Washington University Record, January 27, 2006

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/record

Recommended Citation

http://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/record/1060

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Washington University Publications at Digital Commons@Becker. It has been accepted for inclusion in Washington University Record by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Becker. For more information, please contact engeszer@wustl.edu.
Calorie restriction may prevent primary aging in the heart

By Jim Dittmer

Eating a very low-calorie but nutritionally balanced diet is good for your heart. Studying heart function in members of an organization called the Calorie Restriction Society, School of Medicine investigators found that their hearts functioned like the hearts of much younger people.

The researchers reported their findings in the Jan. 17 issue of the Journal of the American College of Cardiology.

Ultrasound examinations showed that the hearts of people on caloric restriction appeared more elastic than those of age- and gender-matched control subjects. Their hearts were able to relax between beats in a way similar to the hearts of younger people.

"This is the first study to show that long-term calorie restriction with optimal nutrition has cardiac-specific effects that ameliorate age-associated declines in heart function," said principal investigator Luigi Fontana, M.D., WUSTL assistant professor of medicine and an investigator at the Istituto Superiore di Sanita in Rome.

Members of the Calorie Restriction Society try to consume between 30 and 25 percent fewer calories than average Americans while still maintaining proper nutrient intake.

Caloric restriction tends to result from conditions such as high cholesterol, diabetes, high blood pressure and other preventable conditions that contribute to premature death.

A healthy diet and regular exercise can reduce risks from secondary aging. In its most extreme form, caloric restriction suggests calorie restriction with optimally balanced nutrition. This strategy can delay age-related diseases and extend the span of life.

Cardiac performance decline

Before it pumps blood to the rest of the body, the heart's left ventricle fills with blood in a two-phase process. The first phase, which fills the ventricle with healthy hearts to about 80 percent capacity, is a passive, suction-mediated mechanism, Fontana explained.

New imaging technique stands brain injury research on its head

By Tony Fitzpatrick

It's a scene football fans have seen over and over during the college bowls and NFL playoffs, a player, often the quarterback, being slammed to the ground and hitting the back of his head on the landing.

Sure, it hurts, but what happens to the inside of the skull? Researchers and doctors long have relied upon crude approximations made from test-dummy crashes or mathematical models that infer — rather loosely — what happens to the brain during traumatic brain injury or concussion.

But the truth is that the state-of-the-art in understanding brain deformation after impact is rather crude and uncertain because such methods don't give any true picture of what happens.

Now, WUSTL mechanical engineers and a neurosurgeon resident at Barnes-Jewish Hospital have devised a technique on humans that for the first time shows just what the brain does when the skull accelerates. The research team includes Philip Bayly, Ph.D., the Lilyan and E. Lisle Hughes Professor in Engineering, Guy Genin, Ph.D., assistant professor of mechanical engineering, and Eric Leuthardt, M.D., formerly a resident at Barnes-Jewish Hospital, now at the University of Washington.

What they've done is use a technique originally developed to measure cardiac deformation to image deformation in human subjects during repeated mild head accelerations.

Picture, if you will, a mangled quarterback's Occipital bone (which forms the back of the skull) banging the ground, then rebounding. The researchers have mimicked that motion with humans on a far milder, gentler, smaller scale and captured the movement inside the brain by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

The researchers tested seven subjects in an MRI and gathered data that shows that the brain, connective tissue and blood vessels move with -- and often move against -- the motion inside the brain by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

The researchers tested seven subjects in an MRI and gathered data that shows that the brain, connective tissue and blood vessels move with — and often move against — the movement inside the brain by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Mars team members honor Chinese New Year

By Tony Fitzpatrick

It's the Chinese year of the dog as of Jan. 29, and the Mars Exploration Rover (MER) mission team is naming features on the Red Planet after Chinese mythological characters.

The rover Spirit is driving toward a feature called "Home Plate," and plans to be there shortly after the Chinese New Year.

It's common for NASA to name features on planets and stars in constellations for characters in Greek mythology, or in honor of esteemed NASA figures.

