Nearly 2,300 students are degree candidates for Washington University's 128th Commencement ceremony on Friday, May 19. Of the candidates, 1,161 are graduate students and 1,139 are undergraduate students.

Candidates for the doctoral level degrees number 95 for the doctor of philosophy degree and two for the doctor of education degree in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; 23 for the doctor of science degree in engineering; 94 for the doctor of law degree; 70 for the doctor of dental medicine degree; and 122 for the doctor of medicine degree.

The 227 graduates who received degrees in August 1988 and the 365 graduates who received degrees in December 1988 have been invited to participate in the Commencement exercises. Alumni of the class of 1939, who will be celebrating their 50th-year reunion May 18-20, also have been invited to march in the procession.

The academic procession will start at 8:30 a.m. in Brookings Quadrangle. In case of rain, the ceremony will begin at 10 a.m. at The Arena, 5700 Oakland Ave.

Richard W. Coles, Ph.D., director of the University's Tyson Research Center, will serve as grand marshal of the ceremonies. Grey D. Lorsey, J.S.D., Charles Nagel Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law emeritus, will be the honorary grand marshal. Student marshals representing each school will accept symbolic diploma covers for their classes.

Chancellor William H. Danforth will confer seven honorary degrees. The Commencement speaker, award-winning producer Henry E. Hampton, will receive a doctor of humanities degree. Hampton, who has produced winning producer Henry E. Hampton, will receive a doctor of humanities degree.

Susan Whitaker, director of the Division of Intramural Research Programs at the National Institute of Mental Health, whose development of a safe quantitative technique for measuring the circulation and metabolic function of the human brain laid the foundation for the modern PET scanner, will receive a doctor of science degree. Howard W. Schneiderman, Ph.D., chief scientist and senior vice president of research and development of Monsanto Co. and adjunct professor of biochemistry at Washington University School of Medicine, who is recognized internationally for creating and promoting the use of molecular biology and American industry, will receive a doctor of science degree.

Stang, adjunct professor of English at Washington and the world authority on literary figure Ford Madox Ford, will receive a doctor of letters degree. Francis K. Le, who will graduate with a bachelor's degree in mathematics and biology, will deliver the student Commencement address, titled "A Reflection on Friendship."

The Mighty Mississippi Concert Bard of St. Louis will perform under the direction of Daniel R. Pregeur, instrumental music coordinator in the University's Department of Music. Raymond Jones Jr., who received his doctorate in philosophy in August 1988, will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," "God Bless America" and the Alma Mater.

Following the Commencement exercises, the deans of the various colleges and schools will remain for reception locations, see Commencement calendar on page 12.

Women can have it all... but Major change is vital in U.S., Japan

Unless the United States and Japan continue with women changing role in the labor force, they will face severe economic and social problems as women simply stop having children, says Martha N. Ozawa, Ph.D., Bettie Bofinger Professor of Social Policy in the George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Washington University.

Ozawa has compared the life cycles of women in both the U.S. and Japan. Although the two countries are worlds apart in their culture, beliefs and value systems, they share certain important similarities, according to Ozawa.

The birth rates in both countries are declining, she says. "Both have high-tech, service economics. Women's roles are changing rapidly as more of them enter the labor force. We are both in exactly the same condition."

"This is the first book to relate women to the national interest and take kids along with it," says Ozawa. Usually, she says, social policy books focus on the immediate problems, ready, on the other hand, cuts across social strata, with implications for everyone. "We are talking about all women, not just poor women," she says. "We're talking about all women and all society."

In the U.S. and Japan, Ozawa says, women's economic fate is largely determined by who is at home with the kids in the life-cycle: divorce and widowhood. Women's failure to earn as much as men is largely due to the fact that they spend critical years in childbearing and child rearing. More and more frequently, she notes, women are resolving that dilemma by deciding not to have children.

Powerful incentives are drawing women into the workplace, Ozawa adds. Among those she cites are the growing belief among women that they too need career security, economic base, regardless of marital status; the greater opportunities for women in both societies; the prestige value of having a job (particularly in America), and the desire or need for additional money to support their households.

Ozawa has compared the life cycles of women in both the U.S. and Japan. Although the two countries are worlds apart in their culture, beliefs and value systems, they share certain important similarities, according to Ozawa.

"We are both in exactly the same condition."

"This is the first book to relate women to the national interest and take kids along with it," says Ozawa. Usually, she says, social policy books focus on the immediate problems, ready, on the other hand, cuts across social strata, with implications for everyone. "We are talking about all women, not just poor women," she says. "We're talking about all women and all society."

In the U.S. and Japan, Ozawa says, women's economic fate is largely determined by who is at home with the kids in the life-cycle: divorce and widowhood. Women's failure to earn as much as men is largely due to the fact that they spend critical years in childbearing and child rearing. More and more frequently, she notes, women are resolving that dilemma by deciding not to have children.

Powerful incentives are drawing women into the workplace, Ozawa adds. Among those she cites are the growing belief among women that they too need career security, economic base, regardless of marital status; the greater opportunities for women in both societies; the prestige value of having a job (particularly in America), and the desire or need for additional money to support their households.

In Japan, Ozawa says, the high cost of tuition at the best schools is a strong factor drawing women into the job market. Also, the displacement of Japanese women from traditional roles in companies by high-tech industries which are being consolidated into large-scale companies — has resulted in many women working for the labor force.

Just as powerful, Ozawa says, are the societal imperatives for women to work. The economies of the U.S. and Japan are dependent on the labor force. More women working means that the countries can stay competitive in the world economy and continue to pay for social programs.
A Reflection on Friendship

Keeping in touch is theme of student’s Commencement talk

When Washington University senior Francis K. Le and his family arrived in the United States from Vietnam 13 years ago, they started over. They purchased the clothes they were wearing.

Today eight of his siblings have college degrees, and during the University’s 128th Commencement ceremony on Friday, May 19, Le will join the ranks.

Le, a math major, will deliver the student address at Commencement. His speech is titled “A Reflection on Friendship.”

“The theme of my speech is that students must work at maintaining friendships,” says Le. “When we are in college, we’re close to our friends because they are here with us. My most intimate memories of college involve simplistic things I’ve done with friends, such as taking a walk on a nice spring day.

“But when we graduate, friendships slowly fade away. We have to preserve the friendships we have before writing and visiting with our friends.”

Le’s journey to America began in 1975 after the North Vietnamese took control of South Vietnam’s political system. He was nine years old.

“We lived under the North Vietnamese regime for three months. Then my oldest sister plotted an escape with the people who lived in the fishing village and had a squat there. We had to pay them $800 in American money and gold. A total of 21 people were involved, including my mother, seven brothers and sisters, and myself. We had hardly any water or food. We spent eight days in the ocean. Once, the boat almost sank. We were hoping to end up in the Philippines, but we got lost. One night, we saw three islands. My mother randomly picked the island that was occupied by the Taiwanese.

