Czech-mate: Royse literally pins down wanted criminal

V erid's dark opera "Rigoletto" set an ominous tone for Donato Royse, Ph.D., professor of architecture, on the evening of Wednesday, March 6. Just hours after attending the opera in the Czech Republic capital of Prague, Royse found himself wrestling with his own antagonist, a convicted double-murderer who had broken into the apartment Royse and a friend rented while vacationing in Prague to tour the city's eclectic architecture.

"I thought someone was drunk or on drugs," said Royse, who was rousted from sleep by a commotion outside the apartment door. He walked into the hallway to find his friend Frank Pond, a city employee of Oak Park, Ill., and the apartment owner's teen-age son at the mercy of a gun-wielding criminal.

"I don't want to shoot him," Royse said. "I did not want to shoot him, but I had to." Pond pushed the criminal's hand going off in that small hallway — we remained quiet to keep from agitating him."

As Winkler threw his grasp on the gun, Pond pushed the criminal's hand up into the air, and Royse grabbed the gun. A struggle ensued, with Royse regaining control of the gun and faced his attacker.

"I didn't have my finger on the trigger. I did not want to shoot him," Royse said. "I did not want to shoot him, but I had to." Pond and the teen.

"He asked me to stand in front of a metal square on the wall," said Royse. "He was afraid it would gas him. When the criminal shot a mirror that broke into a million pieces — it sounded like a cannon going off in that small hallway — we remained quiet to keep from agitating him."

Royse subdued the criminal and put the gun down. "I had my knee on his stomach and his hands restrained," Royse said.

Until the opera, Royse's episode ended happily. "The police arrived at the scene, remained quiet to keep from agitating him."

"We are able to present Stanley Eikin's work to "reinvent" the radio play interrogated the last Stanley Elkin, as well as composing an original script proved a roaring commission for the novelist. So Elkin commenced, as he tells it, to compose his story "psychologically...in a bathing suit in the sunshine...smiling a lot and feeling outdoors like the sort of writer I never feel like inside.""...

The result of such reveries, coffee and conversations, the subject of "The Coffee Room," Elkin's radio drama written in 1978 and aired nationally in the early 1980s as part of NPR's "Ear Play" series. The drama unfolded in the lounge of a university's English department. Elkin was struck by the routine repartee among his own University of Washington colleagues — "a sort of deja vu lingo, repetitive and crazed...that we are compelled to speak," he wrote in an introduction to the play. Subsequently, he included thinly veiled portraits of these University professors in "The Coffee Room." Elkin taught in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, and from 1980 to 1988 as part of NPR's "Ear Play" series.

In conjunction with the acquisition celebration, Olin Library's Special Collections is featuring a display of materials from the Eikin archives.

The drama announces the city's latest visitors' activity — catch-a-criminal touring trip. "It went something like this: We'll take you to the palace, the theater, the opera, and then you allow one you-half a hours to catch a criminal," Royse said. "This may have been a dig at the police. The Czechs have humor."

Kevin Ray and Shirley K. Baker examine items from the archives of the late Stanley Elkin. Also on the table is a signed first-edition copy of Elkin's "Mrs. Ted Bliss," which represents the 3 millionth acquisition of Washington University Libraries.

Washington University Libraries will celebrate the acquisition of its 3 millionth volume with a sweeping gesture symbolic of a research institution's daunting task: preserving the past while embracing the future.

The volume selected to serve as the benchmark 3 millionth acquisition is a signed first-edition copy of the late Stanley Elkin's final novel, "Mrs. Ted Bliss." The book will be presented to Shirley K. Baker, vice chancellor for information technology and dean of University Libraries, by Elkin's widow, Joan, at 7 p.m. March 26 in Edison Theatre.

The presentation of the novel is part of a commemorative event that marks the University Libraries' milestone acquisition and honors Elkin internationally acclaimed work.

Elkin taught in the Department of English in Arts and Sciences for 35 years. He held the title Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters from 1983 until his death from heart failure in May 1995. His literary legacy lives in 10 novels, two volumes of novellas, one book of short stories, one collection of essays and three published scripts. "Mrs. Ted Bliss," published posthumously by Hyperion in August 1995, has been nominated for a 1995 National Book Critics Circle Award in the fiction category. (Carl Phillips, assistant professor and writer-in-residence in the English department and in the African and American Studies Program in Arts and Sciences, was nominated in the poetry category. Winners will be announced Thursday, March 22.)

