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Kemper grants aid development of unique courses

Recipients of the 1995-96 Kemper Faculty Grant program in Learning are enabling Washington University students to learn how art and design affect their views of themselves and society; how religion affects one's view of the world; and how, throughout history, the American courts have addressed issues society has failed to resolve elsewhere.

In 1991, the William T. Kemper Foundation of Kansas City awarded the University a five-year $150,000 grant to encourage innovative work on new courses or programs that will produce significant learning experiences for undergraduates. The grants also are designed to enhance existing courses and support those that are taken largely by students whose primary interest lies outside the departments in which the courses are taught. During this academic year, the grants are supporting three new courses that are being taught this semester.

The University's Teaching Center administers the grants. The 1995-96 faculty recipients are Elena Basuta, Ph.D., assistant professor of architecture; Beata Grant, Ph.D., associate professor of Chinese language and literature in Arts and Sciences; David T. Konig, Ph.D., professor of history in Arts and Sciences; and Libby Reuter, assistant dean in the School of Art and director of the Fine Arts Institute and Bychky Gallery. A luncheon honoring the recipients will be held April 23.

Basuta and Reuter are teaching a course titled "Visualizing Experience: Body and Space." The course, which is open to all undergraduates, examines the process of visual thinking. It also focuses on the use of art and design to affect individuals' views of themselves and society and how architecture, urban design, popular visual culture, science and technology influence our attitudes about space and about body and space. Reuter said the course will be taught at least annually in the future, including during the spring 1997 semester.

By exploring the process of visual thinking, Basuta said, the professors are trying to engage the students to take notes visually through drawings. For example, in class, when we asked a student what was on his mind, we made a map of the student's mind for that graduate, such as going to medical school or traveling to Europe.

By making small sketches, such as a stethoscope to symbolize medical school or an airplane ticket to denote traveling, the student was thinking visually and has a way of recapturing his ideas at a later time.

Students educate area science pupils

Student teaching long has been a prerequisite of education majors throughout the country. But why go through the struggle of preparing classes, grading homework and planning demonstrations and experiments if you're not pursuing a teaching certificate?

At Washington University, a dozen students with biology and pre-medicine undergraduate and graduate students, most of whom are not planning teaching careers, are in the second semester of a volunteer program in which they teach science to area elementary and secondary students on a regular basis.

"It's called demonstration teaching — not to be confused with student teaching — and the motivations among the 12 participants vary. The pre-medicine students need volunteer community-service time, plus a reference letter, for their volunteering efforts. This volunteer teaching experience has been rewarding, challenging and captivating for the University students, broadening their intellectual capabilities and people skills beyond their own laboratories, classrooms and peer groups," said Elaine Alexander, assistant coordinator of the Washington University Science Outreach Program, oversees the volunteer teaching program, one of several science outreach efforts funded by a four-year $1.4 million Howard Hughes Medical Institute grant awarded to Sarah C.R. Ulger, Ph.D., professor of biology in Arts and Sciences.

Alexander, formerly a middle and high school science teacher for many years in the St. Louis area, assists the students in plans for hands-on lessons and experiments in plant propagation, environmental studies, ecology, chemistry, electricity and embryology. She also provides materials for the cooperating schools in the University City, Kirkwood and Pattonville school districts and works with the teachers in evaluating the volunteer teachers.

"Our students love this program," Alexander said. "At the end of last semester, every single one committed to come back and do more this semester. Not only do they find out how much effort goes into teaching science, they find out things about themselves through their experiences with the children."

The students work in pairs in the classroom, Alexander said. Each pair teaches one class and then returns a week later to the same classroom to follow up on the first lesson to determine how much information the students absorbed. The process then is repeated at another school.

The classrooms were identified through "Education 6001," a course taught for teachers in University College in Arts and Sciences. Teachers taking that course in 1995 identified science areas they would like to have the volunteers continue on page 6

University biologists bring expertise to local high schools

If you found the science aspects of the O.J. Simpson trial intriguing but baffling, you might want to ask one of 1,140 St. Louis-area high school students participating in a special genetics project this school year to shed some light on the complicated subject.