It turned out the other two islands were occupied by Communists.”

Using the Taiwanese island, a U.S. Navy ship took the group to Taiwan. United Nations Refugee program for Asian refugees, the Le family was flown from Taiwan to Columbia, S.C., where a sister, Lan Lebozeck, lives.

Le says when they arrived in South Carolina, “we didn’t have anything. We got financial help from the U.S. government. The Salvation Army and church groups gave us clothes.

Education was the family’s salvation. “We spoke very little English. Our oldest brother made me learn English by watching educational cartoons and reading encyclopedic books.

After doing homework, I studied four hours a day just to learn English. Within a year I spoke English better than my friends. His brothers and sisters, most of whom attended college on academic scholarships, had their own degrees, learned the language the same way.”

Today eight of Le’s siblings are physicians and another will be attending medical school next year. Le hopes to attend medical school at Brown University next year and become an anesthesiologist.

“Le and his siblings learned the value of education from their father.”

Forever to end an hour, but college years go by quickly

Delivering the Eliot Honors student address has been Joshua Gordon’s dream for a long time. On May 18, he’ll get his wish.

“I like the idea of detailing my college experience to my fellow classmates and all the parents that will be there, including mine," says Gordon, a senior biology major who will speak at Washington University’s 35th annual Eliot Honors Convocation at 2:30 p.m. in the Athletic Complex Field House. Gordon’s sister, Jessica, and his brother Jared, both seniors in liberal arts at Washington, also will attend the ceremony.

Gordon’s speech is titled "The Second Hand/Calendar Paradox." He says the title refers to "when you’re writing in a journal and you want to go out and enjoy the sunshine, it takes four or five days to go out and enjoy four days in college because you go quickly.

"Despite the briefness of a college education, says Gordon, Western Union President, students "have numerous opportunities to learn and grow."

"Besides the educational aspect, there are extracurricular experiences of all sorts," says Gordon, who will graduate summa cum laude in biology.

"There’s ample opportunity for students to interact with each other and with faculty as well. My interaction with them has changed me a lot. Graduation is a happy and sad occasion."
Two people share a conversation in a classroom.
Reed has been attending the dances once a month since her freshman year, and she has formed close relationships with several of the seniors. "It's easy to get attached to the people," she says. "There are a few that definitely, every time, you dance with. One lady even wants to fix me up with her granddaughter. She keeps bringing in pictures," Reed laughs and then adds: "It's a lot of fun. It's my favorite project. I think everybody has a good time.

Most of the projects Reed and the other Outreach members are involved in are done in conjunction with BREM, a Catholic social ministry of the St. Barbara's Parish, the St. Joseph's, St. Edmund and St. Mark's parishes, which are located in an area north of Washington University.

Beth Vogler is director of BREM's energy project, which includes weatherizing the windows and doors of the homes of those in need. Vogler is full of praise for Reed and the other members of the Outreach group.

"We've always been impressed with Angela and her group," Vogler says. "We have other groups that do this too, but this is the only group that shows up every weekend. You have to have the right kind of attitude to do that kind of work. The Washington University group has always acted like they feel they get more out of it than they give."

"Angela is just great," she adds. "I have quite a bit of respect for her, and appreciate her so much. It's wonderful to see her energy and her spirit. And, the people always thoroughly enjoy her and remember her." Reed spends three or four hours every Saturday afternoon, from October through February, helping to weatherize homes. "We fill up any cracks, put plastic strips up to frame the window and put up plastic sheers," Reed says. "It cuts down on their heating bills, and they can just roll it all up in the summertime, so it lasts from year to year. Sometimes they don't even have glass in the windows, so we put up cardboard or some sort of make-shift window."

"I really enjoy doing this," she says. "A lot of times the kids in the family will help out and, that's fun. I look forward to it. It's a break from school. It's totally different."

Through BREM, Reed and the other Outreach members have participated in various other programs, including helping to set up community gardens in low-income neighborhoods and working in soup kitchens serving food to the homeless. This spring, Reed and her group started working with BREM to rehabilitate deteriorated homes that are then rented to low-income families.

"A lot of times you just read about poor people in books," Reed says. "I think it's important to meet these people and realize that they aren't just sitting around not wanting to work. Most of them want to have jobs. Everyone should see the homes these people live in and talk to the children living there. This is reality, and we need to do something about it. You can get into your own little bubble in school. I think once people are exposed to it they would want to help change it. It's fun and got me into it, it gave me a new focus on life."

Reed's schoolwork included a pre-physics therapy curriculum, and she has applied for admission to Washington University's Program in Physical Therapy. Although she may not have as much free time to devote to volunteer work, Reed says she plans to participate in the weatherization and rehabilitation projects as often as possible.

And the dinner/dances? "That's definite," she replies. "I will definitely keep on doing that on my own."

"You can get into your own little bubble in school'"
Of course, not everything has been easy. The world is not barrier-free for a wheelchair user. Clyne has trouble examining the eyes of a supine patient. He expects to continue his residency years at St. Louis Children's Hospital to be difficult, just as they are for others at that career stage. But Clyne says the biggest problems have been attitudinal. "Sometimes, colleagues have associated my disability with sickness and with being a patient. A very few have been unable to accept me as a doctor," he says. And, as an example of how people often fail to understand, Clyne cites the common situation on elevators, in which those who mean well block his exit while they hold the door open for him. "Ignorance of the situation is the culprit, not meanness," he says.

And he concedes that when he walked he was guilty of the same behavior. Even now, Clyne's speed in his chair — about double a fast walking pace — can present a problem, he sometimes inadvertently steps on people's shopping carts with his silent passing ability.

As he completed the final days of his medical school career, Clyne visited Washington, D.C., to present his scientific papers on the immunologic aspects of breast milk to the Society of Pediatric Research, joining an elite few who publish major papers while still students. Though he was the last passenger off the plane, having waited in his seat for assistance, his speed and his attitude made him one of the first to the baggage carousel.

And when his name is called at graduation ceremonies to receive his M.D., Patrick Clyne will reach the dais in half the time it takes other members of his class. Don't expect him to slow down.

Steve Kroeker

Patrick Clyne: "Of course I was walking. I spent 25 years as a walking person. But I'm not overcoming my disability, I incorporate it."

This is not a tragedy

Paralysis didn't cut short medical student's education

Patrick Clyne had just finished his second year of medical school back in the spring of 1986 and was on a short vacation to the Appalachian Mountains when he fell 20 feet from an overhang, breaking his back. Fresh from physiology classes, he knew about spinal cord disabilities. "The spinal cord was unlikely to restore comfort; on top I was cold and shivering," he says. The contrast made it all too clear that the badly damaged nervous system was unlikely to restore itself. "Knowing that immediately was easier, I think, than clinging for weeks to a lingering hope," Clyne says.

