Thoroughman and Taylor have tested not only what humans learn but also how they learn. "What we cared about most was not only what people learned but how we learned," Thoroughman said. "What we wanted to know was how people change their expectations of the complexity of the world, in that a significant amount of the next generation of global leaders in academia, corporations and governments." MARK S. WRIGHTON

For brain injuries, looking beyond the injury site is critical, researchers say

BY MICHAEL C. PURDY

A study of patients who have difficulty paying attention to the left side of the environment has provided some of the first direct evidence that brain injury can cause detrimental functional changes in brain regions far from the site of the actual injury.

"We normally don't consider changes in function beyond the site of brain injuries," said Maurizio Corbetta, M.D., the Norman J. Stupp Professor of the J. H. Hoppin Department of Surgery and the study's lead author. "Our findings suggest that looking for functional changes beyond the injury site is critical to understanding the behavioral deficits caused by injury and assessing the options to accelerate recovery from those deficits."

The study, published Oct. 16 in the online edition of Nature Neuroscience, focused on patients with injuries located on the right side of the brain, approximately between the temple and the ear, in areas known as the temporo-parietal and ventral frontal cortex. In 25 percent to 30 percent of stroke patients, injuries in these regions lead to a condition known as spatial neglect.

"Soon after the injury, these patients may forget to shave the left side of their face, fail to eat food on the left side of a plate or seem to be unaware of their left arm," said Corbetta, who is also director of the Stroke and Brain Injury Program at the Rehabilitation Institute of St. Louis, where the patients were recruited.

"But if you explicitly tell them to pay attention to the left side of their environment, they can," said Corbetta. "This suggests that knowing about the functional changes is important in the treatment of spatial neglect."

We've demonstrated that the richness of motor training determines not only what we learn but also how we learn," Thoroughman said. "What we cared about most was not only what people learned but how they learned from trial to trial, movement to movement."

"The big picture is that in a single sitting, people changed their expectations of the complexity of the world, in that a single movement's experience could be generalized very broadly or else generalized very narrowly," Thoroughman said.

We've shown for the first time that See Washington, Page 6

Practice makes perfect: Biomedical engineers demonstrate how people learn complex behaviors

BY TONY FITZPATRICK

Practice makes perfect when people learn behaviors, from baseball pitching to chess playing to public speaking. And now, WUSTL biomedical engineers have identified how people use individual experiences to improve performance.

Kurt A. Thoroughman, Ph.D., assistant professor of biomedical engineering, and Jordan A. Taylor, a doctoral student in biomedical engineering, had a dozen volunteers play a video game that involved a robotic arm. Thoroughman and Taylor found that the subjects learned different levels of the game in just 20 minutes of training over different environments.

The video game involved the human subjects controlling a robotic arm and trying to use it to hit a target. But as the subjects learned the game, the robotic arm began to push the human arm. The robot force changed directions at the same rate, twice as fast, or four times as fast as the change in direction of human movement. This exposed the subjects to environments of increasing complexity.

"We've demonstrated that the richness of motor training determines not only what we learn but also how we learn," Thoroughman said. "What we cared about most was not only what people learned but how they learned from trial to trial, movement to movement."

"The big picture is that in a single sitting, people changed their expectations of the complexity of the world, in that a single movement's experience could be generalized very broadly or else generalized very narrowly," Thoroughman said.

We've shown for the first time that See Learning, Page 6

How the Academy functions

Headquartered at Washington University, the McDonnell Academy enrolls exceptional graduate and professional students from partner universities across all graduate disciplines at the university. These future leaders have all expenses paid, including tuition, room, board and travel.
New location set for Student Health Services

By NEIL SCHOENHEIDER

The spring semester, Student Health Services will move from its current location in Umstat Hall to a larger space in Fort Street. The move will mark the first time the University will consolidate its Mental Health Services and Student Health Services will be housed in the same building.

"We are absolutely thrilled to have the opportunity to move to a new state-of-the-art space that was specifically designed to meet the health needs of our students," said Sherry Glass, director of Student Health Services. The 5,495-square-foot Forsyth House on the South 40 will be a new building addition of Fort Street and open to students and faculty in fall 2005.

Glass said the advantages of the new clinic will include more square footage, a more efficient layout, increased privacy for patients and a procedure room for suturing and minor surgery. It will also provide space for a travel medicine clinic.

The Forsyth House will be some 1,600 square feet larger than the space Student Health Services has occupied in Umstat Hall for more than 30 years.

It will include an office for Student Health Services, currently located in the Women's Building. Health Promotion Services provides students with information on safe sex, fitness and responding to some other topics.

Glass said there will be no interruption of health or counseling services. "We are absolutely committed to providing those services," she said.

Mental Health Services operates 52 people, Mental Health Services employs 15, and Health Promotion Services, based in Student Health Services, has seen increased use in recent years, with more people reporting common ailments like colds, sore throat, allergies, urinary tract infections and abdominal pain as well as back pain, broken bones.

Depression, anxiety and attention deficit disorder are most often in Mental Health Services.

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Nobel laureate Arrow to discuss economics of malaria

Kenneth J. Arrow, recipient of the 1972 Nobel Prize in Economics, will discuss "The Economics of New Antimalarial Drugs" at 2:30 p.m., Oct. 21 in the Bryan Case Courthouses of Anheuser-Busch Hall.

"Malaria, along with tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, is one of the three largest global killers of the world's poor people. In sub-Saharan Africa about one million children die from malaria each year. Malaria is highly debilitating, causing loss of labor productivity and reduced educational attainment by children, leading to enormous economic costs and concerns about health care," said Arrow, a long-time professor of economics at Stanford University and recently chaired a National Institute of Medicine policy board that issued the report.

Titled "Saving Lives, Buying Time Economics of Malaria Drugs in an Age of Resistance," the report addresses the challenge of making effective antimalarial drugs widely accessible in order to reverse the increasing trend in deaths from drug-resistant malaria. Because the newer drugs are more expensive than those that are replace of the affected populations — among the world's poorest — cannot afford them.

