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WU Record

Published For The Washington University Community

December 8, 1977



Peter H. Zimmerman

Sophomore Lorraine Langdon, one of the WU Health Service Infirmary's many temporary bed guests, has her temperature taken on a new computerized thermometer by Infirmary nurse Christophine Mutharika, RN.

Health Service Provides Comprehensive Care; Student Use Reached All-Time High Last Year

Of the many services available to students on campus, which get the most use? The library reserve book desk, the counseling service, or maybe the pinball machines in the Commons Room? In close competition with all but perhaps the last is the WU Health Service and Infirmary.

Last year, the clinic logged 36,037 student visits, the largest number ever, while the infirmary received 4,866 night calls, and admitted 200 students who spent a total of nearly 600 nights there. (An additional 2800 visits were made to the Service by faculty and staff.) Contrary to what the numbers seem to suggest, Dr. Mary Parker, director of the Health Service, says students are a healthy bunch. "Most students are concerned about their health," she said recently. "The mistake of some, however, is to put their schoolwork before their health."

Two of the most common ailments striking students—acute infections, often respiratory, and gastrointestinal disorders—are usually minor. Dr. Parker attributes their prevalence to lowered resistance caused by lack of sleep, poor eating habits and insufficient exercise.

"Students feel too busy to engage in regular exercise, but fifteen minutes a day is a small investment for keeping fit," she notes.

Students see one of eight physicians who devote a portion of their practice to WU. Several are postdoctoral fellows in infectious disease from the WU School of Medicine (WUMS) who wish to keep up a clinical practice in addition to conducting research. Other physicians maintain private practices in addition to working for the Health Service.

In most cases, patients are given medication, embellished by a reassuring pat on the hand by one of ten registered nurses. For problems requiring a specialist, a surgeon, dermatologist and gynecologist keep regular hours at the Service. Students may also be referred to physicians at WUMS.

Beyond the two-aspirin and Mylantin kinds of illnesses, the Health Service handles all complaints by students—common and rare, trivial and extremely serious. Referrals are made for kidney stones, appendectomies and broken bones. The scourge of later-adolescence,

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New Copyright Law To Affect Policies At Washington U.

As of January 1, 1978, the bulk of a new, comprehensive copyright law—the Copyright Revision Bill of 1976—will go into effect, causing some changes in policies and practices at educational institutions as well as elsewhere.

The bill, which required 15 years of legislative labor to formulate, will establish a single national system of copyright protection for all original works in a "tangible medium of expression," whether published or unpublished. Previously, unpublished works were protected by state or common law only.

The act replaces the much-amended and outdated 1909 copyright law, which did not take into account such modern technological developments as photocopying or their impact on copyright infringement. In the law, Congress attempted to balance the rights of authors, artists, creators and copyright proprietors against the public's right of easy access to information.

Because of the new law's comprehensive scope and broad impact, some confusion over proper implementation is probable. While general rules are stated in the bill, guidelines for specific, practical applications of the law have not yet been developed in a number of areas. The law has been compared to federal tax law because of the confusion it creates.

To help the WU community comply with the law, the University General Counsel's Office is formulating a policy statement and suggested guidelines based on a review and interpretation of the law. Counsel's comments should be completed by the first of the year.

At WU, the new law will affect primarily the use of copyrighted materials in the classroom and library and performances of music and nondramatic works when an admission fee is charged. It will also affect the publication and copyright ownership by University personnel and publications. The Counsel's office hopes also to draft model agreements for University authors and publishers to give each greater protection under the new law.

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2 From Neurology to Cooking, Parents Share Their Talents with Nursery School Children



As part of the parents participation program at the WU Nursery School, neurologist Richard J. Ferry recently discussed the function and anatomy of the brain with these pre-schoolers.

Herb Weitman

"I prepared harder for this than for a lecture to my graduate students," admitted the neurologist with a smile, packing away his plastic model of the brain. His experience is common to many parents who have shared their skills with the children of the WU Nursery School under its parent participation program. In this two-way enrichment plan, parents contribute skills that may be as simple as bathing and nursing a baby or as complicated as interpreting X-rays.