Washington University biologists and local high school teachers have developed a 12-week biology unit that emphasizes a hands-on approach for high school students to understand genetics and make it relevant to contemporary issues.

The project was developed through a partnership between Washington University and University City High School. It is funded by a three-year $680,000 National Institutes of Health Science Education Partnership Award to Cynthia Moore, Ph.D., coordinator of the Washington University Science Outreach Program, which links the University's expertise to area elementary and secondary schools. Moore also is a lecturer and adjunct professor in biology in Arts and Sciences.

Victoria May, a former high school teacher, is the project's liaison between the University's Science Outreach Program and 14 science teachers at several area high schools. The grant provides all the necessary equipment and supplies for the schools to use as part of the curriculum for two years.

Ninth- and 10th-grade biology students at University City, Jennings, Webster Groves and Washington (Mo.) high schools not only have learned to understand how DNA fingerprinting is done, they also have learned the underlying chemical constituents that make an individual's DNA unique.

As an example of how the hands-on approach works, students construct models of DNA and explore inheritance by creating "families" of imaginary creatures called "Reebops," showing how genes are passed through generations. In addition, many of the students last fall actually genetically engineered bacteria to "glow in the dark" using a bioluminescence gene. Fertilization is studied with the aid of live sea urchins and a video microscope. Students separate DNA with sophisticated equipment genetics use.

The equipment was purchased with the grant and will remain with the schools after the project's completion in 1997. The use of real scientific equipment is an important part of the project.
Immune system discovery could lead to prevention of transplant rejection

S
pecialized immune cells attack invading organisms to protect the body from disease and infection, but the immune system appears incapable of functioning properly as it does in the body. These so-called immune privileged sites—such as the eye, brain, ovary and testis—avoid normal immune responses to foreign invaders because they are relatively isolated from the rest of the body.

For example, without immune privilege, even minor episodes of inflammation can result in restricted vision or even blindness. Cell death occurs through apoptosis when the Fas protein encounters Fas ligand (FasL), a protein expressed on tissues throughout the eye. Their findings, published recently in the journal Science, not only clarify one of the mechanisms at work in immune privilege but give clues about how to create it and thereby block the amplified immune responses that can lead to rejection of transplanted organs.

Learning about immune privilege

The researchers found that immune privilege is not a passive process controlled by the immune system. Rather, it uses natural mechanisms to induce cell death in potentially dangerous immune cells as they enter the eye, said Thomas A. Ferguson, Ph.D., assistant professor of visual neurobiology and visual sciences and of pathology. As immune cells pass through the eye, the proteins there snuff out the infiltrators and cause the immune cells to commit suicide. FasL is essential for creating immune privilege, activated immune cells carry a membrane protein that expresses FasL continuously. The cell death occurs through apoptosis when the Fas protein encounters Fas ligand (FasL), a protein expressed on tissues throughout the eye.

"The cells communicate, and at some point, the cell carrying the Fas ligand delivers a hit to the Fas receptor protein on the immune cell, and that cell is destroyed," Ferguson said.

During normal immune responses in other parts of the body, the immune cells are regularly interact, but in the eye, the interaction occurs immediately, Ferguson explained. During immune responses, it appears that FasL is present, which allows the eyes to be rejected by the immune response. FasL is expressed constitutively throughout the eye, but the virtual immune cells are present.

Ferguson has found FasL in the cornea, retina and iris. In unpililated experiments, he also has found it in the brain, joints, adrenal gland and other organs that are considered immunologically privileged.

Ferguson has his colleagues discovered the Fas-FasL interaction as a series of experiments that first involved injecting FasL-expressing corneas into normal mice. In normal mice with FasL, a massive immune response followed exposure to the virus, but the immune cells were destroyed before they could damage the eye. In a second group of mice that lacked functional FasL, immunizing immune cells survived, causing damage. The investigators observed a similar event in a third group of mice that lacked functional FasL.

