an accomplished jazz pianist, began a study of improvisational theater groups at the Broadway Oyster Bar. Like children's "pretend" play, jazz is a collaborative form of "improvisational performance" requiring each musician to play off the others and, at the same time, use creativity to move the performance forward, Sawyer said.

Students on stage — 6
Exhibit explores the history of performing arts at Washington University

In this issue 

Not a greater risk — 2
Researchers conclude that obese patients can safely recover from open-heart surgery

Easing the palp — 3
Joanne E. Mortimer, M.D., concentrates on making the lives of cancer patients more comfortable

Familial factors explain link between depression, drinking, study shows

R

esearchers and clinicians long have recognized the existence of relationships between depression, alcoholism and illicit drug use. Exactly how they are related has been the subject of debate, however, with some studies suggesting that depressed people attempt to ease their problems by drinking or by taking drugs. Another possibility might be that depression has no direct relationship to drinking or drug use but that something else perhaps hereditary factors and childhood experiences — contributes to both depression and substance abuse.

Now, researchers at the School of Medicine and the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in St. Louis have shown that familial factors largely explain the link between depression and alcohol abuse. In a recent issue of the journal Drug and Alcohol Dependence, the researchers report that the connection between major depression and drinking is explained primarily by shared genes and childhood family environment. The relationship between major depression and drug use, on the other hand, is explained mainly by life experiences outside the family setting.

"We are what we are because of our genes and because of our environmental experiences," said Seth A. Eisen, M.D., a Washington University associate professor of medicine. "Having said that, it's important to remember that isolating the genetic roots of particular disorders can be very difficult."

Family members share genes, live under the same rules, and grow up in the same neighborhoods and under similar socio-economic conditions. Researchers use the term "familial factors" to describe those shared genetic and family influences, "nonfamilial factors" involve experiences that take place outside the family unit during childhood.

For their study of the interactions Continued on back page

MBA program targets health professionals

Health-care executives — such as physicians, other clinicians, administrators and managers — will find the new executive MBA program in health services management (HSM) a prescription for continued career success. Created by the John M. Olin School of Business with support from the School of Medicine, the program debuts next fall and is designed to develop health-care leaders who are able to implement quality patient care at the business savvy and management skills.

Marcia K. Armstrong, Ph.D., associate dean for diversity at the School of Medicine and senior director of Executive Programs at the business school, said the need for and interest in this kind of degree is substantial.

"The health-care environment has become increasingly complex and is undergoing rapid change," she said. "And to succeed, health services professionals know they must balance patient-care priorities with sound business decisions."

HSM, designed for health-care professionals with seven or more years of experience, offers eight classes each year for 21 months, allowing participants to continue in their careers as they earn a master's degree in business administration (MBA). Because they integrate with the Washington University Health Science professionals know they must balance patient-care priorities with sound business decisions. Continued on back page

Coming next week

A school of Medicine team headed by David Schlessinger, Ph.D., has reached a milestone in the history of genetics — the completion of a high-resolution map of chromosome X. If it were a road map from St. Louis to San Francisco, it would show a marker every mile.

The achievement, described in this month's issue of Genome Research, was spotlighted last weekend in The New York Times, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and several other publications. The news section of Science magazine will cover the story this week.

Schlessinger is a professor of molecular microbiology, of genetics and of medicine and is director of the Center for Genetics in Medicine. The Record will cover the project in the Thursday, March 27, issue.

SAINT LOUIS

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Vol. 21 No. 24 March 20, 1997

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

IN ST. LOUIS

Continued on back page

Continued on back page

Continued on back page

Continued on back page

Continued on back page

Continued on back page

Continued on back page

Continued on back page

Continued on back page

Continued on back page
Obesity does not affect recovery from open-heart surgery

Obesity is a major public health problem in the United States, where 1 in 4 adults is obese and nearly 1 in 5 children is overweight. Many obese patients are in need of cardiac surgery, yet some have been denied such therapy because their weight is viewed as an obstacle to recovery. David B. Wilson, M.D., Ph.D., associate researcher in cardiothoracic surgery and lead author of the study, "Our data show that surgery is indeed a reasonable option."
The group performed a comparative study of the outcome of 2,299 patients who had undergone cardipulmonary bypass surgery. Of the research population, 567 were classified as obese or severely obese. The researchers observed slightly higher rates of infection and a common postoperative arrhythmia in the overweight population, but the mortality rates were very similar — 4.6 percent in the obese group vs. 4.3 percent in the nonobese group.