After "Mrs. Ted Bliss" is presented to Baker, the radio drama "The Coffee Room," written by Elkin on commission by National Public Radio, will be played for the Edison audience. The radio play offers engaging character studies of English professors, many drawn from University faculty, through their conversations in the department's lounge.

"We are able to present Stanley Elkin's work to "reinvent" the radio play interrogated the novelist. So Elkin commenced, as he tells it, to compose his story "psychologically...in a bathing suit in the sunshine...smiling a lot and feeling outdoors like the sort of writer I never feel like inside.""

"The victim of a 23-year struggle with multiple sclerosis, Elkin enlisted the services of the computer well before many other writers took the step. His body of papers, with some 40 diskettes included, is housed in a new phase of the modern repository.

Washington UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

Vol. 20 No. 23 March 14, 1996

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Moving up... 6 Several graduate-level programs receive mention in the latest U.S. News & World Report rankings

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Scientific clue

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The Coffee Room" part of library event

Writer John Gardner signed on. So did Donald Barthelme. National Public Radio's (NPR) invitation to fiction writers to "reinvent" the radio play intrigued the late Stanley Elkin, as well as composing an original script proved a roaring commission for the novelist. So Elkin commenced, as he tells it, to compose his story "psychologically...in a bathing suit in the sunshine...smiling a lot and feeling outdoors like the sort of writer I never feel like inside.""

The result of such reveries, coffee and conversations, the subject of "The Coffee Room," Elkin's radio drama written in 1978 and aired nationally in the early 1980s as part of NPR's "Ear Play" series.

The drama unfolds in the lounge of a university's English department. Elkin was struck by the routine repartee among his own University of Washington colleagues — "a sort of deja vu lingo, repetitive and crazed...that we are compelled to speak," he wrote in an introduction to the play. Subsequently, he included thinly veiled portraits of these University professors in "The Coffee Room."

In 1983, Elkin asked Lorin Cucuo, then operations manager and art editor at KWMU, St. Louis' NPR affiliate, to produce another version of the play. (Cucuo is now associate director of the International Writers Center in Arts and Sciences.) Elkin wanted to read the part of Leon Mingus, a witty, satiric, cantankerous professor patterned after himself. Broadcast in 1985, this locally produced version again will be presented at 7 p.m. March 26 in Edison Theatre, where Elkin's resonant and inimitable voice will hold court. The event is part of a celebration of the acquisition of Washington University Libraries' 3 millionth volume and of the critically acclaimed author.

For more information, call 935-5400. — Cynthia Georges

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Gene researchers discover new type of growth regulator

Low-dose hormone therapy for post-menopausal women to be evaluated

Post-menopausal women often are encouraged by their doctors to begin hormone-replacement therapy, which helps prevent osteoporosis and protect against heart disease. But some women discontinue the therapy because they can’t tolerate its side effects — namely headaches, dizziness and fatigue.

A new School of Medicine study will determine if post-menopausal women who take lower doses of hormone therapy still can receive its benefits.

The one-year study, funded by pharmaceutical company Wyeth-Ayerst, will enroll 48 women in the St. Louis area and about 2,700 patients nationwide. The pharmaceutical company Wyeth-Ayerst, will conduct a study at Barnes-Jewish St. Louis portion of the study will be led by Daniel B. Williams, M.D., assistant professor of molecular microbiology, of genetics and of medicine.

The gene is located on sex chromosome X, which Washington University’s Center for Genetics in Medicine is mapping as part of a dedicated national effort. Schlessinger directs the center.

The gene, called glypican 3 or GPC3, was discovered by Italian physician and scientist Giuseppe Pilia, M.D., now at the University of Cagliari. Pilia performed the work from 1993-95 during a postdoctoral fellowship in Schlessinger’s lab.

Pilia became interested in two cell lines that had been maintained since 1974 at the National Institute of General Medical Sciences at the National Institutes of Health. Reading about the symptoms of the women who had donated the original cells, he realized the two patients might have Simpson-Golabi-Behmel syndrome (SGBS), which was not recognized until the 1980s.

