Landscaping, environment help make campus safer

By Andy Cleendennen

People don't normally think of a bush as a crime-prevention device. Or the branches of a tree. Or a wall.

But Don Strom is an advocate of using such common items in an effort to improve campus security.

Strom, chief of University Police, is a big believer of a program called Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), the main concept of which is to take a look at the ways the environment can be altered to eliminate or reduce the opportunities for crimes to occur.

Those opportunities are everywhere, if people just take the time to look around.

"The last thing a bad guy wants to have happen is to be seen," Strom said. "So the more you can use window glass as an opportunity for people to see out of an area, the better it is. If you have a glass door so staff can see in the hallway instead of a solid door that increases the opportunity to see something amiss and report it to the police."

"Likewise from a landscape standpoint, there are certain levels of how high branches should be off the ground to give you a good line of sight as you are walking across campus so you can see a threat before you get to it."

Fingerprints are a different story. If people just take the time to cut low, making them more difficult to hide behind. And second, the trees framing the entrance are cut back to provide open sightlines, as well as making them more difficult to hide behind or in.

The landscaping outside Simon Hall is a good example of putting the CPTED directives to good use. First, the shrubs lining the sidewalk are set back a good distance from the sidewalk and are also cut low, making them more difficult to hide behind. And second, the trees framing the entrance are cut back to provide open sightlines, as well as making them more difficult to hide behind or in.

This isn't a new program — Strom used it before he came to the University nearly five years ago — but the program is becoming more and more popular as people realize how simple it really is.

"The light bulb goes on and it's pretty powerful stuff. They walk out of a session like that and never look at the world in the same way. They see things, whether it's the design of a building or landscaping, and say, 'Why didn't I think of that before?' It really has been revolutionary in many ways."

University Horticultural and grounds manager Paul M. Normoan agrees.

Norman went through the weeklong CPTED program when Strom brought it to campus several years ago, as did the employees of the University's landscape contractor, Top Care Lawn Service Inc.

"I had always looked at several issues in terms of hiding places," Norman said. "But CPTED really brought things to light in terms of the extent of the things that we could do."

"We ended up taking some of the existing landscape material and trimming it so you could see how simple it is to implement."

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A specialized internship program pioneered by The Career Center at Washington University in St. Louis allowed students to spend this past summer working with individuals across the country. Fourteen students participated in the program, which was offered to undergraduate and recent graduates.

The program was created to give student interns a chance to develop high quality internships at a respected nonprofit organization. "The Red Cross is a good fit for our students, as many of them want to present in cities other than St. Louis," said April Shinnell, career development specialist at The Career Center. "The St. Louis chapter is able to provide training to students while they are in St. Louis during the school year, while students were able to travel anywhere across the country to complete their internship during the summer."

Internships were secured at chapters in Baltimore; Bellingham, Wash.; Chicago; Honolulu; Jacksonville, Fla.; Milwaukee; New York; Phoenix; St. Louis; St. Paul, Minn.; and Washington, D.C.

"The gratitude that these families expressed after receiving our support and assistance reaffirmed my desire to pursue a rewarding career in the future," said one student. "It meant so much to these people to just know that someone cared about their situation and would help them rebuild their lives." - Alison Ziser

"We always encourage students to use an internship as an opportunity to get a job," said Shinnell. "Students gained valuable hands-on experience and were able to make the right decision in terms of the type of career that would be a good fit for them."

"Many students were also able to see their work directly impact their communities," said Shinnell. "The structure of the program will change slightly, however, to encourage students to take on more ownership of the internship search process, which is a great learning experience that prepares students for their job search," she said.

"We will continue to provide the support and resources students will need to secure an internship with the Red Cross, but each student will be responsible for finding a position at the chapter of his or her choice," for more information, call 935-8239.

Red Cross aided by internship program

By NEIL SCHONHERR

"The gratitude that these families expressed after receiving our support and assistance reaffirmed my desire to pursue a degree in clinical counseling. It meant so much to these people to just know that someone cared about their situation and would help them rebuild their lives." - Alison Ziser

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World's Fair 'aeronautic concourse' honored

By TONY FITZGERALD

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Midwest economics meetings hosted by University Nov. 5-7

By GERRY EVERTING

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Once again, time to give back; Give Thanks Give Back, that is

By NEIL SCHONHERR

The University will again support the Give Thanks Give Back campaign this holiday season.

