graduate students in education and social work tackle a problem-solving exercise designed to help them learn together.

Community collaboration

that fuels hands-on work, education project at public school

I

Graduate students in social work and education are teaming with a community group in an innovative program that explores ways to improve student achievement in arts, work, school attendance and skills. In addition, the project goes beyond the classroom to grapple with art, community issues and social problems that affect the child, the family and the neighborhood, such as poverty and crime.

The heart of the pilot program is a section that integrates educational strategies in hard-pressed, inner-city schools must be a community.

Schools in a poor neighborhood when faculty and students are working in different areas of the University together and focus their community and enthusiasm on a "real problem in the community," said Arthur Herman, Ph.D., vice chancellor for research.

My work is to help children and their parents.

Graduate students Arlene Janis of education and Amy Richard of social work teamed up with kindergarten teacher Kay Montgomery on a project designed to help parents in a low-income urban environment take a greater role in their children's education.

Robert L. Pierce, Ph.D., associate professor of social work and a participant in the project, points out that programs designed to help inner-city students often address problems unique to urban settings.

"While parental involvement is crucial to student success, most models used to encourage parent participation encompass strategies that are used with white middle-class parents rather than low-income, single black parents," Pierce said. "These models do not work well in urban schools. Therefore, we have to ask the hard question: What is the school willing to do to encourage parents to be involved?"

Continued on page 8

The 1994-95 faculty recipients are:

Robert F. Dynek, Ph.D., professor of earth and planetary sciences; Derek M. Hirst, Ph.D., William Eliot Smith Professor of history; Mark Rollini, Ph.D., associate professor of philosophy, and Kristin E. S. Zapalac, Ph.D., assistant professor of history. Zapalac was also a Kemper grant recipient for the 1992-93 academic year.

Dynek's course, which will be offered in fall 1995, is titled "Geology of National Parks."

The purpose of the course is to expose students to landscapes and monuments as a venue for presentation.

"Quite a distance, many people simply don't know very much about the Earth around them," said Dynek. "My course is aimed at the lawyers, economists, politicians, etc., of the future -- those who might find an understanding of the natural world useful as they enact legislation, establish environmental and business policy, and engage in commerce in the 21st century." He plans to teach the course to classes through lectures and discussion groups to forge an understanding of the current social, economic and environmental issues facing the park system. The group will also learn basic information about rocks, minerals, fossils and maps.

Dynek also would like to take the students on a field trip to a fossil site or a specialized geological museum. A group of graduate students will participate in a field trip to the Grand Canyon to study the geology of the area and to see how different types of rock are formed.

Continued on page 7

In this issue...

Telling treatment...

Conservative therapies may leave many elderly insect attack victims at high risk for later serious problems.

Coping with stress...

Psychiatrist Elizabeth Smith, Ph.D., studies the impact of disasters on mental health.

Student send-off...

Birthday celebration planned for Chancellor William H. Danforth, who will retire June 30.
Cardiac clues

Elderly heart attack patients may need more aggressive treatment

Very year, more than 400,000 elderly Americans experience heart attacks. As physicians treat these patients, they are sometimes reluctant to employ the "big-gun" therapies such as angioplasty and clot-busting drugs, believing that the interventions themselves may be risky in patients of advancing age. But this conservative approach may leave some elderly heart attack patients—particularly those who experience relatively small attacks—at high risk for serious problems down the road, according to a study by School of Medicine researchers. The results appeared recently in the American Journal of Cardiology. The study was funded in part by the National Institutes of Health.

The researchers found that elderly patients, those 70 and over, who survived relatively small heart attacks were more likely to die in the year after hospital discharge than were younger patients with the same type of attacks or elderly patients with larger attacks. The researchers also found that elderly patients with small attacks were far less likely to receive aggressive treatments.

"The study shows that these patients have a very high risk for recurrent problems after they leave the hospital," said Michael Rich, M.D., associate professor of medicine and lead investigator of the study. "It suggests that they might benefit from more aggressive treatment around the time of their attack."