"That's not significant when one considers the host of potential complications for open-heart surgery," Moulton said. "The obese patients had very similar rates of complications in cardiac surgery as those who were not obese. Even those most afflicted by their weight had no expected increase in serious perioperative morbidity or mortality."

Risks are relative

For the study, obesity was defined through the Body Mass Index, an internationally recognized clinical measurement of weight. Essentially, people are classified as obese if they exceed the healthy weight for their height by at least 20 percent.

In their analysis, the researchers focused on pulmonary lung complications and kidney disorders. "It was only when we considered the longer term that we might have complex cardipulmonary bypass in overweight patients, there would be more problems after surgery. But we didn't find that either."
The obese patients even required less intensive care and hospitalization. Their length of stay in the intensive-care unit ranged from 4.4 to 6.0 days compared with 5.7 to 9.0 days for the nonobese population. Total length of stay was between 11.8 and 12.6 days for the obese patients and 14.9 and 18.3 days for the nonobese.

The study did reveal an increase in postoperative infection in the obese population. But surgeons have known for some time that overweight patients are more prone to wound infections in the wake of surgery. The obese patients also were more likely to develop a common form of atrial arrhythmia. However, approximately one-third of all cardiac-surgery patients experience this same condition due to the trauma of opening the chest.

Breaking the bias

Moulton said that, in the cost-conscious climate of managed care, a bias exists that obese patients are poor candidates for heart surgery. Because obesity is a well-established contributor to many other disorders, including heart failure, stroke, adult-onset diabetes, hypertension, pulmonary insufficiency and certain blood disorders, it is perceived as a pre-existing condition by Health Maintenance Organizations and insurers.

"Surgery for these patients has been viewed as inappropriate," Moulton said. "We know that they have significantly higher rates of heart disease, but the choice of treatment should not be influenced solely by their weight. I think there's certainly a bias among some health-care providers who care for these patients, and that's a whole other issue with insurance providers."

Though more research is necessary, particularly prospective studies of obese-cardiac-surgery patients, Moulton is confident that health-care and insurance providers will heed the initial findings. "Overall, I think these patients do just fine, and we should not deny them surgery," Moulton said. "The study demonstrates that heart surgery is just as appropriate for them as for non-obese patients."

— George Corstiglia

Wilson named director of pediatric hematology/oncology division

DAVID B. WILSON, M.D., PH.D., assistant professor of pediatrics, has been named director of the Division of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology.

The appointment was announced by Alan E. Schwartz, M.D., Ph.D., the Alumni Endowed Professor of Pediatrics and head of the Department of Pediatrics at the School of Medicine and pediatrics-in-chief at St. Louis Children's Hospital. He also is a professor of molecular biology and pharmacology. Wilson succeeds Schwartz, who has served as division director since 1986.

"During a national search, it became apparent that the finest candidate was right here at Washington University," Schwartz said. "He is a true innovator, a rare, triple-threat physician-scientist. He is an excellent clinician, a wonderful teacher and a creative scientist. We are most fortunate to have him as division director."

In his research, Wilson, a hematologist and an assistant professor of molecular biology and pharmacology, is trying to understand factors involved in human embryonic yolk-sac and heart development. His team has identified GATA-4, a factor that appears to be an important regulator of both. They found that when GATA-4 is deleted from tissue, there are abnormalities in development of the yolk sac and heart. This research should give insight into the genes involved in normal and abnormal human development.

Wilson, a pediatrician at Children's Hospital, graduated from the Medical Scientist Training Program at the School of Medicine in 1986. Graduates of the six-year program receive an M.D. and a Ph.D. While at Washington University, Wilson worked with Philip W. Majerus, M.D., professor of biochemistry and molecular biology and of medicine, and contributed greatly to the field of second-messenger signaling.