"It's amazing how parents prepare before they come, and absolutely beautiful what they come up with and are able to communicate," said Maya Zuck, the Nursery School director.

Working alongside the children, parents have baked bread, built a cabinet and sewed aprons that were later used by the youngsters at their easels.

With the help of a building toy, an architect incited the children to think about how people use spaces to live in. A psychologist let them handle inkblot tests to prove testing could be done by pictures as well as by words and numbers. Using his cutaway model of a brain, the neurologist demonstrated how this organ acts as a computer to help us "see and talk and play and eat."

Feedback from the children can take a whimsical form: one four-year-old was startled to discover that his brain was in his head instead of his stomach, which had always dictated to him when hungry. Another, with a penchant for analogy, likened the pink convolutions of the brain lobes to bubble gum.

Neurologist Richard J. Ferry, who has his own practice and who is also on the faculty of St. Louis University, was not dismayed by interruptions or strange flights of fancy. Along with Zuck, he believes that, although such complex

material might not be readily absorbed by the youngsters, there is value in awakening curiosity and creating familiarity. Indeed, immediately after such a science-oriented program, Nursery School teachers begin to build on the new concepts while they are still fresh in the children's minds.

"It's a fantastic program," agrees Christine Bent Albinson, an architect whose five-year-old daughter, Cassi, attends the school. "Their whole approach begins with concepts as the basis for verbalization and visualization. Mrs. Ilene Follman, the science teacher, does a good job on every facet of the science area—rocks, plants, the human body. I'm impressed with what they've done with Cassi."

Zuck said that the ability to discover the parent's special strength is critical. Many choose music. In one rollicking session, a jazz-loving lawyer did "a beautiful job" with syncopation on his drums. In another, television anchorman Julius Hunter, whose daughter Julia is a pre-schooler, played the piano and led the children in a spirited sing-in. Hunter is another of the "community parents" whose children make up about 15 percent of enrollment. The remainder are children of WU faculty members, graduate students and staff.

For foreign mothers with limited English, cooking was found to be a good medium. "These mothers enjoy cooking food from their native countries," said Zuck, "and we get some exotic dishes."

With its wide range of nationalities drawn from Yugoslavia, Sweden, Japan, Israel, Venezuela, Italy, India and Persia, the Nursery School constitutes a cultural microcosm that is an added enrichment for the children, the educator added.

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Copyright Law

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A section of the law that has great importance to researchers, teachers and scholars as well as to the general public is one on "fair use." Fair use, codified for the first time by the new law, permits the use of copyrighted materials without permission or charge when they are used for certain purposes. According to the statute, these purposes include, "criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching ([including limited but] multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship or research."

To determine whether a particular case comes under the fair use doctrine, the law states that four criteria must be considered: what the work is going to be used for—whether for commercial or nonprofit educational purposes; the nature of the work; the amount of substantiality of the portion used; the effect of the use on the potential market for the work.

In an attempt to help clarify how the law and fair use doctrine apply to classroom use, a committee of educators, authors and publishers created guidelines for photocopying that define "the minimum, not the maximum, standards of educational fair use." These guidelines do *not* have the effect of law, are not controlling in implementing the standards, and may well change in the future. At present, however, the guidelines stand as the only published criteria to aid in implementation, save the congressional history.

Too extensive to treat in detail, the guidelines state, for example, that a teacher may make multiple copies of a poem, prose selection (article, essay or short story), illustration or special work (words and illustrations combined) if the selection is not being used in any other course at the school. A teacher may copy up to nine separate selections for students in each of his courses. At this time, there is no regulatory body charged with enforcing and monitoring this particular guideline. The copy center, for instance, is not required to record either the name or number of works it copies.

Copied materials must also meet, according to the guidelines, "brevity" standards. A complete poem may be copied, for instance, if it is less than 250 words; an excerpt from a longer poem may not be more than 250 words.