Men and women with SGBS are tall and may have distinct facial characteristics, enlarged hearts and kidneys, skeletal abnormalities and more than two nipples. As children, they often develop kidney or nerve tumors made of embryonic tissues. These symptoms suggest a fluid in a gene that keeps tissue growth in check.

The cell lines from the two patients had faulty X chromosomes. In each, a piece of X had traded places with a piece of chromosome 1. In the other, X had traded a piece with chromosome 16. Such misplaced pieces are called translocations, and their rejoined ends are called breakpoints.

Pilia realized that, to produce the same syndrome, the two translocations must disrupt the same gene. So he set out to locate that gene by locating the breakpoints in the two samples.

Pilia localized the gene to a site about one-fifth the way along X, based on a map of the region he developed in conjunction with the Center for Genetics in Medicine. Using DNA from this site as a probe, he identified the normal gene among copies of genes from human embryonic tissue. He also showed that the gene indeed was interrupted in the patients with the chro- mosome translocations.

Comparing the base sequence of this gene’s DNA with known sequences, he discovered it was similar to a rat gene that codes for a glypicans. These bulky sugar-proteins are found on cell membranes, but their function is unknown and none had been associated with a medical condition.

“This will open up enormous interest in this class of proteins,” Schlessinger said.

Meanwhile, Alex Mackenzie, Rhianon Hughes-Benzie and colleagues at the Children’s Hospital of Eastern Ontario in Ottawa had been mapping the SGBS gene in families with the disorder. They provided critical DNA samples to Pilia, who used the probe he had developed. He found that GAPC3 was incomplete in samples from men with SGBS, might result from overactivity of genes from human embryonic tissue. “The so-called fundamental mechanism we are proposing is that the prostate GPC3 ordinarily limits the activity of IGFB2 by binding to it or promoting its overgrowth,” Schlessinger said.

“When an individual can’t make GPC3 because of a faulty gene, there is too much IGFB2 activity in the ovary, which overgrows, giving rise to these syndromes.”

The isolation of GPC3 will have immediate clinical applications because it now will be possible to distinguish SGBS from BWS, which results from a faulty gene somewhere on chromosome 11.

The discovery of GPC3 also suggests new avenues for cancer research. “Since these patients are at risk for embryonal tumors, growth without regulation by GPC3 may be a step en route to cancer as well as to overgrowth of organs.” — Linda Sage

Gene researchers discover new type of growth regulator

Volunteers sought for asthma-treatment study

School of Medicine researchers are conducting a study at Barnes-Jewish West County Hospital to test an investigational medication for the treatment of moderately severe asthma.

The researchers are looking for men and women between the ages of 15 and 65 who have had asthma for at least one year and require daily use of a bronchodilator inhaler or theophylline, an asthma medication. They must not be using any long-acting inhaled bronchodilators for asthma.

Those who qualify will receive either the experimental medication or an inactive pill every day for four weeks. Participants will receive medical care related to the study and the study medication at no charge. Those who complete the study also will receive $200 each.

For more information, call Will Lackey at 851-8589.
David B. Gray, Ph.D., has a dream for the School of Medicine. To that mind's eye, Gray envisions the medical school becoming an internationally renowned institute for disability studies.

Washington University's School of Medicine is one of the top five institutions in the nation in terms of representation and funding by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), said Gray, professor in the Program in Occupational Therapy. "If all of the different departments here would get interested in disability issues, I believe it's a place where disability studies could really jump off.

The possibility of turning that dream into reality is one reason Gray joined the medical faculty in October after serving in government posts since 1981 at the NIH in Bethesda, Md. His last job there was as deputy director of the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. He received a political appointment as director of the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) at the U.S. Department of Education from 1986-88.

"The occupational therapy department here was really attractive to me," Gray said. "It serves as an intersection between the medical community and the environment. And Washington University is becoming well-known around the world. We hope to host international meetings here and serve as a think tank on social policies and disabilities.

Gray recently hosted a meeting of several colleagues involved in the North American Coordinating Committee for the revision of the World Health Organization International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps: The international classification, known by the acronym ICIDH, was developed in the early 1980's. The task force, of which Gray is co-chair, is recommending that the classification of "handicap" be removed because of the negative connotations it generates and the general confusion about terms used to describe people with disabilities. A full contingent of the committee plans to meet again in St. Louis in September.