"In the laboratory, he had a 'green thumb' and made several discoveries, including the discovery of novel molecules involved in cellular signaling and an enzyme that helps synthesize prostaglandins, which act on blood vessels," said Majerus.

Before joining the School of Medicine faculty in 1993, Wilson was on the faculty of Harvard Medical School, where he taught hematology and oncology. Prior to that, he served as a research fellow in medicine and in pediatrics at Harvard and also completed a postdoctoral fellowship in renal physiology at Children's Hospital in Boston. At Children's Hospital, he trained with world-renowned hematologist Stuart Orkin of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

Wilson directs the Pediatric Hematology/Oncology Fellowship Program at the medical school and is a graduate-student adviser. He also is a member of the steering committee of the Markey Comprehensive Cancer Center and is a graduate program that teaches doctoral and postdoctoral fellows about human biology. In addition, he is director of the St. Louis Children's Hospital Blood Bank and chairs its Transfusion Committee.

Among Wilson's numerous honors are the McDonnell Scholars Award in embryology, the Pfizer Junior Faculty Award in cardiovascular biology and the March of Dimes Basil O'Connor Scholar Award. He is the author or co-author of more than 20 scientific articles.

Tackling birth defects

F. Sessions Cole, M.D., right, professor of pediatrics and director of the Department of Pediatrics' newborn medicine division, gave U.S. Sen. Christopher S. Bond, R-Mo., a tour of the neonatal intensive-care unit at St. Louis Children's Hospital. Bond visited Children's Hospital on March 10 to announce that he is proposing legislation that would create a Special Emphasis Pathway, a graduate medical program that would allow new physicians to focus on birth defects.

"Our data show that surgery is indeed a reasonable option," Wilson said. "David is one of those scientists."
Washington People

Mortimer focuses on improving quality of lives

For 15 years, Joanne E. Mortimer, M.D., has been a breast cancer researcher and clinician. It's a career fraught with sorrowful stories — mothers and daughters and sisters lost. But when Mortimer reflects on her work, it isn't the broken hearts she thinks about. It's the strong souls that come to mind.

"The triumph of the human spirit," she said. "That's what most impresses me. I've seen how amazingly resilient women are. They're faced with this disease, and they manage to rally their troops, rise to the battle. It's remarkable to watch."

As head of the School of Medicine's clinical oncology program, Mortimer, an associate professor of medicine, sees between 60 and 90 patients a week. As a researcher, she focuses on the quality of the patients' lives, examining everything from the side-effects of medications to the benefits of support groups. Quality of life is as often overlooked — but crucial — area of research, Mortimer said.

"It's always been my personal interest to help improve the quality of these patients' lives," she said.

In 1989, Mortimer left a teaching and research position at the University of Washington in Seattle to start Washington University's clinical oncology program. In that first year, 1,800 patients were treated through the program. Last year, more than 22,000 patients were treated.

"It was one of those situations when, if you build it, they will come," she said.

Mortimer's concern for making the lives of cancer patients comfortable permeates the program. For example, clinicians form interdisciplinary teams so that when Mortimer sees a patient, she is joined by a radiation oncologist and, possibly, a surgeon.

"It's optimal for the patient to see everybody at once," Mortimer said. "They only have to make one appointment, and they can get all their questions answered that way.

Mortimer's concern doesn't stop there, said Diana Knapp, the oncology program's nurse coordinator. "She'll have 30 patients on her schedule, but once she steps in the room, that patient thinks she's the only one."

"She'll have 30 patients on her schedule, but once she steps in the room, that patient thinks she's the only one."

— Diana Knapp

Meanwhile, Mortimer is studying some of the side effects of tamoxifen. The hormone works by bringing an early menopause in women, causing a number of uncomfortable, sometimes miserable, side effects. One side effect is intercourse pain, so Mortimer's team is trying to determine whether that is caused by the drug or the onset of menopause. The hormone also causes extreme hot flashes. In another study, Mortimer and her colleagues are determining if Zoloft, an anti-depressant, reduces hot flashes.

"It's a kind of coping mechanism, Mortimer said.

"I think it's good for patients to see her — to see how she's gone on with her life," Mortimer said.

