**History lesson**

Ambrose blurred line between fact, fiction, student discovers

**By ANDREW CLENDENEN**

Do the ends really justify the means? That is, if historians commit factual errors and present other writer's works as their own, what is ultimately achieved?

Recently, Stephen Ambrose, one of America's pre-eminent historians, has come under fire for embellishing certain facts and for instances of plagiarism in his book, Undaunted Courage, which chronicles the expedition of Lewis and Clark.

"The original project was to rewrite or write a new chapter," Marks said, "so each student would take a particular scene or story from within the chapter and fill in the missing parts, or add something about it that the student found important.

"I wanted to focus more broadly on America's thought was really wrong with the book so I decided to write a preface. I was writing a new chapter as sort of a disclaimer for what was to follow.

"This was one of the earlier discoveries of Ambrose's indiscretions but the fact remained quiet for nearly three years. Then, when additional allegations against Ambrose surfaced in the past two months, Marks — a history and American culture studies double major in Arts & Sciences — went public with her findings.

"I think in academic circles, people questioned him before this," Marks said. "But I have no idea what made it blow up this time. Maybe he became more popular, since the number of books he's written in the past couple of years is tremendous."

Indeed, Ambrose now has 34 books to his name, and another is forthcoming. But none has been as popular as Undaunted Courage, which was also his Lewis and Clark tome. His most recent book was taught by David Keng, professor of history in Arts & Sciences.

"The whole purpose of the course was to get people to think critically about the writing of history," said Keng, who also had suspicions about the authenticity of the book. "I had every student take a different chapter and break down the footnotes and read the primary source journals for that particular chapter.

"Keng added, "The purpose was to see how accurate it was in a factual sense, but also in an interpretive sense, and even in a sense of scholarship draws on other scholarship and what constitutes the writing of history really means."

Undaunted Courage remains the only book by Ambrose that Marks has read. "But she has a shelf for Marks: Last word on Ambrose." See Marks, Page 6
Luchini named as Maritz professor in architecture

BY LIAM OTTEN

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tricia, who passed away in February 2001, was a member of the Board of Trustees and a major civic leader. The late architect Raymond E. Maritz, his native Argentina, and his work supporting that of the St. Louis Gateway Transpor-

tation Corp. (which he founded) and the VP Fair Fair Pavilions of the World's Fair in St. Louis), which he helped found.

Maritz has practiced widely both in the United States and in his native Argentina, and his work has been published in numerous architectural journals, including AIA Journal, Progressive Architecture, and Progressive Architecture Quarterly.

Recent projects include the Camp Buehler Chapel in Brookline, Mass., the Concourse Building and Linkage for St. Louis Lagoons Transportation Center, and Island House, a new headquarters’ residence for The Princess, St. Louis.

"This professorship enables us to honor the life and work of one of St. Louis’ finest architects and to continue his work through the education of the next generation of architects," Chancellor Danforth said.

"The gift is both generous and typical of Bill St. Louis and his wife, Jackie Maritz. The chair was established through an earlier gift from the late William H. Danforth, chancellor emeritus and vice chairman of the Board of Trustees.

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The Community Service open house Feb. 20

The Community Service Division of the Office of Student Activities will be shown off in its new space during an open house from 3-5 p.m. Feb. 20 in Women’s Building, Room 113.

Members of the University community are encouraged to stop by and view the community service resources, meet the 12-member staff, enjoy a midday snack, learn about getting involved, and enter a $100 raffle.

"Our primary vision is to help people get involved in the community to get their lives something back," said Linda Zeidler, coordinator of student service and coordinator of women’s programs and community service.

The office has regular walk-in hours from 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday-Thursday and offers several services, such as resume writing, job interviews, and classes on interview techniques.

To receive a weekly e-mail newsletter, Community Service Connection, e-mail community_service@wustl.edu.

Gowns in the Gallery to showcase designers’ creations

BY LIAM OTTEN

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unior and senior fashion design students from the School of Art will show their latest couture creations today at Gowns in the Gallery.

The showing, which is free and open to the public, takes place from 6-8 p.m. at the School of Art’s Des Lee Gallery, located downtown in the University Heights building, 1627 Washington Avenue.

Gowns in the Gallery will feature evening dresses inspired by the Quilt National Exhibition, displayed last fall at St. Louis City Museum. The 11 junior and eight senior designers will be on hand to discuss the finer points of color, costume makeup and other details both large and small.

The show also offers an early look at this year’s Washington University Fashion Show, a full-blown Paris-style extravaganza hitting the catwalk May 3 at the Saint Louis University, Missouri.

Both the intimate Gowns and the May extravaganzas provide valuable professional experience for young designers preparing to launch careers in the fashion industry, said Singleton, a well-known designer and area coordinator for fashion.