The issue is important considering that heart attacks are most prevalent in older people. About 60 percent of all heart attacks occur in people over 65, and roughly one-third occur in people over 75. Moreover, 80 percent of all heart attack deaths occur in people over 65. Among the elderly, about half of all heart attacks are the small type. Although elderly patients with small heart attacks made up only 37 percent of the study population, they accounted for 62 percent of the post-discharge deaths. Advancing age probably contributed to the poor outcomes in these patients, but the very high late mortality in this group suggests that current treatment strategies need to be revised, said Rich, who is director of geriatric cardiology at Jewish Hospital.

The researchers monitored 187 heart attack patients from the time they entered the hospital until at least one year after discharge. The patients, all treated at the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, fell into three categories: a group of 70 patients more than 60 years old who had small attacks; 61 younger patients who also had small attacks; and 56 older patients who had larger attacks.

Their aim was to see how the size of an attack affected prognosis. Past studies have looked at this issue in younger people, finding that large attacks tend to be most lethal early on, while smaller ones tend to cause mortality months after an attack.

"The study shows that these patients have a very high risk for recurrent problems after they leave the hospital," said Michael Rich, who conducted the study. It is the first to thoroughly examine prognosis of small attacks in the elderly.

Large heart attacks are referred to by physicians as "Q wave" attacks, named for a specific pattern that appears on electrocardiograms. They generally involve complete blockage of an artery supplying blood to both parts of the heart and usually cause substantial damage to the heart muscle. "After the initial attack, the damage has been done in these patients. Usually they are not at risk for further problems in that same area of the heart," explained Rich.

Relatively small heart attacks are termed "non-Q wave" attacks. They are generally caused by a partial blockage and cause less severe damage to the heart. Essentially, these are incomplete heart attacks that leave patients at risk for recurrent problems in the same region of the heart.

Among older patients in this study, those with larger attacks were more likely to die in the hospital, while those with smaller attacks tended to die during the months after their initial attack. In the hospital, 25 percent of elderly large-attack patients died, vs. only 10 percent of those with smaller attacks. But after discharge, mortality rose in the small-attack group so that total mortality was roughly equal after a year: 36 percent for small attacks and 30 percent for large attacks. The most significant finding comes from looking at deaths that occurred during the year after discharge. Of elderly patients who survived their initial attacks, 29 percent with small attacks died within a year. By comparison, only 7 percent of the elderly large-attack group died within a year, while 14 percent of the younger group died.

Although the researchers did not track the cause of death, loss of function of the heart muscle is the most likely cause, Rich explained.

The study finds that physicians' well-recognized tendency to treat elderly patients conservatively. Although among patients with smaller attacks, younger patients were more likely to receive medications designed to dissolve or prevent blood clots. The younger group also received angiography and angioplasty nearly twice as often as patients in either elderly group.

Traditionally, physicians tend to avoid using these riskier aggressive therapies in the elderly for two main reasons, Rich said. First, some elderly patients may be less able to tolerate them, in part because of other medical problems such as diabetes and kidney disease that are more common in this age group. Second, because elderly patients are relatively inactive, physicians seem less compelled to correct a blockage that may not cause any symptoms.

This study's message, Rich said, is that some elderly patients may be better off opting for aggressive therapy at the time of their initial attack, given that their risk for long-term problems actually is quite high.

— Julie Leitner

Exercise and growth hormone therapy: focus of AIDS study

Researchers at the School of Medicine have received a $1.1 million grant to study the effects of growth hormone treatments in HIV-positive patients. The four-year grant comes from the National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Disease.

Principle investigator is Kevin E. Yarasheski, Ph.D., research professor of medicine, who said the study researchers will attempt to learn how many AIDS patients lose weight and muscle. "HIV-infected individuals typically have a very high risk for recurrent problems in the same region of the heart," explained Rich. The investigators also will attempt to discover if resistance exercise or growth hormone therapy can prevent the post-discharge deaths in HIV-positive patients. No proven therapy now exists to improve the survival of HIV-positive patients. No proven therapy now exists to improve the survival of HIV-positive patients.