Studying alternative treatments

The odds of surviving breast cancer today are better than ever before. Mortimer said almost all women who contract the disease are cured. Still, the disease claims 46,000 lives a year and remains the second most common cause of cancer death among women, following lung cancer.

However, the outlook is improving, in part, because physicians treat the disease aggressively from the initial diagnosis. But Mortimer and others have found that aggressive treatment sometimes isn't necessary to stop the disease, especially when treatments like chemotherapy and radiation weak havoc on a person's life.

In patients with widespread breast cancer, about 60 percent have markers that indicate hormone sensitivity, meaning they would be receptive to hormone therapy, and 30 percent to 40 percent actually will have their cancers shrink with the hormone pill tamoxifen. Mortimer and colleagues in the nuclear medicine and radiation biology divisions have been using positron emission tomography to determine which patients are likely to benefit from hormone therapy.

"If we're able to predict who will benefit from hormone therapy, we can forestall the need for chemotherapy," Mortimer said. "That's an important quality-of-life issue."

The next phase of the study will look at how family members can become more supportive.

The Importance of pain management

In addition to her clinical and research activities, Mortimer is co-chair of the Missouri Breast Cancer Pain Initiative, a diverse group of people interested in oncology, psychology, medical, financial and social aspects of pain in cancer patients. Made up of physicians, social workers, pastors and pharmacists, the group meets four times a year to discuss the complicated topic of pain.

"Pain is a very tricky topic," Mortimer said. "Doctors can't assess pain. There's no test that quantifies pain, and pain can be a real manipulation."

Cancer patients also are sometimes disingenuous about the intensity of their pain. It's a kind of coping mechanism, Mortimer said.

"If their pain is getting worse, they assume their cancer is getting worse. Sometimes patients need to deny that, all of which makes the physician's job of keeping the patient pain-free more challenging," she said.

What's more, many residents don't know how to treat chronic cancer pain, she said. Mortimer recently completed a study that tested the knowledge of School of Medicine residents in managing cancer pain. The results were dismal. As many as 75 percent of the residents questioned failed portions of the test, which was derived from basic guidelines administered by the World Health Organization.

The blame, Mortimer said, lies in part with the shifting landscape of health care. With the advent of managed care, many procedures once performed in the hospital are done on an outpatient basis — chemotherapy, for example.

Residents gain experience managing acute pain — the kind that follows surgery or a heart attack — but not chronic cancer pain.

With these results in hand, Mortimer calls on medical schools to teach courses in pain management more aggressively and effectively.

"Managing pain is one of the biggest quality-of-life issues facing cancer patients," Mortimer said. "We need to be graduating doctors who are aware of how important that is."
Exhibitions

Lectures

Films
All Filmboard movies cost $3 and are shown in Room 100 Brown Hall. For the 24-hour Filmboard hotline, call 935-5982.

Friday, March 21
7:30 and 8:30 p.m. Filmboard Feature Series. "William Giraudet: The Best of Ardian Animation." (Also March 22, same times; and March 23, 9:30 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.)

Saturday, March 22
7:30 and 8:30 p.m. Filmboard Feature Series. "Back to the Future." (Also March 22, same times; and March 30 at 9:30 p.m.)

Monday, March 24
6 p.m. Chinese Film Series. "Red Sorgun." Room 219 South Ridgley Hall. 935-5156.


March 20–29
Visit Washington University's on-line calendar at http://events.wustl.edu/calendar/reserves/v1.1
Said lecture opens European studies symposium

Edward W. Said, Ph.D., University Professor and chair of the Doctoral Program in Comparative Literature at Columbia University, will open an international symposium on the postcolonial writings of German-speaking authors when he delivers an Assembly Series lecture at 4 p.m. Thursday, March 27, in Graham Chapel.

Said’s lecture is titled “Postcolonialism and Literature.” The international symposium is titled “The World Through European Eyes: Postcolonial German Literature (1970s-1990s).” Said says the symposium are free and open to the public, but advance registration is required for the symposium.

Said is largely recognized for his 1978 book, “Orientalism,” in which he addresses the development of ideas about and images of the Arab world in Western European culture.

His work has attracted the consideration of Third World literature as a major cultural force within the Western world.

Said says the other books include “The World, the Text, and the Critic,” “Culture and Imperialism” and “Memories of a Dis appointee of the Palestine Self-Determination, 1969-94.”