Absolutely prohibited by the guidelines are copying to create, replace or substitute for anthologies, compilations or collective works; copying from "consumable" works such as standardized tests; and copying to substitute for the purchase of books, publishers' reprints or periodicals. Some of the foregoing, however, may simply trigger a royalty payment.

One of the lengthiest sections of the act concerns reproductions made of

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Health Service

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acne, prompted many of the sixteen hundred dermatological visits. Although the Service does not perform allergy skin tests, it does administer injections.

A rarely administered immunization for rabies was given to 56 students and faculty working with lab animals such as bats, which are frequent and insidious carriers. In addition, 2017 vaccinations for the swine flu were given last year.

Especially notable last year were the diagnoses and treatment of five students with extremely serious illnesses including myelocytic leukemia, systemic lupus erythematosus and multiple sclerosis. All but one student were able to remain in school.

A small but nonetheless increasing number of cases of viral and bacterial infections located in the genitalia, such as herpes, gonorrhea and rarely, syphilis, are being treated by the Health Service. Although there is little that can be done medically for viral infections (syphilis and gonorrhea are bacterial infections and can be cured with medication), prompt diagnosis and cooperation on the part of the patients to inform their sexual contacts of their illness can do much to halt the spread of these communicable conditions. Students are not, however, required to divulge contacts and are assured of confidentiality in these cases.

Another much-used service is the psychiatric service. Nearly 300 students came in for help last year and returned for an average of four visits. Dr. Parker said most were suffering from identity problems and depression.

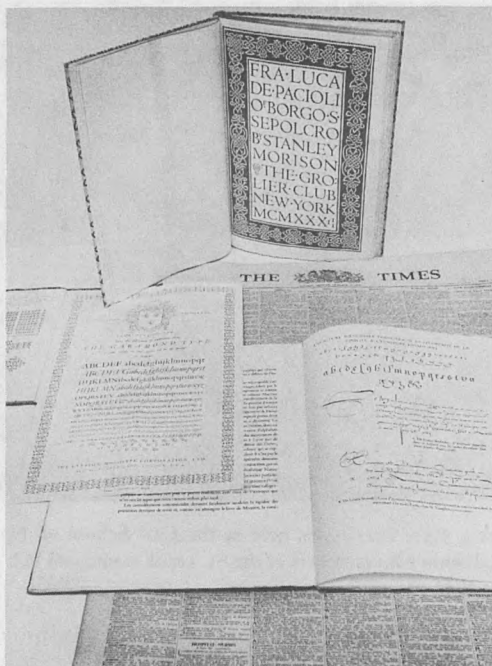
"Most students coming to confer with our psychiatric staff are faced with the same problems many young adults face," she said. "They are worrying about careers, finances and the semi-independent lifestyle of college." Other students are treated for anxiety while a handful suffer from psychiatric illnesses such as severe depression. There were six psychiatric hospitalizations last year.

The Health Service is open weekdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. during the academic year. The infirmary offers beds and care by a registered nurse on a round-the-clock basis.

Last year, infirmary hours were eliminated from 3 p.m. on Saturday through 7 a.m. on Monday morning. By calling 533-5858 during those hours, students can reach the medical exchange. For urgent problems, students should go directly to the Barnes Emergency Room, identifying themselves as WU students.

(Charlotte Boman)

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"The only good italic is a slanted Roman," said Stanley Morison, typographer. Materials from the Morison exhibit in Olin are shown above.

Extensive Morison Collection Shown in Rare Book Department

Toward the latter part of the nineteenth century, decorative typography became so elaborate that many thought it detracted from the content of the work. One vocal critic who described typography as "an efficient means to an essentially utilitarian and only accidentally aesthetic end," was Stanley Morison, a British typographer, designer, editor and businessman who is the subject of an exhibit currently on display in the Rare Book Department, fifth floor of Olin Library.

The exhibit includes books and manuscripts written and edited by Morison, and several of his biographies, which are all from WU's permanent collection.

