Spam e-mails
New system forwards them to authorities

BY ANDY CLENDENEN

Coming to work after spending a week on vacation is generally tough enough. But then you open your e-mail and wonder why you didn't stay a few more days. Sure, there are some important things to read. But these days, many people receive as much spam as they do actual correspondence.

Recently, the state of Missouri enacted a statute that aims to reduce the quantity of unsolicited commercial e-mail, or spam.

And more recently, the University's Network Technology Services (NTS) set up a system for collecting and forwarding spam to the University attorney's general office. Anyone receiving spam messages should forward them to spamcomplaint@wustl.edu.

University's Supercomputer

"It is clear to everyone that there is more and more spam messages in our e-mail inboxes," said Ian Weller, assistant vice chancellor for network and library technology. "The Missouri government has passed an anti-spam act, and the Missouri attorney general's office has started collecting spam messages to discover the source.

"As much as possible, the Missouri attorney general's office will be prosecuting these people. It was our duty as a University to respond and contribute to this effort.

Under provisions of the law, unsolicited e-mail must have the following:

• A valid method for you to get your e-mail address removed from the sender's list. Once you have exercised your rights, the sender must stop sending you spam.

• The characters "adv" must be the first four characters in the subject line of any spam.

See E-mail Page 6

This Week in WUSTL History

Feb. 20, 1957

Olympic star Jesse Owens gave a speech called "This Land of Opportunity" at the University during National Brotherhood Week.

Feb. 22, 1853

The charter for a new educational institution, Eust Seminary, was passed by the Missouri legislature. State Sen. Wayman Crow wrote the charter.

Feb. 22, 1946

On the University's 50th birthday, Arthur Holly Compton, the University's first chancellor, stood in the Fifth Street chapel and pronounced the charter.

Feb. 25, 1947

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower watched a standing-room-only crowd in the Field House.

The feature will be included in each 2004-05 issue of the Record in observance of Washington University's 150th anniversary.

Key areas of the brain pinpointed

BY TONY FITZPATRICK

In the 1960s hit "Heard It Through the Grapevine," Marvin Gaye wailed what we're supposed to believe just half of what we see. But a new study involving a Washington University biomedical engineer and neurobiologists at the University of Pittsburgh shows that sometimes you can't believe anything you see.

Moran

More importantly, the researchers have identified areas of the brain that actually represent what we're actually doing (reality) and what we think we're doing (illusion or perception) are processed.

Collaborating on the study were Daniel W. Moran, Ph.D., assistant professor of biomedical engineering in the School of Engineering & Applied Science and of anatomy and neurobiology in the School of Medicine, and his Pittsburgh colleagues Andrew B. Schwartz, Ph.D., and G. Anthony Reins, M.D. Their results were published in a recent issue of Science.

The researchers focused on studying perception and playing visual tricks on macaque monkeys and some human subjects. They created a virtual-reality video game to trick the monkeys into thinking that they were tracing ellipses with their hands, though they were actually moving their hands in a circle. They monitored nerve cells in the monkeys, enabling them to see what areas of the brain represented the circle and which areas represented the ellipse.

They found that the primary motor cortex represented the actual movement, while the signals from cells in a neighboring area, called the ventral premotor cortex, were generating elliptical shapes.

"Monkey thought it saw then monkey didn't do." The research shows how the mind creates its sense of order in the world and then adjusts on the fly to eliminate distortions.

For instance, the first time you don a new pair of ethnic features focus of study

Preservation

BY ANDY CLENDENEN

Spam e-mails
New system forwards them to authorities

BY ANDY CLENDENEN

Coming to work after spending a week on vacation is generally tough enough. But then you open your e-mail and wonder why you didn't stay a few more days. Sure, there are some important things to read. But these days, many people receive as much spam as they do actual correspondence.

Recently, the state of Missouri enacted a statute that aims to reduce the quantity of unsolicited commercial e-mail, or spam.

And more recently, the University's Network Technology Services (NTS) set up a system for collecting and forwarding spam to the University attorney's general office. Anyone receiving spam messages should forward them to spamcomplaint@wustl.edu.

University's Supercomputer

"It is clear to everyone that there is more and more spam messages in our e-mail inboxes," said Ian Weller, assistant vice chancellor for network and library technology. "The Missouri government has passed an anti-spam act, and the Missouri attorney general's office has started collecting spam messages to discover the source.