His backpacking companion covered him, then ran for help. During the 40-minute wait to be rescued, Clyne had what he calls "a chat with God." In the course of that conversation, he decided that the fall was unpreventable, and nothing could be done to change it or its consequences. Clyne promised not to ask for miracles. "And God doesn't ask too much of me," he says.

From that moment, Clyne has moved on, looking back only to check his progress. "Of course I miss walking," he says. "I spent 25 years as a walking person. But I'm not overcoming my disability, I incorporate it."

"I was a little confused when I first heard the news," Clyne says. "I tried five times to get into the art academy in Warsaw," he said. "It's very prestigious, but also very corrupt. Unfortunately for the aspiring artist, it required about half of those spots have been reserved for relatives and other party members. Finally I just gave up. I said to my wife, Granzy, 'Let's go somewhere else, to another hemisphere, maybe there I will have a better chance to do my work.'""So in 1989 they applied for political asylum and requested to go to Australia. We had always wanted to come to the United States, but we heard it was almost impossible. So we thought we had a better chance to be accepted if we asked for Australia," Niklewicz said.

Niklewicz singles out his illustrator professor, Jeffrey Pike, as the person who has learned the most. "Pike is a brilliant teacher," says Niklewicz. "What is most important to him is to show students how challenging and fine arts-oriented illustration can be. He really showed me how important learning a concept behind your work is." Pike hesitates to take credit for Niklewicz's talent. "Adam is different from many of the students here," Pike observes. "Not because he is an elite student, because of his different cultural background and also because he is somewhat older. But also because he has an exceptionally hard worker and very serious about his work."

But Niklewicz certainly relies on his professor's input. "Pike is pretty demanding," he comments. However, since the instructor's approach isn't that good, he tells me to my face and it always leads to better work. One of Niklewicz's most successful concepts was for an assignment to draw five works on a common theme. He depicted the sounds and sights in a room, draw five works on a common theme. He depicted the sounds and sights in a room, which he described as "the equivalent of a combination high school and junior college here. That was when I decided I wanted to become a great artist." Unfortunately for the aspiring Rembrandt, the Polish system didn't fit the same way. "I tried five times to get into the art academy in Warsaw," he said. "It's very prestigious, but also very corrupt. Unfortunately for the aspiring artist, it would have been the equivalent of a combination high school and junior college here. That was when I decided I wanted to become a great artist." Unfortunately for the aspiring Rembrandt, the Polish system didn't fit the same way. "I tried five times to get into the art academy in Warsaw," he said. "It's very prestigious, but also very corrupt. Unfortunately for the aspiring artist, it would have been the equivalent of a combination high school and junior college here. That was when I decided I wanted to become a great artist."

"For me, taking into account the international political situation, this is not a tragedy. Had I died, that would have been a tragedy."

"I am extremely happy to be a free-lance illustrator. That's a long time without having to work full-time as a free-lance illustrator. That's a long time without having to work full-time as a free-lance illustrator."

"I have no problem entertaining serious art students. They are all much more interested in being a patient. A"
Student plays major role in recruiting blacks to law school

When Aminata Ipyana entered the Washington University School of Law in 1986, she was one of two black students in the first-year class. In the fall of 1988, 14 black students were enrolled in the law school's 218-member first-year class. As the 1989-89 chairperson of the University's Black Law Student Association, Ipyana played a major role in recruiting black law students to Washington, according to Dorsey D. Ellis, dean and professor of law.

"Our recent success at Washington University in increasing the number of black law students is due in large part, to the work of the Black Law Student Association and, in particular, to the efforts of Aminata," says Ellis.

"She has visited students at other schools, she has talked with applicants who have visited Washington University, and she has spent hours on the telephone talking with prospective black students. We appreciate all the hard work Aminata has done, not only for black law students, but also for the Washington University School of Law."

Although Ipyana is glad the law school is recruiting more black students, she says the numbers are still "not enough. We aren't there yet. Our numbers should be representative of the national African-American population."

When Ipyana and her peers encourage black students to attend Washington's law school, "we let them know we're there for them every step of the way," says the Groton, Mass., native.

"We are their support system. We are their voice. We are there to help facilitate their acclimation to law school. We tell them what to expect in the classroom, in the way," says the Groton, Mass., native.

"Ipyana later was exposed to African American politics and history when she traveled to St. Louis, an organization that has contributed to her political and cultural awareness.

A ballet dancer since kindergarten who has studied jazz and tap dance, Ipyana later was exposed to African American dance through DeBose Alphon, a part-time dance instructor in African and Afro-American studies at Washington and founder of the Rhythms in Anoa dance company. Ipyana performed with Rhythms in Anoa for two years. She also danced while a student at Howard.

"Does Ipyana worry whether the conservative field of law is ready to hire a lawyer who celebrates her African heritage? "Every day doesn't have its consequences. I see mine as a benefit more than a detriment. According to African ideology, the things you do to affirm your roots strengthen you and the community. Hopefully, people can look at my affirmation of my African self and respect all cultural differences and similarities." Carolyn Sanford

Lawyer who makes house calls?

While Steve Willig was growing up, there was one thing he always knew he would want to do - become a lawyer. Or, maybe a doctor.

Now he plans to do both. Because Willig, 32, who will receive a juris doctor degree from the School of Law at George Washington University law school this spring, "is interested in both Ipyana's and Ellis' interests of recruiting black law students to the school's 218-member first-year class.

"Ipyana doesn't spend all of her time involved in the myriad activities the organization sponsors throughout the school year. As part of a clinical internship for academic credit last fall, she worked in the Special Public Defender's Office in the Civil Courts Building downtown. Assigned to attorney Michael D. Burton, a Washington University law school alumnus, she conducted research, client and witness interviews and helped prepare for criminal trials.

"As part of a work-study program sponsored by the law school, Ipyana also worked at Legal Services of Eastern Missouri Inc. under the direction of attorney Dennis Capriglione. She worked on public housing and child custody cases.

In 1984 Ipyana, former corresponding secretary for the Midwest region of the National Black Law Student Association, received a bachelor's degree in political science and a minor in African-American studies from Howard University in Washington, D.C.

"I've always wanted to be a lawyer," says Ipyana, who is featured in the current issue of the St. Louis Black Pages in a section honoring the achievements of young blacks, titled "Salute to the Future." She says "As a child, I engaged in discussions with adults. I enjoyed playing the devil's advocate for the sake of sparking a debate. My greatest aspiration is to be a judge."

"But Ipyana's long-range goal is to be a judge. In the meantime, she plans to pursue a career as a criminal defense attorney and has applied for a position in the State Office of the Public Defender. Her previous work experience includes a two-year stint as a legal assistant for the Vickers, Moore & West law firm in the Central West End.

One of the firm's founders, Loreta W. Moore, is a alumna of Washington University's law school. Another founder, Eric E. Vickers, has a bachelor's degree from the University.

