that the races are equally committed in dating couples; at least one member of the group in modern history. On a college campus, where the study was conducted, the ratio of male to female among blacks is 2.1 and among whites is 6.5. (In the general population, the ratio for blacks is 10:7 and for whites 10:9.)

Historically, social psychologists have argued that a significant gender imbalance creates social havoc. For example, Davis explains, the group in large supply, in this case black women, would be devalued and powerless, while the group in short supply, in this case black men, would steer away from commitment because of the great availability of romantic partners. Yet despite the alarming gender imbalance, the researchers found no difference in commitment attitudes between blacks and whites, a surprising and revealing finding, says Strube.

"What was surprising was that we didn't find even a hint of a difference between blacks and whites. Black men aren't playing the field like they could. They are a hot commodity, so to speak, given the relative numbers of black men available as dating partners. I think this says something very positive about blacks and romance. What we usually hear about black relationships is that women are heading households because men are dumping and leaving them. At least in terms of this demographic group, we can say it isn't happening," says Strube.

Both Davis, who is black, and Strube, who is white, say it is rare when researchers conducting a study find the absence of differences interesting. As Strube notes, "Typically, researchers expect differences and are disappointed when they don't emerge. A lack of differences can occur for so many uninteresting reasons, such as a small sample or insensitive measures. It is only against the backdrop of other reliable differences in a study that a finding of no differences takes on meaning. Our study replicated the general relations between satisfaction, relationship alternative and commitment that have been found by other researchers. Consequently, it is difficult to argue that the design was insensitive to racial differences."

In this Issue...

Reliable indicator: New tests identify heart attack patients who are not responding to clot-busting drugs Page 2

"Heckava good" teacher: Michael J. Gast, Ph.D., associate professor, doesn't mind sacrificing his ego in the classroom Page 3

Literary couple: Portraits of Jarvis Thurston and Mona Van Duyne will be installed in Olin Library Page 6
School of Medicine researchers have developed blood tests that give physicians a quicker, safer way to identify patients who are not responding to clot-dissolving drugs. According to results of a recent large clinical trial, the tests reliably identify patients who will need more invasive therapy to restore blood flow to the heart. In addition, they do it within the time period when treatment is most effective, the investigators report.

When doctors administer the clot-dissolving drugs streptokinase or t-PA, they can count on the drugs restoring blood flow promptly in 10 to 15 percent of patients, respectively. But until now, an invasive X-ray imaging procedure called angiography had been the only reliable way to identify reperfusion — the return of blood flow — in a blocked artery. Angiography, which involves using a catheter to inject a dye that highlights blood vessels on X-rays, is time-consuming and is not always practical to perform during the early stages of an attack, and some hospitals may not have the necessary facilities, says Dana R. Abendschein, Ph.D., lead author of the study.

The advantage of the tests we have developed is that they can be done quickly while the patient will be treated with a thrombolytic (clot-dissolving) agent to identify those patients who will require additional invasive measures to restore flow to the heart. Then we will be able to administer invasive therapy within the four-hour window that's available to minimize heart damage," says Abendschein, research associate professor of medicine and of cell biology and physiology at Washington University.

Abendschein presented the study's findings last November at the American Heart Association's annual scientific meeting in New Orleans. The study, part of the national multicenter Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) clinical trial, was conducted in collaboration with Washington University's Burton E. Sobel, M.D., professor of medicine and director of the Divisions of cardiology, and Allan S. Jaffe, M.D., professor of medicine and chief of cardiology at the University of California at San Francisco.

The study involved 305 patients for blood levels of two enzymes, MB creatine kinase (MB CK) and creatine kinase (MM CK). The enzymes leak from dying heart cells and wash out into the bloodstream as blood flow is restored to the heart. Once in the circulating blood, MM CK and CK undergo subtle chemical changes: the amino acid lysine is clipped first from one chain of the enzyme molecule and then from the other chain. The result is a complex, named isoforms, distinguished by whether they carry both lysines, one or neither. Abendschein and his colleagues developed tests that distinguish between the "tissue" isoform — the original form carrying both lysines — and the other isoforms, which yield results within 30 minutes.