"We want to make these classifications more relevant to the lives of people with disabilities," Gray said. "Much of the ICIDH was based on the assumption that disabilities are located within people. But getting around in the environment doesn't relate — environmental barriers are often the primary impediment to participation."

"Mapping the environment for barriers and measuring the impact of these barriers and the attempt of facilitators in allowing people with disabilities to participate socially is one of Gray's current research interests. "If you want to engage in a social activity, such as attending the theater, you have to make sure it is accessible if you're in a wheelchair or that there's an auditory overlay for people with visual impairments," Gray said.

"Our research will involve going out in the community to find out what works and what doesn't work. We'll also be developing maps of the environment."

Fall from a roof leaves him disabled

Gray is keenly aware of how environmental barriers can limit social participation, just as social policies and public perceptions can negatively affect people with disabilities. It is estimated that one in seven Americans, or about 49 million individuals, are affected by disabilities.

On July 14, 1976, the then-32-year-old Gray fell from the roof of his father's under-construction home near Rochester, Minn., while attempting to cover a hole in the roof with plastic. The accident left 23 bone fragments in his neck. Gray fractured two vertebrae and badly injured his spinal cord. He spent five months in St. Mary's Hospital, and he still recalls his room number there — 2-232.

After the accident, Gray returned to work as director of the Rochester Social Adaptation Center, a state-sponsored program designed to serve individuals who are developmentally disabled. From academic background — a bachelor's degree in psychology (1966) from Lawrence University in Appleton, Wis., a master's degree in psychology (1970) at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee — he had prepared him for a career as a researcher and an occasional health-care provider. (Previously he was licensed as a counseling psychologist.)

"When I made the shift (after the accident) from being a health-care provider to being a recipient, it was quite a transition," Gray said. "It was ironic because I had decided in my research that I wanted to look at changes in behavior as they are affected by changes in the environment. I wanted to study how long it takes people to make changes in their behavior after they've experienced changes in their environment."

"This was a real eye-opener for me," Gray said. "If you engage yourself in this society, it will respond. That original grant from the NIH that I received in 1978 is now a several-million-dollar-a-year organization."

Gray's success in establishing areas of research is due, in part, to his early ones to have a leadership position with a "handicap," said NIDRR Director Kaylene D. Seelman, Ph.D., who also has a disability. "David is a leader. He is recognized for raising the consciousness at the National Institutes of Health about accessibility. There was a real need to incorporate accessible laws so that individuals with disabilities who are scientists can continue their careers."

"I think Gray is also a brilliant scientist.

Gray soon began to gather other researchers with disabilities to work on his projects at the NIH and at the NIDRR. He said that, traditionally, people with disabilities have been isolated in institutions or within their families.

"But I learned about a lot of talented people with disabilities. I linked into the disability community in the United States and throughout the world. All of these people have gone on and done good things. It's amazing how our society has not taken advantage of these people," he said.

Helped rewrite federal policies

Gray cites several improvements in social policy that he and his colleagues with disabilities were able to bring about. They helped rewrite Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1986, which requires federal government purchasing agents to buy electronic equipment that is accessible to people with disabilities. They also helped modify Section 169 of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Disability Amendments of 1980 which enables persons with disabilities to return to work. Because of this change, as the incomes of individuals with disabilities increase, SSI benefits are reduced rather than abruptly eliminated. The reauthorization also enabled persons with disabilities to retain Medicare benefits.

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Returning to work produced one of Gray's first encounters with how social perceptions negatively affect people with disabilities. "I had a very supportive boss," he said, "but I had to give up trying to be on top there because people were so conditioned to thinking that individuals with disabilities are incompetent.""I've never been an easy person to work with or to be around. My father demanded perfection, and that's the way I am," added Gray, whose late father, Fred B. Gray, was an obstetrician in Grand Rapids, Mich. His mother, Marie Gray, was a medical school worker. "But I'm strong enough to take when people are rude, mean and not understanding. It's not as hard for me to understand when a building isn't accessible," Gray said.

