prevailing theories on its cause: one is poor health. Patients develop sepsis annually, and it has been defined as the presence of bacteria known as bacterial sepsis. Within the United States alone, 400,000 patients develop sepsis annually, and about 100,000 of them die. The condition is particularly deadly among patients who are immunosuppressed, or otherwise in poor health.

Common signs and symptoms are a high fever, rapid heart rate and respiration, high level of lactic acid in the blood and altered mental state. It is a multi-systemic disorder that, once developed, shuts down all vital organs and the blood system.

Scientists and physicians disagree on the cause and treatment of the puzzling condition. There are two distinct and prevailing theories on its cause: one is deficient cellular energy metabolism; the other is deficient oxygen delivery to tissues, resulting in cellular hypoxia.

Our research has identified the two common hypotheses don’t hold water’.

Using nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), a molecular imaging technique, the researchers examined in vivo rat hind limb muscle of septic rats and reported no marked decreases in cellular energetics, no steep decline in blood flow, and no evidence of oxygen deficiency to the body’s cells. Their work is the first detailed look at sepsis in a live physiological system.

Challenging conventional wisdom
Researchers dispute cause, treatment of often fatal condition

Three researchers at Washington University have teamed together to change the way scientists and physicians view an often fatal condition known as bacterial sepsis.

Sepsis is the result of infection and has been defined as the presence of bacteria in the bloodstream. It is the leading cause of death in surgical intensive care units and neonatal units. Within the United States alone, 400,000 patients develop sepsis annually, and about 100,000 of them die. The condition is particularly deadly among patients who are immunosuppressed, or otherwise in poor health.

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Scientists and physicians disagree on the cause and treatment of the puzzling condition. There are two distinct and prevailing theories on its cause: one is deficient cellular energy metabolism; the other is deficient oxygen delivery to tissues, resulting in cellular hypoxia.

But the three Washington University researchers—a physical chemist, an intensive care doctor and a metabolic specialist—have disputed these theories in a study of a rat sepsis model and have offered their own theory. The three are Joseph J.H. Ackerman, Ph.D., professor and chair of the Washington University Department of Chemistry and research professor of chemistry in the School of Medicine, Richard S. Hotchkiss, M.D., assistant professor of anesthesiology and critical care medicine at the School of Medicine, and Irene E. Karl, Ph.D., research professor of medicine.

‘Hypothese don’t hold water’

Using nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), a molecular imaging technique, the researchers examined in vivo rat hind limb muscle of septic rats and reported no marked decreases in cellular energetics, no steep decline in blood flow, and no evidence of oxygen deficiency to the body’s cells. Their work is the first detailed look at sepsis in a live physiological system. Their findings challenge conventional wisdom in treating the condition and have opened up new considerations for future treatment.

“We have solid evidence in this rat model that shows the two common hypotheses don’t hold water,” says Ackerman. “There are a number of key compounds used to run the energy-requiring processes of the cell, and when we look at those with NMR, we find the scoreboard in the cell looks fairly normal for these compounds. NMR gives very sensitive flow measurements as well as identification of the energy compounds. Despite the fact that sepsis caused major dysfunctions in the animals — they get extremely sick and ultimately die — in terms of cell energetics and blood flow, things look fine.”

The scientists and collaborator Sheng-Kwei Song, Ph.D., research associate in anesthesiology at the School of Medicine, and Irene E. Karl, Ph.D., research professor of medicine.

Helen Thomas, UPI
White House bureau chief, to give lecture

United Press International (UPI) White House Bureau Chief Helen Thomas will deliver the CHIMES lecture at 11 a.m. Wednesday, Jan. 27, in Graham Chapel. The lecture, which is part of the Assembly Series, is free and open to the public.

Thomas was a panelist in the third presidential debate of 1992 held at Michigan State University. A 30-year veteran of the White House press corps, she is the most experienced reporter covering the presidency. During her career, she has interviewed seven presidents from John Kennedy to George H. W. Bush. Thomas, who is known for her tough questions and aggressive style, was the only print journalist traveling with then-President Richard Nixon to China during his breakthrough trip in January 1972. Later she traveled to China with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, as well as Presi-
Medical Update

Atkinson and Gordon elected fellows of science association

John P. Atkinson, M.D., and Jeffrey I. Gordon have been elected to the rank of fellow by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The association gives this honor to members "whose efforts on behalf of the advancement of science, or its applications, are scientifically or socially distinguished."