"We believe the concept has strong merit and would potentially make a significant impact in terms of accessibility to treatment, delaying resistance and ultimately reducing the significant economic costs and health care costs associated with malaria," said Jean-Louis Sibert of the World Bank. "We open to the public, the discussion is sponsored by the Undergraduate Economics Association, the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies and Department of Economics in Arts & Sciences. For more information, call Dorothy Peterson at 935-5644.

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WUSTL to host political theory conference Oct. 21-22

By GERRY EVERTON

Religion and pluralism, feminism, ethics, politics and the classical critiques of democracy will be among topics explored by 30 philosophers and public intellectuals at WUSTL for Political Theory holds its 2005 Conference.

The conference is designed to foster dialogue between "professional" philosophers and "amateur" philosophers, among independent scholars, graduate students and faculty from a range of disciplines, including social sciences and liberal arts colleges. The conference also seeks to demonstrate that conferees will take advantage of the unique opportunities, not only to visit with old friends and associates, but also to engage in a conversation with a new generation of graduate students and with scholars whose interests and approaches may differ from their own," said conference co-organizer and host Andrew R. Brehfeld, Ph.D., philosophy professor of political science in Arts & Sciences.

"It is also a wonderful opportunity for the Washington University community to see the research and the interdisciplinary endeavors." Brehfeld expects 125 participants for the gathering, which offers six regular sessions, each with four parallel presentations. The conference begins and ends with plenary pre- sessions, among them: "Elizabeth Beaman of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania will present a paper on the evolution of politics and civic participation. "Amirian Erazo, director of the Institute for Communitarian Policy Studies at George Washington University and past president of the American Sociological Association, will engage critics of his new book, "The Great Work of Democracy" to Com- munity: A New Approach to Inter- personal and Inter- community." Among those featured in the negotiations will be John M. Harris, director of the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies and Department of Economics in Arts & Sciences for more information, call Dorothy Peterson at 995-9944.

Football team beats Case Western, 28-7

The football team picked up a University Athletic Association road win Oct. 15 by beating Case Western Reserve on Oct. 14. The Bears rallied past the Spartans 28-7 in Cleveland.

Washington tied forces five turnovers and held the Spartans to 152 yards of total offense. The Bears held the Spartans to 48 yards of offense in the first half.

Junior Nick Henry connected with wide receiver Jeff Howenstein for a 21-yard touchdown on a fourth and 2 for a 36-yard TD pass to put the Bears up 7-0. Henry then connected with senior Brad Dunning for a 50-yard TD pass to put the Bears up 14-0. Junior running back DJonnele Jones added a 2-yard run for his fifth TD of the season," senior Heath Hunter scored late for the final points.

Volleyball sweeps at Round Robin No. 2

The No. 1-ranked volleyball team went 3-0 (8-0) in UAA at Round Robin No. 2. The Bears improved to 13-1 in singles play. The committee has already narrowed down the field to approximately five candidates. It hopes to help find Byrnes' replacement as soon as possible, according to WUSTL.

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Case Western Reserve, 2-1, on Oct. 15.

Junior Will Cockie tied the game, then senior David Burton buried a penalty kick to the lower left to seal the win.

On Oct. 16, No. 9 Rochester held a 2-0 win in a 2-0 win in St. Louis.

Women's soccer wins, loses in UAA

The women's soccer team posted their first win of the season Sept. 28 against the Carnegie Mellon University. Jonellie Meghan Marie Fowler-Finney from Cape Girardeau, Missouri had the only score of the game, then senior David Burton buried a penalty kick to the lower left to seal the win.

On Oct. 16, the Bears (7-6-1) would post a 1-0 win in Umstat Hall, followed by volunteer gift- giving parties Nov. 12 and 13 in Umstat Lounge. Monetary donations are accepted. For more information, go online to www.wustl.edu - gip or e-mail gip@wustl.edu.

Sports

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Women runners claim Osikosh invite crown

The No. 4 women's cross-country team claimed the title Oct. 15 at the St. Louis-Osikosh Brooks Invita- tional. WUSTL men finished fourth.

Junior Elizabeth Herndon and senior Ste,velt Fedd paid the red and Green with a fourth and four- fourth-place finishes, respectively, to lead the WUSTL men, finishing the 8K course in ninth.

Preston claims fifth in singles championship

Junior Alton P.F. Preston has won the fifth place at the ITA National Junior Boys Singles Championship. Oct. 15 at Fort Myers, Fla., Preston, an All-American, improved to 18-1 on the season. Fall sports are closed.

Manning season D-III player of the year

Senior guard Kelly Manning was named to the NCAA D-III Player of the Year honors, as announced by the publication.
Sunlight exposure may help prevent periodontal disease

By JIM DEYDIN

A t the days get shorter and the nights colder, people spend time in the sun, and that’s good for your teeth. According to School of Medicine research recently published in the journal Photomedicine and Photobiology, our teeth may be light-sensitive, our tooth enamel is sensitive to ultraviolet B radiation.

"Calcium and vitamin D are important factors for oral health," said study author Charles F. Hildebolt, D.D.S., Ph.D., associate professor of radiology at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology.

"The best way to get calcium is through the diet, but we need vitamin D to maintain proper calcium levels, both in the bones and in the bloodstream. "If our systems can't get enough calcium at particular levels, then the calcium in our bones will reabsorb to maintain serum calcium levels," Hildebolt said.

"We know that 21 percent of Canadian women over age 50 have osteoporosis and 38 percent have osteopenia, which is a reduction in bone density. Half of all Canadian women over the age of 50 will suffer from osteopenia or osteoporosis at some point before they die." These women are at high risk for periodontal disease, as they don't get enough calcium and vitamin D. That's because in addition to its role in regulating calcium, vitamin D also has a role in regulating inflammation.