Said is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and is a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. From 1977 to 1991, he was a member of the Palestinian National Council and the Interim government of Palestine.

Born in Jerusalem, Said received a doctoral degree from Princeton University and master’s and doctoral degrees from Harvard University.

In 2015, European studies symposium

The symposium explores modern German perspectives on Third World cultures through the writings of 14 German-speaking essayists and novelists. The symposium, which ends March 28, celebrates the 15th anniversary of Washington University’s European Studies Program’s “Week in Arts and Sciences.”

Academic specialists in contemporary literature from several countries, including Germany, Mexico and Cameroon, will join more than a dozen faculty, graduate and doctoral students for presentations on German and postcolonial studies who have written about experiences in the Third World.

While past concentrations have been organized by the European Studies Program, the symposium will have dealt with internal European problems and with American views of the European integration process, this symposium will have a cultural-studies focus, said Paul Michael Lützeler, Ph.D., director of the European Studies Program and a distinguished University professor in the Humanities in Arts and Sciences.

Europe is part of the global village and, as such, is involved in countless international and intercultural relationships and conflicts.”

Paul Michael Lützeler

Men’s tennis team hopes to end skid

A 4-3 June to Ripon (Wis.) College on Sunday, March 16, prevented the Bears’ overall record to 6-5 after opening the season with four wins.

Despite their 2-3 record at the Bears, the eventual tourney champion Brandeis University (Waltham, Mass.) also has a UAA record of 5-4, a conference record of 5-2 and a national ranking of Emory University (Atlanta) 6-4. The Bears were paced by an 8-00 singles point by Goldenkhan, who hit 5-00 wins the five games.

Viennafest 1997

“Dream City: Viennese Medicine as a Benchmark for St. Louis Physicians.”

Exhibit of photographs, rare books and documents that document the developments of late 19th-century Vienna. Drawn from the School of Medicine’s collections and archives. Exhibit opens March 24 and runs through May 24.

“Venetian Palaces.”

A guided tour provided by the city of Venice.

“Visionsaries in Exile — A Cultural Journey from ‘Austria to America’.”


“Vienna and the Third World.”

A major work on the relationship of Third World cultures to Third World literature.

Current record: 2-5

This week: noon Sunday, March 23, vs. Central College (Pella, Iowa), Tao Tennis Center.

Baseball team drops two to region rivals

Following a third-place finish in the University Athletic Association (UAAC) Tournament in Columbus, Fla., the WU squad dropped a pair of games to region rivals Elmhurst (Ill.) College 6-3 and Aurora (Ill.) University 11-7 in the opening round on March 16, at Kelly Field. The two losses snapped the Bears’ overall record to 6-5 after opening the season with four wins. Despite their 2-3 record at the Bears, the eventual tourney champion Brandeis University (Waltham, Mass.) also has a UAA record of 5-4, a conference record of 5-2 and a national ranking of Emory University (Atlanta) 6-4. The Bears were paced by an 8-00 singles point by Goldenkhan, who hit 5-00 wins the five games.

Co-complied by Mike Wolf, director, and Kevin Bergquist, ass. director, sports information.

For more on the above news about Washington University’s athletics program, access the Bears Web site at www.sports.wustl.edu.

For more information about the symposium, call (314) 935-4360 or send an email to europe@arts.wustl.edu.

For more information about the Assembly Series, call (314) 935-5285.
The young playwrights Tennessee Williams (front row, far left) and A. E. Hotchner (back row, far right) are shown in this photograph working with the Arthur Proetz papers.

The census was performed with two experienced observers and a pilot in a helicopter traveling about 25 mph some 200 feet above the ground, depending on weather conditions and terrain. The observers covered 65-yard-wide strips of land that were marked with brightly colored, numbered plywood squares fastened to Tyson's perimeter fence. The flights were conducted one to two hours after sunrise and two to three hours before sunset. Flights were repeated for several days at the same times to lessen the possibility of a counting error. The results are in and are encouraging. Sexton said the helicopter census revealed a herd of about 125 deer at Tyson — well below previous estimates at Washington University's 2,000-acre conservation research area in southwest St. Louis County.

