesthesiologists, the American Heart Association, Science, American Heart Association Stroke Council, International Society of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism (president 1991–93), Society for Neuro-science, the Rockefeller Foundation, and research in Nervous and Mental Disease.

Scientists strive for global standards

Researchers at the medical school have teamed with the World Health Organization (WHO) in a global effort to standardize the criteria doctors use to diagnose various mental disorders.

"The scientists are trying to better define what differentiates one illness from another and develop universally accepted criteria upon which doctors decide how to diagnose various diseases," says Norman Sartorius, M.D., Ph.D., director of the WHO division of mental health, who was visiting the School of Medicine’s Department of Psychiatry.

"I am talking to several people and trying to understand what they are doing," says Sartorius, who adds he has been impressed with the work he has observed. "What we are confirming are the already solid and productive working relationships.

"At the annual meeting in San Francisco. The organization's third annual meeting in San Francisco. The annual Decade of the Brain Symposium will feature presentations and awards for research that has had a measurable impact on medical knowledge and practice.

"The 21-mile course winds between the 111. commuter parking lot between Forest Park and the Gateway Arch. For the second consecutive year, the ADA will award a $7,500 grant to the team of scientists who raised the most funds.

For the second consecutive year, the School of Medicine is organizing a team of cyclists to ride in the 20th annual American Diabetes Association Bike-A-Thon Saturday, May 9. Between 30 and 40 School of Medicine students and employees took part last year and raised $7,500 for ADA-sponsored diabetes research. Organizers this year say they hope to double the number of participants and exceed the amount of money raised.

"What constitutes a particular disease in the United States might not quite fit with the criteria somewhere else," says Cotter. "Our job is to standardize those criteria for global definitions of drug abuse and dependence.

"Variations in criteria can divide researchers as deeply as language and ethnic differences divide people around the world. "It is important," says Sartorius, that researchers and doctors "can understand each other are saying and what goes on in different places," if a researcher in one part of the world develops a successful treatment for a given disease, it does little good to patients elsewhere if "doctors don't agree on the definition of the disease," he says.

Cotter agrees, and adds, "If researchers are to share their work, they need to be speaking the same diagnostic language." That effort, if successful, would set objective standards for diagnoses which in turn would allow some kind of judgment of individual researchers. In addition, it would assist in the development of instruments and systems which can be used to quantify the criteria, Sartorius says if the effort succeeds, and some kind of standardization is achieved, both patients and scientists will be better served.

Diabetes Bike-A-Thon set for May 9

For the second consecutive year, a team of cyclists will ride in the 20th annual American Diabetes Association Bike-A-Thon Saturday, May 9. The event will begin at 8:30 a.m. at 201 South Grand Blvd., across from the Gateway Arch. Cyclists should arrive as early as possible to register. The event will end at 9:30 a.m. at the finish line at 201 South Grand Blvd.

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Diabetes Bike-A-Thon set for May 9

For the second consecutive year, a team of cyclists will ride in the 20th annual American Diabetes Association Bike-A-Thon Saturday, May 9. The event will begin at 8:30 a.m. at 201 South Grand Blvd., across from the Gateway Arch. Cyclists should arrive as early as possible to register. The event will end at 9:30 a.m. at the finish line at 201 South Grand Blvd.

"What constitutes a particular disease in the United States might not quite fit with the criteria somewhere else," says Cotter. "Our job is to standardize those criteria for global definitions of drug abuse and dependence.

"Variations in criteria can divide researchers as deeply as language and ethnic differences divide people around the world. "It is important," says Sartorius, that researchers and doctors "can understand each other are saying and what goes on in different places," if a researcher in one part of the world develops a successful treatment for a given disease, it does little good to patients elsewhere if "doctors don't agree on the definition of the disease," he says.