The investigators will work with post-discharge patients during the study. At one point, HIV-positive patients will be divided into two groups: HIV-positive without weight loss or non-life-threatening infections; HIV-positive with weight loss and non-life-threatening infections. Patients with muscle wasting will either receive or receive growth hormone treatments.

For patients whose disease has progressed to full-blown AIDS, a separate school of Medicine study will determine whether a nutritional supplement can reverse weight loss and muscle wasting.

The principal investigator for the study is Mary F. Chan, M.D., assistant professor of medicine, said patients receiving the feedings will receive a nutritional supplement with high levels of glutamine. "We hope that when patients lose too much weight, the gut gets too low, the body may start to use muscle tissue. If we can give them a nutritional supplement that saves muscle tissue, it may help them in general," Yarasheski said. If the study proves effective, "it will be another way of treating the cachexia and saving muscle protein," Chan said.

— Julie Leitner
Disaster spurred psychiatrist's research

Six weeks is the post-disaster goal, for several reasons. If the interviewees get there too soon, they might interfere with rescue operations. In addition, Smith said, "I don't know what it would tell us if we interviewed survivors in the first few days. I mean, they're bound to be upset." So there is a "buffer" period and relatives put an event into some perspective. Plus, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, the disorder that researchers expect to find in disaster victims, cannot be diagnosed officially until symptoms have persisted for a month.

Smith also really enjoys fieldwork with the survivors. "Our rate of cooperation from survivors has been absolutely fantastic. I'd say close to 90 percent of the people we've approached over the years have agreed to talk with us. That's very good," Smith explained.

Part of the reason may be that after a disaster, a major life-changing event, victims really need someone's ear. Smith's interviewers let survivors talk a bit. The first part of the interview is less structured. It gives people a chance to express feelings about the event.

That part of the interview is called the Diagnostic Interview Schedule/Disaster Supplement, which Smith said is a "very formal Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS) follows. The DIS is a standard tool used internationally to identify mental health problems. Since those first interviews with dioxin and flood victims, Smith and her team have talked with people involved in all sorts of disasters, from earthquakes to mass shootings. Smith, Edward L. Spitznagel, Ph.D., the director of the Substance Abuse Research Program at the Lovelace Institutes in Albuquerque, N.M., while studying the silicone breast implant. "There aren't many women investigators on these projects, as a rule, and we worked together on the hypothesis that we decided to write a grant together," Lapham said.

The two now are studying women who were arrested in New Mexico for driving while drunk. "It's a wonderful grant," Smith said. "We hope to learn about how homelessness affects these children," Smith also has studied alcoholic women, women seeking abortions or sterilization, and since 1971, she's been director of the mental health clinic at the Neighborhood Health Center in the inner city of St. Louis.

Smith first came to Washington University in a clinical capacity. She was trained as a social worker at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, where she earned her master's degree in social work in 1962. She has been affiliated with Washington University since 1963. Smith became an instructor in the psychiatry department in 1967 and earned her doctorate from the George Warren Brown School of Social Work in 1978.

When she returned to school for a doctorate, Smith began to move away from clinical work and to concentrate on research, but she didn't abandon the clinic entirely. She still enjoys her administrative and counseling work at the Grace Hill Clinic. "It's a wonderful program," she said. "Their whole philosophy is based on the idea of neighbors helping neighbors."

Smith designs research protocols around patients' needs. For example, she obtained funding to set up a substance abuse treatment program at Grace Hill after realizing that young women, in particular, were having problems with drugs and alcohol. Many had children, and they didn't have the family or financial resources for child care during substance abuse treatment.

"I tell the grant with Grace Hill that set up the first substance abuse treatment program that allowed women to bring their children in with them," she recalled. "Now, there are others, but we got funding and developed the program. It's been running now for five years, and it's something that I'm really proud of. We've got women who come in here who are no longer homeless because of their teaching and mentoring. She supervises the medical school clerkship in disaster psychiatry. Many students take that course with patients at Grace Hill. Smith said the experience allows them to see how psychiatry and community medicine work together in the larger context of social agencies, schools and other institutions.