"As an affirmation of her African heritage, Ipyana has worn her hair in Ethiopian locks for five years. Individuals who wear Ethiopian locks allow their hair to grow naturally into twists. She recently changed her name to Aminata Ipyana from Amy-Lynne Greene. She has been active in the All African People's Congress and, in particular, to the efforts of Aminata, "lawyer stayed with him. So, in 1986, after a little over a year at Deaconess, he applied to and was accepted into Washington University School of Law.

"Like many other students, Willig works on weekends. Unlike most other students, he has spent his time getting letter grades. He has spent time in stitches and writing prescriptions at various hospital emergency rooms around the area and, for the past year, at Menard Psychiatric Center, a state prison in Chester, Ill.

"Willig, who is married and has two children, is on duty at Menard's six days a week at home to spend with my family." he says.

"So has Willig finally made a definite career choice?

"I don't want to work strictly as a doctor," he replies. "That's obvious. I'd like to get into some area like medical malpractice or personal injuries. But, I would like to work in the emergency rooms on the weekends to keep my medical license current and keep my skills current. I guess I'll know I have two career possibilities -- but not both full-time, I hope."

"Unfortunately," he adds, "there's not much call for emergency lawyers." Jill Weber

Steve Willig

Alzheimer's awareness program is invaluable training for police cadets*

* A 75-year-old woman is arrested for driving the wrong way onto a highway exit, is held overnight in a police holding tank.

* A robbery suspect, a man in his early seventies has been restrained with handcuffs after becoming belligerent when a police officer tried to evict him from his apartment for unpaid rent.

* A well-dressed 65-year-old woman is stopped by security guards while walking out of a department store with a silk scarf and a bottle of perfume she had not paid for.

These people are not criminals -- they are victims. Victims of Alzheimer's disease, a progressive, irreversible disease of the brain that causes, among other symptoms, memory loss, impaired judgment, disorientation and personality change.

Jill Boyd, 32, who will receive a master's degree from the George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Commencement, is very familiar with the above scenarios. As an intern at the St. Louis Alzheimer's Association, she devised an awareness program for firefighters, emergency personnel who will help them to think twice when confronted with a person who may be struggling the wrong way, or being combative or shoplifting.

Since June more than 700 police officers and firefighters in the St. Louis area have participated.
area have participated in the program. “As a result, the officers are beginning to think that along with the possibility this person is intoxicated, or on drugs, or having a diabetic reaction, they’re also thinking, ‘maybe this person has Alzheimer’s,” says Boyd.

As the population ages, the number of people suffering from Alzheimer’s will grow. The common age for onset of the disease is 65 or older, although it can strike people in their 40s and 50s. Boyd says it is imperative that law officers, who most likely will encounter Alzheimer’s patients in the line of duty, know how to deal with them.

In 1975, Baker won an athletic scholarship to the University of Minnesota, which he chose because it offered a dental school and had a strong hockey program. He was drafted for the pros in 1980. “I admired and looked up to,” among the influences that steered him toward a career in dentistry.

Baker has been playing hockey since his kindergarten days in Grand Rapids, Minn. “Hockey is the sport in that part of the country, just like baseball and soccer in St. Louis,” he explains.

Baker is pleased with the education he has received at Washington University. “The instruction is more practical, more patient and willing to help.”

Baker has been accepted as an intern in the Division of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the School of Medicine, where he will spend the next four years. “Our team dentist at the University of Minnesota was an oral surgeon, and I learned much with him,” says Baker, who also includes his family dentist, “a well-respected professional and a great guy that I admired and looked up to,” among the influences that steered him toward a career in dentistry.

Baker has been playing hockey since his kindergarten days in Grand Rapids. “Hockey is the sport in that part of the country, just like baseball and soccer in St. Louis,” he explains.

Baker has been accepted as an intern in the Division of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the School of Medicine, where he will spend the next four years. “Our team dentist at the University of Minnesota was an oral surgeon, and I learned much with him,” says Baker, who also includes his family dentist, “a well-respected professional and a great guy that I admired and looked up to,” among the influences that steered him toward a career in dentistry.

Baker has been playing hockey since his kindergarten days in Grand Rapids, Minn. “Hockey is the sport in that part of the country, just like baseball and soccer in St. Louis,” he explains.

Baker has been accepted as an intern in the Division of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the School of Medicine, where he will spend the next four years. “Our team dentist at the University of Minnesota was an oral surgeon, and I learned much with him,” says Baker, who also includes his family dentist, “a well-respected professional and a great guy that I admired and looked up to,” among the influences that steered him toward a career in dentistry.

Baker has been playing hockey since his kindergarten days in Grand Rapids, Minn. “Hockey is the sport in that part of the country, just like baseball and soccer in St. Louis,” he explains.

Baker has been accepted as an intern in the Division of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the School of Medicine, where he will spend the next four years. “Our team dentist at the University of Minnesota was an oral surgeon, and I learned much with him,” says Baker, who also includes his family dentist, “a well-respected professional and a great guy that I admired and looked up to,” among the influences that steered him toward a career in dentistry.

Baker has been playing hockey since his kindergarten days in Grand Rapids, Minn. “Hockey is the sport in that part of the country, just like baseball and soccer in St. Louis,” he explains.

Baker has been accepted as an intern in the Division of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the School of Medicine, where he will spend the next four years. “Our team dentist at the University of Minnesota was an oral surgeon, and I learned much with him,” says Baker, who also includes his family dentist, “a well-respected professional and a great guy that I admired and looked up to,” among the influences that steered him toward a career in dentistry.

Baker has been playing hockey since his kindergarten days in Grand Rapids, Minn. “Hockey is the sport in that part of the country, just like baseball and soccer in St. Louis,” he explains.

Baker has been accepted as an intern in the Division of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the School of Medicine, where he will spend the next four years. “Our team dentist at the University of Minnesota was an oral surgeon, and I learned much with him,” says Baker, who also includes his family dentist, “a well-respected professional and a great guy that I admired and looked up to,” among the influences that steered him toward a career in dentistry.
Driving question: Do autos and Alzheimer’s mix?

Elderly drivers pose a threat to community safety. Many studies have been conducted on the effects of senile dementia of the Alzheimer’s type (SDAT) on driving ability. However, study is limited to on-the-road performance of drivers with SDAT.

The problem of intellectually impaired older adults who drive is of major importance, yet there’s virtually no information available that addresses this issue. According to the American Geriatric Society, 21 percent of drivers older than 65 will have difficulties in performing driving tasks. Although all states have regulations requiring older drivers to take retests, there is no information available about the severity and extent of these maneuvers.

The two-hour pre-driving evaluation, consisting of six maneuvers, will involve the older driver to look over his or her shoulder. Because of these changes, older people often have trouble processing a lot of different information at once, and that’s what driving is all about,” says Hunt. “Statistics show that the elderly have more of their auto accidents when changing lanes, when making left-hand turns, and when backing up, probably because there are so many steps to consider during these maneuvers.

Other frequent driving errors of the elderly include failure to yield the right of way and misinterpretation or disregard of street signs.