Atkinson is professor and chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine and professor of molecular microbiology, was named for his pioneering research in immunology, for his contributions to the field of rheumatology, and for inspiring contributions as a teacher.

John P. Atkinson

Jeffrey I. Gordon

Atkinson joined the Washington University faculty as an assistant professor of medicine and director of the rheumatology division in 1976. He became a professor in 1984 and was named chairman of the Department of Medicine in October 1992. He was an investigator of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute from 1976 to 1992 and currently is chief of the Division of Rheumatology.

Sobel named president-elect of cardiology organization

Burton Sobel, M.D., professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine, has been named president-elect of the American Professors of Cardiology, a national group representing the American College of Cardiology. Sobel was elected to the position by the group's 118 members, all of whom are directors of academic cardiology programs around the country. He began his career at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1962. In 1972, he became a professor of medicine, served as chairman of the Department of Medicine in the 1980s, and became director of the cardiology division in 1993. He will then serve as president for one year, succeeding Yale University's Barry Zaret.

Burton Sobel

The association serves as a sounding board for the field of cardiology by regularly selecting opinions from members about issues facing the field. Its function is to anticipate changing needs in clinical and academic cardiology, to recognize important clinical advances, and to recommend ways to effectively train clinical and investigative cardiologists.

Volunteers needed for study of treatment for non-insulin dependent diabetes

School of Medicine researchers need volunteers to participate in a study of a drug that may be effective in treating some individuals with non-insulin dependent diabetes and impaired glucose tolerance.

The drug, terbutaline, is similar to adrenaline, a naturally occurring hormone that is released in response to stress. The drug has been safely used to treat asthma and similar conditions. In addition, previous studies in men have shown that terbutaline can enhance insulin action.

Sixty sedentary men and women aged 30 to 50, who are healthy, non-smokers and taking no medication for the study. Preference will be given to persons who are overweight and have a family history of diabetes. Volunteers will be tested for glucose tolerance. The study will require three four-hour mornings visits over four weeks. Medication and laboratory tests are free to participants. For more information, call Raymond E. Boorey, M.D., assistant professor of medicine, at 362-7299.
W
When a call for assistance comes, William A. Murphy, M.D., tends to pay immediate attention to the demands of his daily responsibilities as a stool-spoken professional and becomes a real-life law enforcement authority. But this is no comic book fantasy. The calls come from real-life law enforcement authorities who know that because of his experience and expertise, Murphy can read volumes in the X-ray films of bones where other people see only bleached calcium.

"Bones are like fingerprints," says Murphy, by day a professor of radiology at the School of Medicine's Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology. "No two people have the same bony architecture. A person's genetics are expressed in facial features, in fingerprints and in bones. Each is unique to the individual." He explains that bone, the most durable human tissue, also stores information about an individual long after all other traces have disappeared.

Working with death investigators from local, state, national and international authorities, Murphy most frequently examines X-ray films of remains. By getting bones to tell everything they know, Murphy identifies the victims of foul play and quantifies their injuries for the police.

"Much of my forensic radiology work involves identifying people who have died," he says. "Of course, I can't just pick a person. The death investigators usually have a presumptive identification; they come to me for precision." He works mostly by comparing one type of evidence with earlier, pre-mortem X-rays that have been scouted out by law enforcement officers or sometimes by Murphy himself.

In 1987, he identified a female victim in Philadelphia's gritty Holmes case, using only limb bones found in a freezer in the murderer's kitchen. Hendrik lured mentally handicapped women into his home, then enslaved and tortured them until they died. Murphy was able to specify that the limb bones belonged to a particular victim, and his report served as a link between the murderer and the victim.

"Most remains are relatively complete skeletons," he says. "But there are lots of opportunities to get matching films," he says. And, surprisingly, perhaps two-thirds of the population has had a radiographic study — usually consisting of more than one X-ray film — within the past year. Murphy says. In most jurisdictions, hospitals are required to retain all X-rays of their patients for five years. Many private practices keep films for the life of the practice.

Still, Murphy says, getting a match is "sometimes easy, sometimes not." Complicating the issue is the need for identical alignment of the bones in both sets of X-rays. Exposures on the pre-mortem and post-mortem films also must be alike before a comparison can be made. Getting equivalent exposures can be especially tricky because films made in life were produced with tissue on the bone. Films of remains often record only the bone, with no surrounding tissue to influence the exposure.