Cotter agrees, and adds, "If researchers are to share their work, they need to be speaking the same diagnostic language." That effort, if successful, would set objective standards for diagnoses which in turn would allow some kind of judgment of individual researchers. In addition, it would assist in the development of instruments and systems which can be used to quantify the criteria, Sartorius says if the effort succeeds, and some kind of standardization is achieved, both patients and scientists will be better served.
Judith Cho, who cares for Alzheimer’s patients as the help of the St. Louis Alzheimer’s Chadiha and Morrow-Howell, with Alzheimer’s Disease and Assessing African-Americans who care for the Family Caregiver Support Act, Advisory Board. In that role he Association’s Medical and Scientific receive the MAP/Reader’s Digest one of 26 applicants chosen to move toward comprehensive Labor and Human Resources. On the U.S. Senate’s Committee on the U.S. House of Representatives testified on Capitol Hill at a joint hearing on Alzheimer’s disease held Allied Health Professionals, a con- Debra Haire-Joshu, at the School of Medicine will assist Center of Health Behavior Research women at risk for non-insulin dietary patterns of African-American study will be conducted in collaboration with Grace Hill Neighborhood Services. Two researchers from the Center of Health Behavior Research at the School of Medicine will assist in the backtracking. Chadiha, Ph.D., director of the Diabetes Education Center, and Cheryl Houston, adjunct instructor for Alzheimer Professionals, a con- ducation and research coordi- Leonard Berg, M.D., professor of neurology, is chair of the Alzheimer’s Association’s Medical and Scientific Advisory Board. In that role he testified on Capitol Hill at a joint hearing on Alzheimer’s disease held by the Select Committee on Aging of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Subcommittee on Aging of the U.S. Senate’s Committee on Labor and Human Resources. On behalf of the association, Berg urged Congress to take action on legislation funding for Alzheimer research, pass the Alzheimer’s Caregiver Assistance and move toward comprehensive long-term care protection as part of Medicare. Letha A. Chadila, Ph.D., assistant professor of social work and adjunct assistant professor of anthropology, and Nancy Morrow-Howell, Ph.D., assistant professor of social work, have been awarded a $25,000 pilot grant to research the needs of African-Americans who care for Alzheimer’s patients. The grant, awarded through the national office of the Alzheimer’s Association, is titled “Increasing the Awareness of Alzheimer’s Disease and Assessing the Utilization Needs of African-Americans: A Strengthening of African-American caregivers of Alzheimer’s, Alzheimer’s Patients.” Chadila and Morrow-Howell, with the help of the St. Louis Alzheimer’s Association, are conducting a sensitive awareness program on the disease and the stresses it places on families and laypersons. The program will assess the unmet needs of 50 people with Alzheimer’s disease and their caregivers, as well as document the strengths of the family and community as a source of support to caretakers. Judith Cho, a senior medical student, traveled to Bangladesh as one of 26 applicants chosen to receive the MAP/Reader’s Digest International Fellowship. The fellowship, given semiannually by MAP, is awarded to professionals in the fields of health and development organizations, provides residents, interns and second-year medical students from North America the opportunity to serve at remote sites in the developing countries. Andrew D. Dimarogonas, Ph.D., William Palm Professor of Mechanical Development, has authored a book titled Vibrations for Engineers. The book, which he wrote with S.D. Haddad of Stanford University, was published by Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Patrick Gibbons, Ph.D., professor of physics, and Thomas Bernatowicz, Ph.D., research associate professor of physics, were panelists for the National Research Council’s Associateship Program in Washington, D.C. The panelists reviewed applications for fellowships towards the support of federal research laboratories. The quality- ordered evaluations they produce are the basis for the joint fellowships awarded by the council. Jane Lowinger, Ph.D., William R. Stuckenberger Professor of Human Values Education, gave a talk on “Conformity and Conscientiousness: On the Field Stage,” in a conference in Palm Springs, Calif. The conference topic was “Lives Through Work,” which was sponsored by the American Psychological Association, the Department of Psychology of the University of California, Riverside, and the Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College. She also gave a talk on the same topic at a Harvard University seminar sponsored by the Department of Human Development and Psychology of the Graduate School of Education. She recently co-authored a chapter on “Development of the Self” in the book on “Self.” Her chapter on “Personality Structure and the Social-Situational Controversy: On the Uses of Low Correlations” appeared in a book, titled “In Search of a Modern Psychology.” She is the 1991 recipient of the Murray Award for the study of personality from the Society of Personality and Social Psychology, a division of the American Psychological Association (APA). In August she will deliver her award address at the APA convention in Washington, D.C. The title will be “Has Psychology Lost Its Conscience?” Martin J. Mangino, Ph.D., research assistant professor in the Department of Surgery, received a five-year grant from the National Institute of Health to study lipid mediators of inflammation during intestinal ischemia. The project also examines methods of preserving intestinal segments before they donor prior to intestinal transplantation. Van McElwee, lecturer in performing arts, has received a travel grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to produce a videotape on India and Nepal, and to participate in a professor of performance’s video “Refraction” and “Distance” were shown at the Center for New Music in San Francisco, where his video pieces were chosen for exhibition in the “New New Media: Video” American category of the La Saison de Video Exhibition in