Born in 1889, Morison made his first important mark on the printing world by supervising the introduction of the innovative "Monotype" typesetting machine during the 1920's. The new invention utilized a keyboard to automatically fetch type characters, a significant improvement over hand-set methods.

During his years with the Cambridge University Press, Morison turned his efforts toward a scholarly investigation of theoretical and historical topics in typography. Among his works during this period were the influential *First Principles of Typography*, and a history of printing spanning five centuries.

On Oct. 3, 1932, a newly designed *London Times* greeted its readers, again the work of Morison. His interests subsequently turned toward the newspaper itself and its history. The many-volumed *History of the 'Times'* and two years as editor of the "Times Literary Supplement" was the result.

The exhibit will be on display from 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday through Friday through the end of January.

Copyright Law

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copyrighted works by libraries and archives. Of almost equal length is a set of guidelines dealing solely with the problem of reproductions for interlibrary loan, developed by a presidentially appointed committee.

Since the WU library staff is aware of the requirements of the new law, only those requirements concerning users of the library will be mentioned here. For users, a library can make one copy of an article or other contribution to a collected work or periodical if it becomes the property of that user and if the library has no reason to suspect that it will be used for anything other than private study, scholarship or research. Similarly, a library may reproduce an entire work (including a phonorecord) or a substantial part of it for a user if it has been determined that it cannot be obtained at a reasonable price.

The library and archives are required to put warnings of copyright on their order forms and at order desks. Although libraries are not liable for any copyright infringement occurring at unsupervised photocopying machines on their premises, they must also post warning signs above all such machines.

An area of library use not mentioned in the law or in the guidelines is the use of reserve materials. Multiple copies are presently accepted by the library and placed on reserve for supplemental course reading. Whether this problem will be considered as classroom fair use or under the photocopying limits placed on libraries is yet to be determined.

Under the 1909 copyright statute, performances of music and nondramatic literary works at educational institutions were exempt from any royalties. The new law, however, requires that when a fee is charged for admission, a royalty must be paid to a composer or publisher.

Since most composers and publishers of music are represented by music-licensing agencies, representatives from educational organizations are currently negotiating with these agencies to develop a model licensing policy that would cover all types of non-exempt musical performances that occur on campuses. Although the musical license fee may prove prohibitive for some schools, especially for those that have marching bands which perform at football games, the cost to WU is expected to be \$200 to \$400 each year, according to Barry Bergey, coordinator of student activities at WU.

Other highlights of the copyright law include new duration of terms for copyright and relaxation of requirements for notification of copyright owners. In addition, all U.S. government publications, written by an officer or employee as part of his or her job are not copyrightable and are, therefore, in the public domain.

4 Calendar

December 9-15

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9

2 p.m. George Warren Brown School of Social Work Colloquium, "Methodological Issues in the Study of Needs and Coping Strategies of Widows," Aaron Rosen, WU prof. of social work and psychology. Brown Lounge.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11

11 a.m. Newman Chapel Mass. Catholic Mass, emphasizing tradition and rituals. Newman Chapel.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12

4 p.m. Department of Psychology Colloquium, "Cortical Mechanisms Involved in Temporal Pattern Discrimination," Francis B. Calavita, prof. of psychology, U. of Pittsburgh, Pa. 102 Eads

4 p.m. Department of Music Lecture, "William Byrd and the English Musical Renaissance," James Tyler, visiting artist in residence. Blewett B-3.

4 p.m. Department of Political Science Lecture, "What To Expect When Reds Rule Rome," Robert Putnam prof. of political science, U. of Mich., Ann Arbor, and fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center, Washington, D.C. Women's Bldg. Lounge.