"We are very happy and encouraged by these results," Sexton said. "It appears that we will now have more options available to consider in regulating the herd."

Sexton and Missouri Department of Conservation biologists Jeff Beringer and Lonnie P. Hansen planned and conducted the study.

The deer population at Tyson has long been thought to be excessive for the area's size. Nonscientific estimates before the helicopter survey ranged from 150 to as many as 400 deer at Tyson. Wildlife biologists consider a herd of about 50 ideal for ecological harmony in a 2,000-acre natural range.

An excessive deer population poses several problems for research at Tyson, which is enclosed on all borders by deer-proof. Deer face an inadequate food supply when they are overcrowded, which means their health is affected and fawns reach maturity at a much lower rate.

Too many deer also conflict with Tyson's goal, which is to be a research center representative of pre-colonial times in eastern Missouri. An excessive deer population prohibits the flourishing of other faunas and floras to achieve this goal.

The surviving deer also tend to eat all available plants, including those botanists grow for research. Thus, researchers cannot conduct effective studies and analyses of plants.

Sexton and his colleagues chose the helicopter/snow cover method of counting the deer over a number of other tried, though not always proven, methods. Sexton and his colleagues tried snow-shoe counts, deer-drive counts; mark-and-recapture efforts, and tracking the animals using thermal infrared sensors attached to aircraft.

"Of all the options, using helicopters over snow cover is the most efficient and cost-effective, especially for the terrain at Tyson, which is 90 percent oak-hickory forest," Sexton said. "This is a typical rural, and in some cases suburban, habitat found in the lower Midwest and a portion of the South. We believe many areas in the United States will benefit from performing a census the way we did." — Tony Fitzpatrick

The exhibit will have an interactive component with its own World Wide Web site (http://library.wustl.edu/~spec/exhibits/performance). For more information, call (314) 435-5444.

The following incidents were reported to the University Police Department from March 10-16. Readers with information that could assist the investigation of these incidents are urged to call (314) 935-5555. This release is provided as a public service to promote awareness and prevention of crime.

March 10 8:39 a.m. — The Plexiflex on the front of a vending machine in Eliot Residence Hall was reported broken and several items were stolen.

March 12 8:18 a.m. — Two banners were reported stolen from the walkway near Reebok Hall.

March 14 2:08 p.m. — A car stereo, a wallet and credit cards were reported stolen from a unlocked car parked in Millbrook Square apartment.

March 16 4:36 p.m. — Damage was reported to a vehicle parked on Shepley Drive. University Police also responded to two reports of false fire alarms and four trespassing incidents.

The following facilities were reported to the University Police Department from March 10-16. Residents with information that could assist the investigation of these incidents are urged to call (314) 935-5555. This release is provided as a public service to promote awareness and prevention of crime.
Events celebrate Women's History Month

Several events featuring and honoring women will commemorate March as Women's History Month.

On Saturday, March 22, the Women's Resource Center will hold a gender-issues conference in the Women's Building. Registering for the event is free. On March 23, and runs through Friday, March 29. The annual event is organized by the Women's Week Planning Committee. The following is a partial schedule of events:

- A brown-bag lunch program titled "What Happens After Induction?" will be held from noon to 1 p.m. Monday, March 24, in Umbrich Hall Lounge. Alfreda Brown, Career Center director, will lead the program.
- A lecture titled "Where Are Women in Science?" will begin at 4 p.m. Tuesday, March 25, in the Women's Building Lounge. Terresa A. Hopper, visiting assistant professor of history in Arts and Sciences, will give the lecture.
- "Women's Week" events are free and open to the public. For more information and a complete schedule of events, call (314) 955-5945.
- "Women's Week" events are free and open to the public. For more information and a complete schedule of events, call (314) 955-5945.

Medical school faculty promoted, granted tenure

The following School of Medicine faculty members were named professor, associate professor or promoted to tenure, effective January 1, 2004, unless otherwise indicated, following a meeting of the Board of Trustees on March 7.