For instance, last October the Athena team named a prominent ridge on the east side of Husband Hills in the Columbia Hills of Gusev crater "Haskin Ridge." In honor and memory of Larry A. Haskin, Ph.D., the Ralph E. Morrison Distinguished Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University and chair of the Athena science team.

The high point in the Columbia Hills is "Husband Hill," named after the late Rick Husband, commander of the shuttle Columbia.

New features on Spirit are named by the MER science team, and other hills in Gusev crater are named after the six other astronauts and support personnel lost in the Columbia's last mission.

According to Wang, WUSTL senior research scientist in earth and planetary sciences, a number of NASA technical projects at WUSTL that were inspired by Chinese culture.

Wang was born in Beijing; the Chinese New Year is not your typical department chair...
Nominations sought for... The Gloria White award, and... 

BY ANDY CLENDENEN

The Office of Human Resources is seeking nominations for the Gloria White Distinguished Service Award, which recognizes a staff member for exceptional effort and contributions that result in the enhancement of the University.

Nominations must be submitted by Feb. 18.

The award was named for the late Gloria White, who retired in 1977 as vice chancellor for human resources after 30 years with the University.

While exceptional effort and contribution can be described in many ways, those making nominations for this award are asked to consider actions that strengthen the University's ability to promote learning; help create a positive work environment; encourage innovation; improve the wider community; and enhance the University's reputation.

Nominations must have at least 3 years' association with the University and be by no means limited to staff members in good standing. Nominations will be focused on the Hilltop and West campuses, as the School of Medicine established the Dean's Award to provide similar recognition to medical school employees.

A nomination for the White award must include the nominee's name, the specific reason(s) for the nomination, a brief description of how the University benefited or benefited from the nominee's actions and the signature of the person submitting the nomination.

A committee will review the nominations and select the winner, who will receive a $1,000 award during the May 22 Staff Day celebration on the Hilltop Campus.

Nomination forms are available on the human resources website https://wus.edu. Click on "Workplace Support Policies & Procedures," then on "Employee Recognition," and then "Gloria W. White Distinguished Service Award." Call 935-5990 to order a paper copy or for more information. Nominations must be submitted to Gloria W. White Distinguished Service Award, Campus Box 1184.

...the Virgil Ethic of Service Award

BY NEIL SCHONER

The University’s Community Service Program is seeking nominations for the third annual Garry and Bob Virgil Ethic of Service Award.

The award recognizes a select group of University community members, past or present:

- reside in the St. Louis area and have inspired compassion and action in others;
- have dedicated themselves to community improve-

ment or are passionate about a social, cultural or economic issue in St. Louis.

This award serves as a way to treasure the influence St. Louis has on the University, and to honor those who live in and shape the future of our region.

Nominations must be received by Feb. 10.

For more information and further nomination guidelines, go online to ethicofservice.wustl.edu.

Brain

MRI allows quantification of brain deformations — from Page 1

ed to the skull by numerous ves-

cels, membranes and nerves at the

base, tries to pull away from all

of the brain's response to these

motions from the front of the brain.

Bayly discussed the group's findings at the recent annual meeting of the National Neurotrauma Society in Washington,

D.C.

According to Genin, the sub-
jects were placed in the soft net-
ting head and were then asked to raise and lower their heads about an inch inside

MRI machine. The process was repeated several times as the MRI pieced together a complete movie of the brain's response to these motions.

"Phil (Bayly) has developed a set of state-of-the-art hardware and software to synchronize W & analyze all of these measure-

ments," Genin said. "He has done a great job, and he has developed a new way to accomplish this task.

Bayly and his collaborators can

analyze all of these measurements and present them in a way that is easy to understand. They have found a way to show how the brain responds to different types of motion.

"We conceived the exhibit as a way to display the variety of creative work produced by graduate students in all disciplines," said exhibit co-founder Matt Bailey, a second-year doctoral student in anthropology & sciences. "Some of their work was done as part of professional development, and others were performed for their own enjoyment. These projects are meant to show how art can be used as a tool for understanding and exploring the human condition."
Medicine. Kimbrough served on the faculty of the University of Kansas School of Medicine until his retirement in 1963. He died in 1963 at the age of 83.