In the group of mice that did not express functional FasL, immune cells spread throughout the eye, damaging the cornea, retina, optic nerve and other areas where inflammation can cause permanent functional and visual disability. But the immune cells survived in the eyes of mice that lacked FasL. This suggests that FasL is present in the eye before the activating immune cells arrive, Ferguson said.

Explaining transplant success

Ferguson believes the perpetual presence of FasL ensures that immune cells are kept in check. "The expression of FasL on tissues throughout the eye before the infiltrating immune cells arrive, Ferguson said.

Transplanted corneas express FasL, and so do the recipients' eyes, enabling recipients to fight off rejection without immunosuppressive drugs. "FasL is an old molecule that can be used in transplanted eyes; it might function in the recipient without immunosuppressive drugs," Ferguson said.

Generally, patients now must submit to a lifetime regimen of immunosuppressive drugs. Ferguson believes that creating organs that express FasL continuously is an easy task, but he said it may be possible some day. For now, Ferguson is working to replicate his findings in human corneas.

Marcia Raichle speaks in new lecture series

A
s a part of a new lecture series to exchange knowledge between the Medical and Hilltop campuses, Marcus Raichle, M.D., professor of radiology, will discuss "Brain Imaging in the 21st Century" at 4 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 29, in May Auditorium in Simon Hall on the Hilltop Campus.

Marcia Raichle

The lecture series, called "21st Century Lectures," is sponsored by the Washington University Woman's Club and the Office of the Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Planning. Raichle, also a professor of neurology and neurobiology and of anatomy and neurobiology, is a pioneer in using PET (positron emission tomography) to map areas of the brain used in specific tasks such as seeing, hearing and speaking.

Raichle's group has provided a vast amount of information about how the brain performs daily tasks.

The lectures are free and open to the public. For more information about this and upcoming lectures, call 955-5151.

Schlesinger to conduct genetic study of premature ovarian failure

David Schlessinger, Ph.D., professor of genetics, of medicine and of molecular and cellular biology, has received a $100,000 two-year grant from the National Institute of Health (NIH) to study chromosomal defects that shut down egg production in women of reproductive age.

The grant was awarded by the NIH's National Institute of Human Genome Research and its Office for Research on Women's Health.

About one percent of women suffer from premature ovarian failure. Their reproductive life is either shortened or never begins.

Despite the prevalence of this condition, relatively little is known about its genetic causes, said Schlessinger. "We can contribute to the field because chromosomal failure often is associated with inherited defects on the X chromosome," Schlessinger directs the School of Medicine's Center for Genetics in Medicine, which is mapping the X chromosome.

Women have two X chromosomes. Although only one is active, defects in either can interfere with reproduction. Collaborators, including Antonio Ficarella, M.D., at the University of Modena in Italy, have found defects called translocations on X chromosomes in cell lines from women with premature ovarian failure. Translocations occur when a breakpoint on one chromosome breaks off and attaches to another chromosome. The attachment sites are called breakpoints.

Whereas many diseases are caused by breakpoints at set positions, premature ovarian failure probably results from a breakpoint at one of many sites in a relatively large region of the X chromosome. So rather than disrupting a specific gene, such a breakpoint may prevent the X chromosome from pairing with its partner during the cell divisions that lead to egg production.

Researchers at the Center for Genetics in Medicine use yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) technology to clone fragments of the X chromosome. Developed at Washington University and used worldwide, YACs are relatively large pieces of human (or other) DNA welded to structures that allow yeast chromosomes to function. As cells containing the YACs divide, the human DNA is copied over and over again, becoming abundant enough for mapping. The maps can be overlapped to determine the linear arrangement of genes and other features on the chromosome being studied.

Schlessinger's group will make a high-resolution map of breakpoints on the X chromosome that are associated with premature ovarian failure. They will be available to other researchers for further analysis.

"Understanding the molecular basis for premature ovarian failure is a first step toward future development of treatment," Schlessinger said.

— Linda Sugar
Susan Appleton's desk is buried under a foot of back-up material. Her computer has stirred its claim on one corner and peaks out from the sea of paper. Her floor is covered with cardboards, boxes overflowing with yet more paper. A narrow path bordered by a foot-high "hedge" of books and legal papers runs from the office door to her desk.