"As much as possible, the Missouri attorney general's office will be prosecuting these people. It was our duty as a University to respond and contribute to this effort.

Under provisions of the law, unsolicited e-mail must have the following:

• A valid method for you to get your e-mail address removed from the sender's list. Once you have exercised your rights, the sender must stop sending you spam.

• The characters "adv" must be the first four characters in the subject line of any spam.

See E-mail Page 6

This Week in WUSTL History

Feb. 20, 1957

Olympic star Jesse Owens gave a speech called "This Land of Opportunity" at the University during National Brotherhood Week.

Feb. 22, 1853

The charter for a new educational institution, Eust Seminary, was passed by the Missouri legislature. State Sen. Wayman Crow wrote the charter.

Feb. 22, 1946

On the University's 50th birthday, Arthur Holly Compton, the University's first chancellor, stood in the Fifth Street chapel and pronounced the charter.

Feb. 25, 1947

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower watched a standing-room-only crowd in the Field House.

The feature will be included in each 2004-05 issue of the Record in observance of Washington University's 150th anniversary.

Key areas of the brain pinpointed

BY TONY FITZPATRICK

In the 1960s hit "Heard It Through the Grapevine," Marvin Gaye wailed what we're supposed to believe just half of what we see. But a new study involving a Washington University biomedical engineer and neurobiologists at the University of Pittsburgh shows that sometimes you can't believe anything you see.

Moran

More importantly, the researchers have identified areas of the brain that actually represent what we're actually doing (reality) and what we think we're doing (illusion or perception) are processed.

Collaborating on the study were Daniel W. Moran, Ph.D., assistant professor of biomedical engineering in the School of Engineering & Applied Science and of anatomy and neurobiology in the School of Medicine, and his Pittsburgh colleagues Andrew B. Schwartz, Ph.D., and G. Anthony Reins, M.D. Their results were published in a recent issue of Science.

The researchers focused on studying perception and playing visual tricks on macaque monkeys and some human subjects. They created a virtual-reality video game to trick the monkeys into thinking that they were tracing ellipses with their hands, though they were actually moving their hands in a circle. They monitored nerve cells in the monkeys, enabling them to see what areas of the brain represented the circle and which areas represented the ellipse.

They found that the primary motor cortex represented the actual movement, while the signals from cells in a neighboring area, called the ventral premotor cortex, were generating elliptical shapes.

"Monkey thought it saw then monkey didn't do." The research shows how the mind creates its sense of order in the world and then adjusts on the fly to eliminate distortions.

For instance, the first time you don a new pair of
Giving a little could go a long way
Lab technician Paul Lamczyk, a student studying genetics in University College in Arts & Sciences, blood for leukemia patients

BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY BY
Peck honored by National Children's Cancer Society

BY DIANE DUKES WILLIAMS

William A. Peck, M.D., the Alva and William Wolf Distinguished Professor of Medical Oncology at Washington University School of Medicine and the new Center for Health Policy, has received the National Children's Cancer Society's National Award.

Peck and Today Show co-anchor Katie Couric were honored Jan. 23 at the society's International Women's Day Awards Dinner 2004 at The Ritz-Carlton, St. Louis.

The National Children's Cancer Society was established to improve the quality of life for children with cancer and to seek new therapies to promote children's health through financial and emotional support, advocacy, support services, education and prevention programs. The center, a major milestone for significant and lasting contributions to the medical profession, Couric received the Society's Internation...Humanitarian Award.

During Peck's tenure as exec...tual award, the Peck award for his careful attention to her female, was affected by signs of aging earlier in life than her from the mice that developed lupus. They measured how often cells used the genes to make messenger RNA, which is like an order slip for production of a copy of the gene's protein. "Although Fengj had never previously been shown to have an effect on the system role, cells of the mice with lupus were clearly making less RNA from this gene, and this is typically reflective of reduced activity on the part of the gene's protein," Peng said.

When Fengj's group disabled the pseudogenes of normal mice, they developed a lupus-like syndrome, with inflammation in the salivary glands, lungs, kidneys and several other organs.