Freedom vs. safety

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of accidental death for those aged 65 to 74 and the second leading cause (falls are first) for those aged 75 or older. According to a recent study by the Transportation Research Board and the National Research Council, when it comes to number of accidents per mile driven, older drivers rank second only to 16- to 24-year-olds.

But older people with SDAT who continue to drive may be at even greater risk of having automobile accidents because they suffer the added burden of progressive deficits. The disease gets worse over time. "Drivers with questionable or mild dementia can sometimes continue to drive safely for a while if they observe certain limitations, such as driving only during the day and restricting their driving to familiar neighborhoods," Hunt says. "After assessing the skills of SDAT patients who come through the driving program, I usually suggest that they be retested within six months. In some cases, their skills deteriorate so much during those six months that I have to recommend that they quit driving. And that’s not an easy thing to do in a society in which driving is synonymous with independence."

Hunt specializes in working with Alzheimer’s patients, will underscore the need for widespread legislation. Although all states have regulations governing the issuance of licenses, only 14 offer specific guidelines requiring older drivers to take license-renewal tests. Hunt hopes that results of the Washington University study, besides contributing to the formulation of a reliable tool for assessing the driving skills of Alzheimer’s patients, will underscore the need for widespread legislation.

"Alzheimer’s disease isn’t just a medical problem, but a social and legal problem in which individual freedom must be weighed against the safety of the community," says Hunt. "Driving is a privilege, not a right. States need to take responsibility for ensuring that people stop driving when they become a threat to society."
Scientists image breast tumors using PET

Physicians may one day rely on pictures — rather than surgery — to tailor treatments for individual patients who have breast cancer.

Scientists at the School of Medicine have created the first images of human breast tumors using positron emission tomography (PET). Breast cancer can be imaged with mammography and other radiologic techniques, but the advantage of PET is that it may enable doctors to determine — without biopsies — which tumors will respond to hormone therapy and to monitor, almost immediately, effectiveness of the treatment. PET produces images of function, whereas most other techniques show form.

The Washington University findings are expected to be especially important in treating metastatic breast cancer, a form of breast cancer in which the primary tumor spreads and secondary tumors crop up at other sites in the body. The work has been reported in the Journal of Radiology, and will be presented at the national meeting of the Society of Nuclear Medicine to be held in St. Louis this June.

The research team — headed by radiation chemist Michael J. Welch, Ph.D., of the University's Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology — created pictures of the cancer that exist in the breasts of 13 women, using PET to scan estrogen receptors concentrated in their tumors. The ability to produce those high-resolution images represents a sweeping advance in the field. "This is the first time a tumor receptor has been imaged in humans," Welch says. "The impact could be tremendous."

In order to use PET successfully, Welch and his colleagues first had to devise a highly specific radioactive tracer, a derivative of natural estrogen called F-18 fluorostestradiol. The drug, when injected into a woman's body, binds to the estrogen receptors in her system. When tracked on a PET scanner, it reveals the concentration of those estrogen receptors in any tumors, producing actual images of the cancer. The Washington University scientists confirmed the work by comparing their PET-based calculations of estrogen receptor levels to measurements obtained during subsequent biopsies: good correlation was obtained.

The concentration of estrogen receptors is what determines a breast tumor's response to treatment: hormonal therapy, preferred by most doctors because of its relatively harmless side effects, is effective almost two-thirds of the time when estrogen receptor levels are high enough.

Knowing the nature of the tumor would allow doctors to prescribe hormonal therapy with a reasonable assurance of its effectiveness, and with a second scan, to quickly check treatment progress and make adjustments if necessary. Not knowing, they must wait for the hormonal therapy to register its effectiveness, meaning they risk wasting months of potentially valuable treatment time.

Estrogen receptor imaging could make a crucial difference in treatment for patients with metastatic cancer, Welch says. Biopsies can provide information about primary tumors, but the PET technique is the only means available for learning about secondary tumors — those that occur in the surrounding bone, muscles and lymph nodes, and that spread rapidly to other parts of the body.

"It's the secondary tumors that kill people," he says. "The success or failure of therapy depends on the receptor status of the secondary tumor, not the primary tumor. The primary tumor can have gobs of receptors, but if the secondary has none, the therapy will not work."

"Breast cancer's not like strep throat, where you know the treatment will work if the diagnosis is correct," explains oncologist Alan P. Lyss, M.D., who has referred numerous patients to Welch's study. "When the disease is cancer, the percentages are more variable — the certainty is not as great. And we can't afford to waste precious time with ineffective treatment."

Among North American and Western European women, one death in 25 results from breast cancer. It's the leading cause of death for women aged 35-54, and second only to cardiovascular disease for women aged 55 and older.

Ongoing, estrogen — the female sex hormones responsible for giving women their curvaceous sexual characteristics — may also promote the growth of breast tumors. Estradiol, the most potent of the naturally occurring estrogens, is largely why the breasts develop in the first place. But estradiol is also suspect: scientists believe it can also turn traitor, stimulating cancer cells to grow. According to Andrea McGuire, M.D., a member of Welch's research team, "Most breast tumors develop in the duct system, says Welch's long-time collaborator, John A. Katzenellenbo- gen, Ph.D., a professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois, Urbana. "If you can interfere with the action of estrogen on these tumors, you can often achieve remission in the breast cancer," he says.

Interfering with estrogen means meddling — on a molecular level — with its receptors, Welch notes. If estrogens were keys, he explains, estrogen receptors would be their keyholes. Without those keyholes, estrogen can't carry out its hormonal functions. Like estrogen, the receptors are found throughout the body, particularly the brain, uterus, ovaries, and in breast tumors. They are high enough to accumulate in breast tumors; tissue studies have shown that they occur in about two-thirds of breast tumors in postmenopausal women, and in a third to a half of tumors in premenopausal women.

There are many kinds of receptors in the human body. Doing that job is called drug receptor binding. Block receptors are accepted therapy for medical problems like ischemic heart disease and duodenal ulcers. With breast cancer, anti-estrogen drugs — the most popular tumors tend to act as plugs, blocking estrogen receptors so that their supply of estrogen is, essentially, locked out. Without estrogen, cancer cells may no longer thrive.

The clinical work proceeds, with the scientists continuing to image tumors of breast cancer patients and then matching their responses to therapy. They are working to improve the definition of estrogen receptors by trying to slow the rate at which the compound is metabolized; that would yield an economic diagnosis of drug in tumors, resulting in more informative imaging. They also are considering whether the drug — because of its ability to concentrate in the estrogen receptors of tumors — might be adapted to carry cancer-killing radiation.

Osdoby's bone-loss studies receive nearly $1 million

A researcher at the School of Dental Medicine has been awarded nearly $1 million to study the development and deterioration of bone.

Philip Osdoby, Ph.D., acting chairman and associate professor of biomedical science and biology, will receive funding from two five-year grants, both from the National Institute of Health.