The clinical trial showed that by monitoring isof orm levels for certain characteristic changes, they could reliably determine whether blood flow had been restored to the heart. They used angiography to confirm the presence and reverse early kidney and eye damage in patients with diabetes. Diabetes is a leading cause of vision loss and kidney failure.

Julio Santiago, M.D., professor of medicine and pediatrics, is the principal investigator in the clinical trial, which involves a new form of insulin replacement. The new form of insulin replacement more closely resembles the natural insulin produced by the patient's body. Studies have shown that this new insulin produces less insulin resistance than current forms of treatment and is painless and is not associated with an increase in blood sugar levels or a decrease in blood pressure. The study's primary goal was to determine the size of a portable infusion device. Santiago's study will use the mini-infusion pump to deliver a combination of insulin and a normal product of insulin-producing cells. Preliminary studies indicate that this combination may reduce or reverse blood vessel leakage in the kidneys and eyes of patients with diabetes.

In some patients, medical problems such as hypothyroidism, renal failure, and diseases involving chronic muscle damage can cause elevated levels of MM CK, even in the absence of heart damage. The Washington University investigators are evaluating additional blood markers that might be more specific to heart injury. Recent clinical studies indicate that the protein troponin I is likely to be particularly valuable in these settings, Jaffe says.

Medical Update

Tests identify heart attack patients unresponsive to clot-dissolving drugs

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Volunteers needed for diabetes study

Researchers at the School of Medicine are seeking volunteers for several studies involving new diabetes treatments. In one study, researchers will evaluate a technique that may prevent and reverse early kidney and eye damage in patients with diabetes. Diabetes is a leading cause of vision loss and kidney failure.

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Students who participate in medical examinations and free insulin infusion pumps with instruction on how to use them. In addition, volunteers who complete the two-month study will receive $1000.

Those eligible will be admitted to the research unit at Washington University three times for one-day stays during the course of the study. To be eligible, subjects must have been diagnosed with insulin-dependent diabetes before age 30 and must have been on insulin for at least five years. Persons with advanced eye or kidney problems are not eligible. For more information call 454-7270.
Gast turns small steps into great strides

Michael J. Gast says he’s at Washington University by mistake. When he came to the School of Medicine in July 1973 to enter a residency program in obstetrics and gynecology, he thought he was following in the footsteps of his Ohio State University medical school adviser, John Boutselis, M.D. “My adviser said go to St. Louis, so I naturally thought of Washington University,” says Gast, an M.D., Ph.D., who is an associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the medical school. “I came here, interviewed, and I realized that I really was impressed with the facilities and with Dr. Jim Warren, who was chairman of obstetrics and gynecology at the time.”

When Gast received his letter of acceptance from Washington University, he ran to his mentor’s office and said, “I made it. I got to St. Louis!” What Gast didn’t realize was that his adviser had graduated from St. Louis University. Boutselis looked at the acceptance letter, slapped his forehead and said, “You moron. You went to the wrong medical school.”

A master at crafting a good story, Gast’s talents are abound in the halls of medicine where he is a respected clinician, researcher, teacher and, more recently, administrator. As director of the medical school’s Division of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility, Gast runs administrative interference for junior faculty members so they can focus on cutting edge research. “Keeping up with reproductive medicine is a constant challenge because things change on a daily, even hourly, basis,” says Gast. “The challenge for us is to keep our operation at the cutting edge scientifically and clinically. Another real challenge, with the growth of our division in the last couple of years, is just trying to keep up with these very bright and very active junior faculty members.”

Gast, whose chaotic schedule frequently demands he be in three places at once, is only half joking when he says 80 percent of his time is spent in the clinic, 30 percent in research, 20 percent in teaching and 50 percent in administration. “I just kind of spin in and out of this office,” he says. “When my life seems to be out of control is when I’m happiest.”

Gast sees patients in his office three days a week and performs surgery three days a week. He also does basic research on the endocrinology of infertility, specifically disorders of the pituitary, thyroid and ovary, in the laboratory of Arnold W. Strauss, M.D., professor of pediatrics and of biochemistry and molecular biology.

In addition to basic research, he oversees clinical studies on male infertility, donor insemination, new techniques in endoscopy and ovulation induction agents.