"Another concept we should keep in mind is that the loss of one of these regulatory genes that keep the immune system in check also may be a primary contributing factor," Peng noted, though, that variability in regulatory genes may be the sole cause of a particular autoimmune disease.

"You probably need multiple mutations in different genes to cause a severe autoimmune syndrome," he said.

The lupus foundation of America estimates about 1.5 million Americans have the disease, which can cause arthritis, prolonged fatigue, skin rashes, kidney damage, anemia and breathing pain.

Many key symptoms of human lupus spontaneously appeared in mice bred for other purposes by various scientists in the 1960s and '70s.

"The lupus foundation of America estimates about 1.5 million Americans have the disease, which can cause arthritis, prolonged fatigue, skin rashes, kidney damage, anemia and breathing pain." "Another concept we should keep in mind is that the loss of one of these regulatory genes that keep the immune system in check also may be a primary contributing factor," Peng noted, though, that variability in regulatory genes may be the sole cause of a particular autoimmune disease.

"You probably need multiple mutations in different genes to cause a severe autoimmune syndrome," he said.

The lupus foundation of America estimates about 1.5 million Americans have the disease, which can cause arthritis, prolonged fatigue, skin rashes, kidney damage, anemia and breathing pain.

Many key symptoms of human lupus spontaneously appeared in mice bred for other purposes by various scientists in the 1960s and '70s.

"The lupus foundation of America estimates about 1.5 million Americans have the disease, which can cause arthritis, prolonged fatigue, skin rashes, kidney damage, anemia and breathing pain." "Another concept we should keep in mind is that the loss of one of these regulatory genes that keep the immune system in check also may be a primary contributing factor," Peng noted, though, that variability in regulatory genes may be the sole cause of a particular autoimmune disease.

"You probably need multiple mutations in different genes to cause a severe autoimmune syndrome," he said.

The lupus foundation of America estimates about 1.5 million Americans have the disease, which can cause arthritis, prolonged fatigue, skin rashes, kidney damage, anemia and breathing pain.

Many key symptoms of human lupus spontaneously appeared in mice bred for other purposes by various scientists in the 1960s and '70s.
Robert F. Kennedy Jr. to speak on environment

By KAY KASTEN

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., a resolute defender of the environment, will deliver the Lock & Chain and Chairs/Hennessy Lecture, "Our Environmental Destiny," at 7 p.m. Monday, Feb. 20 in Graham Chapel for the assembly series. Kennedy serves as senior attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council and as president of the Waterkeeper Alliance. He is also a clinical professor and supervising attorney at the environmental litigation Clinic at Pace University School of Law. The clinic takes a leading role in protecting New York City’s water supply and reservoirs.

Kennedy has also served as several tribes in Latin America and Canada in successfully negotiating treaties protecting traditional homelands. He helped lead the

American Museum of the 1980s today at Gallery of Art

By BY AMY OTTEN

Works by composer John Adams, pianist John William Bolcom, and Auden Lundegard will highlight a concert of American Music of the 1980s at 7 p.m. Thursday at the Gallery of Art.

The concert, part of the Music at the Gallery series, will be held in conjunction with the Gallery’s art of spring exhibition, American Music of the 1980s Selections From the Broad Collec-

tions, on view through April 18. The concert features music of the 1980s, a decade that has made a significant mark in the history of American music.

Kennedy has written numerous articles on environmental law and literature during his 10 years at 104th Congress.

For more information, call 935-4841.

Ballet Boyz Access to Justice Meal Planning

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

University Events

Robert F. Kennedy Jr. to speak on environment

By KAY KASTEN

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., a resolute defender of the environment, will deliver the Lock & Chain and Chairs/Hennessy Lecture, "Our Environmental Destiny," at 7 p.m. Monday, Feb. 20 in Graham Chapel for the assembly series. Kennedy serves as senior attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council and as president of the Waterkeeper Alliance. He is also a clinical professor and supervising attorney at the environmental litigation Clinic at Pace University School of Law. The clinic takes a leading role in protecting New York City’s water supply and reservoirs.

Kennedy has also served as several tribes in Latin America and Canada in successfully negotiating treaties protecting traditional homelands. He helped lead the

American Museum of the 1980s today at Gallery of Art

By BY AMY OTTEN

Works by composer John Adams, pianist John William Bolcom, and Auden Lundegard will highlight a concert of American Music of the 1980s at 7 p.m. Thursday at the Gallery of Art.