I have the distinction of being the only faculty member at the law school cited as a "fire hazard" by the Fire Marshal," said Appleton, J.D., professor of law. But Appleton herself has served as a mentor. "It never even occurred to me until I had read that news that I had what was considered the most emotional issues in law, explosive issues, bring it to class or present it in my writing, and help people understand what the explosions are about." While family law touches on some of the most emotional issues in law, Appleton savors the intellectual challenges of the field.

"I've always made it clear to my classes that I like to have debate — as long as they build on legal analysis — because debates foster learning," she said. "I think it advances one's understanding of the law to work out some of those difficulties. The interactions and learning from other students are the things that make law school exciting." Appleton herself has served as a mentor. "It never even occurred to me until I had read that news that I had what was considered the most emotional issues in law, explosive issues, bring it to class or present it in my writing, and help people understand what the explosions are about." While family law touches on some of the most emotional issues in law, Appleton savors the intellectual challenges of the field.

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Calendar

Feb 29–March 16

Exhibitions

"First-year M.F.A. Student Exhibit." Open. Infectious Diseases Division. Clayton Aud. 4500 Children's Place. 542-7782.

Lectures

Thursday, Feb. 29

Friday, March 8

Monday, March 11
4 p.m. Biology seminar. "Inside a Living Cell: Biophysics and Biomechanics of Cytoskeletons and Membranes." Thomas C. Steitz, prof. of biochemistry, southwest Center for Biomedical Research, and Nancy Morrow-Howell, prof. of medicine, southwest Center for Biomedical Research. Room 353 West Campus Conference Center. 935-3627.

Monday, March 14
3:45 p.m. Physics seminar. "Superconducting FLowtations in One Dimension." Peng Xiong, postdoctoral fellow, Dept. of Physics, U of California, San Diego. Room 241 Compton Hall. 935-6276.

Tuesday, March 5

Tuesday, March 12

Monday, March 11
4 p.m. Biology seminar. "Collaborative interdisciplinarity: From the Herpes Simplex Virus Latency and Reactivation Center to the University of Arizona Center for Microbiology and Virology Research Laboratories, Cedars Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, and East Pavilion Aud., Barnes Hospital. 362-3726.

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**Momix slides into Edison Theatre with performances of ‘Baseball’**

A human baseball flying a group of bat-wielding dancers and a giant pitcher play a life with dancing fingers are just some of the delightful moments and performances when when performance troupe Momix slides into Edison Theatre with “Baseball.”

**Group sessions offered by psychological center**

The Psychological Service Center is offering four group-therapy sessions beginning in mid-March through March 30. All sessions are led by advanced doctoral candidates in clinical psychology in full-time positions in mid-March. Each session costs $10, payable in two installments of $5 at the first and fourth sessions.

- **Monday, March 12**
  - **5:15-6:45 p.m.** University College Career Education conference.
  - **7-10 p.m.** Continuing Medical Education conference.

- **Tuesday, March 13**
  - **7:30 a.m.-5 p.m.** Continuing Medical Education conference.
  - **5:15-6:45 p.m.** University College Career Education conference.

- **Wednesday, March 14**
  - **5:15-6:45 p.m.** University College Career Education conference.
  - **7:30 a.m.-5 p.m.** Continuing Medical Education conference.

- **Thursday, March 15**
  - **5:15-6:45 p.m.** University College Career Education conference.
  - **7:30 a.m.-5 p.m.** Continuing Medical Education conference.

**Record on spring break**

The Record will not be published this week (Thursday, March 7), because of spring break. The Record will resume its normal weekly publication with the issue dated March 14, 1996.

**Indoor tracksters shine at Notre Dame, Knox**

The IU indoor track and field teams were splattered last weekend, with four runners taking part in the Invitational at the University of Notre Dame (Grand Rapids, Mich.) and the inaugural meet at the University of Notre Dame (June 22).

