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Companies can expect about 75% of Brown Hall work

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tion. His continuing research on rotorcraft modeling and analysis has resulted in the publication of more than 180 papers, and he has supervised 50 master’s and doctoral students.

"David Peters brings a unique perspective and a wealth of experience to his position as the McDonnell Douglas Professor of Engineering," said Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton, who introduced John F. McDonnell at the installation ceremony. "His enthusiasm, vision and commitment will foster an enduring enthusiasm, vision and commitment among students, educators and the Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas employees for their role in the aerospace industry."

In his presentation, Peters reflected on his grandfather's life of agrarian grandparents and their work during the aviation developments of the 20th century and the unbreakable possibilities that lie ahead for Peters' grandson, Daniel. Peters' great-grandson, David A. Peters, Ph.D., chair of the mechanical engineering department, is the first McDonnell Speaking to his great-grandfather will be 2104, the 22nd century. What will the world be like then? Will it change as much in his lifetime as it did in his great-great grandfather? Will he visit the moon on vacation, or religious colonies on Mars?"

Peters was working for McDonnell-Douglas in St. Louis when Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin set foot on the moon in July 1969. He recalled James S. McDonnell speaking to his Department of Mechanical Engineering in the Center of Space Grant Consortium, a NASA-funded center.

He returned to Washington University as a professor of mechanical engineering in 1991, becoming director of the Center for Computational Mechanics in 1992 and then, once again, department chair in 1997. He was named associate professor at Georgia Tech and associate director of their center on African-American artists and the rich culture of Africa Short story having a home there, and scholars share their insights on thisHUAN IN ST. LOUIS

Women's health expert to keynote weeklong program on campus

A lice Domar, Ph.D., director of the Women's Health Program at Harvard Medical School's Division of Behavioral Medicine, will give the keynote address of a weeklong program titled "Mind and Body: A Women's Resource for Preventative Health" on 7 p.m. Tuesday, March 26 at Graham Chapel. The event is sponsored by the Alpha Lambda Phi, the Greek women's honorary. The lecturer is free and open to the public.

The weeklong program is part of the Behavioral Medicine Program for Infertility and the Mind/Body Center for Women's Health. Early on, she focused upon the application of health psychology to women's health issues — including PMS, infertility, endometriosis, high-risk pregnancy, gynecological surgery, eating disorders and, as well as other areas of women's health where mind-body techniques have been integrated and evaluated.

From the success achieved there, Domar has expanded her work into other techniques to many women's health conditions.

Now practicing at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Domar's methods have earned her a national and international reputation. She has appeared on the CBS Evening News, Dateline NBC, CNN, The Oprah Winfrey Show and the NBC Nightly News. She is also the author of "Healing Mothers, Bedside" and "Infertility and the Mind Body Program for Infertility was introduced.

For more information about the program, call the Women's Health Program Muriel. Domar earned a Ph.D. from All India Institute of Medical Research in medicine psychology.

A nswer: This wise old bird surveys the campus from the east side of McMillan Hall.

He wrote from Republicans to Democrats and from Berkeley to Harvard, sharing his visions on issues of health psychology to women's health conditions.

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Landmark results of cervical cancer study released early

BY BARBARA RODRIGUEZ

A landmark study involving sequencing the genomes of worms, women with locally advanced cervical cancer were shown to benefit from taking chemotherapeutic drugs while receiving radiation treatment. Though the study won't be published, Perry W. Grigsby, M.D., professor of radiation oncology at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, said the results of the study and the other four are "a great milestone. This is a significant advance in the treatment of women with gynecologic cancers that can't be operated on," he said. "For the first time, we've been able to demonstrate a mechanism which may be adding a therapeutic advantage. This leads to understanding the importance of people participating in clinical trials." Mutch and Grigsby also participated in the other two national trials whose results also will be reported in the New England Journal of Medicine April 15. The two studies compared treatment options that differed somewhat in their inclusion of patients, but they reached similar conclusions. Grigsby added that chemotherapy isn't the solution for all patients with cervical cancer. "But this study shows that patients with advanced cervical cancer, and therefore with bigger tumors, do more poorly if treated with radiation only," he said.