In the face of low vitamin D levels, cells produce more cytokines — proteins that contribute to inflammation. "Periodontal disease is an inflammatory process in which cytokine levels are increased," Hildebolt said. "You can actually think of the disease as an overreaction to bacteria in the mouth that causes damage to the bone and tooth tissues that support the teeth."

A way to lower that risk, he said, is to boost vitamin D levels and the best way to do that is to increase sun exposure.

Hildebolt doesn't advocate sunbathing or spending time in a tanning bed. He says it takes just a few minutes of exposure on the face, hands, and forearms to boost vitamin D to the necessary levels.

"In most parts of the country, the skin is bone strong," he said. "It's like many other things. Food is good, but too much of it is harmful. Too much sunshine isn't good either."

"But sunshine remains the best way for our bodies to make vitamin D, so we need to get enough sunshine to generate the vitamin D that our systems require."

The problem is that older people have the highest risk of periodontal disease, and many get little to no sunshine, especially during the cold, dark winter months. Even those who get outside tend to wear hats, coats and gloves to keep the skin covered.

"Plus, winter sunlight isn't as effective," he said. "Half of the ultraviolet B radiation from vitamin D in the body is the "warm" sun light of spring, summer and fall, which delivers more ultraviolet B energy to the body. Sunlight is very beneficial in the manufacture of vitamin D."

"During the winter time in a city like Boston, one needs more than five hours of exposure to get the vitamin D in the body," he said. "That makes it hard to get adequate vitamin D from sunshine."

"Because some vitamin D can be stored in body fat, Hildebolt said it is possible to "save up" some sun exposure for a rainy day. BUT it's unlikely that a person would store enough vitamin D to make it through the winter without supplementation."

Getting enough sunshine exposure in the winter months may get slightly easier soon when Daylight Saving Time is extended in much of the country, but Hildebolt said it still will be necessary for people over 50 to take vitamin D supplements during the winter months.

He said many calcium pills also contain vitamin D, making those supplements a good way to maintain levels of both key substances. And he said maintaining adequate calcium and vitamin D has benefits beyond a beautiful smile. Calcium and vitamin D not only lower risk of periodontal disease, but they help keep bones strong and may lower the risk of rheumatoid arthritis, cardiovascular disease and diabetes.

Cell-phone radiation doesn't cause cellular stress, doesn't promote cancer

By GWEN ERICSON

Weighing in on the debate about whether cell phones have adverse health effects, School of Medicine researchers have found that the electromagnetic radiation produced by cell phones does not activate the stress response in mouse, hamster or human cells growing in cultures.

The stress response is a multifaceted protection mechanism set into motion by various adverse stimuli, including heat shock, heavy metals and inflammation. The stress response increases cellular activity as a result of exposure to these adverse stimuli.

Prior research into the effect of cell phone radiation on the stress response has been fraught with contradictory results, which in part may be due to less-than-ideal experimental conditions. For example, in the past it has been difficult to prevent temperature changes caused by external heating of the equipment.

Because heating of tissues has been shown unlikely to be a component of the effect of cell phone radiation on biological systems, Laszlo and his group sought to reduce as far as possible any heating of the cells in culture during the study. Using sensitive equipment that continuously monitored and adjusted temperature, they were able to keep temperatures to plus or minus 0.3 degrees Celsius.

They determined their room-temperature irradiated to emit cell phone frequency microwaves for both the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. The exposure was to power output standard for mobile phones. The large size of the irradiator enabled them to expose a large number of living cells so that sufficient material could be collected for highly accurate measurements.

"We were able to combine very good photography with very good biology as a consequence of the expertise of our research team," Laszlo said.

To test whether a cell's stress response was activated by irradiation, the group looked for activation of a protein called heat shock factor (HSF). The activation of HSF is a necessary first step in the cascade of events that turn on the stress response.

"Under both short-term exposures (5-60 minutes) and long-term exposures (1-7 days), all tests on the cells in culture showed that HSF was not activated by microwave radiation of either type, indicating the stress response was not initiated," Laszlo said.

"We've done extensive studies on the effect of cell phone radiation on our research group over the past as well," Laszlo said.

"The Joseph Beti Ross and his colleagues have examined the potential for DNA damage and cellular transformation, and the effect of microwave radiation on animals has already been studied also."

"In 2004, we conducted this study of the molecular mechanism responsible for stress spots. In every case we've looked at, our group saw no biological effects of cell phone radiation that could cause cancer."

High-risk women wanted for breast cancer prevention study

By GWEN ERICSON

A drug potentially able to prevent breast cancer in high-risk women is the subject of a new clinical School of Medicine study. The drug, called exemestane, is a drug that is related to the drug that is used to prevent breast cancer.

Compared with tamoxifen, a standard preventative, aromatase inhibitors have shown greater benefit in reducing recurrence of tumors in women who had previously been treated for breast cancer. The multinational study will evaluate exemestane's effects at preventing breast cancer from developing in the first place.

Sponsored by the National Cancer Institute of Canada, the study is recruiting post-menopausal women at high risk for developing breast cancer but who have not been diagnosed with cancer. Those at high risk include women with a family history of breast cancer and those who've had a biopsy showing an atypical growth.

Participants will receive either placebo or treatment for five years. The study will look at the effectiveness of tamoxifen in preventing breast cancer in high-risk women. The study will compare the effect of a placebo to the active drug. Selection of who receives placebo versus active will be random and neither participants nor study leaders will know the treatment given until after the study is complete. The participants will be followed for five years.

Women in Missouri and Illinois regions surrounding St. Louis who would like to participate in the study are being asked to call 909-2700 or 717-1171. Callers to the telephone number should select option No. 3 on both the first and second menus they hear.
Texas Star Gazers Coaxing Gaps in Gender Education

Texas Star Gazers...Coaxing Gaps in Gender Education

University Events

**University Events** lists a portion of the campuswide university-wide events. (21)(loc. 4) 30. Visit the Web for a complete listing: (calendar.wustl.edu) and the School of Medicine Calendar of Seminars and Events (calendar.medicine.wustl.edu).