Gray in 1980 became director of research at the Rochester State Hospital, where he focused on securing federal grant monies. The early days of Gray's recovery were difficult for his family — he and his wife, Margaret, are the parents of three now-grown children because of the lack of a support system. With this in mind, one of Gray's first grant applications was for the establishment of one of the first independent living centers in the United States.

"This was a real eye-opener for me," Gray said. "If
Thursday, March 14
Campus Conference Center. 935-5741.
Research and director, Center for Mental Health Services Research,” Enola K. Proctor, "Ain't" (1994). Room 149 McMillan Hall.
Thursday, March 15
3:30 p.m. Math colloquium. "Title to be announced," Lennart Carleson, Geometry Center, U of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Room 116 McGraw Hall. 935-5285.
5 p.m. Art history and archaeology lecture. "Inventing Stereotypes: Images of the Other," Jack Shumate, in residence, consulting, multicultural, and education, and Fullbright Scholar. Room 322 Robertson Hall.
6:30 p.m. Math colloquium. "Title to be announced," Ivan Blank, Geometry Center, U of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Room 116 McGraw Hall. 935-5285.
6:30 p.m. Art history and archaeology lecture. "Inventing Stereotypes: Images of the Other," Jack Shumate, in residence, consulting, multicultural, and education, and Fullbright Scholar. Room 322 Robertson Hall.
6:15 p.m. History and politics gathering. group discussion. Essays from feminist interpretations of Simone de Beauvoir by Margaret Simons. Hunt Lounge. Room 201 Duker Hall. 935-5102.
7:30 p.m. Faculty dinner reading group discussion. "Talking Through the English Monastic Fourierizations During the 100 Year War," Sheila Bonde, assoc. prof. of history, Richard L. Menzies. Room 116 Griffis Hall. 935-5270.
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Margaret Rossetter, Calvin Trillin to give Assembly Series lectures next week

History of science educator Margaret Rossetter and acclaimed writer Calvin Trillin will deliver Assembly Series lectures next week. Rossetter will deliver the Arthur Holly Compton Memorial Lecture on Monday, March 18, at 8 p.m. The lecture, titled "Agnostic Viewpoints: Science and Religion," will be followed by an hourlong discussion beginning at 9 p.m. in Lambert Lounge, Room 303 Mallinckrodt Center. All of these events are free and open to the public.

Rossetter, who has been the Marie Underhill Noll Professor in the Department of Science and Technology Studies at Cornell University since 1993, is the author of three books, the most recent being "Women Scientists in America: Before Affirmative Action, 1940-1972," which was published in 1995. "Women Scientists in America: Strategies and Challenges" was published in 1988, and "The Emergence of Agricultural Science: Justice Liedeck and the 1840-1880 period," was published in 1975. Rossetter, who received a doctorate in 1975 from Yale University, has received many honors, including a 1979 Silver Helix Award from the University of Giessen, Germany; the Wilbur Cross Medal in 1984 from the Yale University Graduate School; and the Outstanding Educator Award in 1984 from Harvard University. The Arthur Holly Compton Memorial Lecture is named for the Nobel Prize-winning physicist and former Washington University chancellor.

Trillin, a staff writer for The New Yorker since 1963, also writes for The Nation and Time. His first book, "Too Soon to Tell," was the fifth in a collection of his nationally syndicated columns. Other titles in the series include "Uncivilized" (1984), "Back to the Future: A Gift of Dysrepect" (1985), and "If You Can't Say Something Nice (1987) and "Enough's Enough (and Other Rules of Life)" (1990). Trillin was a columnist for The Nation from 1978 to 1982, and his widely acclaimed column was syndicated in 1986. His 1994 book, "Deadpool Poet" is an account of his work as a commentator-in-residence on the news of the day in the 1990s for The Nation.

Trillin's best-selling 1993 "Remembering Danny" was hailed as a disturbing and brilliant memoir. He also has published series on eating in Mexico, "The New Yorker" and "The New Yorker." Trillin produced an acclaimed series of articles from 1987 to 1982 for the magazines "The New Yorker" and "The New York" that is wide-ranging as a subject as a result of work in rural Iowa and the author's efforts to write a definitive history of a Louisiana restaurant.