Providing support for mothers-to-be

As part of the School of Medicine's Perinatal Program, first-year student Jessica Fuchs, left, accompanies patient Nikola Johnson to her obstetrics appointment. Nikola Johnson and Thomas J. Kaplan, already participated in the matching portion of the Perinatal Program, in which medical students are paired with mothers-to-be and attend their prenatal visits and deliveries. While providing mothers with support and information, the students get a glimpse into the medical, social and financial issues of pregnancy.
University Events

Chaucer • Children • Human Memory • Dangerous Women

Thursday, May 11

By Liat Ovett

Thursday, March 11

Friday, March 12
7:30 and 9:30 pm: Film Noir Festival Series. *Film Noir on Film*. Room 219 Ridgley Hall. 9:30-11:30 pm.

Monday, May 13
6:30 pm: Japanese Film Series. *The Funeral*. Room 218 Ridgley Hall. 9:30-11:30 pm.

Thursday, March 18
6:30 pm: Japanese Film Series. *The Funeral*. Room 218 Ridgley Hall. 9:30-11:30 pm.

Friday, March 19
7:30 and 9:30 pm: Film Noir Festival Series. *The Funeral*. Room 219 Ridgley Hall. 9:30-11:30 pm.

Midnight, Friday
Midnight, Friday

Memory expert Daniel Schacter to give Assembly Series lecture

Daniel Schacter, professor and chair of psychology at Harvard University, will deliver a lecture for the Assembly Series titled "The Fragile Power of Human Memory" at 11 a.m. Wednesday, March 17, in Graham Chapel. The lecture is free and open to the public.

Schacter’s research interests center on cognitive and neurocognitive analyses of memory, amnesia, and consciousness, with particular emphasis on the distinction between implicit and explicit memory and, more recently, on brain mechanisms of memory. He is also interested in applying research findings concerning memory to everyday life.

Schacter is the author of two books, "Stranger Beyond the Engram: Theories of Memory and The Psychology of Science" (1982) and "Searching for Memory: The Brain, the Mind, and the Past" (1996). "Searching for Memory"

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Lectures

Thursday, March 11


Friday, March 12


Friday, March 19


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Exhibitions

Legendary Zoe Caldwell on campus March 18-20

Zoe Caldwell, one of the foremost actors and directors in contemporary theatre, will be a visiting artist in the Performing Arts Department (PAD) in Arts and Sciences March 18-20, conducting acting master classes with students and presenting a talk about her work.

The talk, which is free and open to the public, takes place at 11 a.m. March 20 in Room 100 Brown Hall.

A native of Australia, Caldwell began acting professionally at the age of nine with such troupes as The Union Repertory Company and the Elizabethan Theatre Trust. In 1958 she entered a scholarship to Stratford-upon-Avon in England, where she worked in Renaissance roles opposite such figures as Charles Laughton, Dame Edith Evans and Paul Robeson. In her career she has been named for Tony, Emmy, Oscar and Golden Globe awards, and Queen Elizabeth II awarded her her youngest cousin, Miss Caldwell. She has been featured in numerous television productions for the BBC-TV and BBC-TV film highlights include Withnail and I’s "The Purple Rose of Cairo." Since 1977, Caldwell has also earned a distinguished directing career, including an off-Broadway production of "Orpheus" with 23 cast members who have gone on to perform in productions of "Summer and Smoke," based on Tennessee Williams' play of the same name, with libretto by John Cathey.

James Earl Jones and Christopher Plummer and the Broadway production of "Para Yor Car in Harvard Yard" with Jason Robards and Judith Ivey. Caldwell was invited to the University by William Whittaker, artist-in-residence in the PAD, who worked with Caldwell as a graduate student at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton.

For more information, call 935-5220. Caldwell's talk is presented by the PAD and Theatre, the University's student sponsored acting group.