Smith said much of her work involves two themes: women and disasters. Since beginning her career, I've had a great deal of interest in studying women. And since my dissertation, I've been interested in how people cope with stressful events, trying to understand coping behaviors in my research and how to help people cope in my clinical work," she explained. "I never give up either."
Exhibitions

"First-year M.F.A. Exhibition." Features mixed media, paintings, installation, sculpture, and glass. Through April 8. Saint Louis Design Center, 12th Floor, 917 Locust St. Hours: 9 a.m.-5 p.m., weekdays; 1-5 p.m., weekends. Call 935-4761.


Films

All Filmboard movies cost $3 and are shown 7-8:30 p.m., and 10:30 p.m., in many local theaters. Call Filmboard Hotline, call 935-5983.

Thursday, April 6

7 and 9 p.m. Filmboard Foreign Series, "A Boat to Vegas" (1985), starring Richard Dreyfuss, in French with English subtitles. Starting Jean-Paul Belmondo as a small-time hood who solemnizes Humphrey Bogart.

Friday, April 7

7 and 9:30 p.m. Filmboard Feature Series, "The Fugitive" (1993), starring Harrison Ford and Tommy Lee Jones. Also April 8, 7 and 9 p.m. Filmboard Foreign Series, "Clue" (1985). The famous board game comes to life with Lesley Ann Warren and Christopher Lloyd. Also April 15, same time.

Midnight. Filmboard Midnight Series. "Rosencrantz and Guildensthem Are Dead" Midnight. Filmboard Midnight Series. The same times, and April 9 at 7 p.m. Filmboard Foreign Series, "Daughters of the Dust" (1990). Dis-...
**Miscellany**

**Saturday, April 7**

- **American Culture music workshop**
  "Miles Davis and American Culture: Aristocrats and Anti-Aristocrats," reflecting on early interpretations of Miles Davis and his career. Sponsored by the American Culture Studies Institute, African and Asian-American Studies Program and the St. Louis Poe's on Thursday, April 6. West Campus Conference Center, 7 p.m. Free and open to all.

- **Topsy-First Annual Alumni Art Show**
  "Art for Dining for a Cause," art from the School of Horting and Applied Science will be on display to support the Missouri Botanical Garden's Living World.

- **Martin Luther King Jr. Symposium program**
  "Black Woman Speak." Friday, April 8, in the Gallery, Bixby Hall. Bixby Gallery, Bixby Hall. Cost: $5.

- **Monday, April 10**
  7-10 p.m. Office of Continuing Medical Education seminar series, "Internal Medicine Update," Bixby Hall Amphitheater, Jewish Hospital. For more information, call 935-6543.

- **Tuesday, April 11**
  4-7 p.m. Communications and Journalism International Symposium: "International arts, culture, and arts education organizations in the bi-state area." For more information, call 935-6831.

- **Change of venue**
  The spring session of University College's Lifelong Learning Institute will be held at the University College Conference Center, 7425 Forsyth Blvd.

**Printmarket showcases vintage, modern prints**

The Gallery of Art will host the 12th Annual St. Louis Printmarket April 7, in the gallery, Bixby Hall. The show and sale will open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, April 8, and from noon to 5 p.m. Sunday, April 9.

The sale features fine art prints, rare postcards, prints, photographs, and other artworks from around the world. Visitors will see fine art prints by well-known artists from various arts and crafts festivals. Visitors will also see fine art prints by modern artists from around the world. The sale and exhibition will feature works by artists from around the United States and the world.

As a new feature of the 1995 Printmarket, visitors will be able to bring along their own personal pictures and old photographs and get advice from experts about preserving, matting, mounting, framing, and getting the most out of their prints. Art experts will be on hand to help visitors identify the relative age, condition and quality of their prints. Art expertise will be available to help visitors understand and obtain an appraisal on a personal work of art.

Expert will provide consultation and advice on one piece of art for the price of admission; additional art workshops will be discussed. All workshops will be scheduled in advance and will range from $10 to $30.