**Women’s tennis nets in spring opener**

The women’s tennis team dominated last weekend’s Principia College Invitational (Elsah, Ill.). WU’s six singles players each won all three preliminary results.

**Spa users create splash at UUA Championships**

After claiming its second-consecutive University Athletic Association (UAA) crown, the 98-member Branford House women’s basketball squad will now begin its pursuit of the NCAA Division III national championship. The squad competing in the Knox College (Elsah, Ill.) on Thursday for eight weeks beginning in March 20. Sessions will meet from 7 to 8:30 p.m. Wednesdays and will be led by Steve Kane.

**Compiled by Mike Wolf, director, and David Mosser, assoc. director, sports information.**

**UA championship years over NCAA play**

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RNA researches Leslie Orgel to lecture

Researcher Leslie Orgel will deliver the annual William F. Gergen Memorial Lecture on "The RNA World and the Origins of Life" at 11 a.m. March 15 in Graham Chapel. This Assembly Season's opening lecture is free and open to the public.

Orgel is a fellow researcher and professor at The Salk Institute for Biological Studies in San Diego — a position he has held since 1964. He also has served as adjunct professor at the University of California, San Diego, since 1969.

Orgel's research explores the functions and properties of nonribosomal (ribonucleic) acid, specifically addressing this issue. The primitive essence of life about 4.6 billion years ago, was a very inchoate place, yet within a billion years, micro-organisms emerged and modern algae were thriving. Where did the organic compounds that put the first organisms come from? How did the first simple organic molecules become organized into living organisms? It is now known that all four ingredients of RNA can be produced by natural processes on the face of the Earth, a finding with profound implications for scientific thinking about the origins of life.

After earning a bachelor's degree in 1944 and a doctorate in 1951, both in chemistry from Oxford University, Orgel became a professor of chemistry at Cambridge University. He was a past president of the American Chemical Society and a past president of the International Society for the Study of the Origin of Life.

The William F. Gergen Memorial Lecture is named in honor of William F. Gergen, professor for Prestige Engineering Co. in St. Louis. Ferguson's will provided for an annual lecture on a scientific subject.

For more information, call 935-5285.

Symposium focuses on early African-American art

The Gallery of Art will host a national symposium on early African-American art from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. March 16. The symposium, "From Revolution to Renaissance: African-American Art From Slaves to Expatriate Artists, 1776-1926," will be held in Steinberg Hall Auditorium. It is free and open to the public.

The program includes talks by Steven Jones, an independent cultural historian, on the African-American cultural community in antebellum Philadelphia; Juanita Holland, assistant professor at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, on the anti-slavery movement in Boston; and a presentation by Tony Fitzpatrick — a graduate student in Art Education.

For more information, call 935-5490.

Teaching project may be expanded — from page 1

Young man work on, and they also indicated whether they would like to have the volunteer teachers come in and present lessons and experiments.

"Teaching can be a very intimidating thing to do, to take a group of 30 or so and rely on your expertise to enlighten them," Alexander said. "One of the biggest eye-openers for our students has been to have a class go wrong for some reason or another and then to amend the problem in the next class. That's quite a learning experience for the volunteer.

This is a pilot project for 1995-96, and it's going to be a chance for people to expand the project to involve more Wash-

The volunteer teachers are biology senior Sally Simpkins; biology juniors Fran Fabricio, Jonathin Fortuna, Laura Satkamp and Elizabeth Srobl; biology sophomores Noos Chai, Ben Edlitz, Dolly John and Eileen McAllaster; bio-

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The program includes talks by Steven Jones, an independent cultural historian, on the African-American cultural community in antebellum Philadelphia; Juanita Holland, assistant professor at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, on the anti-slavery movement in Boston; and a presentation by Tony Fitzpatrick — a graduate student in Art Education.

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Teaching project may be expanded — from page 1

Young man work on, and they also indicated whether they would like to have the volunteer teachers come in and present lessons and experiments.

"Teaching can be a very intimidating thing to do, to take a group of 30 or so and rely on your expertise to enlighten them," Alexander said. "One of the biggest eye-openers for our students has been to have a class go wrong for some reason or another and then to amend the problem in the next class. That's quite a learning experience for the volunteer.