Although he considers himself a “fair” doctor and an “acceptable” researcher, Gast says without question he is one “hecka good” teacher. What makes him so, he says, is that he must work his way slowly through the learning process. “I don’t make the leaps of faith that we see sometimes here at Washington University,” he said. “One of the spectacular experiences about being at graduate school here was being able to work with some of the brightest people in the universe. The basic scientists at Washington University, in my estimation, are unequalled on the planet in terms of their originality and their ability to define and solve problems.”

“But sometimes it’s tough to follow really bright people because they skip over a lot of stuff that the rest of us mortals need to go through step-by-step. I’m a plodder. When I go across a room, I don’t suddenly leave one spot and appear in another. I have to take it in little tiny steps. Long ago I recognized that, and I realized that other people had to do that too. So, when I give lectures I try to use very concrete examples and I try to take people through things in very tiny steps. I step back and conceptualize things; I don’t get lost in the mechanics but develop an overview.”

When Gast finishes a lecture, he said he hopes one of three things has taken place: People have had a very good time, people understand three or four core concepts he was trying to get across, or, people have had a good time. “I’m easy for people to listen to and that’s the bottom line,” he says. “I don’t try and overload them with information, and I’m not capable of taking the kinds of leaps that are going to lose them in explanations.”

Eric Reinten, M.D., a resident in obstetrics and gynecology who works with Gast, says one of his teacher’s strong suits is that he can simplify complex topics so that almost anyone can understand. “He makes it much easier to learn difficult material because he can take complicated topics and simplify them,” says Reinten, who came to the School of Medicine on Gast’s recommendation after graduating from the University of Notre Dame. “He’s a strong advocate for residents and medical students and it is very objective and kind during performance evaluations and critiques.”

“Dr. Gast is very personable and easy to get along with, and he helps keep the atmosphere light with his jokes and stories. He’s just really great to work with.”

One of the keys to Gast’s success in the classroom is that he doesn’t mind sacrificing his ego. When he teaches, he starts from the premise that his students are as good at what they do as he is at what he does. “Too often, lecturers have the attitude ‘I’m important, therefore you have to listen to me’. That’s never been my approach,” Gast explains. “When I talk, I use the term ‘we’ a lot instead of ‘I’ because people don’t want to feel they’re being talked down to.”

Though he’s been teaching for years, Gast only recently realized he had a gift when he saw a lecture that he had given some years ago written on a blackboard in a class in Crete, Illinois. He had been passed down from medical residents who heard him present it years ago.

Not only do his lectures replay throughout the medical center, they also make their way to major U.S. cities. Last year, Gast was in Washington, D.C., presenting a talk at an institution where two former colleagues and a fellow who had worked with him were practicing. At the end of his presentation, a nurse in the audience approached him to ask his advice about a lecture on infertility she was preparing. “I was speaking with her for a few minutes, and Gast recognized the lecture as his. ‘To have that kind of longevity, you’ve got to be doing something right,’ he says.

A frequent lecturer both in and outside of medical circles, Gast has spoken in more than 30 states, one territory and two foreign countries. In the St. Louis area, he visits grade schools to talk to children about reproduction and high schools to talk to teens about sexuality and contraception. “I usually have a lot of fun when I’m lecturing, and that seems to work out well with the (younger) kids,” he says. “I think learning has to involve having fun and don’t have no point in doing it. Even when I’m teaching medical students, I find I can do things in an informal setting that I can’t do in your standard formal, stodgy kind of setting.”

“Working in reproductive medicine, where expectations are high and technological innovations come quickly, obviously agrees with Gast, he thrives under pressure. In recent years, the pressure has become even more intense because of the increasing focus on successfully treating infertility. Procedures such as in vitro fertilization and gamete intracytoplasmic transfer, which were introduced five or six years ago, today are staples in the armamentarium against infertility. In addition, endoscopic surgeries through the laproscope, hysteroscope and falloposcope were performed in modest numbers five years ago, but now comprise 98 percent of all the division’s surgeries.

“The last decade has brought an enormous increase in the focus on infertility work,” Gast says. “We’re seeing more and more infertility couples — it’s literally become an epidemic — for several reasons. Women who were starting families in their early 20s are postponing them until their late 30s, and the rate of infertility has doubled between those two age groups. “Also, we’ve created a market for infertility,” he continues. “In 1980, there was a limit to what we could do to treat infertility. But now we can address so many more people and we have so many more diagnostic and therapeutic techniques that people 10 years ago would never have seen us because we couldn’t do anything for them.”