**Exhibits**


**Lectures**

Friday, Oct. 21

9:15 a.m. Pedagogy Round Table. "The Effect of Online-Presence on the Developing Mind." Michael Graham, prof, of pediatrics and child psychology, U. of Minnesota; Mary Box, prof, of educational psychology, U. of Minnesota; Catherine McCreary, prof, of pediatrics and child psychology, U. of Minnesota; Eileen Westerlund, prof, of educational psychology, U. of Minnesota; and Susan Schuster, prof, of educational psychology, U. of Minnesota.

4 p.m. Sex in the 1920s: The Centennial of the Sexes. "In the Manner of a Collage" While What Kinds of Movement Are Possible," Heim said.


6 p.m. Immunology Research Seminar Series. Margaret C. Gerber, prof, of immunology, U. of Minnesota.

7:30 p.m. Doc. Film. "The Nature of Things: How Can We See the Sensory World?" How In What Is Telling Them, Find Out What Kinds of Movement Are Possible.

5 p.m. Biochemistry & Molecular Biology Colloquium. "ERK7 & ERK8: The Tail of Two Kinases." Mae Jemison, first African-American woman to travel in space. The company's LA premiere "establishes Diavolo as a creative force in the world's most adventurous, high-wire attitude for young people performance are the combinations of the entire company.

6 p.m. Center for Materials Innovation Colloquium. "In the Manner of a Collage" While What Kinds of Movement Are Possible," Heim said.


**Music**

Sunday, Oct. 23

3 p.m. Faculty Recital. "The Nature of Things: How Can We See the Sensory World?" How In What Is Telling Them, Find Out What Kinds of Movement Are Possible.


9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Immunology Research Seminar Series. "Ig-superfamily Receptors in Immunity and Beyond." Mark Cooper, prof, of pathology & immunology, U. of California, San Francisco; and Robert S. Weigert, prof, of pathology & immunology, U. of California, San Francisco.


7:30 p.m. Doc. Film. "The Nature of Things: How Can We See the Sensory World?" How In What Is Telling Them, Find Out What Kinds of Movement Are Possible.

**On Stage**

Friday, Oct. 21


7 p.m. Men's Soccer vs. U. of Wisconsin-Madison. For more information, call 359-4545.


7 p.m. Men's Soccer vs. U. of Wisconsin-Madison. For more information, call 359-4545.

**Sports**

Friday, Oct. 21

7 p.m. Men's Soccer vs. U. of Wisconsin-Madison. For more information, call 359-4545.

7 p.m. Men's Soccer vs. U. of Wisconsin-Madison. For more information, call 359-4545.
I. Introduction and Policy Statement

Washington University is unequivocally opposed to the misuse of lawful drugs and the possession and use of unlawful drugs. Pursuant to the requirements of the Drug-Free School and Community Act Amendments of 1989, Public Law 101-226, Washington University adopted the following Drug and Alcohol Policy.

The law requires that, as a condition of receiving federal funds for student financial assistance under any federal program, Washington University must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs by students and employees on its property or as a part of any of its activities.

It is the goal of Washington University to protect the public health and welfare of members of the University by providing a drug-free environment as well as one free of the abuse of alcohol.

The manufacture, distribution, possession or use of illicit drugs and the unlawful distribution or dispensation of alcohol on Washington University property or as part of any of its activities is prohibited. Violations of this policy will be handled according to existing policies and procedures covering the conduct of administrators, faculty, students and staff.

II. Standards of Conduct

A. Illicit Drugs

- The unlawful manufacture, possession, distribution or dispensation of alcohol or unlawful drugs by Washington University property or as part of any of its activities is prohibited. Students, employees or their guests are prohibited.

B. Alcohol

- Federal law prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of alcohol. The possession and use of alcohol by non-intoxicated persons twenty-one (21) years of age or older, in accordance with Missouri law, is allowed. Persons under the legal age limit the lawful use of alcohol to appropriate occasions. Undergraduate students should contact the Office of Student Affairs for standards governing student parties and student use and possession of alcohol. Graduate students should contact their Dean's office.

III. Legal Sanctions

A. Drugs

- The manufacture, possession, sale, distribution and use of illicit drugs is prohibited by city and county ordinance. University students, employees or their guests are prohibited. The unlawful use of alcohol on Washington University property or as part of any of its activities is prohibited. Violations of this policy will be handled according to existing policies and procedures covering the conduct of administrators, faculty, students and staff.

B. Alcohol

- Under the Missouri’s Liquor Control Law makes it illegal for a person under the age of twenty-one (21) years to purchase, attempt to purchase or possess any intoxicating liquor (Section 311.325 RSMo.). Violation of this provision can subject one to a fine between $50 and $1000 and/or imprisonment for a maximum term of one year. County and municipality ordinances contain similar prohibitions and sanctions. To review specific provisions or applicable ordinances and statutes, contact the Office of the Executive Vice Chancellor and General Counsel (314-955-3152).

- Missouri’sardon of students violating its standards. Violations of this policy will be handled according to existing policies and procedures covering the conduct of administrators, faculty, students and staff.

IV. Health Risks

A. Drugs

- Severe health risks, including death, are associated with the use of illicit drugs. Below are some of the health risks relating to such non-University programs. For further information, contact the University Health Service or your personal physician.

B. Alcohol

- Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicated that children of alcoholics: probably are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics. For further information, contact the University Health Service (Hilltop Campus, 314-935-6666; Medical Campus, 326-3522).

V. Drug and Alcohol Counseling

A. Services

- Different disciplinary procedures are applicable to faculty, staff and students. Violations of the standards of conduct will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis with imposition of discipline being appropriate to the severity of the violation. Violations of such non-University programs. For further information regarding referral to such programs, contact the University Health Service or your private physician.