Chancellor Mark S. Wrighton said, "Many of the sophisticated procedures now being used in this field could not even be considered in Dr. Kimbrough's day, and we believe we honor Dr. Kimbrough's contributions through this forward-looking and life-enhancing work.

Bruce Haughey's research and practice help people resume normal living after often devastating procedures and embody both compassion and innovation."

Haughey has been with the School of Medicine since 1988. As director of the Division of Head and Neck Oncologic Surgery, he oversees a multidisciplinary group of specialists who treat patients with all forms of head and neck cancers, including thyroid and skin cancers.

Clinical trials conducted in the division use new therapies to eradicate these cancers paired with the latest reconstruction techniques to restore voice, communication, swallowing and appearance. The surgeons have pioneered a number of minimally invasive and reconstructive procedures including reconstruction of the tongue, facial soft tissue (lip, cheek, forehead or nose), voice box and skull base.

Precise radiation targeting and minimally invasive surgical laser techniques have also been developed to improve cancer surveillance, recovery and well-being. Recent investigations by

Longer Life Foundation grants awards to researchers

The Longer Life Foundation, a cooperative effort between the School of Medicine and the School of Social Work at Washington University in St. Louis, has awarded grants to seven University researchers to investigate several aspects of healthy aging as well as cancer prevention and patient outcomes and behaviors.

The foundation's activities at the University are coordinated through the Longer Life Center in the medical school's Division of Health Behavior Research.

The foundation funds independent research that studies ways to improve methods for preventing, treating and caring for various diseases or for promoting quality and quantity of life. Over the past several years, the foundation has awarded just under $1.5 million to the University. Researchers who received 2005 grant awards include Nancy Morrow-Howell, Ph.D., professor and chief of psychosocial oncology in the Department of Health Behavior Research; and Victoria Qualls, Ph.D., associate professor of oncology in the Division of Hematology/Oncology.

Other grants include three full awards of $20,000-$40,000 to Stephen K. Korf, M.D., the David C. and Betty Farrell Professor of Medicine in the Division of Medicine, and professor of molecular biology and pharmacology, who will look at the relationship between longevity and anti-aging therapies.

Also, Reina Villarreal, M.D., assistant professor of medicine in the Division of Bone and Mineral Diseases, is studying the effect of a genetic variation on cognitive function. Meanwhile, Mark Walker, Ph.D., instructor of medicine in the Division of Health Behavior Research, will look into the role that attachment security and survival among breast cancer patients.

The Longer Life Foundation has also awarded grants for less than $5,000 to Dorothy Edwards, Ph.D., associate professor of occupational therapy; Susan Stark, Ph.D., assistant professor of occupational therapy; and Denise Wilfley, Ph.D., professor of psychology. Those grants will fund research into social engagement among older adults and factors related to obesity in children.

For the Call-2-Quit study, researchers will examine whether telephone or Internet counseling is more effective than self-help. The researchers will compare two approaches to telephone interventions from several different sites around the country and have brought together the best ideas.

"Participation in the Call-2-Quit study is one of several initiatives where BJC is taking an active role to address the deadly habit of tobacco use," said Kathleen A. Kilian, executive director for health literacy at BJC HealthCare.

As part of the program, we encourage employees to participate in a health risk assessment, sign a pledge to take care of themselves and, if they are a smoker, to enroll in a smoking-cessation program. Employees who take these steps can receive a discount in their monthly medical premiums."
Performing Arts Department to present *Ipi Zombi* in Hotchner Studio Theatre

**By EMIL OTTO**

In 1995, a bus crash outside Kokstad, South Africa, left 12 children dead. Wild rumors swirled that the crash was caused by witchcraft and that the deceased made demonic vultures.

In the weeks that followed, mobs executed allegedly elderly women while local sangomas (traditional healers) Xhosa shamans tried to resurrect the boys.

Such is the true story behind *Ipi Zombi*—Brett Bailey's exploration of the South African psyche. The Performing Arts Department in Arts & Sciences will present six performances of the A.E. Hotchner Studio Theatre.