Give Thanks Give Back aims to promote gifts and donations to areas in need by reaching individuals or departments at the University.

The Office of Student Activi-

ties began this support of the 100 Neediest Cases, sponsored by the United Way and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in 1998 when staff members adopted a single family. By 2001, the effort had evolved into a campus-wide program called Give Thanks Give Back.

In 2002, the University community adopted 83 families. Last year, that number jumped to 166, surpassing the goal of 150 families in honor of the holiday season.

This year, the University community hopes to adopt 185 families or cases.

An individual can adopt one number or a family group. People can join together to adopt an entire family, Those who sign up will be given clothing and shoe sites for each family member, as well as a list of items they have requested. Monetary donations are welcome as well.

Gifts will be collected Nov. 8-12 at the Campus X, and other gift-wraping parties will be Nov. 13 and 20 in Um- ruth Hall.

For more information, go online to restech.wustl.edu, e-mail ggb@restech.wustl.edu or call 935-8239.

Judge to discuss book on Wiley Rutledge

By JESSICA MARTIN

John M. Feifer, senior judge and director of the District of Colum-
bia Court of Appeals, will dis-

cuss his new book, Salt of the Earth: The Triumph and Tragedy of the Court. Rutledge was a champion of civil liber-

ties and author of 131 opinions. A former student remem-
bered that Rutledge made everyone in his classes understand that the law’s ultimate goal is to produce fairness in stead of advantage in its appli-

cation. The lecture is free and open to the public.

For more information, call Ann Nicholson at 935-6430.
**School of Medicine Update**

**Going for the gold**

**Warner competes in the Olympics**

**B Y G V I D E R E C R I O N**

These days, Steve Warner has his nose buried in Molecular Biology of the Cell, but you can forgive him if occasionally he imagines himself in a boat on a Gold Medal quest. After all, it is hard to forget Athens in August, the Mediterranean sun on the water and the cheers of thousands of Olympic fans.

Warner competed for the U.S. rowing team in the 2004 Olympic Games, and the memories may take awhile to fade even though Warner has immersed himself in his first year of the University’s challenging M.D./Ph.D. program.

A member of a four-person crew, Warner finished ninth in the second finals race after a week-long regatta. While he didn’t earn a medal, he did get a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

“ar the four of us on the team trained together for years through several World Championships,” Warner says. “But it felt different at the Olympics. The quality of the competition was so much higher. You just can’t relax. You have to have a little extra mental pressure.”

Warner doesn’t usually draw large crowds, but the audience for the rowing finals at the Athens Olympics was over 10,000.

“The crowd was amazing,” Warner says. “The four of us really built off of each other. The energy and the enthusiasm just never left.”

Warner is starting with a year’s worth of students deciding on the dissertation. Warner is beginning to study regulatory signals in the laboratory of Gregory D. Longmore, M.D., assistant professor of medicine and of cellular and molecular biology at the University of Michigan.

“Warner graduated from the University of Michigan with a bachelor of science degree in cellular and molecular biology,” Longmore says. “Then he worked at Bristol-Myers Squibb as a research associate while participating in rowing competitions.”

“Four of us left school for four years while training,” Warner says.

“I am on a different schedule, I don’t need to get up early every day to train, and I don’t have to keep such careful track of everything I eat.”

But Warner isn’t likely to turn into a couch potato. He and two of his rowing teammates will be running in the New York City Marathon this month.

**Blue Cross executive Serota kicks off lecture series**

**B Y S T E P H A N I E S T E M M L E R**

Warning that the health-care and insurance industries have not done a good job of educating consumers about the rising cost of health care, Scott Serota, chief executive officer of Blue Cross Blue Shield Association, kicked off the University’s new lecture series on health-care issues with a frank look at the political issues confronting the industry.

Serota was the keynote speaker at the first Frank Bradley Executive Lecture Series, sponsored by the University’s Health Administration Program (HAP).

The lecture series will be held annually.

He said the most important health-care issues facing America today are cost-related — the number of uninsured residents, pharmaceutical costs and the rising cost of medical technology.

The industry is also pressured by a growing aging demographic and increased regulation.