Before Murphy makes an identification, every element of the films he reviews must match. "No discordance can go unexplored," he says. He uses the shape and size of bones as well as the patterns in the cortices (the outer layer) and trabecula (the interior meshwork of interconnecting bony spicules, or tiny cross lines within bones).

Sometimes, a single observation immediately tells Murphy that he has a positive identification. For example, "two identical pieces of metal, such as a surgically implanted screw, in exactly the same place just wouldn't occur by chance," he says. Even with that kind of evidence, he still checks the other elements for concordance before making a positive identification.

Michael Graham, M.D., medical examiner for the City of St. Louis, says the hallmark of Murphy's expertise perhaps once a month to establish identities, interpret X-rays, determine the presence and nature of injuries suffered by a victim or set the length of time between birth and death. "He tells us who people are and how they died," Graham said. "Graham nearly uses every radiology expert. "When you have the best," he says, "there's no reason to change."

Murphy's interest in forensic radiology began during a three-month hiatus from medical school in 1969, when he served an externship in the Philadelphia medical examiner's office. That experience intrigued him, and ever since, word of his abilities has been spreading.

In addition to identifying bodies, Murphy separates human remains from the non-human. In 1987, the Los Angeles County coroner involved a family dog that repeatedly brought home bones. Murphy was able to classify the bones as human remains and sent them to the coroner's office. The owners, including the course draws pathologists, coroners, medical examiners, and police investigators from around the country. He has taught in courses attended by more than 1,000 students at each session. Exposure there is one way in which his renown as a forensic radiologist has spread.

He contributes all of his professional time and expertise in forensic radiology as community service. Except in those cases that involve major travel or other large expense. Murphy doesn't charge for his services, even if he must drive to Illinois or to an outlying Missouri county. "It's my way of putting something back into the community," he says. "Everybody can find a way of using his skills to contribute to the community. That's all I'm doing."

If the works produces no monetary remuneration, each case supplies professional satisfaction. And the demand for his services has rewarded. Murphy recently has been ap- proached to bring his expertise to bear on a case in which anthropologists are trying to determine the remains of an individual unearthed in the American west. Preliminary studies indicate an age for the specimen of about 8,000 years. Even more exciting is Murphy's invitation to consult a paleoanthropologist on the famous case of the "Ice Man" of the Tyrolean Alps. Found almost perfectly preserved, the Ice Man has been dated to about 5,350 years ago, meaning that he lived in about 3,300 B.C. The specimen has been dated to late Neolithic by means of carbon dating tech- niques and an almost pure copper arrow head on him. Murphy already has made a first trip to Innsbruck, Austria, and plans to spend a year involved in an investigation to deter- mine the Ice Man's skeletal structure and where it fits in the human perspective.

Because one of Murphy's avocational interests is in history, the two new endeavors promise to provide him with a welcome opportunity to learn more about antiquities. "This brings me back, opens up a whole new territory," he says.

Paleoradiology and forensic radiology are all part of the same specialty, the administration of medical radiology. As co-director of the musculoskeletal section at Mallinckrodt, Murphy and his colleague, Louis A. Gilula, M.D., oversee what is probably the largest such group in the world. That administrative responsibility combines with his clinical, teaching and research duties to occupy the great majority of his professional time.

"Between two-thirds and three-fourths of my work is clinical — at Mallinckrodt Institute, the patient comes first," Murphy says. He also is instrumental in training residents in radiology, postdoctoral fellows and physicians from other specialties in the intricacies of radiologic medicine. At the Mallinckrodt Institute, the practice of mammography is administered by the musculoskeletal section, and the recent awareness of the importance of mammograms in the early detection of breast cancer has meant a subsequent increase in responsibility for Murphy and his colleagues.

For the past two years, Murphy has served as program chairperson for the annual meeting of the Radiologic Society of North America (RSNA), responsible for the scientific program. In that position, he organizes 70 radiological specialties into 12 subcommittees to produce over 3,300 abstracts and oversee 1,350 presentations.