Osdoby's research focuses on bone formation and degradation and how these processes change with age. Ultimately this work can help researchers understand and treat age-related bone-loss problems such as periodontal disease and other craniofacial bone disorders, osteoporosis, and the loosening of hip replacements.

The first grant, amounting to $595,000, involves studying the cellular basis of craniofacial bone disorders. Osdoby, along with co-investigator Marilyn Krokowski, Ph.D., and colleagues, will investigate how bone-forming cells send information to bone-degrading cells and how this interaction changes with age. The grant renews a previously funded three-year project.

The second grant, for $400,000, looks at how bone-degrading cells influence forming cells and is part of a program project grant originating at Jewish Hospital, a sponsoring institution of the Washington University Medical Center. The program project, directed by Louis Avioli, M.D., professor and chair of the School of Dental Medicine at Washington University School of Medicine, involves studying calcium regulation, bone cell metabolism, and the development of osteoporosis.

"Oxsby's work is part of the process of creating new kinds of drugs that will help prevent or slow bone loss," says Philip Webber, Ph.D., a member of Osdoby's team. "With the new bone-loss drugs, we hope to prevent or slow loosening of hip replacements in postmenopausal women, and in a third to a half of tumors in premenopausal women.
Exercise/aging study seeks volunteers

Employees from both the Hilltop Campus and the School of Medicine are invited to participate in the School of Medicine's most recent study. The regular exercise affects older adults. The research project is funded by a five-year, $2.9 million grant from the National Institutes of Health. Led by John O. Holloszy, M.D., professor of Internal Medicine, the study is the most comprehensive of its kind ever attempted.

Researchers are trying to learn whether exercise helps reverse some of the inevitable signs of aging or simply the results of inactivity. Volunteers must be between the ages of 60-70, non-smoking, but sedentary, and free from medication for hypertension or other chronic illness. They must be willing to commit themselves to a 12-month program of vigorous physical exercise, five days a week for an hour each day. Volunt eers will undergo a screening exam and tests to determine current fitness levels, glucose tolerance, cholesterol levels and hormonal responses to exercise. Test results can be confirmed by personal physicians by request. Some participants will exercise in medical center facilities Monday through Friday at any time between 2:30-5:30 p.m., while others will exercise as a non-exercising control group.

Participants will be re-tested periodically and again at the end of the study. Exercises test results will be compared to those of non-exercising controls and also to test results from additional control groups of exercising and non-exercising young adults. Volunteers will receive free physical exams and individually prescribed physical and rehabilitation exercise routines. All tests are free of charge. Volunteers will be carefully monitored and evaluated throughout the 12 months.

For more information, call Mary Malley at 362-2597.

Alzheimer's study needs patients

Researchers at the School of Medicine need two or more volunteers for a study of depression and dementia in the elderly.

The study seeks physically healthy patients between the ages of 65 and 80 who have been diagnosed as having both moderate and mild dementia of the Alzheimer's type. Researchers are trying to find out how depression affects memory and other cognitive functions, and also what effects it may have on Alzheimer's disease.

The study, directed by Eugene H. Rubin, M.D., Ph.D., associate professor of psychiatry, is being conducted by the School of Medicine's Memory and Aging Project, a long-term study of Alzheimer's disease in elderly people.

During an initial visit, volunteers will undergo a 90-minute interview, a brief neurological exam, and a brief memory test designed to measure memory, attention and motor function. For more information, call the Memory and Aging Project at 362-3683.

It is customary for travelers to return home with a souvenir of their journey: a seashell from some far-off shore, a bottle of perfume or rum from an exotic port.

Instead of bringing back souvenirs from his travels, Julio E. Pérez, M.D., associate professor of medicine at the School of Medicine, brought back an idea.

Pérez, medical director of Cardiac Diagnostic Ultrasound at Barnes Hospital, a sponsoring institution of the Washington University Medical Center, has traveled extensively to hospitals and universities throughout his native Latin America, spreading the word about echocardiography, a non-invasive diagnostic technique that provides ultrasound images of the heart's structure and function.

During his travels Pérez noticed that, although heart disease is as much of a problem in Latin America as it is in the United States, many hospitals in Latin America could benefit from additional expertise in the performance of echocardiograms. It is unfortunate that the technique is not more widely utilized because echocardiography is an excellent way to detect and evaluate the types of heart disease that are more prevalent among young Latin Americans, valvular and congenital heart disease, than in North Americans of comparable age, he says. In addition, it is much less expensive to set up an echocardiography, as opposed to a cardiac catheterization laboratory, for the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases in predominantly young patients for whom the incidence of coronary disease is small.

So he thought, "Why not start a scholarship program in echocardiography, so that young Latin Americans who are training to be cardiologists can come to Washington University, learn these techniques, then return home to use them and teach them to others?"

That was the beginning of the School of Medicine's International Preceptorship in Echocardiography, the only program of its kind in the United States. Pérez, founder of the program, teaches the fellows in Spanish.

Echo cardiography program

Latin American doctors learn techniques here

During his travels Pérez noticed that, although heart disease is as much of a problem in Latin America as it is in the United States, many hospitals in Latin America could benefit from additional expertise in the performance of echocardiograms. It is unfortunate that the technique is not more widely utilized because echocardiography is an excellent way to detect and evaluate the types of heart disease that are more prevalent among young Latin Americans, valvular and congenital heart disease, than in North Americans of comparable age, he says. In addition, it is much less expensive to set up an echocardiography, as opposed to a cardiac catheterization laboratory, for the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases in predominantly young patients for whom the incidence of coronary disease is small.

So he thought, "Why not start a scholarship program in echocardiography, so that young Latin Americans who are training to be cardiologists can come to Washington University, learn these techniques, then return home to use them and teach them to others?"

That was the beginning of the School of Medicine's International Preceptorship in Echocardiography, the only program of its kind in the United States. The program, which started in April, enables outstanding Latin American cardiology fellows in their final year of training to spend time studying various echocardiography techniques with Pérez and his colleagues at the School of Medicine. The fellows are carefully selected on the basis of their interest and aptitude in echocardiography and their commitment to teaching the techniques to others. Under Pérez's direct supervision, the three-week preceptorship gives young cardiologists an opportunity to learn from the performing of 20-25 echocardiograms that take place daily in the Cardiac Diagnostic Lab, and to sit in while Pérez and his colleagues interpret the results. The program also includes a series of lectures and videotaped presentations. Those chosen for the scholarships are provided with round-trip airfare, free lodging in Olin Residence Hall, and a three-week appointment as a research assistant at the School of Medicine. Funding of the program is generated from fees physicians and ultrasound technicians pay to attend other echocardiography classes taught by Pérez. Eric Ramirez, M.D., won the first preceptorship. He is a cardiology fellow at the University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine in San Juan, Perez's alma mater. "Future fellows will be selected by chapters of the Interamerican Society of Cardiology in Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean region, and South America, but Dr. Perez gave the first opportunity to choose the first fellow, so here I am," says Ramirez. "Dr. Perez is well-known for his work on echocardiography. I had read his book on Doppler echocardiography, a relatively new ultrasound technique that presents a visual and aural image of the velocity and turbulence of blood flowing through the heart."