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Laurence Meyer nominated to fill Fed post

Laurence H. Meyer, Ph.D., professor of economics in Arts and Sciences, has been nominated to fill a vacancy on the Federal Reserve Board, President Bill Clinton announced. Clinton also nominated Dr. Susan Hurley as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and nominated Alice Rivlin, budget director, to fill the board position. All of the nominees must be confirmed by the Senate.

"During a White House news conference, Clinton said, “For the position of member of the Federal Reserve Board, I am nominating Laurence Meyer. He is renowned as one of our nation’s leading economists. He has forecasted for Washington that his forecasts because of his reputation for accuracy. Clinton noted. “Now that is no small feat,” he joked, drawing a round of laughter from the media.

"Meyer is president of Laurence H. Meyer & Associates Ltd., a St. Louis-based economic-consulting firm that he founded in 1982 in association with one of his former students, Joel L. Prakken, Ph.D., and Chris P. Vardaros. Prakken has received a doctorate in economics in 1977 from Washington University. Varvares received a master’s degree in mathematics in 1979 from the University and has completed all but the dissertation requirements for a doctorate.

For The Record

Officials at both the president’s Office of Management and Budget and at the Congressional Budget Office have listened closely to Meyer’s forecasts because of his reputation for accuracy. Clinton noted. “Now that is no small feat,” he joked, drawing a round of laughter from the media.

John P. Merlie travel fellowship established

A fund in memory of John P. Merlie, professor of molecular biology and pharmacology, who received the annual award as the most accurate in the field, has been established in Merlie’s name. Merlie was a member of the Department of Molecular Biology and Pharmacology, and he was named to the post in recognition of his contributions to the field.

John P. Merlie travel fellowship established

For more information, call Scaccia at 362-3362.

Adolph I. Cohen, professor emeritus of ophthalmology, anatomy and neurobiology

Adolph I. Cohen, Ph.D., professor of ophthalmology, anatomy and neurobiology, died on June 15, 1996, at Barnes-Jewish Hospital. He was 71.

A memorial service was held Tuesday, Feb. 20, at the Ethical Society of St. Louis in Richmond Heights.

Cohen, of University City, came to Washington University in 1954 as a National Institutes of Health postdoctoral fellow under the laboratory of Oliver H. Field, M.D., Ph.D., then head of the Department of Ophthalmology and Pharmacology. Cohen was Distinguished Professor Emeritus in the department.

He was survived by his wife of 40 years, Elizabeth C. Cohen; a son, Elhan Cohen of New Haven, Conn.; a daughter, Anne Cohen-Glassman of St. Paul, Minn.; and a grandson.

Alex H. Kaplan, professor of clinical psychiatry

Alex H. Kaplan, M.D., professor of clinical psychiatry, died Monday, Feb. 19, 1996, of cancer at his home in St. Louis.

Kaplan joined the faculty in 1946 as an instructor in the School of Public Health. He was promoted to professor of clinical psychiatry. For 26 years, he also was a lecturer in psychiatry at the George Washington School of Social Work. He served as chairman of the psychiatric department from 1952 until his death on Sunday, Feb. 25, in Graham Chapel.

Samuel S. Gup, M.D., Spencer T. Olin Professor and Head of the Department of Psychiatry, was among those who remembered Kaplan. "With the death of Alex Kaplan, the department has lost one of its most faithful attendees at our weekly research seminars," Guze said in an interview. "He was an idealist." Alex Kaplan was a dedicated member of the psychiatric department who always maintained a high level of academic scholarship.

Although Kaplan was a psychoanalyst in a department that emphasizes biologic psychiatry, Guze said, Kaplan made valuable contributions to the department, including an endowed lecturership.

Kaplan was born in Hull, England, but his family came to the United States in 1914. He graduated from the City College of New York in 1932 and received a medical degree in 1936 from Saint Louis University.