He said most people think that the biggest driver in health-care costs is the cost of prescription drugs, but research has found that 51 percent of the costs revolve around hospitals and use of technology.

Serota, a 1979 HAP graduate, said his organization found that most people perceive that 21 cents of the health-care dollar goes to pure profit.

In reality, he explained, that 88 cents of the dollar went toward actual care and only 2 cents went toward company profitability.

People really don’t understand where their (health-care) dollars go,” Serota said. “The industry as a whole has done a poor job in educating consumers about the value of health-care insurance and the actual cost of medical care.”

To make improvements in hospitals and to control costs, Serota said hospitals, physicians, insurers and others need to come together to find solutions.

“It will take partnership, time, information, understanding and education to meet the demands of the future,” he said.

**Bacteria may offer drug for respiratory disease**

**B Y M I C H A E L C . P D E R Y**

To stick to cells in the respiratory tract and start an infection, the bacterium Haemophilus influenzae has to secrete a glue-like protein. University researchers recently reported that a study of the valve that lets out the glue has produced some surprising information.

Scientists are studying the valve to better understand how bacteria can stick to cells and cause disease.

Insights into these interactions could lead to new targets for drugs to treat H. influenzae infection, which is a common cause of respiratory tract disease and in some parts of the world is responsible for most cases of childhood bacterial meningitis.

The study appeared in the Oct. 5 edition of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science.

The senior author was Neil K. Surana, M.D./Ph.D. student.

University researchers determined that the protein that makes up the valve, HMW1B, is structurally similar to other proteins found in a wide variety of life forms, ranging from humans to plants to single-celled organisms and bacteria.

Those proteins, which create openings that move substances from one side of a cell membrane to another, are collectively known as Omp85-like proteins.

In addition to the similarities, researchers also found that HMW1B has some unexpected quirks.

“Previous studies of Omp85-like proteins on other bacterial surfaces had suggested that they are monomers, proteins active when only a single copy of the protein is present,” said senior investigator Joseph W. St. Geme, M.D., professor of molecular microbiology and of pediatrics.

“But based on data still under review, they found that each copy of HMW1B may have an opening in its center that lets the glue-like proteins, called adhesins, stick the cell membrane,” St. Geme says.

“Were already curious about why the tetramer exists instead of a monomer,” St. Geme says. “Now we need to see if we can reproduce each copy creates its own opening.”

St. Geme speculates that the tetramer may be more stably positioned in the bacteria’s outer membrane than a monomer.

Alternatively, the tetramer may facilitate interaction among multiple copies of the glue, perhaps allowing the glue to become activated as it emerges onto the surface of the bacterium.

Scientists previously have found other proteins similar to HMW1B and the glue it secretes in infections agents like Staphylococcus, the bacteria that causes whooping cough.

According to St. Geme, it’s likely to be one of these similarities may make this group of proteins good targets for drug development.

“Other similarities to other Omp85-like proteins could make it difficult to develop drugs that block HMW1B without adversely affecting Omp85-like proteins normally active in life,” he said.

But another major part of this paper is the discovery that there are some unique aspects to the interaction between HMW1B and the adhesin it exports. We may be able to focus on our efforts on this interaction.”

**Day after Thanksgiving medical school holiday**

**B Y K I M L E T T I N G**

The Friday after Thanksgiving Day is an official medical school holiday for all School of Medicine faculty and staff.

The change will bring the medical school holiday schedule in sync with the rest of the University, according to Legul P. Chandler, director of the medical school’s Office of Human Resources.

All full-time faculty and staff members will be paid eight hours of pay for both Thanksgiving Day and the day after.

Full-time benefits-eligible faculty and staff members who are regularly scheduled to work will be paid on a prorated basis for Thanksgiving and the day after.

Faculty and staff who are required to work on Thanksgiving Day and/or the day after will be paid for hours worked and may receive another holiday pay or schedule another day off with pay within the last two pay periods.

School of Medicine employees can call Apyre Cotton at 362-7198 or Sandra Shege at 362-4977.

**Blue Cross Blue Shield Association Chief Executive Officer Scott Serota (left) and Health Administration Program Director Stuart B. Boxerman discuss health-care issues at the first Bradley Executive Lecture Series.**

“Right now, we don’t have a choice but to come together because the imperatives are so big. And if we don’t work together to solve this our- selves, the government will step in and solve it for us,” said the HAP was founded in 1946 by Frank R. Bradley, M.D., while he was director of Barnes Hospital.