The technique, Ramirez explains, helps pinpoint damaged heart valves, detect the origin and significance of heart murmurs, and can even determine the site and often the severity of holes in the heart's internal walls. "But reading about techniques in textbooks isn't the same as seeing it done, and that's why I was so interested in coming here. Besides," he adds, "Washington University Medical Center is considered one of the best places in the world for diagnosing and treating cardiac diseases."

Ramirez's only regret about the program is that due to budget and time constraints, it will be able to train only one or two fellows per year. "There's a great need for these diagnostic techniques in Latin American countries. The number of young people with valvular damage from rheumatic heart disease continues to be very high, and the disease progresses very fast," he says. "I wish that more major medical centers would initiate programs such as Dr. Perez's."

With that in mind, Perez is promoting the program to some of his Hispanic-American colleagues. "I see the program as a logical extension of what my colleagues and I do on an informal basis when we go back to our countries to lecture and teach," says Perez. "It would be wonderful if other universities would adapt programs such as this and share their experience with those who need it as much, or even more so than we do in the United States, to assist in the management of patients during their most productive years of life."

Ramirez will go back to Puerto Rico, finish his training, and enter private practice. He will return home with fond memories of the friendliness and hospitality of St. Louisians and of the many sidewalk cafes in the Central West End. He will bring back souvenirs from the Arch, the art museum, and the zoo. "But my most important memento of St. Louis will be my ability to better handle this technique and to teach it to others," he says.
Employee benefit programs and other services outlined

Washington University has a fine heritage and a challenging future. In keeping with its tradition of providing a stimulating educational environment, the University makes available to its employees benefit programs designed to protect employees and their families. The following summarizes the formal programs and other services that are available.

Health insurance
The University has a flexible health care and co-payment plan with very low deductibles for other types of care. Plan II, Major Plan, provides coverage for major dental expenses not covered by the Flexhealth program, you must electronically pay your premiums on a before-tax basis.

Dental insurance
The University offers two dental insurance plans:

- Plan I, Basic Dental, provides 100 percent coverage for preventive care and a certain percentage for restorative care.
- Plan II, Major Plan, provides coverage for major dental expenses.

Child care reimbursement
Qualified child care expenses are reimbursed to the family in the year in which the expenses are incurred. The reimbursement is a tax-free benefit.

Flexhealth
Flexhealth is a program designed to increase your eligible income by lowering the amount of gross salary on which your taxes are paid. By participating in the program, you will pay for health and dental coverage and for other benefits such as life insurance, disability benefits or retirement annuity.

All employees who elect health coverage will be enrolled with Blue Cross Shield, TIAA Major Medical, and Garman Health Plan, and will be included in the University’s Flexible Spending Plan. In addition, employees who elect dental coverage will automatically be enrolled in the University’s Dental Plan. The University will pre-pay its share of the cost of the benefits to the insurance company.

If you do not want to participate in the Flexhealth program, you must complete the Flexhealth Plan Waiver. The waiver forms are available in the Personnel Office. If you waive the participation in the program, your federal, state, City of St. Louis and FICA taxes will be withheld as if they were calculated based on the total gross salary.

Child care reimbursement
Definition: Qualified child care expenses are expenses for child care services paid because of an employment. Qualified expenses include payments to centers or private providers for child care services.

Qualified services: Reimbursement may be paid on a pre-tax basis for the cost of care for dependent children under 13 years of age for a day care center, pre-school program or licensed baby sitter.

Enrollment: The IRS requires an estimate in advance on how much of salary an employee wishes to contribute for the coming year. Funds are deducted from the paycheck before taxes and deposited to individual accounts.

Medical allowances are $400 per month or $4,800 per year.

Reimbursement Claims may be submitted to Personnel on a monthly basis with a claim form and original copies of bills or receipts. Reimbursements are not available; payment will be made as additional funds are secured. All claims must be presented to Personnel by the end of the year in which the service was rendered. A reimbursement claim requires that any money left in an account at the end of the year be forfeited after reimbursement for eligible expenses. Reimbursement accounts represent a use it or lose it proposition. The following chart is an example of the employer's share of the Flexhealth and with and without a child care reimbursement account.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Without</th>
<th>With</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Gross Pay</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Taxes (FWT)</td>
<td>-764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security</td>
<td>-739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Unemployment (FUTA)</td>
<td>-184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Social</td>
<td>-515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-Pocket Child Care</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>-3,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splicable Income</td>
<td>$18,444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continuation coverage
The Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) contains a provision of special interest that affects employer-sponsored health plans.

Employers must offer continuation of group health and dental insurance coverage to certain employees and their dependents when they lose coverage because of a "qualifying event." "Qualifying events" include:—Termination of employment (other than for gross misconduct); —Reduction of hours of employment; —Death of the dependent; —Divorce or legal separation; or —A dependent child reaching the minimum age for coverage.

For employees, continuation of coverage may continue up to 18 months for dependents, up to 36 months for family members. Detailed information is available in the Personnel Office.

Group life insurance
Noncontributory life insurance is available to employees at no cost to employees. The following summarizes the formal programs and other services that are available.

Group life insurance
Noncontributory life insurance is available to all employees. Group life insurance employees are provided a benefit equal to one-half times their annual salary after six months of continuous employment. The University pays the entire cost of this benefit.

Supplemental contributory life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance is available to employees working 50 percent time or more at the Hilltop Campus and full-time employees at the Medical School Campus. An employee can elect an amount of insurance equal to 10 percent of his or her annual salary or four times annual compensation to a maximum of $500,000.

Contributory life insurance for dependents—Employees insured under one or more of the above plans also may insure their spouses for $5,000 and dependent children for $2,500 each.

You must enroll for the contributory life insurance within 31 days of employment to avoid any delay in coverage or necessity of a larger contribution for satisfactory evidence of insurability to the insurance company.

Total disability benefits
Total disability benefits will be paid to employees in a case in which they are unable to work because of a total and permanent disability. The insurance also provides payment of premiums to the surviving beneficiaries during a period of disability. All regular full-time employees are eligible to participate in a contributory plan. The plan pays up to 60 percent of monthly salary when combined with Social Security benefits and will continue during a period of disability up to age 65, except for disabilities beginning after age 60. If benefits will continue for up to five years, but not beyond age 70.

Employees automatically enrolled under this program when they meet the eligibility requirements.

Retirement annuity
The University offers with both a basic and supplemental retirement plan.

Both plans are underwritten by Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA) and the College Retirement Equities Fund (CREF). The Vanguard Group of Mutual Funds is used as an investment vehicle under the supplemental plan.

All plans qualify as a tax-deferred annuity under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, Code, thereby deferring taxes on contributions made to the plans when converted to a monthly retirement income at a lower tax bracket.