France. He was one of five artists chosen for the exhibit in the category. Another of his works was shown at the Tenth Cartes International de Video in Tervel, Spain. Matthew R. Moynihan, assistant professor of architecture, received the 1991 Young Architects Award of Landscape Architects Award of Excellence for the design of the Fox/ Sarahach building. He received the society’s Honor Award for design of the Hoffman residence in St. Louis. Moynihan’s firm additionally received the Missouri Landscape Architecture Award for designing Maritz Inc.’s South Campus. Mark Rollins, Ph.D., assistant professor of philosophy, presented a paper titled “Picture Painting” at the American Philosophical Association Eastern Division meeting in New York. He also presented a paper titled “Mental Imagery: On the Limits of Cognitive Science,” at the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Portland, Ore. He was a participant in a three-day conference titled “Perspectives on Mind,” hosted by the Department of Philosophy and funded by the James S. McDonnell Foundation, participating in a session titled “Aesthetics Naturalized” at the American Political Science Association Pacific Division meeting in Portland, Ore. His book, Mental Imagery, and Cognitive Science, recently was issued in paperback. He is editing a critical anthology titled, Arthur Danto and His Critics, to be published by Basil Blackwell. Peter H. Ruger, J.D., general counsel, was a speaker at the 13th annual National Conference on Law and Family Education held in Miami Beach, Fla. The event was sponsored by the Cooperative Educational Department of Stetson University’s College of Law. Ruger spoke at a session titled “Women’s Rights” and another session on academic and administrative affairs. Michel Rybakla, Ph.D., professor of French, has been promoted by the French government to the grade of an honorary officer in the order of Academic Palms. He received the distinction of chevalier in 1983. He was a keynote speaker at an international colloquium sponsored by the universities Vian, Queneau, and Prevent at the University of Victoria, British Colum- bia. He also lectured at the University of Washington in Seattle, and at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver. Three of his editions of Jean-Paul Sartre’s work, Oeuvres romaincées, in the Philip K., collection, Oeuvres de jeunesse, and Un théâtre de situations, have been re- published in revised form by Gallimard in Paris. He is organizing an international colloquium, scheduled for October at the University, to mark the 70th birthday of writer Alain Robbe-Grillet, who will be teaching at Washington during the fall semester. Marc H. Schieber, M.D., Ph.D., assistant professor of medicine and neurology, delivered an invited talk titled “Distributed Neurological Activity in the Study of Visual Attention.” Dr. Schieber’s video “The Saliency of Visual Attention” and “Distance” were shown at the New York Academy of Sciences, where his video pieces were chosen for exhibition in the “New New Media: Video” American category of the La Saison de Video Exhibition in France. He was one of five artists chosen for the exhibit in the category. Another of his works was shown at the Fifth Cartes International de Video in Tervel, Spain. Henry L. Schvey, Ph.D., professor and chair of performing arts, delivered a paper titled “Glengarry, Glen Ross” by David Mamet’s “Volpone” and David Mamet’s “Volpone” at the Mid- America Theatre Conference held in Chicago. The paper was named co-chairman of the Theatre History Symposium for the 1993 conference. Kathy Steinle-Lang, director of the International Office, and Jillian C. Fernandez, J.D., adjunct professor in the School of Law, spoke at a seminar titled The New Immigration Act. The seminar, held in St. Louis, was pre- sented by the Immigration Law Coun- seling of the Bar Association of Metro- politan St. Louis in cooperation with the Missouri/Kansas Chapter of the Ameri- can Immigration Lawyers Association. Mary Troy, lecturer in English, read from her story “Turning Golder” at the Missouri Philosophical Association meeting held in St. Louis. Her story was titled “The Alibi Cafe” was published in the Missouri English Literary Review. Her paper titled “Jean Thyne, the 17th century’s Madam” was read at the recent South Central Modern Language Association annual meeting. Michael Valente, Ph.D., assistant clinical psychologist, gave an invited speech titled “Experience With Digitally Programmable Hearing Aids” at the Texas Medical Association, Com- munication Disorders in Memphis, Tenn., and at the annual meeting of Audiology under the same topic as a seminar held in Copenhagen, Denmark, that was sponsored by Oticon Corp. Guido L. Weiss, Ph.D., professor of mathematics, delivered the Marden Lecture at the University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee (UWM). The lecture is named for Morris Marden, former chair of the Department of Mathematics at UW-Milwaukee and its undergraduate students, was titled “Why Fourier Series?” He also delivered several invited talks at the University of Cincinnati on May 7 and 8. The format of the Tuft Lecture Series includes a lecture for a general audience and one for mathematicians. Wience general topic will address some of the problems of mathematics education in the United States. All mathematics lectures will be on wavelets, a novel mathematical approach to signal analysis. Carl Wellman, Ph.D., Hortens and Tobias Lewis Distinguished Professor in the Humanities, recently served for two weeks as the Kilken Chair Resident Scholar at Saint Norbert College in DePere, Wis. In addition to delivering a public lecture on the grounds of royal fights, he participated in a series of discussions and interviews with about 10 classes in philosophy or social theory. Have you done something noteworthy? Wience award was named a committee to address the social implications of the award. Wience University Record will help spread the good news. Contribu- tion to the university’s annual or any professional or community are gladly accepted. Send a brief 50 words, your full name, highest degree, and a description of your noteworthy activity to Notables, Campus Box 1070, or faxed to 801-428-6791. Please include a phone number.
Introduction to new faculty