Zoe Caldwell
Where Room 100 Brown Hall
When 11 a.m. March 20
Admission Free and open to the public

Mary Wilson and James Harr, both second-year master's candidates in the Department of Music in Arts and Sciences, star as Alma and John in the Washington University Opera's production of Lee Hoiby's "Summer and Smoke," based on Tennessee Williams' play of the same name.

Opera staging 'Summer and Smoke'


From March 12 to 14, the Washington University Opera, directed by Jolly Stewart, instructor in the Department of Music and Sciences, and conducted by her husband, John Stewart, director of choral activities — will bring "Summer and Smoke" to life in the University’s Ritz-City Gallery. Performances are at 8 p.m. Fridays and 2 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

"Summer and Smoke" follows Alma, the repressed daughter of a Victorian southern minister and his unbalanced wife, as she strives through a struggle of physical and emotional relationships, with the town's young doctor. "Alma and John have grown up together and probably always have loved each other," says Jolly Stewart. "But they have very different views of life — Alma finds the southern civilization while John represents the body, physicality. That difference is both what attracts them and what pulls them apart."

The lead roles are sung by Mary Wilson and James Harr, both second-year master’s candidates in the Department of Music. Deborah Stanton, a recent master's graduate and now an voice instructor in the department, sings the role of Alma's mother.

Tickets are $6 for gallery seating and $12 for table seating, which includes a glass of claret before or after the performance. Tickets are available at the Edison Theatre Box Office, 935-6543, or any remaining tickets sold at the door.

The production is presented by the music department in conjunction with the School of Art.

Sports Section

Sports

Saturday, March 13
10 a.m. Men's tennis team vs. II. Mit, Talen Center, 935-5220.

Sunday, March 14
10 a.m. Women's tennis team vs. Beloit, Westinghouse U. Tennis Center, 935-5220.
1 p.m. Women's tennis team vs. Moraine, Westinghouse U. Tennis Center, 935-5220.

Monday, March 15
4 p.m. Men's tennis team vs. Lindenwood U. Center, 935-5220.

Thursday, March 18
2 p.m. Men's tennis team vs. Greenville College. Kelly Field, 935-5220.

Friday, March 19
2 p.m. Men's tennis team vs. Washington College. Kelly Field, 935-5220.

Saturday, March 20
Alzheimer's Disease develops well before symptoms

he looked for signs of brain disease-beta amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles. Beta amyloid forms when a large brain protein, apoE, is in the wrong place. A tangle is a nerve cell containing twisted and knotted filaments. These filaments contain an abnormal form of a protein called tau.

All of the healthy and dementia patients— a total of 62—had at least a few tangles in the brain, especially in the hippocampus and related structures, and the number increased with age. “It seems to use that tangles are a normal part of aging,” Price said. “And those that serve cells that have zero to a few sick tangle filaments are usually slow and thereby affect relatively small numbers of cells. So it probably causes difficulties by itself.”

When Price looked for amyloid plaques, he found no such patterns in the abnormal protein in most of the healthy subjects. “We even had a woman who had reached age 86 without developing these lesions in the brain,” Morris said. “This is further evidence that there is such a thing as truly healthy aging and that Alzheimer’s disease is not inevitable at least to the age we have studied.”

Price and Morris would now agree that the plaques are not the cause of Alzheimer’s disease but rather a consequence of the disease. “We need to focus on the initial events of Alzheimer’s disease that set the stage for plaques and tangles,” Price said.

The researchers’ most important finding was that seven of the 39 subjects with no dementia had detectable dementia before any plaques or tangles were observed. “Even with our very sensitive detection methods, we could not find any signs of dementia symptoms in these 39 subjects,” Morris said. “So we think they had preclinical Alzheimer’s disease.”

Finding lesions of Alzheimer’s disease involves an extremely delicate search and a fine needle biopsy of brain tissue. Since there is only one brain per person, there is limited room for error. The research team also has a very high rate of false positives, which can cloud the data. “As long as there are no side effects and people can afford them, that might not be harmful,” Morris said. “But whether these supplements are effective or not is unknown. We just don’t have good information.”