Shows will begin at 9 p.m. Jan. 27-28 and at 2 p.m. Jan. 29. Performance will continue the following weekend at 8 p.m. Feb. 3 and 4 and at 2 p.m. Feb. 5.

**Ipi Zombi** is a theatrical play, very dark and continuous, almost like a ghost story," he continued. "But it's not a play about 'backwards Africa.'" Instead, "it's about fear, how it affects society and community."

The cast of 14 also features senior Jenny Lichtenberg in the dual role of Deid and TV Reporter, sophomore Kellen Howarth as Krotch; junior Lemar Moore as Trench; sophomore Kimberley Stein as Sridharan, and senior Lauren Moar as Trench; sophomore Kimberley Stein as Sridharan, and senior Lauren Moar as Trench.

The cast of 14 also features senior Jenny Lichtenberg in the dual role of Deid and TV Reporter, sophomore Kellen Howarth as Krotch; junior Lemar Moore as Trench; sophomore Kimberley Stein as Sridharan, and senior Lauren Moar as Trench.

"In Hotchner Studio Theatre Ipi Zombi?m Sridharan and Lemar Moore are featured in "Ipi Zombi?m South Africa, left 12 children dead. Wild rumors swirled that the crash was caused by witchcraft and that the deceased made demonic vultures.

In the weeks that followed, mobs executed allegedly elderly women while local sangomas (traditional healers) Xhosa shamans tried to resurrect the boys.

Such is the true story behind *Ipi Zombi*—Brett Bailey's exploration of the South African psyche. The Performing Arts Department in Arts & Sciences will present six performances of the A.E. Hotchner Studio Theatre.

Shows will begin at 9 p.m. Jan. 27-28 and at 2 p.m. Jan. 29. Performance will continue the following weekend at 8 p.m. Feb. 3 and 4 and at 2 p.m. Feb. 5.

**Ipi Zombi** is a theatrical play, very dark and continuous, almost like a ghost story," he continued. "But it's not a play about 'backwards Africa.'" Instead, "it's about fear, how it affects society and community."

The cast of 14 also features senior Jenny Lichtenberg in the dual role of Deid and TV Reporter, sophomore Kellen Howarth as Krotch; junior Lemar Moore as Trench; sophomore Kimberley Stein as Sridharan, and senior Lauren Moar as Trench.
**Dancer & choreographer Michel Yang in concert**

Michel Yang, the 2005-06 Marcus Artist for the Dance Program in the Performing Arts Department in Arts & Sciences, will present an informal concert of improvisational works at 7:30 p.m. Jan. 27, in Edison Theatre.

The performance is free and open to the public and will take place in the Anne A. and Robert H. Morris D. Marcus Restaurant on the 1st floor, in the 1000 block of Washington University Campus.

**Assembly Series lectures**

**Coontz to tackle the modern concept of marriage**

**BY NADEE GUNASENA**

Family historian Stephanie Coontz will debunk popular myths about marriage and the family in her Assembly Series lecture titled "Counting Disaster: The World Historical Transformation of Marriage" at 11:15 a.m. Feb. 1, in Graham Chapel.

The talk also is part of the School of Law’s eighth annual series Internet Law Symposium: "Access to Justice: The Social Responsibility of Lawyers." From her research, Coontz finds that the current pop culture fear about the "marriage crisis" is unfounded.

"It is true that the institution of marriage has always been dynamic, shifting to meet economic needs in societies or kin groups. But the evolution of marriage throughout the ages is an agglutination of the family," she said.

Coontz’s book was selected as one of the best of 2005 by The Washington Post.

**Coontz as an innovator**

"The book was selected as one of the best of 2005 by The Washington Post. The book is an innovator as an expert on the history of the American family, Coontz continues to deconstruct widespread myths about the disintegration of the social unit. She has written five books on the subject, including "The Way We Never Were: American Families and the Nostalgia Trap.""

**Cornel West to address ‘Democracy Matters’**

**BY BARBARA REA**

Cornel West, one of America’s most prominent public intellectuals, will give a talk called "Democracy Matters" for the Assembly Series at 4 p.m. Feb. 2 in Graham Chapel.