The RSNA gathering is the world's largest medical meeting, attracting more than 50,000 registrants. Regularly held in Chicago, it fills every hotel room in that city and overfills every O'Hare airport. "There's something to do every week," Murphy says of his contribution to the meet- ing. Before the 1992 meeting, he was at work planning the scientific presentations for 1993.

Do professional responsibilities of this magnitude leave any time for anything else? "Oh yes," says Murphy, "or I'd hardly be a father. That takes up all the rest of my time." His wife and three children — Abby, Larry and Andy — all other radiology experts, he says, "though I don't usually remember the dreams." In a world in which includes the likes of Heidnik, et. al., that's a lucky break.

Steve Kohler
Lectures

Thursday, Jan. 21


4 p.m. Dept. of Chemistry colloquium, "The Role of Hydroxyl Radical in Aerobic Respiration," Jay W. Heinecke, prof., WU Dept. of Medicine Lipid Research Center. Room 331 McMillen Laboratory. Coffee: 3:40 p.m. outside Room 331 McMillen Laboratory.


Friday, Jan. 22

Noon. Office of Minority Student Affairs and the Office of the Medical Association present the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Series on Social Justice: Why Spousal Abuse and Domestic Violence are Civil Rights Issues for All People., with panelists Larry Davis, asst. prof., of social work, George Warren Brown School of Social Work; Beverly L. H. Lee, attorney, Advocate Services for Abused Women and Children; B. Terrell, asst. director, Emergency Medical Services, DePaul Hospital. Elsanger Auditorium. McDonnell Medical Sciences Bldg.


4 p.m. Division of Hematology— Oncology seminar, "The Inflammatory Func- tion in Muscle Myositis Tumor Virus Infection," Susan Ross, prof., Dept. of Biological Sciences, U. of Illinois, College of Medicine, Chicago. Room 8841 Clinical Sciences Research Center.

Saturday, Jan. 23

Monday, Jan. 25


4 p.m. Social Thought and Analysis lecture, "The Relationship Between Language and Earnings," Eliza Chivick, Dept. of Economics, U. of Illinois. Room 149 McMillen Hall.

Tuesday, Jan. 26
12:10 p.m. Program in Physical Therapy Brown Bag Research Seminar, "Analysis of Hip Muscle Length in Healthy Boys and Boys with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy," Jeanne Schieber, MD/PhD Neurological Clinical Special- ist, Dept. of Neurology, WU School of Medicine. Room 319 Conference Room, 3rd floor, East Hall.

4 p.m. Molecular Microbiology seminar, "Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency: Immunoassurance," William Wold, chair, Dept. of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology, St. Louis University School of Medicine, Cord Aud., 660 S. Euclid Ave.

Wednesday, Jan. 27
8 a.m. Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecol- ogy Grand Rounds, "Irreparable Damage — What They Don't Teach You in the Emergency Room," chief resident, WU School of Medicine. Clifton Aud., 4950 Children's Place.

1 p.m. A Student Series presents the CHIMES Lecture with Helen Thomas, UPW White House bureau chief. Graham Chapel.


4 p.m. The Joint Center for East Asian Studies at Washington University and the Swedish Institute for East Asian Studies — 19th- and 20th-century Euro- pean and American Artists." Through March 21. Washington University Art Collection, Level 5. Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. For more info., call 935-5495.

"Works of Graphic Satire." Through Feb. 29. Olin Library, Special Collections, Level 5. Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. For more info., call 935-5495.

"Washington University Art Collection. Children's Place." Through Jan. 24. 7 p.m. Filmboard Midnight Series presents "Heathers." Room 100 Brown Hall.

7 and 9:30 p.m. Filmboard Feature Series presents "The Middle Ages Film Series presents "Frida: The Last Portrait." (Also Jan. 23, same time.). Room 322 Rebstock Hall. Cost: $3.
Grant brings saxophonist Oliver Lake home to create new work and teach about jazz

Jazz saxophonist Oliver Lake, a native of St. Louis and a member of the acclaimed New York City-based World Saxophone Quartet, will be in residence at Washington University this year. The University's African and Afro-American Studies Program and Edison Theatre at Washington University this year. The World Saxophone Quartet, will be in residence by 24-foot room with oblique angles that will be on display Jan. 29-March 21 at the Gallery of Art in Steinberg Hall. The exhibit is titled "Bruce Nauman: Light Works."