Born and raised in Kansas City, Mo., Trillin graduated with a bachelor's degree from Yale University and then attended the University of Chicago. In February, he began writing a column for Time.

For more information, call 353-5285.
The Washington University Board of Trustees was joined March 3 in the Newman Education Center to decide a proposed master plan for South 40 residence halls. The event was held in Howard County, Md., and was hosted by Trustee Louis G. Hutt Jr. and his wife, Nellie.

In his remarks, Wrighton mentioned such recent highlights as:

- Successfully attracting the first of the 1996 presidential debates on Sept. 25.
- A 20 percent increase over last year in the number of applications for undergraduate admission and a 45 percent increase over the past two years. In addition, he cited a 45 percent increase in the number of early decision applications compared with last year.
- An exceptional turnout of 450 guests for a February event to introduce prospective minority students to Washington University.

Wrighton, Ph.D., who provided additional comments on the importance of the comparative strengths of the University, in his remarks, mentioned such recent developments as:

- The trustees approved a renovation of space at West Campus to accommodate the relocation of the Publications Office from the Alumni House, as well as renovation of space to accommodate the Office of Human Resources' training facility for the on-campus work study program.
- Executive Vice Chancellor Richard A. Roloff presented an update on the master plan for South 40 residence halls, focusing particularly on proposals for new living and learning residences to be constructed at the southwest corner of the residence hall area. These proposed residences may be connected by a series of smaller residence halls in the north area of the South 40. Located along the path running from the South 40 toward the Forsyth Boulevard pedestrian underpass. Because those developments are still in the planning stages, the trustees reviewed a schematic design as part of the planning process. Further reports and proposals will be presented to the board at subsequent meetings.
- Other reports to the board included a presentation by William A. Peck, M.D., executive vice chancellor for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine, updating the trustees on the status of various changes in academic health centers and in medical-care delivery at the Medical Center; particularly focusing on the merger of Barnes Hospital and The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, and a presentation by Trustee Shi Hui Huang on the creation of the University's International Advisory Council. Dr. Huang traveled from Taipei, Taiwan, to attend the meeting of the trustees and to give a presentation on efforts toward increasing international programs and activities at the University.
- The trustees received reports from the Educational Policy and the Student Affairs committees. Before the meeting, the trustees, members of the Student Affairs Committee heard remarks by the undergraduate student representative to the board, Allison O'Steen and Elissa Wentling. They also heard remarks by Student Union leaders Mark Klapos, Isqael Branch, Kevin Center and Jackie Ulbin. Members of the Undergraduate Council presented a report to the committee by Gerthold Williams, Ph.D., associate vice chancellor and professor of German and of comparative literature in Arts and Sciences; James Casavis, Ph.D., associate professor of modern foreign languages in Arts and Sciences; and Allan Lamson, Ph.D., associate professor of biology in Arts and Sciences, as well as student council members Ulin and Tiffany Wills.

In the morning, the trustees heard presentations by Alan L. Schwartz, M.D., Ph.D., Alumni Endowed Professor of Pediatrics and head of the Department of Pediatrics and professor of molecular biology and pharmacology, regarding "Pediatrics and the New Biology," and by Jeffrey L. Gordon, M.D., Alumni Professor and head of the Department of Molecular Biology and Pharmacology and professor of medicine, on "Of Mice and Men: Genetically Engineered Models of Human Intestinal Disease."

Trustee Lee M. Liberman reported for the Development Committee that giving is up 20 percent compared with this time last year and that every category of giving also is up. Barbara Reynolds, chair of the Finance Committee, gave an update on activities of the Alumni Association and the Alumni Board of Governors.

Board Chairman William H. Danforth cited the many ongoing projects at the University that are of great interest to alumni, faculty, students and staff. Person-
Hilltop faculty receive tenure

At the March 1 meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following faculty were promoted with tenure or granted tenure as of effective July 1, unless otherwise noted.

Promotion with tenure

Richard A. Oriel is associate professor of mechanical engineering; Letha S. Goldman is associate professor of computer science; Sandra Hale is associate professor of psychology in Arts and Sciences; Kenneth H. Goldstein is associate professor of radiology and director of the School of Medicine’s Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology; and Gerald J. Welsch is associate professor of finance in the School of Business Administration.