West is the Class of 1943 University Professor of Religion at Princeton University, but he also is known for his significant contributions to the study of political theory. He played Councillor West in the highly successful science-fiction film The Matrix Reloaded and planetary sciences.

West is the fourth of July, Thanksgiving, France’s Bastille Day, German Unification Day and others. "We are all chasing a potential Chinese naming campaign, and we decided the Chinese New Year is the best time to do it," Wang said.

In December, Wang visited China, invited by the president of Shandong University (SDU), a sister university of Washington University. The president, Zhang Tao, visited SDU in 2001 and WUSTL in 2004 and invited Wang to give lectures and meet with students, faculty and遗憾地发现，我们不能为您提供所需的信息。
Men's hoops moves into first-place tie

The men's basketball team (12-4, 4-1 UAA) moved into a first-place tie in the UAA with two key league wins.

The Bears fell to No. 10 NYU, 63-41, in the first game of the weekend, but rallied, trailed by 10, late in the game when senior Kelly Mann went off the court. She scored eight points in the second half, and senior Reid Walczak hit the Bed and Green to within one point (62-41) with 10 seconds remaining.

Manning scored 17 of her 22 points after the half, scoring eight of nine attempts, all scoring seven of 13 field goals, she also grabbed five rebounds.

Two days later, WUSTL, ranked 9th in the nation, went 4-0 against No. 7 Brandeis University; with the win, the Bears remained in the No. 1 spot in the UAA.

The following incidents were reported to University Police Jan. 10-20. Readers with information is provided as a public service to promote safety awareness and is available on campus security.

The indoor track and field team opened the season Jan. 21 at the Missouri State Open in Springfield. The women's team came away with a win. WUSTL women won 125 points, while the men recorded 123 points for third place.

The women combined to win seven individual events, highlighted by junior Delaina Martin's win in the weight throw.

For the men, freshman Nate Lease set a new meet record against No. 7 Brandeis University with the win, the Bears remained in the No. 1 spot in the UAA.

Also, at about 9:30 p.m. Jan. 21, two individuals approached two people while they were walking in the 700 block of Laclede Avenue. One of the individuals displayed a handgun and demanded money. One person gave the individual an unknown amount of cash. Both suspects then fled the scene.

There were no physical injuries.

One suspect is described as an African-American male, tall, in his late teens to early 20s, medium build and wearing a fatigue cap. The other suspect is described as an African-American male, "5'5"-5'10" in his late teens to early 20s, of medium build and wearing a gray varsity-type jacket.

In this study, those on caloric restriction had less inflammatory markers and less danger of developing diabetes and re- lated body fat. Those markers indicate less secondary aging.

In this study, the researchers found that markers of inflammation indicative of primary aging were more elevated in the caloric restriction group. Their serum levels of a pro-inflammatory marker, called "only extrinsic filling," were higher in the caloric restriction group. The second phase is more active because the heart's extramyocardial tissues contract to completely fill the ventricle with blood.

Normal aging causes a decline in cardiac performance. As we get older, less blood gathers during the passive, diastolic phase, so the heart has to work harder to increase the amount of blood it forces into the ventricle.

"This decline in diastolic function is an example of primary aging," Fontana said. "Diastolic function declines in most people as they get older, but in this study we found that diastolic function in calorie-restricted people remained diastolic function in individuals about 15 years younger. It may even be possible that eating a very low-calorie, nutrient dense diet protects diastolic function.

People in the study averaged only six years on the diet, but their hearts looked 15 years younger. So Fontana said it's possible that the diet has a rejuvenating effect.

He notes that most study subjects had parents, grandparents or siblings who suffered heart attacks or strokes, making it unlikely that their genetic makeup is a contributor to the unusual healthiness of their hearts.

In the case of one subject, both the woman and her younger brother currently take medication for high blood pressure and high cholesterol. Some subjects actually took medication for high blood pressure before they started on caloric restriction.

Additionally, University Police responded to four larcenies, two motor vehicle thefts and one report each of judicial violation, assault accident, fraud and lost article.