**Baseball Bears hit and miss**

A school-record single-game performance by center fielder Russ Chambliss, Chesterfield, Mo., highlighted this past week's baseball action. In a 11-7 and 16-7 doubleheader sweep of McKendree College, Chambliss hit safely in all nine at-bats — five singles, two doubles, a triple and a home run. He added six runs batted in and four runs scored.

After winning seven of eight games after winning seven of eight games and moving up to third place in the Missouri Valley Conference, Bears were slowed at Westminster College this past Saturday, dropping a pair of games 14-10 and 9-0.

Current record: 16-9-1 (1-0 UAA conference)

This week: 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, April 4, at University of Missouri-St. Louis; 3 p.m. Thursday, April 6, vs. Missouri Baptist College; 8 p.m. April 8, vs. MacMurray College (2), Keller Field; 1 p.m. Sunday, April 9, vs. Payville University (2), Keller Field.

Tracksters set varsity marks

Both Bear squads produced strong outings at Saturday's Western Illinois University Invitational. The men finished fifth and the women seventh in the highly- flashes tracks meet.

Two-headed eagle in the world of tennis

**Gray's Anatomy** takes comic look at cures for medical mid-life crisis

Critic's storyline: supremely Sprading Gray's anatomy of human lives, choosing the right kind of cures for medical mid-life crisis in "Gray's Anatomy." This year's theme is "At 8 a.m. April 21-22 in Edison Theatre.

"Gray's Anatomy is an odyssey of an aging man in search of faith or magic," writes a critic for The New York Times.

A writer, actor, and performer, Gray has created a series of 14 monologues that have been performed throughout the United States, Europe and Asia. His Other Award-winning "Swimming to Cambodia" became a critically acclaimed film by Jonathan Demme; his "Terror of Pleasure" became a special for the HBO cable TV network; and his "Monty in a Box" was released in movie theaters in the Schick-Schick theater for a medical mid-life crisis in Gray's "Anatomy.

Spalding Gray

Gray's Anatomy will be sign interpreted for the hearing impaired. The show will be held at Edison Theatre in Washington University. Tickets are $20 for general public; $16 for senior citizens and Washington University students and children. Tickets are available at Edison Theatre box office (935-6454) or Metrotix (534-1111).

**Campus urged to support arts fund drive**

The Arts and Education Council (A&E) of the University of Missouri-St. Louis urges the Washington University community to put an end to the arts fund drive.

This year's campaign theme, "Pay Your Arts," underscores that now, more than ever, everyone must pull together to ensure access to the arts in our communities.

A&E raises funds for more than 150 artists, arts and cultural arts education organizations in the bi-state area. The council does not receive government funding, but relies on area residents and companies for campaign support.

"It's important to everybody that no contribution is too small," said Thomas A. Harig, associate vice chancellor for business affairs and coordinator of the A&E Campaign.

"If each of us helps a little, we can provide a tremendous boost to local arts organizations and the University.

The 1994 campaign raised more than $2 million and provided financial support to more than 150 artists and arts education groups, as well as cultural organizations. Last year, the University of Missouri-St. Louis gave back to Washington University in the form of grants to the Edison Theatre, the Black Dance Ensemble, and the International Writers Center.

Contributions will be accepted through June. For more information, call 935-5678.
Archaeoastronomer explores ‘Empires of Time’

Astrohistorian and anthropologist Anthony Aveni will give the William F. Bolton Lecture at 4 p.m. Wednesday, April 11, in Graham Auditorium, Simon Hall. His lecture, titled "Newton’s Formulation of His Gravity Series and is free and open to the public.

Aveni received a bachelor's degree in physics from the University of Boston in 1960 and a doctorate in astronomy from the University of Arizona in 1965. He is the author and editor of many books on ancient astronomy, including "Sky, Sun & Moon: Mexico" (1980), "Empires of Time" (1989) and — most recently — "Conversing With the Planets: How Science and Myth Invented the Cosmos" (1992). The latter is described as the first popular work of astronomical anthropology that weaves cosmology, mythology and the anthropology of ancient cultures by illustrating the connections between those cultures' beliefs and their study of the skies. He has more than 100 book publications to his credit.