VI. Disciplinary Sanctions

- Different disciplinary procedures are applicable to faculty, staff and students. Violations of the standards of conduct will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis with imposition of discipline being appropriate to the severity of the violation. Violations of such non-University programs. For further information regarding referral to such programs, contact the University Health Service or your private physician.

- Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms and may result in severe health consequences such as the brain and the liver.

- Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicated that children of alcoholics: probably are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics. For further information, contact the University Health Service (Hilltop Campus, 314-935-6666; Medical Campus, 326-3522).

- Numerous non-University counseling programs exist in the St. Louis metropolitan area. Many programs advertise extensively in local media. Consultation with one's personal physician is advised prior to self-referral to such non-University programs. For further information regarding referral to such programs, contact the University Health Service or your private physician.
Washington University Policies

Policy on Sexual Harassment

I. Introduction and Policy Statement

Washington University is committed to having a positive learning and working environment for its students, faculty and staff and will not tolerate sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment is an attack on the dignity of individuals and the integrity of the University as an institution of learning. Academic freedom can only exist when every person is free to pursue ideas in a non-threating, non-coercive atmosphere of respect. Sexual harassment is reprehensible and threatening to the careers, educational experience and well being of all members of our community.

Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination that violates University policy. It is also illegal under state and federal law.

This policy applies to all members of the Washington University community. It allocates responsibilities for helping to ensure that University policy is fairly applied, explains the process by which complaints of sexual harassment be brought forward and provides sanctions for sexual harassment, which may range from reprimands to termination or disability, depending upon the severity of the offense. If you believe you have been sexually harassed, Sections IV and V describe options about what you can do and where you can get help. If you believe you have been falsely accused of sexual harassment, the procedures described below are also available to you. Those charged with implementation of this Policy will, whenever appropriate, encourage and assist those who believe they may have been sexually harassed to pursue the available informal means outlined in Section IV below for securing the cessation of unwelcome and offensive conduct.

II. What Is Sexual Harassment?

For the purposes of this statement, Washington University has adopted the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) definition of sexual harassment for an academic community: Sexual harassment is defined as any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favor or other unwelcome verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, whether committed on or off campus, if:

1. Submission to such conduct is made, either explicitly or implied, as a condition of an individual's employment or academic advancement;

2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis or threatened to be used as the basis for employment or academic decisions or assessments effecting an individual;

3. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or educational performance or creating an intimidating or hostile environment for work or learning. Such conduct will typically be directed against a particular individual or individuals and will either be abusive or severely humiliating or will persist despite the objection of the person targeted by the speech or conduct.

Sexual harassment includes but is not limited to situations where one person has authority over another. In such situations, sexual harassment is particularly serious because it may unfairly exploit the power inherent in a faculty member’s or supervisor’s position.

Sexual harassment can be verbal, visual or physical. It can take many forms such as comments, brushing another’s body, hugging, rubbing, touching, patting, pinching or brushing another’s body.

III. Confidentiality

The University will strive to protect, to the greatest extent possible, the confidentiality of persons reporting harassment and of those accused of harassment. Because the University has an obligation to address sexual harassment, however, the University cannot guarantee complete confidentiality where it would conflict with the University's obligation to investigate meaningfully or, where warranted, take corrective action. Even when some disclosure of the University's information or sources is necessary, it will be limited to the extent possible. The University will, to the extent permitted by law, keep confidential all records of complaints, responses and investigations.

The records maintained by the Sexual Harassment Response Coordinator shall be available only to the Coordinator and, to the extent necessary, to administrators and other supervisors charged with responding to allegations of harassment. Allegations of sexual harassment shall not be placed in student records or personnel files unless, after appropriate investigation, such allegations have been sustained. Records of allegations maintained by the Coordinator which do not lead to formal hearings or personnel actions will be discarded after five years unless there are additional, more recent complaints against the same person. Any records maintained by the Coordinator concerning an allegation about which an accused person was not given reasonably timely notice and an opportunity to respond shall not be used to justify or enhance a sanction, other than an oral or written warning, imposed for a different instance of harassment.

If you want to discuss possible harassment in a more confidential setting or clarify your feelings about whether and how you wish to proceed, you may want to consult a social worker, therapist or member of the clergy, who is permitted by law, to maintain information in confidence. Clergy and counseling resources on campus are listed in the Campus Resources by Category listings. (See page 12.) In addition, any member of the University community may contact the Student Counseling Services at 935-5800 for a confidential discussion and, if desired, referral to off-campus resources.

IV. Seeking Advice; Making a Complaint

If you believe that you have been sexually harassed, you have a number of response options, both formal and informal. Some people may wish to pursue informal means instead of or before making a formal complaint; others will not. If an informal procedure is ineffective, the formal procedures will remain open to you. You should select the route you feel most appropriate for your circumstances. However you wish to proceed, you may consult at any time with the Hilltop or Medical Center Sexual Harassment Response Coordinator (listed below) or...
in the Appendix), whose responsibilities include assisting students, faculty and staff with sexual harassment issues, be they general or specific, formal or informal. You may wish to work with the Coordinator to select an approach.

A. Informal Procedures

1. If you feel comfortable dealing with the situation without assistance, you can:
   a. Clearly say "no" to the person whose behavior is unwelcome.
   b. Communicate either orally or in writing with the person whose behavior is unwelcome. The most useful communication will have these parts:
      1. A factual description of the incident(s) including date, time, place and specific action.
      2. A description of the writer's feelings, including any consequences of the incident.
   c. Request that the conduct cease.

   Frequently, such a communication will cause the unwelcome behavior to stop, particularly where the person may not be aware that the conduct is unwelcome or offensive.