Gast says he enjoys most about working with infertile couples is that each case is different. “Each person is like a little internal medical mystery that has to be solved, and I like that,” he says. “I like watching things develop longitudinally and answering the little questions that make up the big question.”

— Kleila Carlson
Exhibitions
Perspectives: Jarvis Thurman and Mona Van de Ven "Paintings on Paper." Exhibit opens February 19. Exhibit continues through May 7. Olm Library, Special Collections, Level 2. 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays. For more info, call 935-5945.

Fifteenth Annual High School Art Competition." Through Feb. 24. Bishop Gallery, Bailey Hall. Hours: 10 a.m.-4 p.m. weekdays. 1-5 p.m. weekends. For more info, call 935-6597.

Bruce Nauman: "Light Works." Through March 21. Gallery of Art, upper gallery, Steinberg Hall. Hours: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays. 1-5 p.m. weekends. For more info, call 935-4523.

Works of Graphic Satire." Through Feb. 19. Olm Library, Special Collections, Level 5. Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays. For more info, call 935-5945.

Washington University Art Collections ‑ 19th and 20th Century European and American Artists." Through May. Gallery of Art, lower gallery, Steinberg Hall. Hours: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays. 1-5 p.m. weekends. For more info, call 935-4523.

"Godesses and Queens." Coin exhibit. Through July 3. Gallery of Art, lower gallery, Steinberg Hall. Hours: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays. 1-5 p.m. weekends. For more info, call 935-4523.

Calder
February 18-27

February 19
6:30-8:30 p.m. Filmboard Feature Series presents "Apocalypse Now." Also Feb. 20, same time. Feb. 21, 7 p.m. Room 219 South Ridgley Hall.

Midnight. Filmboard Midnight Series presents "Alma Mater." Also Feb. 20, same time, and Feb. 21, 9:30 p.m. Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3.

Monday, Feb. 22
7 and 9 p.m. Filmboard Classic Series presents "Kissmet." Also Feb. 22, same time. Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3.

7 p.m. Dept. of Asian and Near Eastern Languages and Literatures Near Eastern Languages and Literatures Presents: "Kismet." (Also Feb. 23, same Thursday, Feb. 25, 7 p.m.) Room 816 McDonnell Medical Sciences Bldg.

Noon. Dept. of Genetics Seminar, "The Role of Nicotinic Oxide in Long-term Potentiation," Dan Madison, Dept. of Molecular Biology and Biophysics, St. Louis Children's Hospital, Clayton Aud., 4950 Children's Place.

Noon. Dept. of Cell Biology and Physiology Seminar, "How Does the Engineering Student Adapt to the Real World as a Project Engineer in an Electrical Contracting Company?" T.S. Barry, graduate student, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Room 305 Bryan Hall.

4 p.m. Dept. of Microbiology and Biophysics Seminar, "Phasing-Forming Capacity of Different Desmosomal Cadherins: Examination by Expression of Receptor and Alpha Proteins," Sergey Tsvoyanov, German Cancer Research Center, Room 700 Wolff Hospital Building.

4:30 p.m. Dept. of Chemistry seminar, "The Role of Nitric Oxide in Long-term Potentiation," Dan Madison, Dept. of Molecular Microbiology and Biophysics, St. Louis Children's Hospital, Clayton Aud., 4950 Children's Place.

Thursday, Feb. 18
10 a.m. Department of Biology and Biomedical Sciences M.D.-M.D. Program Thesis defense, "Structure and Function of the Marine Eubacteria Loucas Control Region 5'-H10;" Bruce Hug, Room 816 McDonnell Medical Sciences Bldg.

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4 p.m. Dermatology Research Seminar, "Plaque-Forming Capacity of Different Desmosomal Cadherins: Examination by Expression of Receptor and Alpha Proteins," Sergey Tsvoyanov, German Cancer Research Center, Room 700 Wolff Hospital Building.

4:30 p.m. Dept. of Mathematics colloquium, "Functions Approximable by Polynomials in the Mean and Their Boundary Values," Liming Yang, prof., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U., Room 199 Cupples Hall. (Tues. 4 p.m., Room 200.)