A pioneer in health-care administration and delivery, Bradley was among the first wave of physicians who understood the critical need for physicians to understand the administrative side of health care.

The unique nature of the programs is that it is based within the School of Medicine.

“By educating physicians and executives together, we are creating a cadre of practitioners who have an in-depth understanding of health-care issues and who can develop common goals,” Boxerman added that there is a critical need for professionals educated both in medicine and in management or business.

The HAP program has produced leaders in all aspects of health care — from hospital presidents to executives in managed care and insurance.
### University Events

#### Dance St. Louis, Edison to present Kansas City Ballet

#### Calligraphy • Origin of the Earth • Saving Social Security

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### Lectures, Nov. 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Pedagogical Round Table: &quot;The Future of Undergraduate Education in the Arts in the 21st Century&quot;</td>
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### Exhibits

- The Washington University School of Art

### University Events

- "Ancestral Ancients" (1942), Agnes de Mille’s "Debut at the Opera" (1928) and Dance St. Louis’ "Strange Hero" (1948) concludes with Michel Fokine’s poignant "The Dying Giantess" (1907). The concert will also feature Ninette de Valois, Twyla Tharp’s clever and romantic foyer into glamous, romantic and dance. Rounding out the program will be Alan Gilman’s "Link," which received its world premiere at the Kansas City Ballet in 2001; and Victoria Nobilada’s Lament of the Tropi E connecta. Founded in 1957, Kansas City Ballet was renamed the State Ballet of Missouri from 1986-1996 for a dual-home relationship with St. Louis. This is from such works that he has made a special project of preserving significant dances that are at risk of extinction, and it is from such works that he has selected a collection that Dance Magazine described as a "stunning kaleidoscope of solo." The suite begins with Lotte Lenya’s "Die Loreley" and ends with Twyla Tharp’s "Sloop John B" (1968), followed by Anna Sokolow’s "Kaddish" (1945). Merce Cunningham’s "Revealed Dance" (1966). A funded member of the Arts and Education Council of St. Louis, Cunningham believes that the best way to learn the cinnery was through films, begun a search to find the perfect "protection image" to use in her propagand...
PAD to present Caryl Churchill's Cloud Nine

BY LIAM OTTEN

male characters played by women, female characters in men's clothing. This nonconven- tion which morphs into a vul- nerable gay man, a patriarchal huckster, a bitter agitator, and even a prig. A 5-year-old girl.

The New York Times, "performing arts department in arts & sciences will present a new produc- tion of Caryl Nil's, the gender-bending satire of colonial and modern times by London playwright Caryl Churchill.

Performances will begin at 8 p.m., Nov. 12-13 and at 2 p.m., Nov. 14 in the A.E. Hotchkiss Studio Theater, Multicampus Student Center, Room 208. The show will continue at 8 p.m., Nov. 19-20 and at 2 p.m. Nov. 21. Cloud Nine is one of the most convoluted dramatic struc- tures in contemporary theater, with seven actors doubling and even tripling roles to portray 16 characters. The time span jumps more than 100 years, from the late 18th century to the present, through characters age only 25 years.

In addition, director Andrea Urice, senior artist-in-residence, has shifted the locales from colo- nial Africa and 19th century London to 1880s Arizona and modern New York City.

"I wanted to highlight the play's political overtones, particu- larly since our run comes closely after the election," Urice said. "I think we're somewhat at a distance from these events of the history of coloniza- tion and from different times and different countries. But we have our own issues, particularly regarding treatment of Native Americans."

Act I, set near the end of the Indian Wars, exposes the hilar- ously lurid sex lives of a rigid, patriarchal family. Cleve (former Adam Rubin), a government administrator, is conducting a steamy affair with the widow Saunders (graduate student Louise Edwards), while his sub- missive wife, Betty (senior John Stojak), jumps for Cleve's father, the dashing explorer Henry (sen- ior Brian Szok). Unbeknownst to either of them, Henry is sleeping with Joshua (freshman Lee Osorio), the couple's Native American servant. Adding to the confusion, Cleve and Betty's goveness, Ellen (who years for Betty), is also played by Louise Edwards.