He also hopes to measure the amount of tau, expressed on RPE cells, the retina’s immune cells, and the expression of tau, over time, to learn whether this could develop that could contribute to the new vessel growth seen in macular degeneration.

Beyond macular degeneration, Kall said, most scientists are looking at the interaction between FaS and FasL, and whether that could contribute to the new vessel growth in the retina. “We have found that reducing the amount of FasL could be used to increase the exposure of FaS ligand in the retina and prevent the deep tissue of these invading blood vessels.”

The disease has been called a “double whammy” of sorts because of the risk of diabetes and a normal part of aging. “It seems to me that tangles are a normal part of aging and that Alzheimer’s disease is not inevitable at least to the age we have studied.”

Vision

Finding sheds light on macular degeneration

— from page 1

only in people with abnormal FaS that cannot destroy FaS-positive vascular cells invading the retina from the choroid. “Clearly, we need to try to determine whether RPE cells express FaS ligand and FaS ligand that’s non-functional as patients get older and age-related macular degeneration develops,” Kaplan said. “If that is the case, then we can begin to look for drugs that could be used to increase the exposure of FaS ligand in the retina and prevent the deep tissue of these invading blood vessels.”

Whether that regulates blood flow, in the retina, is another question. “If we prove that RPE cells, in the retina, play a role in the formation of new blood vessels, then it will be important in understanding other disorders that affect blood flow,” Price said. “For example, we also believe the interaction between FaS and FaS ligand could have implications beyond the eye.”

The retina is a very rich source of growth factors, but we have no idea whether these factors could be linked to the formation of new blood vessels. “We have no idea whether these factors could be linked to the formation of new blood vessels,” Price said. “We also believe this could be linked to the formation of new blood vessels.”

He has also been working hard to understand how FaS and FaS ligand work to control blood flow in the retina. “We have no idea whether these factors could be linked to the formation of new blood vessels,” Price said. “We also believe this could be linked to the formation of new blood vessels.”

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Notables

Speaking of
Rebecca Copeland, Ph.D., president of the American Council of Learned Societies, says the humanities and the social sciences are facing a crisis. "Our students need to be able to think critically and creatively. They need to be able to analyze information and synthesize ideas. They need to be able to communicate effectively," she said. "We need to make sure that our students are prepared for life as knowledge producers and consumers."
Barry Siegel heads nuclear medicine with 'great patient care' as prime goal

Barry Siegel, M.D.

When Barry A. Siegel, M.D., was a child in the 1950s, the excitement of the world was due to him from the images of a newly minted television set and the pages of the World Book Encyclopedia. Today, the images that capture his attention are smaller in scale but no less important. As director of Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology's Division of Nuclear Medicine, Siegel, a professor of radiology and of medicine, works with colleagues and residents in the division to interpret images that aid in patient care.

Siegel's own meticulous attention to detail has helped the division earn national recognition during his 25 years at the helm. "The research program in the division is excellent," said R. Edward Coleman, M.D., director of the Division of Nuclear Medicine at Duke University. "And Barry certainly has one of the most, if not the most, outstanding clinical training programs in nuclear medicine."

Siegel's top priority as the division's self-proclaimed quality assurance officer is making sure patients' needs are served. "I consider myself a clinician who's primarily concerned that we do great patient care," Siegel said.

That passion is contagious. Robert J. Gropler, M.D., an associate professor of radiology who trained under Siegel in the late 1980s, said, "He teaches you that if you're going to do something, do it as well as you can. That's what he does, and you pick that up from him quickly."

Siegel received the Institute's Teacher of the Year Award in 1990 and was honored last year by many former residents at an alumni dinner in Toronto, organized by Ronald G. Evans, M.D., head of the radiology department.