The Record is running a series profiling new faculty on the Hilltop and Medical Campus.

Rebecca L. Copeland, Ph.D., assistant professor of Japanese language and literature, comes to Washington from the International Christian University in Tokyo, where she was an assistant professor in the humanities division and coordinator for the university's summer courses in the Japanese language. She received a bachelor's degree, with honors, in 1978 from St. Andrews College in North Carolina. Copeland earned master's and doctoral degrees in Japanese literature in 1982 and 1986, respectively, from St. Andrews University. She has published several articles and translations as well as book reviews. Her book The Sound of the Wind, the Life and Work of Charlotte Perkins Gilman, was published this year.

John Edward McCarthy, Ph.D., assistant professor of management, comes to Washington from Indiana University, where he was a visiting assistant professor of management. He received his bachelor's degree in mathematical sciences in 1983 and a master's degree in business administration from Dublin University, and a doctorate in management in 1989 from the University of California, Berkeley. He has published many articles and presented talks to various foundation grant recipients.

Stephan K. Schindler, Ph.D., assistant professor of German, comes to Washington from Princeton University, where he was a lecturer. Originally from Germany, he received degrees in German history and 1982 and 1986 from the University of Dusseldorf and Stadtwesemember, Wuppertal, respectively. He received a doctorate in German in 1990 from the University of California, Irvine. Schindler's areas of interest include 19th- and 20th-century German literature, romanticism, German film, contemporary theater, and German women's and intellectual history.