The concert, part of the Music at the Gallery series, will be held in conjunction with the Gallery’s art of spring exhibition, American Music of the 1980s Selections From the Broad Collec-

tions, on view through April 18. The concert features music of the 1980s, a decade that has made a significant mark in the history of American music.

Kennedy has written numerous articles on environmental law and literature during his 10 years at 104th Congress.

For more information, call 935-4841.

Ballet Boyz Access to Justice Meal Planning

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

University Events

American Museum of the 1980s today at Gallery of Art

By AMY OTTEN

Works by composer John Adams, pianist John William Bolcom, and Auden Lundegard will highlight a concert of American Music of the 1980s at 7 p.m. Thursday at the Gallery of Art.

The concert, part of the Music at the Gallery series, will be held in conjunction with the Gallery’s art of spring exhibition, American Music of the 1980s Selections From the Broad Collections, on view through April 18. The concert features music of the 1980s, a decade that has made a significant mark in the history of American music.

Kennedy has written numerous articles on environmental law and literature during his 10 years at 104th Congress.

For more information, call 935-4841.

Ballet Boyz Access to Justice Meal Planning
Maki to present Sam Fox Arts Center Lecture

BY LIAM OTTEN

F

arrichi Maki, the Praktiker Prize Laureate Architecture for the planned Sam Fox Arts Center, will speak at 7:30 p.m. tonight in the Sam Fox Arts Center Lecture Hall. Maki is renowned for using elements of Eastern and Western culture in monumental buildings that harmonize with their environments.

From 1966-1968, he taught in the School of Architecture and was a founder in the founding of the master of urban design program.

Fiction writer Davies to read for The Writing Program

Fiction writer Peter Ho Davies will read from his work at 7 p.m. Feb. 26 for The Writing Program Reading Series.

Peter Ho Davies, a native of Malaysia and a writer whose work is translated into 20 languages, will read from his new novel "The Paper Palace," which was published last fall.

On Stage

Friday, February 20


For complete sports schedules and results, go to bearings.wustl.edu.

Maki’s projects in the United States include the Yerba Buena Center for the Arts in San Francisco and in collaboration with School of Architecture alum Harriete Kelly, he has been selected to build the 197-square-foot extension for Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s Media Lab.

He is one of three architects recently selected to contribute tower designs for the former World Trade Center in New York City. Maki’s talk is free and open to the public. All events will be held at 5:30 p.m. in Givens Hall. For more information, call 935-6200.

Scott named UAA swimmer of the year

The men’s and women’s swimming and diving teams concluded their season Feb. 14 at the Maxwell Street Aquatic Center.

The women placed second with 165 points, while the men were third with 149 points. Both events were sponsored by Alpha Phi Omega, Circle K International and the Student Government Association.

The men’s team was honored March 22 at the annual UAA sports banquet, which was held at 5:30 p.m. in Givens Hall. It was the team’s first UAA title in any sport.

For complete sports schedules and results, go to bearings.wustl.edu.

For more information, call 935-5175.

For the characters in both novels, Davies added, both remain “uneasy about being people, about being about being people.”

Scott's award was presented to him at the Men’s and Women’s Awards Dinner at the 19th UAA annual meeting Feb. 13 at the Northwoods Inn.

Scott is a senior and is a member of the UAA Men’s Swimming and Diving team. He finished third in the 500-yard freestyle and first in the 1650-yard freestyle.

Scott plans to attend the University of Pennsylvania this fall.

For more information, call 935-5177.

For more information, call 935-5177.

For more information, call 935-5177.

For more information, call 935-5177

For more information, call 935-5177.
Alcohol

Alcohol would cause substantial damage, brain," Olney said. "It well-known, devastating effects of has been developed so far for the syndrome. It causes a permanent reduction in the sensitivity of brain cells. Even if expectant mothers consume alcohol regularly, they may have a very different effect. The sensitivity to alcohol is known both to block NMDA glutamate receptors and to produce one type of disturbance that are used help to measure spatial learning and spatial working memory in rats. These brain damage. If similar brain damage had occurred in humans, it would have not be as severe as it does in laboratory animals," Zorumski said.