Singleton also noted that these sorts of events allow students to expand and promote their concepts and designs on a face-to-face basis, and mimic the settings in which professional buyers will make decisions about their work.

"The actual inspection goes
understand how defects in HSPGs enlarged head and body, children with Simpson-Jewish Hospital. function, also help to determine gradient of concentration. areas of the embryo, creating a development, they diffuse through essential role in the formation of influence cell development and cause the syndrome. His laboratory research seeks to extra or fused fingers and toes, Golabi-Behmel syn- Medicine and Barnes-Jewish Hospital. Saunders treats children with Simpson-Golabi-Behmel syn- drome, a rare disease associated with muta- tions in HSPGs that often result in an enlarged head and body, inclusions including extra or fused fingers and toes, and in certain childhood cancers. His work focuses on trying to understand how defects in HSPGs can affect development. His study revealed that HSPGs help to control the expression of another group of proteins called morphogens. Morphogens influence cell development and differentiation and play an essential role in the formation of limbs and organs. During development, cells diffuse through the spaces between cells to other areas of the embryo, creating a gradient of concentration. "Cells sense how much morphogen is available to their membranes, and this directs a cell's fate," Saunders said. "It is highly possible that diffusion of other proteins known as antagonists to these morphogens and block their function, also help to determine the amount of signal that a given cell receives." Diffusion of these proteins is not as simple as what occurs, for example, when a drop of food coloring is added to a glass of water; instead, it's potentially modified by HSPGs. Saunders and his colleagues have observed the interaction of a morphogen known as bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) and one of its antagonists, called noggin, in adult hamster cells. The team discovered that noggin binds with certain HSPGs as well as with BMP. The HSPGs were found to anchor noggin to the surface of cells expressing the HSPGs. This implies that HSPGs can indirectly control the amount of BMP reaching a cell by regulating the location of this antagonist. Saunders explained that if the same mechanism occurs in growing embryos, it suggests a mechanism for the regulation of development of organs, limbs and other organs. That hypothetical mechanism begins when an antagonist of the morphogen is released by a group of cells in one area of the embryo and diffuses through the spaces between cells to other areas of the embryo. High levels of noggin would exist near the site of release, with decreasing levels farther away. It also means that lower levels of BMP would be available to signal cells along the boundary of these areas, and higher levels would be available at a distance. The presence of noggin- binding HSPGs on the surface of some cells along the path of noggin diffusion might normally limit this diffusion and therefore noggin's range of action. On the other hand, a defect in the HSPGs might result in altered diffusion, perhaps by allowing some cells setting abnormally low levels of BMP which would alter the boundaries. Saunders' findings may have other implications for children born with Simpson-Golabi-Behmel syndrome, for example, are at higher risk of certain cancers. "Phenotypes make more than development," Saunders said. "Understanding how they work may also shed light on liver, skin and bone repair and on the spread of tumors." Protein linked to Alzheimer's to be studied Researchers in the School of Medicine have received a four- year, $1.3 million grant from the National Institute for General Medical Sciences to continue studying Notch, a protein critical for normal embryonic development. "The abnormalities in adulthood can lead to conditions such as stroke and cancer," the team, led by Raphael Kopan, Ph.D., associate professor of medicine and of molecular biology and pharmacology, recently found another interesting clinical link: Some strategies for treating Alzheimer's disease may interfere with Notch and may therefore cause undesirable side effects. Notch belongs to a category of proteins that transmits a signal from the outside of the cell to the inside. These proteins are embedded in the cell membranes, with one end sticking outside the membrane and the other end reaching inside the cell. When a molecule outside the cell binds to a protein, it triggers a change. In most cases, that change is communicated to other proteins, initiating a cascade of events that ultimately turns on a gene in the cell's nucleus, thereby indirectly affecting cell activity. Kopan and his colleagues, however, found that Notch signaling in the immune system — it turns on genes directly. When a molecule available through the end of Notch, the inner end is broken off by a group of enzymes, one of which is called gamma-secretase. The detached segment then whizzes to the nucleus where it directly turns on target genes. The interaction between Notch and gamma-secretase has direct implications for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. In addition to its relationship with Notch, gamma-secretase is partly responsible for plaque buildup in the brain characteristic of Alzheimer's disease. The most promising anti-Alzheimer's drugs such as the drug Aducanumab prevent plaque buildup by blocking Notch. But Kopan's team discovered that interfering with notch signaling could potentially lethal affects because Notch activity also can be affected. This new grant will enable the team to further examine the relationship between Notch and gamma-secretase. The researchers also will explore how Notch influences embryonic development by studying two mice that completely lacking Notch and those that have a specific Notch mutation that interferes only with the protein's ability to be modified by gamma-secretase. Both groups of animals die early in embryonic development, with severely damaged blood and brain cells. But there is one important difference between the two groups: Development of the mesoderm — the middle of the three layers of embryonic tissue, which later gives rise to vertebrae, ribs, skeletal muscle and organs such as the kidneys — is more affected in one group than in the other. "One group remains healthier in mice with these mutations than in those that completely lack Notch," implying that Notch is involved in numerous developmental processes, a war that does not involve gamma-secretase," Kopan wants to unravel how Notch functions independently of gamma-secretase. His team hopes to uncover new strategies for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and diseases caused by disturbed Notch activity. Type 2 diabetes needs for heart disease research Volunteers with type 2 diabetes are needed for a study in the School of Medicine. The study, called RARII 2D (bypass angioplasty revascular- ization in patients with type 2 diabetes), is part of an interna- tional effort to prevent and control the progression of coronary disease, a dangerous degenerative disease of the heart's blood vessels that recently has been identified by people with type 2 diabetes. "A lot of people with diabetes have coronary disease and don't even know it," said Ronald J. Kronis, M.D., professor of medicine. "In addition, diabetes has become an extremely complex disease that requires so many new tools, drugs and techniques are being developed. By combining the School of Medicine expertise in cardiology and diabetes, we're offering patients the opportunity to continue under the care of their own physician while at the same time receiving the most advanced treatments available through this study," Kronis and his colleagues, Richard G. Bach, M.D., associate professor of medicine; Mark S. Weninfeld, M.D., assistant profes- sor of medicine; and Janet B. McGill, M.D., assistant professor of medicine, will lead the University's team in this North American trial. An earlier study completed by this research consortium found that people with both diabetes and coronary disease are more likely to die than people with either disease alone. The team is now exploring whether the latest medications can prevent complications with diabetes from requiring heart surgery or angioplasty, or re-opening a clogged artery with a balloon. The most important goal is to find the potential benefits of bypass surgery or angioplasty in treating coronary disease early in this population. Interested individuals with type 2 diabetes who have never had bypass surgery and who have not had angio- plasty in the past year will be screened for coronary disease with a stress test to determine whether they are eligible for the trial. Participants then will be randomly assigned to receive either a drug regimen combining the latest medical therapies or a combination of medications and the appropriate surgical procedure. In addition, they will be assigned to receive different regimens of diabetic medications. Participants must return for monthly follow-up evaluations for six months and will be called for questioning annually for five years. Many of the medications used in the trial are free of charge. All tests and surgical procedures must be covered by insurance; most insurance companies, including Medicare, will cover these costs. For more information or to volunteer for this study, contact Sandra Aubochon at 747-5387.
Three degrees of Bauhaus Exhibition at Sheldon runs through April 9