Friday, Feb. 19
5:15 a.m. Pediatric Grand Rounds, "Interventional Cardiovascular Catheterization in Children: A Cautiously Optimistic Approach to Complex Heart Disease," Nancy D. Bridges, asst. prof., Dept. of Pediatrics, WU School of Medicine, and director, Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory, St. Louis Children's Hospital, Clayton Aud., 4950 Children's Place.

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Saturday, Feb. 20


Monday, Feb. 22
4 p.m. Dept. of Biology Student Adapt to the Real World as a Project Engineer in an Electrical Contracting Company," T.S. Barry, graduate student, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Room 305 Bryan Hall.

4 p.m. Dept. of Psychological Sciences seminar, "Regulation of Splicing of RNAs Encoding the Nonstructural Proteins of the Ebola Virus," Bruce Hug, Room 816 McDonnell Medical Sciences Bldg.

4 p.m. Dept. of Chemistry seminar, "The Role of Nitric Oxide in Long-term Potentiation," Dan Madison, Dept. of Molecular Microbiology and Biophysics, St. Louis Children's Hospital, Clayton Aud., 4950 Children's Place.

Tuesday, Feb. 23

4 p.m. Dept. of Microbiology and Biophysics Seminar, "Regulation of Splicing of RNAs Encoding the Nonstructural Proteins of the Autonomous Parvovirus MVM," David Pintel, Dept. of Microbiology and Biophysics, St. Louis Children's Hospital, Clayton Aud., 4950 Children's Place.


Thursday, Feb. 25
Noon. Dept. of Biology and Biophysics seminar, "Genetic Manipulation of Mammalian CNS Development," Harvey L. Orr, prof., Dept. of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis Molecular Biology and Pharmacology Library, Room 3907 South Bldg.

Noon. WU Student and Employee Health Service presents "Women's Health Week: The First 100 Years of the Birth of Rights," Bernard Balsay, author of The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution and Adams University Professor and James Duncan Phillips Professor of Early American History, Harvard U., May 18, Simon Hall.

2:30 p.m. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering colloquium, "A Calibration Technique for Industrial Robots Designed to Carry Out Tasks With High Absolute Accuracy," E. Reithmiller, manager/Development/Design, Automation and Medical Technology Division, Bodenseeware Gerateverbund GmbH, Germany. Room 100 Cupples Hall.

Calendar guidelines
Events sponsored by the University — its departments, schools, centers, organizations and its recognized student organizations — are published in the Calendar. All events are open to the public, and open to the public, unless otherwise noted.

Calendar submissions should state time, date, place, sponsor, title of event, name of speaker(s), date of event, and admission cost. Quality promotional photographs with descriptive captions are especially welcome. Send photos to Marcus Das at Box 10769 (or via fax: 915-427-2552) or on diskette to Marcus Das at Box 10769. Submissions are subject to availability; calling 935-8533.

Calendar deadline: February 22. Complete all calendar entries no later than February 16. Calendar deadlines are in weekly print publications. Late entries will not be published. The Calendar is printed every Monday. The calendar section is closed during the last week of school year, except holidays, and monthly during the summer. Send all calendar guidelines information to the Calendar, 1000 South Grand Blvd., 6470 Forest Park, St. Louis, MO 63108.

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**Historian to discuss Bill of Rights**

**Men's Basketball**

Last Week: Washington 84, NYU 71; Washington 132, Emory 111

This Week: Brandeis University, 8 p.m.

Fees for courses already in progress will remain the same. For further schedule and fee information and to register, call the Cosmos Center at 935-5301.

**Sports**

**Men and Women's Swimming/Diving**

Last Week: University Athletic Association Championships—Men: 5th place of 8 teams; Women: 5th place of 8 teams

This Week: Idle

**Campus Y spring classes available**

The Campus Y YMCA/WSC's spring classes offer a variety of topics to interest everyone. All members of the University community are encouraged to participate in the classes, which can be joined if already in progress. To register and for more information, contact the Campus Y at 935-5301.