Douglass M. Luthlin, M.D., Ph.D., associate professor of medicine and of pathology, received an $851,597 four-year grant from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences for a project on “Lipid-modified Membrane Proteins and Carbohydrates.”

Mike MacKie, Ph.D., professor of cell biology and physiology, received an $823,314 four-year grant from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases for a project titled “Glucose Toxicity in Skeletal Muscle.”

Nicholas J. Nistico is associate professor of mechanical engineering and garnered third place at the National Student Paper Contest in Miami during the American Institute of Chemical Engineers’ annual meeting. His paper was titled “The Application of Signal Analysis to Localized Corrosion.”

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

Note of interest

Ronald G. Evans, M.D., professor of radiology and director of the School of Medicine’s Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, received a career development award from the Department of Justice’s Certificate of Commendation presented by Attorney General Janet Reno. Evans was cited for his assistance in a successful prosecution involving health-care fraud. His work contributed to the establishment of the Justice Department to receive the honor, which is reserved for department agents and attorneys.

Theodosia Konstantinidou, S.C., associate professor of mechanical engineering.

Kaye and Dick Parks received for world efforts to aid poor women in rural villages. The couple later traveled to Egypt. Along with a team from the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, they visited the agricultural experiment station of the country’s rural and urban social services program.

Shortly after Dick Parks joined the University’s faculty, the couple began their long association with the City of Detroit Corp., a rural development agency formed in the 1970s to help displaced low-income sharecroppers in the southeast Missouri Bootheel. Detroit is based in L biloxi, Miss. and operates in six states. The couple’s work with Delman has included supervising grant writing and selecting recipients.

In the last three decades, the couple’s work has been recognized by the Ethical Humanists of the Year award given to a person who demonstrates the ethical principles of the American Ethical Society’s code of ethics. The 1996 recipient was Richard J. “Dick” Kaye and Kaye Parks, who have been involved in social work and international issues at Washington University. They were promoted to associate professor of social work education in the United States.

Kaye and Dick Parks have devoted themselves to helping rural communities in poor social conditions,” noted the society in a recent newsletter announcing the award. “A strong motif in their work is support of education and development of educational resources for disadvantaged and underdeveloped people.”

Kay and Dick Parks, professor emeritus and coordinator of overseas admissions, has been associated with the George Warren Brown School of Social Work since 1964, when he joined the faculty as an associate professor. In 1986, he was selected to coordinate the recruiting and advising of overseas students since 1987.

Kay was a co-investigator of the international waves section of the University’s Woman’s Study Project, which was formed to offer friendship and support to women from around the world who believe in the capabilities of women.

The couple have been talking social problems worldwide since the early 1940s, when they began working together in a Detroit settlement house. Married in 1943, they spent nearly two decades working with poor and minority youth in Bridgeport, Conn., Kansas City, Mo., and Minneapolis.

In 1960, Dick Parks was invited to work with the Washington, D.C.-based Council on Social Work Education to help develop a new work training program in New York. There he met Shanti K. Khinduka, Ph.D., research associate of the Social Work Education in Lucknow, India. Parks was one of several members of an American delegation who encouraged Khinduka to further his social work education in the United States.

While in India, Kaye Parks worked with the YMCA to organize a team to dispense medical supplies to mud-hut villages. The couple then moved to Zambia, where Dick Parks helped establish the first college in Central Africa while his wife conducted sewing classes for children, teens, adults and community volunteers throughout southeast Missouri.

Kay and Dick Parks was the recipient of the agency’s board of directors in 1986. If Kaye and Dick Parks have been working with the United Nations, foreign visitors in St. Louis and to people in India, Egypt, and other parts of Africa, they have also been involved in the field of social work in Lucknow, India, where they have also been influential in the field of social work in the United States.

The Ethical Humanists of the World award carries a $1,000 prize, which the couple will donate to help rebuild a Delman youth center destroyed during the flood. There they put to use their experience in community education.
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"In this single archive, we see the history of the recording of sound, from its invention through recording, broadcasting and reproduction of the spoken or sung word — in pen, typewriter, computer and tape," Ray said. "These are the components of a sound archive that has been developed and refined over the years thousands of years and thousands of miles far beyond the Hilltop Campus."