By ELAINE OTTEN

Everyone, so the theory goes, is from nowhere to nowhere else by a maximum of six intervening acquaintances.

Case in point, The Bauhaus Legacy in St. Louis: Woodcuts by Werner Drewes: Leslie Laskey, a student of Leslie Laskey, who was soon emancipated by that of his friend Leslie Laskey (left) and James R. Harris, professor emeritus and professor of architecture, respectively, Case in point, "Blossoms" by Leslie Laskey, woodcut, c. 1960. As "three one-person exhibitions about material and process and experimentation." James J. Harris

"Blossoms" by Leslie Laskey, woodcut, c. 1960s.

"There's not really a Bauhaus model for woodcuts. It's more an attitude about material and process and experimentation," James J. Harris

"Blossoms" (c. 1960) is more restless and shambling - the traditional "Bauhaus" landscape, Laskey's similarly composed Rockwood (1957) is an elegantly shimmering expressionist landscape.

"There's not really a Bauhaus model for woodcuts. It's more an attitude about material and process and experimentation," James J. Harris

"Blossoms" by Leslie Laskey, woodcut, c. 1960s.

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Balance is key

New York dancer (and 1996 alumnus) Rachel Morrison (top) and Lauren Francis during one of a series of workshops for the Performing Arts Program: Dance Series. Hurst Lounge, 6352 Forsyth Blvd. 935-9191.

BY JESSICA M. BERNSTEIN

The Missouri Court of Appeals for the Eastern District will hold a special session from 9:15-11:45 a.m. Friday, Feb. 22, in the Brown Case, Most Courtroom in Anheuser-Busch Hall. The court room will be open to visitors.

The public is invited to hear oral arguments in five cases ranging from a convicted murderer seeking a new trial to an appeal on a wrongful death claim for a medical malpractice decision. The court will periodically hold sessions in law schools as part of an educational program.

To limit the amount of disruption to the proceedings, visitors are asked to enter and exit the courtroom only during the oral arguments of each attorney’s oral argument. After the oral arguments, the judges will answer questions from the audience regarding judicial processes.

The Missouri Court of Law will have two alumni on the bench — William H. Crandall Jr. (1963) and Richard B. Teitelman (1973). The first case before the court involves the appeal of a summary judgment in favor of the successful defendant in the case of contract against two constitutional challenges.