2. If you would like to proceed informally, but with the assistance of someone else, you may:
   a. Ask the person's supervisor, e.g., department chair, dean, director, office representative, academic advisor or resident advisor, to speak to the person whose behavior was unwelcome.
   b. Consult with the Coordinator or one of the Sexual Harassment Response Advisors listed in the Appendix and specifically charged with responding to sexual harassment inquiries and complaints.
   c. Ask the Coordinator to mediate or arrange for mediation. Mediation is discussion and negotiation with the help of a third party, designed to permit the parties to reach a mutually agreeable resolution of a dispute. If a person complaining of sexual harassment seeks mediation, the person accused of harassment agrees and the Coordinator concludes that the mediation would be consistent with the University's legal obligations in responding to and preventing sexual harassment, the Coordinator may mediate or arrange for mediation.

B. Formal Procedures

Whether or not you have attempted to resolve a sexual harassment claim through informal means, you may initiate a formal sexual harassment grievance procedure by filing a written complaint. This process may lead to a formal investigation, proceeding or hearing involving a complaint of sexual harassment. The University will not tolerate retaliation or discrimination against persons who report or charge sexual harassment or against those who testify, assist or participate in any investigation, proceeding or hearing involving a complaint of sexual harassment. In this context, retaliation means speech or conduct that adversely affects another's terms or conditions of employment or education and is motivated by an intent to harm the targeted person because of his or her participation in the filing or investigation of an allegation of sexual harassment. Any such retaliation — or any encouragement of another to retaliate — is a serious violation of University policy and law; independent of whether the claim of sexual harassment is substantiated. If you believe you have been subjected to retaliation in violation of this rule, you may use the procedures described above to complain and seek redress.

The University seeks to protect the rights of all persons, accusers and accused, to fair procedures. Accusations of sexual harassment typically have injurious far-reaching effects on the careers and lives of accused individuals. Allegations of sexual harassment must be made in good faith and not out of malice. Knowledge of a false or frivolous allegation of sexual harassment, whether in a formal or informal context, will be treated as a serious offense under this policy and, where it applies, the University Judicial Code. If you believe you have been falsely accused of sexual harassment you may use the procedures of this policy or the University Judicial Code, where applicable, to seek redress. See Section IV.

VI. Obligations of Vigilance and Reporting

The University can respond to specific instances and allegations of harassment only if it is aware of them. The University therefore encourages anyone who believes that he or she has experienced sexual harassment to promptly come forward with inquiries, reports or complaints and to seek assistance from the University. In addition, any University employee who becomes aware of instances or allegations of sexual harassment by or against a person under his or her supervisory authority must report it to the Coordinator or any of the Advisors prior to investigating or otherwise responding to any situation involving alleged harassment.

VII. Possible Sanctions

Possible sanctions for a person found guilty of behavior in violation of this policy include but are not limited to the following:
   - oral or written reprimand, placed in the personnel file
   - required attendance at a sexual harassment sensitivity program
   - an apology to the victim
   - oral or written warning
   - loss of salary or benefits, such as sabbatical or research or travel funding
   - transfer or change of job, class or residential assignment
   - mandatory or otherwise responding to any situation involving alleged harassment

VIII. Education

The best way to deal with sexual harassment is to prevent it. Education is essential to eliminating sexual harassment. To this end, Washington University has developed an ongoing training program. Please call a Sexual Harassment Response Coordinator or Advisor to find out how to participate in one of the programs offered. If you have been falsely accused of sexual harassment or against those who testify, assist or participate in any investigation, proceeding or hearing involving a complaint of sexual harassment, any of the sanctions set forth in the University Judicial Code may also be invoked.

Hilltop Campus

Coordinator: Ann B. Premietz - 935-7746
Advisors:
   - Lorraine Goede-Ruhs - 935-8046
   - Kathy Stein-Lang - 935-5510
   - Richard Dierm - 935-4237

Medical Campus

Coordinator: Legal Counsel - 362-4900
Advisors:
   - Apryle Cotton - 362-7198
   - Dr. Leslie Kahn - 362-7481
   - Sandra Slodg - 362-4953

Additional resources: prior University Policies on Sexual Harassment.

Sexual Harassment Coordinators and Advisors

(as of June 2004)
I. Introduction and Policy Statement

Washington University is committed to providing a positive learning and working environment for its students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Washington University Policy prohibits any form of discrimination based on any protected status or category. The University seeks to protect the rights of all persons reporting harassment and of those accused of harassment. Because the University has an obligation to address harassment, however, the University cannot guarantee complete confidentiality, such as the confidentiality of persons reporting or charged with responding to allegations of harassment. The University's Code of Conduct governs "members of the University community," which includes students, faculty, staff, affiliates, volunteers, and those who do business with the University. It states the ethical and legal standards to which the University is committed. The University's Code of Conduct may be reviewed at any time. An up-to-date version of the Code, along with a Frequently Asked Questions section, is always available on the University's website at codeofconduct.wustl.edu.

II. What Is Discriminatory Harassment?

Discriminatory harassment is unwelcome conduct that is based on sex. The following are examples of conduct that would likely be found to be discriminatory harassment:

- Requesting or requiring a student or employee to engage in any sexually explicit activity or behavior
- Making a request for sexual favors or behavior in exchange for grades, opportunities, or favors at work or school
- Making a request for sexual favors or behavior in exchange for avoiding disciplinary actions or avoiding work assignments
- Making a request for sexual favors or behavior in exchange for avoiding an adverse consequence or avoiding a complaint
- Making a request for sexual favors or behavior in exchange for avoiding a disciplinary action or avoiding a complaint

III. Confidentiality

The University is required to offer the first exchange of ideas and viewpoints reflected in the concept of academic freedom may sometimes prove distressing, disturbing, or possibly even intimidating. Indeed, the examination and challenging of assumptions, beliefs or viewpoints that are not in one's own mind may sometimes be disturbing to the individual. Neither the Policy on Sexual Harassment nor this Policy is intended to compromise Washington University's traditional commitment to academic freedom or to education that encourages students to challenge their own views of themselves and the world.