"In all of these studies, we have found that drugs that block NMDA glutamate receptors prevent alcohol from activating or inhibiting the NMDA glutamate system. Other anesthetic drugs that are used help to enhance inhibitory neurotransmission in the brain," Olney and his colleagues have demonstrated that the developing brain is exposed to drugs that block NMDA glutamate receptors in the brain commit suicide. They also indicate that a disturbance in NMDA glutamate activity can cause nerve cells in the developing brain to self-destruct.

"Those findings prompted them to examine the possible role of NMDA glutamate receptors, which is known both to block NMDA glutamate activity and also to enhance GABA activity. They found that alcohol potently increases nerve cell suicide in the developing brain, providing a likely clue that for the learning and memory disturbances associated with the human fetal alcohol syndrome. In all of these studies, we have found that drugs that enhance GABA (inhibition or inhibiting glutamate excitation) can trigger massive cell suicide in the developing brain," Olney believes that by better understanding the mechanism through which alcohol and drugs cause brain cell suicide, it might be possible to intervene. He is interested in the role that cascade, he hopes it might be possible to intervene. He is interested in the role that brain damage in the developing brain starts. Zorumski has found that animals exposed to alcohol and anesthetic drugs have difficulty performing maze tests that are used to help measure spatial learning and spatial working memory in rats.

Campus Watch

Walter Symposium here in March honored his contributions

The Robert M. Walter Symposium here in March honored his contributions and achievements. Walter did much to stabilize attendance at the University and later in the modern Department of Earth Sciences; and Justin X. Carroll, assistant vice chancellor for students and dean of Arts & Sciences; and James E. McLeod, vice chancellor for students and dean of the College of Arts & Sciences; and Justin X. Carroll, assistant vice chancellor for students and dean of students.

The following incidents were reported to University Police Feb. 11-18. Residents with information that could assist in investigating these incidents are urged to call 935-5555. This information is protected as a public service to promote safety awareness and is available on the University Police Web site at police.wustl.edu.

Campus Watch
Mertz wins state's highest arts award

By Lisa Ottens

Annelise Mertz, professor directed for some 31 years, and of heading the creation both of the as artistic director of the Dance Operas of Darmstadt and Dusseldorf. Before coming to Washington University in St. Louis, Mertz immigrated to the United States in 1955, teaching as a performer and cho-

Follett $12,000 prize won at Campus Store contest featured the distribution of Kinder.

Mertz wins state's Missouri Arts Award, the state's highest arts award for her achievements. In 1978, she founded the pro-
during her time at Germany's renowned Folkett Higher Education president of the Missouri Arts Council and given them the Ruby MAC Award for her achievements. Miss Mertz has presented dance master classes and panel discussions throughout Europe with several universities.

As a choreographer, Mertz has earned a reputation for a work that is imaginative and witty, yet also highly personal and pos-

From Business Strategy to IT Action introduces an integrated approach to controlling IT budgets and getting the biggest bang for the company.

Wiedenbeck — From Page 2

the Chancellor's Advisory Com-

Follett $12,000 prize won at Campus Store

campus, and serving as a visiting professor of law at the University of Connecticut in 1997-99. He spent the next few years practicing law with Washington, DC, firm Patton, Boggs & Blow, specializing in federal tax legislation and tax policy. In 1982, Wiedenbeck began teaching at the University of Minnesota School of Law. After serving as a visiting professor of law at Cornell University in 1999, he joined Washington University in 1990.
Passionate about patient care

Fiona L. Levy and her frontline team lead efforts to improve quality of care

By Kimberley Leeting

Accordingly, she has embarked on a valiant expedition to chart the origins of this deficiency and to develop the analytical tools needed to assess what we do and to determine how we can do it better.

"Fiona is a spectacular doctor, and she has invested in every one of her patients and applied herself wholeheartedly to them," says J. Julio Pérez-Fortán, M.D., chief of the Division of Pediatric Critical Care Medicine and director of Intensive Care Services at Children's Hospital. "Perhaps the biggest tribute I could pay to her abilities is to say that I would have no hesitation trusting her with the care of my own children."