Rounding out the cast are sen- ior Christopher Daggett as Edward, the couple's son, and senior Molly Martin as Mabel, Betty's mother. Victoria, the couple's daughter is portrayed by a doll.

In Act II, Betty (now played by Edwards) has left Cleve and struck out on her own, while Edward (now played by Stojak) is a gay gardener and Victoria has left for husband (now played by Daggett) and has embarked on a new relationship with Lin (Martin).

Meanwhile, Rubin, who previ- ously played Cleve, is now both Cathy, the younger daughter, and the Soldier; while Osorio, formerly played Joshua, appears as Gerry, Edward's lover. Szok, who played Henry, is now Martin, Victoria's newly married husband.

"It's very funny, farcical and Swift," Urice said. "Act II is a bit more dramatic, nonetheless a relaxed and has a more leisurely pace. The trick is to make these two halves, which can seem very different, fit together."

The play contains some very frank discussion of sexuality, including gay sexuality, and Churchill makes a lot of provocative points about gender and race," Urice added. For example, in addition to the gender-bending casting, the playwright specified that Joshua, a person of color, be played by a white actor.

"Boundaries of time, boundaries of gender, boundaries of sexuality — all is blurred by the very structure of the play," Urice concluded. "Or, rather, it both blues them and calls attention to them."

The set design is by senior Emily Groedl. Costumes are by Bonnie Kruger, senior artist-in- residence, with lighting by David Vartan, in residence. Orig- inal music is by junior Matt Kresses and local musician Joe McMillen.

Willy Haygood, one of the na- tion's leading biographers of African-American life, will read from his work at 8 p.m., Nov. 9, as a part of the "Smartset Series: Where Great Writers Read," sponsored by The Center for Humanities in Arts & Sciences. The read- ing will take place in Anheuser- Busch Hall, Room 204. In addition, Willy Haygood will lead a seminar on the art of biography at 5 p.m., Nov. 10. In Melbourne Cafe, McMillin Hall, Room 11. Both events are free and open to the public, with receptions to follow. Copies of Haygood's books will be available for pur- chase.


Willy Haygood received the 1997 Great Lakes Book Award and the 1997 Ohio Li- brary Award. In 1997, Haygood was named a New York Times "Notable Black Author". Other honors include the Thurer Literary Award from the American Association of University Presses and an Allison Patterson Foundation Fellowship. Haygood has served as writer-in-residence at Ohio State University and as visit- ing writer at Colorado College.

On Stage
Friday, Nov. 12
8 p.m. (Dramatiques) African-American Jane and Her White Lover, directed by Andrea Urice, dir. (Also 8 p.m., Nov. 13, 14; 7:15 p.m., Nov. 13, 14; 5:15 p.m., Nov. 15, 16; 7:30 p.m., Nov. 15, 16, 17; 8 p.m., Nov. 16, 17, 18; 7 p.m., Nov. 19, 20; 7:30 p.m., Nov. 20, 21; 8 p.m., Nov. 21, 22; 7:30 p.m., Nov. 22, 23; 8 p.m., Nov. 23, 24; 5 p.m., Nov. 24, 25; 8 p.m., Nov. 25. Location: Off-Broadway.)
Sports
Saturday, Nov. 6
11 a.m. Women's Soccer vs. W. Chicago, Francis Field, Rowan Hall, Room 102.
1:30 p.m. Men's Soccer vs. U. Chicago, Francis Field, Rowan Hall, Room 102.
Saturday, Nov. 13
1:30 p.m. Football vs. Grinnell College, Francis Field. 8 p.m. Volleyball vs. Grinnell College, Francis Field.

And more...
Friday, Nov. 5
3:00 p.m. Career Center Event, Friday Forum: Science and Health Care, McKelvey Hall.
Monday, Nov. 8
4 p.m. Career Center Event, Internship Search, McKelvey Hall, Room 105.
Tuesday, Nov. 9
4 p.m. Career Center Event, Resume & Cover Letter Writing, Lewis Hall, Room 157.
Wednesday, Nov. 10
11:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m. Career Center Event, Luncr With A Prof. Science & Health Care, Lewis Hall, Room 352.
Thursday, Nov. 11
5:30 p.m. Career Center Event, Student Advisory Board Meeting, Lewis Hall, Room 157.