IV. Seeking Advice; Making a Complaint

There are three ways to report a discrimination complaint:

1. Ask the person's supervisor, e.g., department chair, dean, director, housing office representative, academic advisor or resident assistant, to speak to the person whose behavior was offensive. The purpose of such conversations is to cause the cessation of offensive behavior.
2. Consult with one of the Coordinators listed in the Appendix and specifically charged with responding to harassment inquiries and complaints. These individuals are thoroughly familiar with University policy on harassment and are specially trained to handle complaints and charges of harassment. They can provide information about informal actions that might remedy the situation and assist in the filing of complaints, and procedures for resolving concerns.
3. Contact the Coordinator to mediate or arrange for mediation. Mediation is discussion and negotiation, with the help of a third party, designed to permit the parties to reach a mutually agreeable resolution of a dispute. If you choose to complain of harassment, the Coordinator concludes that the mediation would be consistent with University policy on the conditions of employment and working in a discriminatory manner. The purpose of such conversations is the cessation of offensive behavior.

Once you have determined the basis for the complaint, you may want to consider the following:

- A factual description of the incident(s), including date, time, place and specific action.
- A description of the writer's feelings, including any consequences of the incident.
- A request that the conduct cease.
- Any action the person would prefer to take, particularly where the person may not be aware that the conduct is offensive.

If you would like to proceed informally, but with the assistance of someone, you may:

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Introduction

The Washington University Code of Conduct governs "members of the University community"—employees, volunteers, and those who do business with the University. It states the ethical and legal standards to which the University is committed. The University's Code of Conduct may be reviewed at any time. An up-to-date version of the Code, along with a Frequently Asked Questions section, is always available on the University's website at codeofconduct.wustl.edu.

The statements below summarize the Code of Conduct's Western Integrity and Ethical Conduct. Washington University is committed to the highest ethical and professional standards of conduct as an integral part of its mission, the promotion of learning. To achieve this goal, the University relies on each community member's behavior, integrity, and good judgment. Each community member should demonstrate respect for the rights of others. A community member is accountable for his or her own behavior.

Washington University Code of Conduct

Managers have a special duty to adhere to the standards set forth in the Code of Conduct, to recognize violations, and to enforce the standards.

There are three ways to report a violation:

1. You may report violations or concerns to your immediate supervisor or department manager.
2. You may report violations or concerns to the University's Compliance and Ethics Office, by calling 314-935-4998, or by completing the Compliance and Ethics Report Form.
3. You may report violations or concerns to the Office of the University's Information Security Office, by calling 314-935-4998, or by completing the Information Security Report Form.

Compliance with Laws and University Policies

The Code of Conduct is the University of Missouri's policy to guide the decision-making of all members of the University. It applies to all members of the University in their capacity as employees, students, vendors, or contractors. It applies to all members of the University in their capacity as employees, students, vendors, or contractors. It applies to all members of the University in their capacity as employees, students, vendors, or contractors.

University employees and students are expected to report violations or concerns about violations of the Code of Conduct that come to their attention.

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St. Louis urban landscape to be explored via events

Forget purple mountains and fruited plains. The conurbanscape is a cityscape—landscapes more typical of parking lots and shopping malls—environments and industrial backgrounds, argue the Sam Fox students Coolidge, founder and director of the Center for Architecture Interpretation (CAIIT) in Los Angeles.

Later this month, Coolidge will host a series of events investigating the evolution of the urban landscape.

The series—co-sponsored by the Sam Fox School of Design & Visual Arts and the Pulitzer Foundation for the Arts—comes as part of "Unnatural: Natural Landscape, and Ecology Now!" a year-long series of lectures, panel discussions, artistic interventions and workshops exploring the intersection of contemporary architecture, art, ecology and urban design.

At 7 p.m. Oct. 26, Coolidge will present "A New Anthropology: Morphology, Programs and Projects of the Center for Architecture Interpretation." (Anthropogeography is a term Coolidge coined to refer to the landscape as a "human artifact").

The talk is free and open to the public and will take place in the Center for Architecture Interpretation at Kemper Art Museum. On Oct. 27 and 28, Coolidge and University students will tour an array of "unusual and exemplary" St. Louis sites through a series of workshops collectively titled "Looking for St. Louis." Then on Oct. 29, workshop participants will in turn lead additional volunteers over "routes" established by Coolidge.

These events will conclude from 6-8 p.m. Oct. 29 with a special, one-night-only exhibit, also titled Looking for St. Louis. At the exhibit, called "What lies over 'routes' established by lead additional volunteers of workshops collectively comprised of parking lots and shopping malls—environments and industrial backgrounds, argue the Sam Fox students Coolidge, founder and director of the Center for Architecture Interpretation (CAIIT) in Los Angeles.

The photographs show the how the lives of the writers who dwelled in these spaces. Allow viewers to imagine the daily routines of the homes of many writers. For more information about this event, call 935-5487. For more information about the reception, call Ann Pogge at 957-5487. For more information about the exhibit, call 935-5495.
McDonnell Academy activities, Wrightson said. "The McDonnell Academy will bring in hundreds of international leaders to St. Louis and our university community, as well as host important events and activities in international topics in which university people and the public can participate and share," Wrightson said. "We see the Academy as a means to enrich the cultural life of St. Louis and to highlight the diversity, that universities and locally based sponsors and enhance their reputations and attract new and in the eyes of top minds and key international leaders. The Academy is directed by James V. Wertsch, Ph.D., the Marshall H. Sahlman Professor in Arts & Sciences and Director of International Studies.

Perspectives of Asian educators

Responding from Beijing, Peking University President Xu said, "I would like to thank you for your invitation to join the establishment of the McDonnell International Scholars Academy initiated by Washington University in St. Louis. The McDonnell Academy is an innovative initiative, which will undoubtedly serve as a model for international academic exchange and will stand apart from other student exchange programs. I appreciate your dedication and educational collaboration between American and Chinese scholars. Not only will this initiative strengthen the development of common understanding, but it will also encourage deeper and closer relations between our two universities. While Washington University and Peking University have enjoyed warm and friendly relations in the past, I believe this will certainly further enhance our cooperation. My own university has a rewarding experience at Washington University and is pleased to support the graduate student and earned his Ph.D. in biology. The McDonnell Academy enables us to develop cooperative education and research programs of benefit to each university, their students and faculty, and other partners in the Academy."