The fast-paced, constantly changing environment of PICU demands a broad variety of cases are what drew Levy to critical care medicine, but it is her role as the medical director of quality management for Children's Hospital that truly fuels her passion today.

"As a PICU director, you are more important than improving patient safety and reducing medical errors," she stresses. "But when we start talking about those issues, it means we have to admit that there are problems."

"Tracking medical errors and unintended events can be constructive," she says. "We can create positive results by looking at negative situations."

The news media has widely reported the Institute of Medicine's findings that each year in U.S. hospitals, as many as 98,000 people die as a result of medical errors.

"Fiona really got us involved in critical care errors are a manifestation of a larger deficiency in medical culture," explains Pérez-Fortán, also the endowed professor of pediatrics.

"Fiona really sees that the medical errors are a manifestation of a larger deficiency in medical culture," explains Pérez-Fortán, also the endowed professor of Pediatrics.

After spending six years investigating cardiac metabolic abnormalities of hypertension, or low oxygen levels, which was backed by funding from an NIH career development award, she realized that continuing in bench research wasn't the right fit.

"It just wasn't how I was going to impact management," she admits. "It wasn't my inner passion."

After that realization, she moved from bench research to working with patient care units at Children's Hospital to further improve safety.

"It was the best thing I've ever done," she says. "It was the only other reason that it's a privilege to learn for the sake of the children."

"I didn't know for sure where it was going to lead, but I had a sense it was the right direction."

"The six-week elective on quality management ultimately sealed her future career. She explains that the principles of quality management, well established in industry, are as well developed in medicine. And she saw an opportunity to make a real difference."

On the right track

As medical director of the PICU, Levy spearheaded the formation of a multidisciplinary team to improve quality of care.

"To embark on this project, we reached out to the PICU and the PICU teams in other PICUs," she says. "We are on the right track, but we have a great deal of work ahead."

"It's time to run, even if it hurts a little. We don't want anything to lose by trying. We need to remember that ensuring patient safety and quality of care is everyone's responsibility."

Fiona Levy credits her staff with the success of the PICU's quality care program. Levy (center) and key team members, assistant nurse manager, quality consultant, and M.B.A. Program.

She's committed to identity various types of systems in place were less than optimal for our needs, so we created our own, she says.

This anonymous card-tracking system is paper-based rather than monitored by a computer and tracks information by medical discipline to identify various types of medical errors and unintended events.

Levy and her PICU team have collected event reports that have been used to direct efforts at improving patient safety in the PICU.

Two of Levy's recent interventions have yielded promising results. The first, directed at improving the safety of patients on mechanical ventilator support, has yielded improvements that have been sustained for the past two years. The second intervention dramatically improved the delivery of medications to patients and greatly reduced the risk for medication-related near-misses and errors.

"Our staff really has taken the lead in identifying medical errors and near-misses and improving patient safety," she says.

But Levy admits there's still more work to be done. She says it's necessary to look beyond data collection and apply well-defined scientific methodology to improving quality of care. She also hopes to direct hypothesis-driven research to test the most effective systems of reporting medical errors.

"Fiona has an amazing ability to reduce complex issues to their essence," Pérez-Fortán explains. "She is disciplined and rigorous — both qualities that she learned from using the scientific method in the laboratory — but at the same time, she can perceive all the textures of an issue and, in the end, her judgment and decisions are always informed by a powerful sense of what is right and just."

According to Levy, one of the major challenges rests with aligning the vision and action plan for quality improvement between the University's Department of Pediatrics and Children's Hospital.

"Neither institution can exist in isolation," she says. "We are on the right track, but we have a great deal of work ahead."

"It's time to run, even if it hurts a little. We don't want anything to lose by trying. We need to remember that ensuring patient safety and quality of care is everyone's responsibility."

Fiona L. Levy

Why pediatrics? "In medical school, I enjoyed working with pediatric patients," she says.

Years of practice: 11

Hometown: New York City

Hobbies: Adventure travel, including African safaris and "playing" with grizzly bears in Alaska

Degree: Bachelor of science in chemistry, Wellesley College; medical degree, New York Medical College; master of business administration, Washington University's Olin School of Business

Títulos: Associate professor of pediatrics, medical director of the PICU and this unit's staff at St. Louis Children's Hospital

"If you really have a passion about what you do, you will be your own best advocate," she says.