How to submit "University Events"...
1. "University Events" items are submitted to the University's... (contact information)
3. "University Events" items are submitted via... (email contact information)
4. On request, forms for sub- mitting events may be e-mailed,... (email contact information)

Music
Saturday, Nov. 6
8 p.m. The Vibe: Rachel, Andrew Johnson, Jonathin, and Anto Vileniszek, New York University. The Career Center, Busch Chapel. 935-3481.

Thursday, Nov. 11
8 p.m. The Vibe: Rachel, Andrew Johnson, Jonathin, and Anto Vileniszek, New York University. The Career Center, Busch Chapel. 935-3481.
Sports
Saturday, Nov. 13
1:30 p.m. Football vs. Grinnell College, Francis Field.
5:45 p.m. Volleyball vs. Grinnell College, Francis Field.
Cerebral cortex is chemically reactive molecules produced either as by-products of the body's natural processes or as a result of stress from the environment, like strong emotions. It's normal to have some free radicals, but scientists think accumulating too many may cause cell damage and contribute to a variety of diseases ranging from stroke to cancer. Antioxidants like vitamin E and vitamin C defend against free radicals from wreaking too much havoc.

Because there is evidence that both antioxidants and calorie restriction increase lifespan and reduce age-related diseases, Dugan and her colleagues hypothesized that calorie restriction would, as Dugan put it, "assist the brain against free radical damage."

To test this theory, the team compared young and old mice fed normal diets with old mice fed 55 percent fewer calories. Starting at about 1 year old, one year for mice is roughly the physiological equivalent of 40 years for humans.

The mice were injected with a fluorescent dye that changes color when it interacts with a free radical called superoxide. The researchers studied brain slices from young and old mice to measure levels of superoxide in specific areas of the brain.

Old mice fed normal diets had significantly more superoxide in several regions of the brain than their young counterparts, particularly in the substantia nigra, a region implicated in Parkinson's disease. But calorie-restricted old mice did not.

For the last 10 years, there have been studies that suggest free radicals, particularly superoxide, are involved in cumulative damage with aging and that the nervous system may be one of the most vulnerable targets, Dugan said. "Most of that evidence has been indirect, though."

"By using sensitive, state-of-the-art methods, we were actually able to see which cells are producing excess levels of free radicals," Dugan said. And her colleagues then evaluated animals that retained low levels of superoxide to see whether they maintained their ability to do a range of behavioral tasks. They found that old, calorie-restricted animals were just as good as young animals at tens of grip strength, coordination and locomotion — such as climbing down a pole and hanging upside down from a screen.

Old animals fed normal diets were significantly worse at these tasks, but calorie restriction had almost no effect on several drills used to measure pure cognitive performance. In one test of spatial learning and memory called the "Morris maze," mice are placed in a pool of opaque water and have to learn to find a submerged platform in order to climb out of the pool.

Old mice, regardless of their diet, performed much worse on young mice on this task when they were required to learn different set of landing locations.

Calorie restriction also did not result in improved performance on an electric shock, young mice eventually learn to freeze when they hear the tone. Old mice, regardless of diet, were much worse at this. The researchers noticed a trend that suggests mice on calorie-restriction diets were even worse than old mice on normal diets.

The researchers are not sure whether this poor performance is a sign of learning deficits or of hearing loss, since young mice often develop in older mice.

It's interesting to see that calorie restriction does not seem to reverse age-related cognitive impairments in rats, said E. Warren, Ph.D., research associate professor in neurology, who supervised the behavioral studies. "We need to do bigger, more extensive studies to fully understand these findings, but the bottom line is that you don't get uniform positive results from calorie restriction.

"I don't think anyone has really stressed this point before, particularly with regard to the lack of effects on cognition."

In addition to validating these findings in larger groups of mice, the team is also exploring the possibility that adjusting other dietary factors may enhance or add to the calorie-restriction diet's benefits. The researchers have also begun testing the potential effects of anti-oxidative diet on aging mice fed normal diets to see whether they too can prevent some of the effects of aging.

We believe sensitive signaling pathways that are particularly important in the brain are disrupted by high levels of free radicals and that these disruptions may explain why, under normal circumstances, brain function declines over time," Dugan said. "Fortunately, it would be much easier to reverse a misregulation in signaling than it would to reverse cell damage."