Wrightson said Asia's burgeoning economies have overseas exposure so that they will develop an international perspective much needed for the future of Hong Kong," Li said. "We encourage our students to participate and share," Wrightson said. Sponsoring corporations also offer internships and on-site educational opportunities for corporate fellows. At the same time, sponsoring corporations are: Boeing Co., St. Louis; Corning Inc., Corning, N.Y.; Emerson, St. Louis; Mallinckrodt, St. Louis. Ten percent of the students are sponsored by a special Academy endowment fund. Fellows are supported by multinational companies.

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Introducing new faculty members

The following are among the new faculty members at the University. Others will be introduced periodically in this space.

Brett Hyde, Ph.D., joins the department of philosophy in Arts & Sciences as assistant professor, with a joint appointment in the Ph.D.-Neuroscience-Psychology Program. Hyde earned a B.A. in linguistics from Wesleyan and a Ph.D. in linguistics from Rutgers University in 2001. Since 1999, he has been a lecturer in linguistics at Washington University. Hyde's area of specialization is phonology, and he has particular interests in metrical structure in optimality theory. He convened a workshop on linguistic variation to be held in November of this year.

Zohar Nussinov, Ph.D., joins the department of physics in Arts & Sciences as an assistant professor. He earned a Ph.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles in 2000. Nussinov comes to Washington University from a postdoctoral position at Los Alamos National Lab following earlier work at the Lorentz Institute for theoretical physics in the Netherlands. His research interests include strongly correlated electronic and spin systems, single spin dynamics, the foundations of quantum mechanics and order parameter fluctuations. Nussinov received an NSF postdoctoral fellowship in 2000.

Mona Lena Krook, Ph.D., joins the department of political science in Arts & Sciences as assistant professor. Krook earned a Ph.D. in political science in 2004, an M.A. in political science in 2001 and a B.A. in 1997, all from Columbia University. Her research explores the global diffusion of gender quotas, the normative dimensions of quota reform in the Netherlands. His research interests include strongly correlated electronic and spin systems, single spin dynamics, the foundations of quantum mechanics and order parameter fluctuations. Nussinov received an NSF postdoctoral fellowship in 2000.

Frank Lovett, Ph.D., joins the department of political science in Arts & Sciences as assistant professor. He earned a Ph.D. in political science from Columbia University in 2000. Prior to coming to Washington University, he held a postdoctoral fellowship in the Department of Clinical Bioethics at the National Institutes of Health. His primary research concerns the role of freedom and democracy in promoting the rule of law, equality and the rule of law. He teaches courses in political theory.

Notable policies

To submit Notables for publication, send inquiries to Andy Clandeen at andy.clandeen@wustl.edu or fax at 935-4259.

Obituary: Hano, prof. emeritus of mathematics

By Tony Fitzpatrick

Jun-ichi Hano, Ph.D. professor emeritus of mathematics, died Thursday, June 30, 2005, from brain cancer. He was 88.

He came to the University in September 1961 as a visiting associate professor of mathematics; he was appointed assistant professor in 1963. He became a full professor in 1969, a title he held until 1989, when he retired and moved back to Yokohama, Japan. He continued researching after his retirement. His last paper was published in 1996.

Hano's field of research was differential geometry. He specialized on problems involving the actions of Lie groups, named after Norwegian mathematician Sophus Lie.

Hano had several Ph.D. students at the University, two of whom became quite renowned mathematicians.

One was 1966 graduate Nolan Wallach, who became a full professor at Rutgers University, then at the University of California, San Diego. The other was 1971 alumnus Arild "Rommie" Kaplan, from Argentina, who became a professor at the University of Massachusetts.

When Hano retired from the University, he returned to Japan and continued to teach. He eventually sold his house and returned to Japan. Hano is survived by his brother, two sisters, Aiko Kosai and Seiko Hano.

Of note

James L. Gibson, Ph.D., the Sidney E. and Debra G. Geppert Professor of Government, has received a three-year, $90,069 grant from the National Science Foundation for research titled "The Politics of Piracy: Intellectual Property in Contemporary China."

"It is embedded in a complicated institutional context, one in which change is often swift and dramatic — and uneven in its future trajectory. It remains largely uncertain," Mertha concludes. "If we want to cure piracy and counterfeiting in China, we must learn the lessons of past engagement with China over the issue as well as take into account some of the basic factors of IPR violations in China that never seem to make it onto the public — and often, private — discourse over the issue."

"Ultimately, to be effective, we must find some way to work with national-level Chinese authorities, to help them implement laws already on the books and enforce them at the local level."

— Gerry Bueding

All that JAZZ

Sophomore Andrew Appieton (right) plays bass with a student jazz combo during a recent concert at Washington University. The group, resulting in new laws and regulations. The new faculty members include young scholars, lawyers, trade representatives, and local political officials. The group has also been involved in legal, economic and political negotiations in international negotiations with national-level Chinese authorities, to help them implement laws already on the books and enforce them at the local level."

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The case of the dogged dermatologist

Jeffrey Petersen, M.D., enjoys finding new ways to treat skin disorders

"Dermatology had a really strong appeal for me; there was just the right mix of patient involvement, surgery and pathology," says Petersen, who practiced medicine in Kenya as a medical student and ran a free health clinic in Indianapolis for several years. Lynn Cornelius, M.D., chief of dermatology, appreciates Petersen's dedication and expertise as well as his compassion for patients.

"Some people may be talented or intelligent or compassionate, but for Jeff it is the combination of these qualities that sets him apart," Cornelius says.

Jeffrey Petersen has developed a go-to guy for rare and unusual skin problems, which also appeals to his Sherlock Holmes side.

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