Igniting interest

Siegel's interest in nuclear medicine was ignited in 1967 during a break in his sophomore year of medical school at Washington University. E. James Potchen, M.D., chairman of the radiology department at Michigan State University and the former director of nuclear medicine here, asked Siegel and another medical student to spend six weeks improving an imaging technique for the pancreas. Like other techniques in nuclear medicine, it relied on a radioactively labeled chemical that interacts with the targeted part of the body. The chemicals act like a flashlight in a dimly lit room to make an organ or cell type stand out on an image.

In this case, the label was on an amino acid that homes in on the pancreas. But the images weren't great, and Siegel agreed to determine whether a diet containing raw soybeans would stimulate the pancreas to take up more amino acids. The soybeans inhibit a digestive enzyme secreted by the pancreas. He spent hours tracking down raw soybeans and convincing an agricultural supplier that half a bushel — not a box — was all the students needed. But his determination paid off. Rats that ate the beans took up more than twice the label as those that didn't. "We were thrilled, and we wrote a paper!" Siegel said. "That really got me turned on to academic medicine and imaging using isotopes."

Not that Siegel was a hard sell. While growing up in Chicago, he enjoyed watching his father work on blueprints as part of his job in the lumber business. And reading the encyclopedia and many other books held priority over other pastimes. "I used to just flip through and read random articles, which actually had a big influence on my getting interested in science," he said.

It didn't hurt that he found schoolwork easy. Siegel finished high school early. And he completed undergraduate studies at Washington University in three years, gaining early admission to medical school.

A competitive streak also helped, but Siegel's quick academic rise had its moments. "I had the same sort of experience at the beginning of medical school that I had in college, which was that the work just seemed mind-boggling — like it was more than any human being could handle," Siegel said. "I remember feeling really panicly before the first anatomy test and thinking there was just no way I could do this. And then I got the highest grade in the class."

Evans picked Siegel as the new director of nuclear medicine while Siegel was still in the third year of a radiology residency at the medical school. In the quarter century since, Siegel has earned high marks for his support of research as well as clinical care. In Gropler's case, Siegel set up a postdoctoral fellowship for him in 1988 to study the heart using position emission tomography (PET). "He provided the research space and intellectual support at that time and also guided me on how to write grants and review papers," Gropler said. Siegel also has garnered praise for supporting the development of PET despite its high price tag. "He bit his tongue about this because he thought it was very important," Gropler said. "In addition to its research capabilities, PET is now becoming a very successful clinical tool for cardiac and cancer imaging."

For example, studies here have shown PET to be effective at predicting early on whether women with advanced breast cancer should stay on hormone treatment rather than switch to harsher chemical agents. And it has helped improve early detection of the spread of colorectal and other cancers.

Siegel's own research with the late Dan Berlin, M.D., professor of radiology, which began while Berlin was a resident, led to a set of criteria to determine whether patients have a pulmonary embolism, an obstruction of a blood vessel in the lungs. These criteria are still widely used in a modified form. Siegel also has used images to evaluate the potential of blood clots to cause strokes and has investigated other areas.

And over time, he has had the thrill of watching earlier techniques give way to better methods. "My nuclear medicine career has never been the same for any five-year block," he said.

Siegel is completing a decade as editorial-in-chief for a series of self-evaluation books from the American College of Radiology that allow radiologists to test their skills. The books rest on two shelves behind his desk. He oversees each book's preparation, potential questions, and edits text in his spare time.

Government adviser

He is a leader in the field of nuclear medicine, a highly respected author and editor, a great teacher and clinician," Evans said. "To top it off, all of this has been one of the most important medical experts to the federal government on issues of radiopharmaceuticals."

Considering his penchant for activity, it's not surprising that Siegel enjoys vacations in crowded cities such as Hong Kong with his wife, Marilyn J. Siegel, M.D., professor of radiology and of pediatrics. "I'd talk it right up there with New York. The density of the city, all the shopping and the intensity of the traffic," he said.

His daily energy fits, though, coming from evaluating clinical images, which he calls a form of therapy. "I like the challenge of clinical problem solving," he said. "That's the best part of radiology."