This is the first St. Louis exhibit of Nauman's work in more than 20 years. The only other local exhibit of Nauman's work was in 1971 at the Helman Gallery in downtown Clayton. That gallery later became the Greenberg Gallery. The centerpiece of the Washington University exhibit is a reconstruction of "Helman Gallery Parabolelism," a 16- by 24-foot room with oblique angles that is floored with an eerie, acidic green fluorescent light. The visitor enters the room down a long, narrow corridor and is perceptually disoriented by the light and unusually shaped space.

Another work featured in the exhibit is a subset of Nauman's earliest titled "Wino-dow or Wall Sign;" a neon spiral with the slogan "The true artist helps the world by revealing mystical truths." Nauman has said of this work, "One wrote down, I could see that the statement was, on the one hand, a totally silly idea and yet, on the other hand, I believed it. It's true and it's not true at the same time. It depends on how you interpret it and the issue of chance. For me it's still a very strong thought.

Nauman has worked with a wide variety of media since his career began in the mid-1960s. His work has included performances, sculptures, holograms, films, drawings and prints. No matter what the medium, Nauman often focuses on social and political themes by exploring them through words, sounds and space. Much of his work centers on the manipulation of words and sounds.

Nauman first used neon in his work while a student at the University of California, Davis, where he received a master's in fine arts degree in 1966. He was interested in signage as a part of the pop art movement: "Signs, Bow..." said of this work, "Once written down, ..."

Nauman describes his neon and fluorescent works as signs not sculpture. "Light Works" coincides with a growing interest in Nauman's work. A major international retrospective of Nauman's work, organized by Washington D.C.'s Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden and the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, is scheduled to travel in 1993 to five museums in Europe and the United States.

The Gallery of Art is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and 1 to 5 p.m. weekends. For more information, call 935-4523.

\textbf{Exhibit spotlights artist's works in fluorescence, neon}

\textbf{Sports}

\textbf{Men's Basketball}

Last Week: Missouri-Kansas City 101, Washington 62; Washington, 83; MacMurray 83, Johns Hopkins 68, Washington 58

This Week: Carnegie Mellon University, 8 p.m. Friday, Jan. 22; St. Louis; Case Western Reserve University, 3 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 24, St. Louis.

\textbf{Current Record:} 7-7

The Bears had an up-and-down week, sandwiching a strong win over MacMurray between road losses to Division I Missouri-Kansas City and University Athletic Association (UAA) rival Johns Hopkins University. The 10-point loss to Johns Hopkins was particularly costly as it dropped the Bears from within 4-8 at the half. But the bigger and quicker Kansans offset the Red and Green 4-20 after intermission to pull away. Senior forward Charlie Borschke, LaCrosse, Wis., led the Bears with 15 points and six rebounds. Borschke again earned game-high honors against MacMurray, pouring in 22 points. He also tied a school record with six steals. Freshmen Kevin Fokl, St. Louis (SLU), came off the bench to contribute 18 points. Borschke, who is averaging a Bear-best 19.9 points per game, delivered a game-high 20 points in the Bears' Sunday loss to Johns Hopkins.

\textbf{Women's Basketball}

Last Week: Washington, 69; Catholic 50; Washington 71; Johns Hopkins 56

This Week: Carnegie Mellon University, 8 p.m. Friday, Jan. 22, St. Louis; Case Western Reserve University, 1 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 24, St. Louis.

\textbf{Current Record:} 13-1

Extending their win streak to eight games, the Bears closed out their non-conference schedule with victories over St. Louis and Catholic and then solidified their UAA lead by toppling Johns Hopkins. The Bears are now 13-1 overall and 3-0 in conference play.

Co-captain Carolyn Rone, Clayton, Mo., who is completing her eligibility as a graduate student, enjoyed a sensational week. Rone tallied 16 points and team-highs with eight rebounds and four assists against Blackburn, then followed up with a game-high 14 points against MacMurray for a February 18th game with a session-best 18 points versus Johns Hopkins. Against Hopkins, Rone scored career high 23 points and hit all 4 of her 3-point field goal attempts. Junior point guard Jennifer Locker, Richmond, Va., contributed with 9 points and the Bears, who are 13-0 in the states, continued her hot streak by averaging 16.7 points per game for the week.