Bente Viladsen, Ph.D., assistant professor of accounting, comes to Washington from Yale University, where she taught a graduate course on corporate governance and control in 1991. Originally from Denmark, she received a bachelor's and master's degrees in mathematics-economics in 1982 and 1985, respectively, from the University of Aarhus in Denmark. Prior to her doctoral studies, she worked as a research assistant and consultant at Rice University's National Laboratory in Denmark, where she did energy demand forecasting and developed computer programs to aid optimal selection and sequencing of offshore oil and gas fields.

Wolfgang Wickerhauser, Ph.D., associate professor of mathematics, comes to Washington from the University of Kansas-Miami. Before he was a visiting assistant professor. He received his bachelor's degree in mathematics in 1980 from the California Institute of Technology. Wickerhauser received a master's degree and a doctorate in mathematics in 1982 and 1985, respectively, from Yale University. He is the author of numerous refereed papers, published or accepted for publication, in addition to several computer programs.

A. Kevin Williams, Ph.D., assistant professor of political science, comes from Washington University from the State University of New York at Buffalo, where he held the same position. He received a bachelor's degree in political science and economics from Howard University in 1973, a master's degree in 1975, and a doctorate in 1977, both in political science, from the University of California, Berkeley. He has published a number of several papers. In 1990 he co-authored a report titled "Surviving the ivory Coast: Oakland. Strategies for Positive Change." He co-authored the paper during his time as a member of the Commission for Positive Change in the Oakland, San Francisco, and Marin County Urban Strategic Council. His areas of interest include public administration, political science, and political philosophy.

Gaustad N. Yadama, Ph.D., assistant professor of political science, comes to Washington from the University of Nevada, Reno, where he held the same position. He received a bachelor's degree in management in 1985 from Wilkes College in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and a master's degree in 1985 and a doctorate in 1990, both in social policy, planning and administration, from the School of Applied Social Sciences at Case Western Reserve University. Previously, he served as a program researcher for the Medicaid Administrative Cost Reduction Program of the Center for Health and Community Counseling in Cleveland, Ohio. He was responsible for the development and evaluation of a $2 million state-funded program serving state and local welfare agencies in Ohio and related social services. Yadama's research interests include the impact of community-based programs on the costs of state Medicaid programs and possible effects of poverty on health care access. His research has included studies of drug use, social and economic consequences for children of HIV/AIDS and has published and spoken extensively in this field.

Shi Hui Huang elected to Board of Trustees

Shi Hui Huang, M.D., an international prominent industrialist and Washington University alumnus, has been elected to the Washington University Board of Trustees, Chancellor A. Kevin Williams, Ph.D., announced.

Huang is chairman of the board of the Sen Yang Industrial Corp., Taiwan, a leading manufacturer and assembler of Honda automobiles and motorcycles.

Upon the death of his father in 1979, Huang embarked on his second career — business. He continued his professional contributions to medicine as professor of medicine at Taipei Medical College in Taiwan.

In 1990 he received a Distinguished Alumni Award at the Washington University Founders Day Banquet. This honor is bestowed on prominent alumni "in recognition of outstanding professional achievement, contribution in areas of public service, and outstanding service to the University."

Strohm promoted to deputy general counsel

Leslie Chambers Strohm recently was promoted to deputy general counsel at Washington University. Peter Ruge, general counsel, has announced.

Strohm, who has been at the University since 1984, previously was assistant general counsel. She is a national authority on the Affordable Care Act and the Affordable Care Act and has published and spoken extensively in this field.

"Deputy General Counsel Leslie Chambers Strohm is a superb lawyer," says Ruge. "She is regarded by her colleagues as the nation's leading authority on the Affordable Care Act because of her academic health care setting. Her contributions to the University, and particularly to the School of Medicine, have been substantial. All of her colleagues and others at General Counsel are delighted by her further recognition of her abilities." A native of Indiana, Strohm graduated magna cum laude from the University of Notre Dame in Ann Arbor. She received her undergraduate degree in mathematics from new University in Greensboro, Ind.