The second case hinges on whether an insurance company is obligated to defend and indemnify the plaintiffs who were sued for allegedly failing to maintain their property. The third case deals with a convicted murderer’s claim that the original trial court erred in permitting the entry of his motion to suppress certain evidence, denial of his motion to quash the jury panel for being disproportionately Caucasian, and the refusal to allow his attorney to cross-examine one of the witnesses.

The fourth case involves the appeal of an insured husband, who claims $1.2 million in wrongful death damages after his wife died following post-surgery complications after a knee replacement operation. The final case involves a dispute over the bylaws of the Missouri State High School Activities Association and a high school student’s ability to compete on his school’s swim team.

Saturday, Feb. 16

7:30 p.m. Student orchestra (Carnegie Hall) @ Waldbillig Concert Hall. 935-9191.

For more information about the event, to volunteer or to purchase tickets, visit www.mshs.org/dance.

Worship

Friday, Feb. 15

11:15 a.m. Catholic Mass; Catholic Student Center, 6352 Forsyth Blvd. 935-9191.

And more...

Sunday, Feb. 16

7:30 a.m. Continuing Medical Education seminar “Practical Issues in the Management of Head and Neck Cancer” @ School of Medicine; Investigator, Howard R. Urbauer, M.D. 935-9191.

Thursday, Feb. 21

6 p.m. Fort Bouquet @ Boulevard. 935-9191.

Co-sponsored by English Dept., Writing Program, Office of Continuing Education and Knowledge, and the Missouri Arts Council. The show is supported in part by the National Endowment for the Arts, which has given the Theatre the National Theatre Conference Grant.

Saturday, Feb. 23

2 p.m. Dance Marathon @ Student Center, 6352 Forsyth Blvd. 935-9191.

Co-sponsored by the Student Center and the Dance Marathon. The event brings together students from different colleges and participating organizations to help raise money to benefit the Children’s Miracle Network of Greater St. Louis. The event will benefit St. Louis Children’s Hospital.

The fourth case involves the appeal of an insured husband, who claims $1.2 million in wrongful death damages after his wife died following post-surgery complications after a knee replacement operation. The final case involves a dispute over the bylaws of the Missouri State High School Activities Association and a high school student’s ability to compete on her school’s swim team.
Records keep falling; men's hoops rolls on

In front of the 1,455 fans that packed the Arch Tuesday night, the Saint Louis Billikens defeated the Cleveland State Vikings, 71-42, for the team's second straight win.

The win leaves the Billikens at 2-0 in the Missouri Valley Conference.

Next up, the Billikens travel to Evansville to take on the Purple Aces Saturday night at 7:30 p.m.

United Way

United Way is a non-profit organization that works to improve the quality of life for all people in the Greater St. Louis area.

The United Way raises money through campaigns in workplaces, churches, community events, and other venues to support local programs and services.

Wealthcan help businesses, non-profits, and government agencies to:

- Identify and mobilize resources
- Increase the effectiveness of existing programs
- Develop new programs and initiatives

Our services include:

- Needs Assessment and Strategy Development
- Campaign Management and Promotion
- Board and Volunteer Recruitment and Training
- Fundraising Techniques and Tools

We hope you will consider participating in the United Way of Greater St. Louis.

For more information, please contact us at 314-322-1212 or visit our website at www.unitedwaystl.org.

Insurance

Insurers often use credit scores to determine rates, with higher scores typically resulting in lower premiums. However, many states and countries have laws that prohibit the use of such scores for insurance purposes.

For example, in the United States, some states have prohibited the use of credit scores in auto insurance rates, while others have imposed limits on how much credit information can be used.

Insurance companies may also use other factors to determine rates, such as age, driving history, and vehicle type.

In this time of uncertainty, there is an even greater need for health insurance. We encourage everyone to explore their coverage options and ensure they have adequate protection for their needs.
Notable

Of note

Rebecca Copeland, Ph.D., associate professor of Asian and Near Eastern Studies and director of the East Asia Studies Program in Arts & Sciences, died Thursday, the department’s liaison for the engineering, although he had in 1990 as professor of electrical

Feb. 7, 2002, at Barnes-Jewish

Continuing Education with

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Kalishman recently was

Michael M. Neff, Ph.D.,

Barry E. Spielman, Ph.D.,

Grodsky was president of Talx,

Karen B. Crozaz, Ph.D.,

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A ‘true professional and gentleman,’
Gerald L. Andriole, M.D., is an elite surgeon and a superlative leader

By NICOLI VINES

Urologic surgery’s ‘real deal’

Gerald L. Andriole, M.D., professor of urologic surgery in the School of Medicine, and third-year urology resident Michelle Brophy, M.D., review films to plan the optimal approach prior to the patient’s surgery.

Urologic surgery is far from a dead-end.