A talented teacher and researcher, Aveni was featured in Rolling Stone magazine's 1991 list of the 10 best professors in the United States and also was voted 1982 Professor of the Year by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education.

For more information, call 957-5297.

Campus plays key role in April Welcome — From page 1

American Indian Awareness Week culminated in a powwow April 1, which featured American Indian dancers from across the Midwest, trading booths and storytelling. The event was held in the Field House due to rain.

Paintball, Adequate Housing for America and Students to End Poverty, to name a few. Throughout their visit, students are expected to meet with faculty and representatives from the offices of Housing, Financial Aid and others across the campus. For more information, call 935-9899 (cell phone) or 935-2644 (home/fax), or Douglas Colt, entertainment council chair, at 750-8330 (cell phone) or 803-6115 (home).

Suzanna Flick
Raven Lifetime Award, which recognizes individuals for a distinguished career in service of science. The inaugural honoree, named after Peter H. Raven, Ph.D., is located in a central corridor through Fair Ave. on the St. Louis campus. The Lopatas have assisted in the fundraising of the new Goddard Gallery at the library, the university's annual fall invitational basketball tournament, and the National Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Advisory Council. Donna E. Shalala, U.S. secretary of health and human services, appointed Klahr to the board of directors. The Lopatas have assisted in the fundraising of the new Goddard Gallery at the university, the university's annual fall invitational basketball tournament, and the National Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Advisory Council. Donna E. Shalala, U.S. secretary of health and human services, appointed Klahr to the board of directors.

Guidelines for submitting copy:
Send your full name, complete title, department, phone number and highest degree obtained, along with a typed description of your research and a curriculum vitae.

E. S. Zemacheva

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Kristin Rollins

angelus and the need to look at the future, not to be a scientist a flavor of how the arts work.

The Cognitive Revolution" is a two-semester course for junior and senior students that began this fall. The course, taught by Rollins, is designed to introduce students to cognitive science, which includes cognitive psychology, neurosciences, artificial intelligence, and cognitive philosophy. Neurosciences and cognitive philosophy are interdisciplinary and relatively new means that has not often been taught to first- and second-year college students. Yet it is in this area that some of the most exciting research is going on. My idea was that the course would help bridge the gap between the basic science and humanities classes on the freshman seminar and research methods courses in the graduate school.

The Lopatas have contributed to the university's annual fall invitational basketball tournament, and the National Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Advisory Council. Donna E. Shalala, U.S. secretary of health and human services, appointed Klahr to the board of directors. The Lopatas have assisted in the fundraising of the new Goddard Gallery at the university, the university's annual fall invitational basketball tournament, and the National Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Advisory Council. Donna E. Shalala, U.S. secretary of health and human services, appointed Klahr to the board of directors.

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Project establishes partnerships among social workers, teachers, parents and community — from page 1

more involved with their children's education?"

Both Janish and Richard say that work-
ing together has allowed them to combine perspectives from social work and educa-
tion and develop solutions. Strategic-
ized by Janish, Richard and the teacher and Wm. M. Irvin into pavilions. The extra-
room as guest readers and sending home book bags so that parents can work one-
on-one with their children to build reading

"There is a broad array of experiments that are going on and we're looking to find those things that are really working," said Katherine Beyer, Ph.D., associate professor of psychology at Washington University. "The teachers at Clay school are trying out new theories, observing and trying what different teachers and classrooms. We're trying to identify areas of interest and get useful information into the hands of the parents, social work graduate stu-
ents can interact with live animals or human images. We have majored in something other than education and those students can do a lot on their own. They can use the computer and learn a lot on their own."

"We're trying to establish closer relationships with these students in order to address their needs, both academically and emotionally," Beyer said. "Last semester, we had education students working with 12 different Clay teachers. We're trying new out theories, observing and trying what different teachers and classrooms. We're trying to identify areas of interest and get useful information into the hands of the parents, social work graduate stu-
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