The following incidents were reported to University Police Jan. 10-20. Readers with information is provided as a public service to promote safety awareness and is available on campus security.

In this study, the researchers found that markers of inflammation indicative of primary aging were more elevated in the caloric restriction group. Their serum levels of a pro-inflammatory marker, called "only extrinsic filling," were higher in the caloric restriction group. The second phase is more active because the heart's extramyocardial tissues contract to completely fill the ventricle with blood.

Normal aging causes a decline in cardiac performance. As we get older, less blood gathers during the passive, diastolic phase, so the heart has to work harder to increase the amount of blood it forces into the ventricle.

"This decline in diastolic function is an example of primary aging," Fontana said. "Diastolic function declines in most people as they get older, but in this study we found that diastolic function in calorie-restricted people remained diastolic function in individuals about 15 years younger. It may even be possible that eating a very low-calorie, nutrient dense diet protects diastolic function.

People in the study averaged only six years on the diet, but their hearts looked 15 years younger. So Fontana said it's possible that the diet has a rejuvenating effect.

He notes that most study subjects had parents, grandparents or siblings who suffered heart attacks or strokes, making it unlikely that their genetic makeup is a contributor to the unusual healthiness of their hearts.

In the case of one subject, both the woman and her younger brother currently take medication for high blood pressure and high cholesterol. Some subjects actually took medication for high blood pressure before they started on caloric restriction.

Additionally, University Police responded to four larcenies, two motor vehicle thefts and one report each of judicial violation, assault accident, fraud and lost article.

The following incidents were reported to University Police Jan. 10-20. Readers with information is provided as a public service to promote safety awareness and is available on campus security.

In this study, the researchers found that markers of inflammation indicative of primary aging were more elevated in the caloric restriction group. Their serum levels of a pro-inflammatory marker, called "only extrinsic filling," were higher in the caloric restriction group. The second phase is more active because the heart's extramyocardial tissues contract to completely fill the ventricle with blood.

Normal aging causes a decline in cardiac performance. As we get older, less blood gathers during the passive, diastolic phase, so the heart has to work harder to increase the amount of blood it forces into the ventricle.

"This decline in diastolic function is an example of primary aging," Fontana said. "Diastolic function declines in most people as they get older, but in this study we found that diastolic function in calorie-restricted people remained diastolic function in individuals about 15 years younger. It may even be possible that eating a very low-calorie, nutrient dense diet protects diastolic function.

People in the study averaged only six years on the diet, but their hearts looked 15 years younger. So Fontana said it's possible that the diet has a rejuvenating effect.

He notes that most study subjects had parents, grandparents or siblings who suffered heart attacks or strokes, making it unlikely that their genetic makeup is a contributor to the unusual healthiness of their hearts.

In the case of one subject, both the woman and her younger brother currently take medication for high blood pressure and high cholesterol. Some subjects actually took medication for high blood pressure before they started on caloric restriction.

Additionally, University Police responded to four larcenies, two motor vehicle thefts and one report each of judicial violation, assault accident, fraud and lost article.

The following incidents were reported to University Police Jan. 10-20. Readers with information is provided as a public service to promote safety awareness and is available on campus security.

In this study, the researchers found that markers of inflammation indicative of primary aging were more elevated in the caloric restriction group. Their serum levels of a pro-inflammatory marker, called "only extrinsic filling," were higher in the caloric restriction group. The second phase is more active because the heart's extramyocardial tissues contract to completely fill the ventricle with blood.

Normal aging causes a decline in cardiac performance. As we get older, less blood gathers during the passive, diastolic phase, so the heart has to work harder to increase the amount of blood it forces into the ventricle.

"This decline in diastolic function is an example of primary aging," Fontana said. "Diastolic function declines in most people as they get older, but in this study we found that diastolic function in calorie-restricted people remained diastolic function in individuals about 15 years younger. It may even be possible that eating a very low-calorie, nutrient dense diet protects diastolic function.

People in the study averaged only six years on the diet, but their hearts looked 15 years younger. So Fontana said it's possible that the diet has a rejuvenating effect.