5:30 p.m. Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology City-Wide Conference, "Computed Body Tomography and Ultrasound: A Perspective," Dr. W. Fredrick Sample, asst. prof. of radiology, U. of California, Los Angeles. Scarpellino Auditorium, Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, 510 S. Kingshighway Blvd.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13

10:30 a.m. Department of Political Science Colloquium, "Decentralizing Power: A Quasi-experimental Study of Italian Regional Government," Robert Putnam, prof. of political science, U. of Mich., Ann Arbor. 111 Eliot.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14

4 p.m. Department of Physics Colloquium, "Non-Gaussian Statistics of Saturating Laser Amplifiers," Stephen R. Smith, prof. of physics, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penn. 201 Crow.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15

4 p.m. Department of Chemistry Seminar, "Photophysical Studies on Aromatic Ketones," Lawrence A. Singer, prof. of chemistry, U. of Southern California, Los Angeles. 311 McMillen Lab.

PERFORMING ARTS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9

8 p.m. Department of Dance Student Concert, a program performed and choreographed by dance students. Dance Studio, Mallinckrodt. (Also 8 p.m. Sat.,



Peter H. Zimmerman

At a press conference held at the Law School on Nov. 30, William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) discussed problems of redlining with members of the St. Louis media and WU students. Proxmire was the keynote speaker at a conference at WU on redlining.

Dec. 10, and Sun., Dec. 11, Mallinckrodt Dance Studio.)

MUSIC

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9

8 p.m. University Choir Christmas Concert, directed by Orland Johnson, with David Bartlett, organist. The program will include works by Britten and traditional carols. Graham Chapel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10

8 p.m. WU Madrigal Singers Christmas Concert, directed by Orland Johnson. The program will include traditional and Spanish carols. Holmes Lounge.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11

8 p.m. WU Collegium Musicum Concert, directed by James Tyler, visiting artist in residence. The program will consist of early Tudor and Elizabethan music. Alumni House.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12

8 p.m. Department of Music Graduate Flute Recital, Patricia Mundy, soloist. Women's Bldg. Lounge.

FILMS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9

7 and 9:30 p.m. WU Filmboard Series, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest." Brown Hall Theatre. Admission \$1.50. (Also Sat., Dec. 10, same times, Brown.)

8 p.m. WU Film Art Series, "The Beggar's Opera," with Laurence Olivier. Rebstock Auditorium. Admission \$1.75; \$1 for WU students with ID. (Also Sun., Dec. 11, 2 p.m., Rebstock.)

12 midnight. WU Filmboard Double Feature, "Dr. No" and "From Russia with Love" (2 a.m.). Brown Hall Theatre. Admission \$1.50 for either or both films. (Also Sat., Dec. 10, same times, Brown.)

EXHIBITIONS

"The Understanding Eye: Stanley Morison, Typographer," an exhibit of books and manuscripts documenting Morison's works. Rare Book Department, level five, Olin Library. 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m., Mon.-Fri. Through Jan. 31.

"Art on Art," an exhibit by nine contemporary artists who use the art of yesterday to make statements on political, social and artistic issues relevant to contemporary society. From the collection of the Orchard Corporation of America. St. Louis, Mo. Steinberg Gallery. 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Mon.-Fri. 1-5 p.m., Sat. and Sun. Through Dec. 31.

THE HEWLETT PACKARD INSTRUMENTATION VAN will be parked behind Bryan Hall from 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Dec. 14. All interested students, staff and faculty are invited to see the latest in electronic test instrumentation. The visit is sponsored by the Department of Electrical Engineering.

OLIN LIBRARY's semiannual book and record sale will take place on Wed., Dec. 14, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in Olin Library, Room 252. Books in English and foreign languages on all topics will be sold at bargain prices. A selection of records will also be offered for sale. Proceeds will be used to buy books for the Olin Library collection.

Nursery School

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She believes that parents benefit from these sessions at least as much as the youngsters. They are able, for example, to see how the professional goes about teaching skill acquisition. They can also compare their child with his peers, observing his development in relation to others. Though this might appear to be a competitive situation, it is, rather, one of discovery of each child's learning profile. Another benefit to the parents is the chance to observe how the school prepares their child for the greater demands of today's world.

Working with parents is crucial, Zuck believes, because parents are the primary teachers of children in the early years, morally, socially and intellectually. Professionals build on this foundation. "It is presumptuous to think schools can do without parents," she said. (Marge Kennedy)