Kaplan was married for 57 years to Martha Kaplan, who died in 1993. Among his survivors are a daughter, Dale Singer of Silver Spring, Md.; two brothers, Louis Kaplan of Hollywood, Fla.; and Helen Kaplan of Harrison, N.Y.; and three great-grandchildren.

Dennis Martin is appointed associate dean of Arts and Sciences, associate vice chancellor

For The Record

Dennis Martin has been named associate dean of Arts and Sciences, announced Edward S. Przekop, Ph.D., executive vice chancellor and dean of Arts and Sciences. Martin, who has served as director of financial aid since 1986, will continue to serve in that capacity until a search for a new director is concluded.

"I have found my years at Washington University to be rewarding," Martin said. "It has been a great experience, and it’s a great part of it. I am privileged to join the Arts and Sciences team, and I look forward to building upon our strengths as we advance to a new century."

Martin joined Przekop, associate dean, and others in the dean’s office who support the work of the 40 academic departments and programs comprising Arts and Sciences. Martin will be responsible for working with department and program chairs to achieve the goals articulated in the University’s Project 21 planning document. He will participate in the activities of the Academic Planning Committee and in the development and setting of the course for Arts and Sciences.

Martin also will be responsible for the dean’s office staff members and department and program chairs to improve the educational management and administrative areas, with some focus on the research management needs of the science and math departments. In addition, he will coordinate research on student satisfaction and assist in developing a strategic plan on student learning, and develop metrics to monitor those areas. Martin also will be responsible for the administrative assistant with great skills in working with faculty, students and staff.

Russell added, “Dennis will be a terrific addition to our team, and I look forward to working with him to help our departments, and I look forward to the important plans set forth in the Arts and Sciences Project 21 report." Martin was named an associate vice chancellor in 1995. In that capacity, he will work closely with the deans to help lead a comprehensive effort to design and install a new state-of-the-art information system for the university.

Guidelines for submitting copy:

Send news releases to the complete name, title, phone number, phone number, and highest earned degree, along with a typed description of any activity you would like to see featured in The Record, c/o Carolyn Sanford, Campus Box 1070, or php245@wustl.edu. Faculty members must be noted from five words. For more information, call Sanford at 393-5293.

Dennis J. Martin

The SIS is a database housing academic and personal information about University students. “Our Student Information System has been improved over the years, but in the course of re-engineering our registration system, we’ve identified numerous areas to develop, such as to better serve our students and faculty,” Martin said.

He was named the associate director of financial aid in 1979, a post he held until 1982. From 1982-86, he served as an assistant director of the Office of Student Financial Aid Services in 1975 as a financial aid counselor. He was named an assistant director of financial aid in 1976. He was named the associate director of financial aid in 1979, a post he held until 1982. His work closely with the deans and other faculty members.

Dennis Martin is appointed associate dean of Arts and Sciences, associate vice chancellor

Dennis J. Martin, the University’s chief financial officer, spoke on "Gangs and Clinical Services at the Central Institute for the Deaf, spoke on "Speech and Language Development in Implantable Children".

Jack Kirkland, associate professor of social work, spoke on "Sobriety and Drugs" and on "Loss of Conscience" at the Missouri Baptist Children’s Home in St. Louis. David E. Pollitt, Ph.D., associate professor of social work, delivered a presentation titled "Strength-based Group Work for Persons on the Streets" at the American Association for Social Work Group Workers in St. Louis.

Dennis Martin received a bachelor's degree in English in Arts and Sciences and studied his poetry during a session of the Modern Language Association for the University at Newberry Library in Chicago.

Richard A. Watson, Ph.D., professor of philosophy in Arts and Sciences, delivered the 1995-96 Mable Grossel Lecture to the class of 1954-veterans at Whittman College in Walla Walla, Wash. His talk was titled "The Ghost in the Machine" and "Human Soul." In addition, he read from his book, "The University of the 17th Century: The Philosopher's Demise: Learning French" (1995) during two separate presentations at the college.

David E. Pollitt

For more information, call Martin at 393-5293.

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Kemper grants support courses in art and design, Buddhism, law

Kemper Campus

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