\textbf{Godesses, queens grace coins in exhibit}

\textbf{F orty coins and medallions covering 2,500 years of history are on display in the Gallery of Art in Steinberg Hall until July 1, 1993.}"

"Goddesses and Queens," depicts women from the time of ancient Greece and Rome to the modern era in Europe and the United States. An opening reception will be held from 7 to 10 p.m. Friday, Jan. 22, in the Gallery of Art. The reception is free and open to the public.

The coins are part of the University's John Max Wolf Numismatic Collection, founded in 1979 by the Denver Mint and the United States Mint in the United States until the 20th century, when portraits of private women began appearing.

The only actual woman depicted on a U.S. coin was Susan B. Anthony. The Susan B. Anthony dollar was issued in 1979, but was withdrawn two years later because of numerous technical problems. Since then, no woman, personified or actual person, has been portrayed on U.S. coinage.

The exhibition Art is open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and 1 to 5 p.m. weekends. For more information, call 935-4523.

\textbf{This Week:}

\textbf{Football}

\textbf{Last Week:}

\textbf{Bears 101, Washington 62; Washington 83, MacMurray 68; Hopkins 68, Washington 58}

\textbf{Conference Schedule:}

\textbf{Current Record:} 7-7

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Faculty members serve on Clinton transition team

Three Washington University faculty members have been appointed to President Bill Clinton's transition team: Richard J. Lazarus, Ph.D., associate professor of chemistry, director of the Center for Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Research and a member of the Washington University effort to examine the cause and cure of sepsis; Stephen H. Legomsky, J.D., Ph.D., professor of law, director of the Washington University Intellectual Property Law Clinic; and Laurence H. Meyer, Ph.D., professor and director of the Center for Bioethics and Social Research. The transition team will provide key advice to transition team leaders in Washington, D.C., and advise Clinton on a wide range of issues in the coming months.

Correction

In the Jan. 14 issue of the Record, a profile about Okwuagwu, Achiuwa, Okechukwu, Chidom, Onye, Obi, and Onyechukwu (page 3) incorrectly stated that she came to Washington University as a student.

Tuition and fees for 1992-93 are $16,918, and include a $168 required activity fee.

For 1993-94, typical room and board charges will be $5,574. The total 1993-94 charge (tuition, fees, room and board) is 4.7 percent greater than the corresponding charge in 1992.

In a letter to parents, Danforth said the University "has been able to attract an outstanding faculty and maintain a relatively low student-faculty ratio, while offering a wide range of courses and programs to allow students maximum flexibility."

However, he said the cost of providing this quality of learning environment and for quality academic and laboratory services. Additionally, "governmental support of student aid has not kept pace with need or with inflation."...
Recent EPA report shows smoking is 'everyone's business'

Edward B. Fisher, Jr., Ph.D., professor of psychology and director of the Center for Health Behavior Research, is one of the nation's leading experts on smoking. He co-authored chapters in the 1989 Surgeon General's annual report on smoking and has conducted smoking cessation clinics for 14 years. He comments on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) recent report which states that second-hand smoke is a proven human carcinogen, putting it in the same class as asbestos, radon and cigarette smoke.

"This report takes us another step in making it clear that smoking is 'everyone's business,'" says Edward B. Fisher Jr. "Traditionally in the United States people leave one another alone as long as one person's behavior is destructive only to himself or herself. But the minute your fag touches my nose, it becomes my business. The point is that the only way to stop smoking by asking to stop smoking is by convincing your neighbors not to smoke. Not as how do we encourage those we live with to quit? Or, even, do we want to be smoking when thinking about spending our life with someone?"

"For 30 years the cigarette companies have had blantly in the face of all evidence of a waste and have denied it all. The reasons are that they are two or four times more profitable than any other of the cigarette companies' products."

The report gives smokers added ammunition to ask others not to smoke. It states that "Congress should resist restrictions on smoking in public. Most important, it should encourage those who still want to quit."

Introducing new faculty members

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

Ernst Ungewickel, Ph.D., associate professor of microbiology at the Max Planck-Institut für Biochemie in Martinsried, Germany, where, as a group leader, he was primarily involved in research. He also was associated with the Max Planck-Institut für Molekulare Genetik in Berlin. In the United States, he has done postdoctoral studies in the United States and England. He is the author of numerous articles published in journals such as Science and the German Research Foundation to study receptor-mediated endocytosis at the Medical Research Council in Cambridge, England. A native of Berlin, Germany, he became a citizen of the United States in 1983, which is equivalent to a master's degree in America, in 1974 and a doctorate in biochemistry in 1976, both from the Free University in Berlin.