**Current Record:**

19-3, 9-2 in UA

The showcases for UA supremacy were edged between Washington and NYU on Friday, Feb. 19, Waltham, Mass.; University of Chicago. The winner of the UA title has dominated the field of colonial and Revolutionary America for the past 25 years. He was two Pulitzer Prizes—one for The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution (1968) and another for Loyalty to the West (1976). Bernard Bailyn, a National Academy of Education, among the nation's most distinguished historians.

Bailyn will give the first Thomas D. Fulbright Lecture in American History this Wednesday, Feb. 24, in May Auditorium, Simon Hall. His lecture, "Realism and Lockeanism in the Foucaultian Critique of Franklin in Paris and the Bill of Rights," is part of the Assembly Series. Bailyn also will participate in an informal discussion led by Prof. Robert King, Ph.D., chair of the Department of History, at 2 p.m. Friday, Feb. 26, in Busch Hall. Both the lecture and discussion are free and open to the public.

Adams University Professor of History, Bernard Bailyn

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Bernard Bailyn

The Thomas D. Fulbright Lecture in American History, which will be given annually, was endowed by a gift from Thomas D. Fulbright, University of Illinois, Chicago, in 1976. Arts and Sciences graduate.

Motley presents "The Green, the Black, and the U. of Illinois' Other Guys. (Also Feb. 20, 26, 27, same time; Feb. 28, 7-9 p.m.) Cost: $4. For more info, call 935-6503.

Maize, Kansas City in the Era of the American Civil War,” Iver C. Bernstein, associ. prof., New York City in the Era of the American Civil War, associate professor, School of History, Mount Holyoke College, and author of Women and Men on the Overland Trail. (Also Feb. 20, 26, 27, same time; Feb. 28, 7-9 p.m.) Cost: $4. For more info, call 935-6503.

民事诉讼

Friday, Feb. 26

8 p.m. Department of Chemistry seminar with Abraham-Shrauner, prof., WU Dept. of Cellular and Molecular Physiology, Yale University, research biologist, Monsanto. Erlanger nar, "Women Scientists in Industry: Life at Yale University and University College Saturday Seminar Series present "The Green, the Black, and the U. of Illinois' Other Guys. (Also Feb. 20, 26, 27, same time; Feb. 28, 7-9 p.m.) Cost: $4. For more info, call 935-6503.

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Performances

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Friday, Feb. 26

8 p.m. Department of Chemistry seminar with Abraham-Shrauner, prof., WU Dept. of Cellular and Molecular Physiology, Yale University, research biologist, Monsanto. Erlanger nar, "Women Scientists in Industry: Life at Yale University and University College Saturday Seminar Series present "The Green, the Black, and the U. of Illinois' Other Guys. (Also Feb. 20, 26, 27, same time; Feb. 28, 7-9 p.m.) Cost: $4. For more info, call 935-6503.

Maize, Kansas City in the Era of the American Civil War,” Iver C. Bernstein, associ. prof., New York City in the Era of the American Civil War, associate professor, School of History, Mount Holyoke College, and author of Women and Men on the Overland Trail. (Also Feb. 20, 26, 27, same time; Feb. 28, 7-9 p.m.) Cost: $4. For more info, call 935-6503.

Friday, Feb. 19

Performances

6:30 p.m. Motley presents "The Green, the Black, and the U. of Illinois' Other Guys. (Also Feb. 20, 26, 27, same time; Feb. 28, 7-9 p.m.) Cost: $4. For more info, call 935-6503.
Study confirms sexes have different attitudes toward romance

"In this case, it's a positive thing," says Davis. "It refutes some cultural myths and stereotypes about what black men think of black women."

To assess commitment, Davis and Strube employed Rubin's Investment Model, a tool that has been used successfully in other studies to gauge commitments in relationships ranging from homosexual to heterosexual (although Davis and Strube have modified it to allow only for an individual's commitment level by looking at how satisfied the person is in the relationship, how invested the person is and whether there are available alternatives.

Both men and women were less committed to their current relationships if they viewed their alternatives as attractive. This finding is important because it relates to the so-called 'alternative hypothesis'—the idea that the alternative to a relationship is a more basic, human-scaled paradigm of romance. Davis says, "It fits that description to a T."