He notes that most study subjects had parents, grandparents or siblings who suffered heart attacks or strokes, making it unlikely that their genetic makeup is a contributor to the unusual healthiness of their hearts.

In the case of one subject, both the woman and her younger brother currently take medication for high blood pressure and high cholesterol. Some subjects actually took medication for high blood pressure before they started on caloric restriction.

Additionally, University Police responded to four larcenies, two motor vehicle thefts and one report each of judicial violation, assault accident, fraud and lost article.
**Of note**

William McMicken, Ph.D., professor of earth and planetary sciences in Arts & Sciences, has received a one-year, $40,000 grant from the National Endowment for Humanities for research titled "Duty and Power: A Study of Child-Relationships in the Roman Empire." William McKinnon, Ph.D., professor of anthropology in Arts & Sciences, has received a one-year, $13,853 grant from the National Science Foundation for "Dissertations in Recent Grant: Sustain Urbanization and Food Production from Northside-Diagnostical Perspectives From Pamba Island, Tanzania, A.D. 800-1000." Julie Merril, Ph.D., research associate professor of earth and planetary sciences in Arts & Sciences, has received a six-month, $14,360 National Science Foundation research grant for "New Frontiers, Phase A: Moonfrontiers: Approach to the Moon and Planetary Exploration." Julieta Mieszko, Ph.D., assistant professor of social work, has received a five-month, $9,839 grant from the University of Michigan for "Transmission of Social Consequences and Public Support for Social Welfare Programs." Robert E. Thach, Ph.D., professor of biology in Arts & Sciences, and dean of the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, has received a three-year, $40,000 National Science Foundation grant for "High-Throughput Analysis of Innovative Early Interventions for Families at Risk for Child abuse and neglect." Landsverk is a member of the Mind Brain and Behavior with a special expertise in the implementation and evaluation of innovative early interventions for families at risk for child abuse and neglect.

**Notables**

BY JESSICA MARTIN

John Landsverk, Ph.D., has been named senior scholar at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work. Edward E. Lawlor, Ph.D., dean of the School of Social Work and the William E. Gordon Professor, recommended Landsverk for the appointment, effective January 1. In addition to his appointment, Landsverk will transition from chair of the National Institute of Mental Health's Intramural Research Program to a senior scientist consultant at the center.

Jane Landsverk, senior scholar at the School of Social Work

"We are extremely excited about the role and the opportunities to expand the scientific, leadership, collaboration and good counsel to the School of Social Work," said Landsverk.

"He has already had an enormous impact on the trajectory of mental health services research," said Kaushik Das, senior scientist consultant at the center.

"Landsverk has a long history of research and publication on issues affecting children and families with a specific expertise in the implementation and evaluation of innovative early interventions for families at risk for child abuse and neglect.

Landsverk is a member of the National Institute of Mental Health and a member of the Technical Advisory Committee for the Advancement of Social Work Research, 'Collaborative Research: The Application of the Blackmen Papers to the U.S. Supreme Court Database.'

Anne M. Hofmeister, Ph.D., professor of earth and planetary sciences in Arts & Sciences, has received a two-year, $66,757 grant from the Carnegie Institute of Washington for "Science Team Support For The Messenger Mission." Kevin D. Moeuser, Ph.D., professor of chemistry in Arts & Sciences, has received a three-year, $92,000 grant from the American Chemical Society for research titled "Developing New Electroanalyticals for the Construction of Template-Based Synthetic Motorola Devices." Roger J. Phillips, Ph.D., professor of earth and planetary sciences in Arts & Sciences, has received a six-year, $18,140 grant from the Carnegie Institute of Washington for "Science Team Support For The Messenger Mission." Sabine Eckenmann, Ph.D., director of the Museum of Anthropology, has received a five-year, $25,000 grant from the Emily Hall Tremont Exhibitions awards for "Ritual Rites: Making Great Garden Art in Post-Wall Germany." Victoria May, outreach director for biology in Arts & Sciences, has received a one-year, $72,000 grant from the Monet Foundation for research titled "Modern Genetics for All Students."
A circuitous route to department chair

With a dentistry background, Richard Smith is an atypical anthropologist.