- Linda J. Sandell as professor of orthopaedic surgery (effective March 7, 1997)
- Tim B. Schoe as associate professor of genetics (effective March 7, 1997)
- Steven B. Scholnick as associate professor of otorhinolaryngology (effective March 7, 1997)
- Michael E. Fort as associate professor of pediatrics (effective March 7, 1997)
- Nancy Belt as professor of psychiatry (effective March 7, 1997)

HSM offers MBAs to health professionals - from page 1

HSM offers MBAs to health professionals.

Linda J. Sandell as professor of orthopaedic surgery (effective March 7, 1997)

Promotion with tenure

Dana R. Ahrendtse to associate professor of medicine
- Michael D. Blumen to associate professor of radiology (effective March 7, 1997)
- Michael E. Fort as associate professor of pediatrics (effective March 7, 1997)
- Nancy Belt as professor of psychiatry (effective March 7, 1997)

Granting of tenure

- Pamela A. Underwood as professor of physiology and biophysics (effective March 7, 1997)
- David M. Weint as associate professor of molecular biology and biochemistry (effective March 7, 1997)

Chamber Choir to present premiere of work honoring late Olin librarian

The Washington University Chamber Choir will premiere a work honoring the late Olin librarian Renata Rotkowicz, who died in 1995 at age 58.

"The Lavender Fields: Renata's Requiem," a sacred work for chorus and orchestra by the composer Larry Johnson, will be performed on Saturday, March 21, in Graham Chapel.

The concert will be directed by John Stewart, director of vocal activities in music.

The requiem sets to music five poems written by Ariez Zawadzki, a Polish poet who defected to the West and spent a decade in Paris working as a free-lance writer. In 1961, he joined the faculty at the University of California at Berkeley as a lecturer in Polish literature. Later, he became a professor of Slavic literature and theater. His books were banned in Poland until 1980, when he was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature.

Stewart describes the requiem as haunting, but says that the music is not "almost like nature poems," he said. "Even though these are secular texts, they speak very much about womanhood and the environment and nature, and almost like nature poems," he said.

The Chamber Choir concert also will perform a repertoire of music from the Soviet era, including works by Thomas Salmon, LouiseRapin, and Vladimir Vasilievich de Vlasov. The concert will also include a prelude to a new course that will be offered next fall by the Women's Studies Program in Arts and Sciences.

---

Obituaries

Elizabeth Mary Smith Stout, professor, died

Elizabeth Mary Smith Stout, Ph.D., associate professor of psychiatry at the School of Medicine and joint associate professor at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, died of cancer, Friday, March 17, 1997, at Barnes-Jewish Hospital. She was 58 and lived in Defiance, Mo.

Stout was known professionally by her maiden name, Smith. She was internationally recognized for her work in treating patients who were survivors of the Holocaust. She was one of the first to develop treatment for low-income patients and to work in an urban public health-care setting.

Stout was the first to develop treatment for low-income patients and to work in an urban public health-care setting. She was one of the first to develop treatment for low-income patients and to work in an urban public health-care setting.

Stout was the first to develop treatment for low-income patients and to work in an urban public health-care setting. She was one of the first to develop treatment for low-income patients and to work in an urban public health-care setting.
between major depression, alcohol abuse and illicit-drug abuse, Eisen and co-investigators gathered data from 1,874 pairs of identical male twins from the Vietnam Era Twins (VET) Registry. All were Vietnam veterans, and the twins in each pair grew up in the same household.

The investigators selected one member of each pair and determined through a structured telephone interview whether he had ever suffered an episode of major depression.

According to Sawyer, it serves an important social function: "It allows children to successfully participate in conversation as adults. "It also teaches them about their parent-child relationship and have effective friendships with other children once they start primary school," he said.

Timing is important because most children develop an ego by age 6 or 7. "Yes, it's a missed opportunity if parents don't provide their preschoolers with a strong ego," Sawyer stressed. "If you go through life without any peers, you're not going to have a social life in your adult years." Sawyer said.

"You have to be creative within a framework," he continued.