In one sketch, the curtain is drawn apart by stagehands—a pair of six-foot white lighted people. These women carry a white, open house, move objects about and twiddle the thumbs. Davis insists, "When stagehands wear masks in the form of male and female electric plugs. When they find each other and connect, the lights fade.

Tickets are available at the Edison box office or at all Metroxtix outlets (534-6543). Students: $15 for senior citizens and Washington University faculty and staff; $10 for students.

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Van Dyun, Thurston portraits installed in Special Collections

M-era Van Dyun, the first woman to hold a doctorate from Washington University, was the second woman to major in English. An accomplished poet and professor of English at Boston University, she married J. Arthur Thurston, who taught English at the university for 30 years.

Thurston and Mona Van Dyun." Both the reading and exhibit are free and open to the public. The exhibit will be on display from May 1 through May 7 in Special Collections on the ground floor of the library.

The readings will mark the installation of the couple's portraits in Special Collections in 1969 and over the next several years refined its language-free style. The trooper's signature is its ability to fill imagined objects with a strong sense of humanity, expressing personality purely through shapes, colors and movements.

As The Washington Post wrote, "in the wake of 'Cats,' 'Les Miserables,' 'The Phantom of the Opera' and other million-dollar spectacles, it is hard to equate with technological spectacle ... but occasionally the exhausted theatergoer yearns for magic of a more basic, human-scale variety. "Parade... fits that description to a T.""

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Swimsuit issue damages women's self-image

Marcia C. Smith, Ph.D., assistant professor of psychology, has researched women's health issues, including bulimia and other eating disorders, for 10 years. She recently conducted a study on how women's self-esteem levels were affected after viewing models in Sports Illustrated's annual swimsuit edition.

Although the media's image of beautiful women — such as those in the recent Sports Illustrated swimsuit issue — appeals to our culture, it has an insidiously negative effect on how women feel about themselves, says Smith. "Playing up images of beauty, like those perpetuated by Sports Illustrated, are harmful to the self-esteem of all women and contribute to the increasing number of eating-disorder cases in this country," says Smith.

In a recent study led by Smith, two groups of women — one with bulimia and one without — watched videotapes of Sports Illustrated models in swimsuits. Afterwards, both groups reported a more negative self-image than they did before watching the tape, describing themselves as "feeling fat and ugly" and "feeling a greater need to diet." The images were particularly damaging to the self-esteem of women with eating disorders, as seen in bulimia — an ironic point, says Smith, given the recent media coverage of the high number of big-name fashion models who suffer from bulimia and other eating disorders.

"Women turn to eating disorders when they feel they should look like models in order to be attractive, yet these women do not have the same build or weight range as professional models. Consequently, women may turn to bulimia or anorexic behavior," says Smith.

"While some magazines are beginning to write better, more realistic articles, others still use many unrealistic pictures of women, an advertisement on the same page with a fashion issue of beauty," says Smith. "Women are getting mixed signals. In fact, now the message seems to be that women should strive to accomplish more but still be as beautiful as fashion models."
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judgments on acceptability, proper means
Requirements: Associate's degree or
construction industry to assess quality of the
motivating design professionals and contrac-
tors.
Recommendation required.
Application, resume and three letters of
recommendation required.

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ments: Bachelor's degree with accounting
background; strong communication and inter-
teview skills; experience in funded
research and administration and working
with federal governmental agencies and founda-
tions. Applicants with skills in the following
areas: budgetary and accounting area; compile
the appropriate data; prepare reports and analyses;
prepare instructions for students, faculty, and
supervisors; work on deadline; typing 40 wpm
with accuracy; good command of English. Candi-
dates must demonstrate working knowledge of
Arts and Sciences, and budgetary area; compile
the appropriate data; prepare reports and analyses;
prepare instructions for students, faculty, and
supervisors; work on deadline; typing 40 wpm
with accuracy; good command of English.
Requirements: Master's degree; computer
programming experience in C highly pre-
dered; data base experience very desirable;
interpersonal skills; ability to interpret
human nature and behavior; strong communication
and problem-solving skills; experience in
human resources office is now screening qualified
applicants with skills in the following areas:
public relations, media preparation; run errands for depart-
ment. Interact with Research Office
staff involved in grant writing and budgetary
area; compile the appropriate data; prepare reports and
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