Safety
Appropriate shrubbery can make big difference — from Page 1

The performance was outstanding — no fraud cards passed through the system without being caught," Indeed said. "That was a key moment, and we were very enthused at that point. It's gratifying now to see Authenthix come off the mark as the legitimate security company that it is."

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Autheithx
Besides being the only commercial fingerprint vendor to win a U.S. patent for its technology, the company also has an exclusive, worldwide license from the University in this field.

Magneprint
Authorizing developments further innovations — from Page 3

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Clifford M. Will, Ph.D., professor of physics, has been elected President of the American Geophysical Union and Gravitational, and is an affiliated member of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

He will serve until the next conference, in Sydney, Australia, in 2007, and then will serve as vice president for an additional three years. He had been an elected member of the governing council of the society since 1995.

Memorial contributions may be sent to the The Boxing Co. for his study, "Simulating Drag Reduction Using Active Flow Control."
A specialist in an area of science known as psycholinguistics, Treiman's research draws on the tools of cognitive psychology, neuroscience, social science, education and other fields to help children approach spelling of human language acquisition. Through this lens, Treiman's research interests span the globe. Her research has explored the effects of dialect on the spelling skills of American and British children, examined how American and Chinese kindergartners learn to read in English, and compared U.S. and Brazilian pre-schoolers to uncover differences in how children approach spelling in the English and Portuguese languages.

Closer to home, she is studying differences in spelling among whites and speakers of African-American vernacular English, publishing important work on the linguistic bases of spelling errors in children with disabilities, and working with Louis schools for the deaf to determine if early cochlear implants also improve spelling skills.

Her studies of American young children have shown that even a child's own name can influence certain spelling errors — for instance, a child whose name begins with A, such as Adam, is more likely to mistakenly insert a capital "A" in the middle of a word, such as "bad." Treiman's research is consistently supported through grants from the National Institute of Health (NIH), the National Institutes of Child and Human Development, the National Science Foundation and the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation. She also serves on research review panels at the NIH and the National Institute of Mental Health.

In addition to being a remarkably prolific scholar publishing over a hundred articles and chapters, including many landmark publications, Beckys has been a key researcher in the field in many other ways, said David Bakota, PhD, professor of psychology and director of Linguistic Studies. "Becky has been on the editorial board of eight different journals, and was the chief editor for four years at the journal Memory and Language, a premier outlet for work in psycholinguistics and memory."

A member of the faculty here since 2002, Treiman's interest in language began early. As the daughter of a celebrated Princeton University particle physicist, Sam Treiman, she grew up in a home that was often the center of campaigns. Her father's colleagues included Albert Einstein and John Nash, the Nobel Laureate mathematician depicted in the movie A Beautiful Mind.

One of three children (all of whom would eventually earn doctorates), Treiman began studying French in the third grade. During long family sabbaticals to England, she gained first-hand exposure to peculiarities of the Queen's English.

She returned to earn a bachelor's degree in linguistics at Yale University, followed by master's and doctoral degrees in cognitive psychology from the University of Pennsylvania. She began teaching in 1980 as an assistant professor of psychology at Indiana University, serving as a visiting scholar at a research institution in Cambridge, England and at the University of Queensland, Australia.

Rebecca A. Treiman, Ph.D., is founding director of the psychology department's Reading and Language Lab. There, she and colleagues, such as research scientist Brett Kroeder, Ph.D., are shedding new light on old languages.

In perfect world, the best writing system for a language would be a system that doesn't make sense to the reader, but that is clearly spelled out in innumerable words or pronouncing written text. This form of spelling is not in use in the English language, a principle that provides readers with important clues as to origin and meaning.

"It is important to understand the nature of English spelling and how it is seriously misunderstood," Treiman said. "English spelling is by no means irrational or pathological, but several goals other than that of one-to-one phoneme-letter correspondence have imposed it.

And, while no one expects these languages to be read undisturbed, Treiman is confident that the fields of psychology and linguistics will play an important role at the peace table.

"This is a growing interest in linguistics among our students," Treiman said. "Not only from educators, child development and foreign languages, but also from the public and those interested in exploring and feeding into a widespread and growing interest in the field of speech sciences, from students, who, for various reasons, are interested in learning more about how the brain processes information."