For The Record contains news about a wide variety of faculty and staff scholarly and professional activities.

Of note

Donald A. Brasson, senior project leader in the Information Systems Department of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, was awarded second place in a contest to develop a computer program for the representation of protein folding on the character.

The contest was sponsored by Dr. Dobson, a computer publisher, in February.

Chancellor William H. Danforth was one of five individuals who received a St. Louis Business Journal Award for 1993. Since 1980, the newspaper has presented the awards to individuals and companies for their business and civic contributions to the St. Louis area. In a two-page article, the Business Journal cited Danforth for leading the University to national prominence. The recipients received awards at a luncheon in the St. Louis Hall of Mayors. Account.

The Washington University chapter of the Golden Key National Honor Society, which recognizes upperclass students' academic excellence, inducted three new members. They are: Jason E. Frits, a senior majoring in electrical engineering, and William Weeks IV, a junior majoring in electrical engineering and physics. Because of his contributions to the community, the University and to students, James E. McLeod, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, was inducted as an honorary member.

Gregory A. Grant, Ph.D., associate professor of biochemistry in medicine and pharmacology, was inducted as a life member of the Association of Biomolecular Resource Facilities' executive board. The association is an incorporated, non-profit organization composed of more than 240 laboratory facility directors throughout the world.

Wal H. Pedersen, a doctoral candidate in the School of Business, was awarded a $3,000 Gold Medal Grant from The Society of Actuaries. The grant, one of four given to students nationwide for the 1992-93 academic year, encourages research of interest to the actuarial profession. Pedersen's grant will support research in option pricing theory and the term structure of interest rates.

Sylvia M. Turnbaugh, senior personnel specialist for the Office of Human Resources on the Hilltop Campus, graduated from St. Louis Community College at Meramec's Women's Career Development Program. She was one of four given to students nationwide for the 1992-93 academic year, encourages research of interest to the actuarial profession. Pedersen's grant will support research in option pricing theory and the term structure of interest rates.

The Record is running a series profiling new faculty on the Hilltop and Medical campuses.
The following is a list of positions available at the Hilltop Campus. Information regarding the application process may be obtained in the Office of Human Resources, Room 200C, Box 8013,930126.

**Hilltop Campus**

**Department Secretary, Part-time**

930317. Requirements: Master's degree, two years experience with FT UNIX (SYS V) and C programming; strong math skills preferred. Must be familiar with UNIX, with silicon graphics workstations and real time optical sensing.

**Medical Assistant**

930306. Requirements: A two year degree in science and communication. Will be responsible for ordering all medical supplies. Must be familiar with UNIX, with silicon graphics workstations and real time optical sensing.

**Medical Professor**

930307. Office of Financial Aid. Requirements: One year of college-level study, typing 40 wpm with accuracy. Must be able to work during the week and evenings. Must be a good listener and able to work well with patients.

**Personnel**


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930312. Chemical Engineering. Requirements: High school graduate, some college preferred. Must be able to work during the week and evenings. Must be a good listener and able to work well with patients.

**Professional Coordinator**

930313. Office of Financial Aid. Requirements: One year of college-level study, typing 40 wpm with accuracy. Must be able to work during the week and evenings. Must be a good listener and able to work well with patients.

**Reference Librarian, Part-time**

930328. School of Business. Requirements: Master's degree, preferably in a field of business administration. Must be able to work during the week and evenings. Must be a good listener and able to work well with patients.

**Research Librarian, Part-time**

930328. Requirements: Master's degree, preferably in a field of business administration. Must be able to work during the week and evenings. Must be a good listener and able to work well with patients.

**Reference Librarian, Part-time**

930328. School of Business. Requirements: Master's degree, preferably in a field of business administration. Must be able to work during the week and evenings. Must be a good listener and able to work well with patients.

**Staff Librarian, Part-time**

930328. School of Business. Requirements: Master's degree, preferably in a field of business administration. Must be able to work during the week and evenings. Must be a good listener and able to work well with patients.

**Assistant Librarian, Part-time**

930328. School of Business. Requirements: Master's degree, preferably in a field of business administration. Must be able to work during the week and evenings. Must be a good listener and able to work well with patients.