Metaphorically, if a child "blows a bad note," that contribution will be ignored, and the musical score will not be integrated into the group. So pretend play just isn't about play-

Abnormal alcohol use among depressed children is of concern because it is widespread, but little data exist on these children. In a recent study published in The American Journal of Psychiatry (156:9, 1999), a team of researchers at Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, evaluated the prevalence of alcohol use in a group of 400 children, ages 8 to 16. The U.S. prevalence of alcohol use among children in this age group is 5% to 10%, with additional 3% to 5% who are problem drinkers. Most of the participants were enrolled in public school and their families were economically diverse. All children were interviewed with the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), which is a parent report of the child. These children had a mean age of 12 years, and the prevalence of problem drinking was 20%, which is significantly higher than the general population.

The researchers found that problem drinking was significantly associated with family factors such as family structure, education level, and Vietnam combat experience. The rates of drug use were two to four times higher among depressed children, especially those who had never been depressed.

The association between major depression and alcohol abuse among children is of concern because it is widespread, but little data exist on these children. In a recent study published in The American Journal of Psychiatry (156:9, 1999), a team of researchers at Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, evaluated the prevalence of alcohol use in a group of 400 children, ages 8 to 16. The U.S. prevalence of alcohol use among children in this age group is 5% to 10%, with additional 3% to 5% who are problem drinkers. Most of the participants were enrolled in public school and their families were economically diverse. All children were interviewed with the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), which is a parent report of the child. These children had a mean age of 12 years, and the prevalence of problem drinking was 20%, which is significantly higher than the general population.

The researchers found that problem drinking was significantly associated with family factors such as family structure, education level, and Vietnam combat experience. The rates of drug use were two to four times higher among depressed children, especially those who had never been depressed.

The association between major depression and alcohol abuse among children is of concern because it is widespread, but little data exist on these children. In a recent study published in The American Journal of Psychiatry (156:9, 1999), a team of researchers at Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, evaluated the prevalence of alcohol use in a group of 400 children, ages 8 to 16. The U.S. prevalence of alcohol use among children in this age group is 5% to 10%, with additional 3% to 5% who are problem drinkers. Most of the participants were enrolled in public school and their families were economically diverse. All children were interviewed with the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), which is a parent report of the child. These children had a mean age of 12 years, and the prevalence of problem drinking was 20%, which is significantly higher than the general population.

The researchers found that problem drinking was significantly associated with family factors such as family structure, education level, and Vietnam combat experience. The rates of drug use were two to four times higher among depressed children, especially those who had never been depressed.

The association between major depression and alcohol abuse among children is of concern because it is widespread, but little data exist on these children. In a recent study published in The American Journal of Psychiatry (156:9, 1999), a team of researchers at Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, evaluated the prevalence of alcohol use in a group of 400 children, ages 8 to 16. The U.S. prevalence of alcohol use among children in this age group is 5% to 10%, with additional 3% to 5% who are problem drinkers. Most of the participants were enrolled in public school and their families were economically diverse. All children were interviewed with the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), which is a parent report of the child. These children had a mean age of 12 years, and the prevalence of problem drinking was 20%, which is significantly higher than the general population.

The researchers found that problem drinking was significantly associated with family factors such as family structure, education level, and Vietnam combat experience. The rates of drug use were two to four times higher among depressed children, especially those who had never been depressed.

The association between major depression and alcohol abuse among children is of concern because it is widespread, but little data exist on these children. In a recent study published in The American Journal of Psychiatry (156:9, 1999), a team of researchers at Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, evaluated the prevalence of alcohol use in a group of 400 children, ages 8 to 16. The U.S. prevalence of alcohol use among children in this age group is 5% to 10%, with additional 3% to 5% who are problem drinkers. Most of the participants were enrolled in public school and their families were economically diverse. All children were interviewed with the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), which is a parent report of the child. These children had a mean age of 12 years, and the prevalence of problem drinking was 20%, which is significantly higher than the general population.

The researchers found that problem drinking was significantly associated with family factors such as family structure, education level, and Vietnam combat experience. The rates of drug use were two to four times higher among depressed children, especially those who had never been depressed.

The association between major depression and alcohol abuse among children is of concern because it is widespread, but little data exist on these children. In a recent study published in The American Journal of Psychiatry (156:9, 1999), a team of researchers at Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, evaluated the prevalence of alcohol use in a group of 400 children, ages 8 to 16. The U.S. prevalence of alcohol use among children in this age group is 5% to 10%, with additional 3% to 5% who are problem drinkers.