Basic plan—All regular employees working half-time or more are eligible to participate under the basic plan. Participation is mandatory on the July 1 following completion of five years of full-time continuous service and an annual salary equal to the current Social Security rate for employee members when granted tenure.

The University makes a contribution under the basic plan. There is no University contribution under the supplemental plan. A 1 percent minimum contribution is required, but is waived for employees with five continuous years of service and earnings up to $20,000. The required contributions will be graded and increased with earnings with contributions of $20,000, up to $30,000, and five continuous years of service as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual earnings</th>
<th>Required contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $15,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 but less than $20,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 but less than $25,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 but less than $30,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000 and over</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agreement employee—University contribution

Under age 40 | 7%  |
41 to retirement | 11/12%  |

Ownership of all contributions is fully vested in the participant’s choice.
May 18-24

Commencement Week Activities

Thursdays, May 18
5:30 a.m. Dept. of Internal Medicine Grand Rounds: "Rheumatoid Arthritis - New Directions," Visiting Professor Lecture. "Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis and Airway Management." Talmadge E. King, Jr., assoc. prof. of medicine and director, Pulmonary Consult Service, St. Louis Children's Hospital. Center: Clemmpreth Amphitheater, Wool Clinic Bldg.

2:00 p.m. Oral Examination for the Doctoral Degree for Tzm. Guan, Dept. of Chemistry. Examination title: "On the Nature of the Self Protein Hemoglobin." 7738 Clinical Sciences Bldg.

3:00 p.m. Oral Examination for the Doctoral Degree for Tzm. Guan, Dept. of Chemistry. Examination title: "On the Nature of the Self Protein Hemoglobin." 7738 Clinical Sciences Bldg.

Mondays, May 18
8:00 a.m. 14th Annual Phi Beta Kappa Recognition Ceremony. After graduation, the Phi Beta Kappa Society will honor students in recognition of their academic excellence. (Rain location: 10 a.m. at The Chase Hotel, Missouri Athletic Club.)

8:30 a.m. Commencement in Brookings Quadrangle. Phi Beta Kappa Reception. Phi Beta Kappa is an academic honor society that recognizes students for outstanding scholarship and service to the University. (Rain location: Field House.)

11:00 a.m. School of Dental Medicine: Ph.D. hooding ceremony and reception. Diplomas will be awarded to students who have completed all requirements for the degree. The ceremony honors graduates of the School of Dental Medicine who have been awarded the Ph.D. degree in Dental Sciences. (Rain location: Field House.)

1:30 p.m. Student talk - continued from p. 2

Student talk - continued from p. 2

who tried to teach his children French and math when they were young. A self-taught man who spoke six languages, Le's father died before the family escaped from Vietnam. He taught Latin in a Saigon medical school and later worked as an inspector for imported American products.

Le's respect for education is one reason he began attending in Washington. "I'm so glad I came to the University of Missouri," he said. "The people here are very bright and talented. I'm fascinated by them." A member of the Phi Mu Epsilon mathematics honorary, Le began playing music in Washington when he was nine years old. His oldest brother encouraged him to play because "he always played guitar for his three well-rounded individuals," says Le. "I could never understand a musical note without him."

During his sophomore year, Le received a Nunnally/Murphy Applied Music Scholarship for one semester. He teaches classical guitar on a volunteer basis and also has volunteered for the Campus Y's High School Tutoring Program.

The evaluation committee report suggests three alternatives to the current academic program: (1) find other sources of financial support from outside sources to help support the University's quality and the quality of the student body, or (2) increase the amount of funds available to students at that level of competition for full-paying students. The declining classification of cancer has forced tuition to non-competitive levels, and the School of Dental Medicine simply cannot match the financial aid that other schools provide available at schools that are subsidized at the state level or that have competed more successfully for federal and private funding. Events report noted. Income from tuition and grants has increased for research and training has declined approximately 7 percent in the last three years — from $926,000 in 1986 to $715,000 in 1989. Furthermore, the school's basic research budget of $15 million has not increased substantially in recent years.

As a result of its cost-driven financial situation, the School of Dental Medicine's faculty is left with few resources and the number of dental schools, and the student-to-faculty ratio, is high. The lowest ratio of 7.2 students for every faculty member. The national average is lower than the state level that the school has competed more successfully for federal and private funding. Events report noted. Income from tuition and grants has increased for research and training has declined approximately 7 percent in the last three years — from $926,000 in 1986 to $715,000 in 1989. Furthermore, the school's basic research budget of $15 million has not increased substantially in recent years.

As a result of its cost-driven financial situation, the School of Dental Medicine's faculty is left with few resources and the number of dental schools, and the student-to-faculty ratio, is high. The lowest ratio of 7.2 students for every faculty member. The national average is lower than the state level that the school has competed more successfully for federal and private funding. Events report noted. Income from tuition and grants has increased for research and training has declined approximately 7 percent in the last three years — from $926,000 in 1986 to $715,000 in 1989. Furthermore, the school's basic research budget of $15 million has not increased substantially in recent years.

As a result of its cost-driven financial situation, the School of Dental Medicine's faculty is left with few resources and the number of dental schools, and the student-to-faculty ratio, is high. The lowest ratio of 7.2 students for every faculty member. The national average is lower than the state level that the school has competed more successfully for federal and private funding. Events report noted. Income from tuition and grants has increased for research and training has declined approximately 7 percent in the last three years — from $926,000 in 1986 to $715,000 in 1989. Furthermore, the school's basic research budget of $15 million has not increased substantially in recent years.

As a result of its cost-driven financial situation, the School of Dental Medicine's faculty is left with few resources and the number of dental schools, and the student-to-faculty ratio, is high. The lowest ratio of 7.2 students for every faculty member. The national average is lower than the state level that the school has competed more successfully for federal and private funding. Events report noted. Income from tuition and grants has increased for research and training has declined approximately 7 percent in the last three years — from $926,000 in 1986 to $715,000 in 1989. Furthermore, the school's basic research budget of $15 million has not increased substantially in recent years.

As a result of its cost-driven financial situation, the School of Dental Medicine's faculty is left with few resources and the number of dental schools, and the student-to-faculty ratio, is high. The lowest ratio of 7.2 students for every faculty member. The national average is lower than the state level that the school has competed more successfully for federal and private funding. Events report noted. Income from tuition and grants has increased for research and training has declined approximately 7 percent in the last three years — from $926,000 in 1986 to $715,000 in 1989. Furthermore, the school's basic research budget of $15 million has not increased substantially in recent years.

As a result of its cost-driven financial situation, the School of Dental Medicine's faculty is left with few resources and the number of dental schools, and the student-to-faculty ratio, is high. The lowest ratio of 7.2 students for every faculty member. The national average is lower than the state level that the school has competed more successfully for federal and private funding. Events report noted. Income from tuition and grants has increased for research and training has declined approximately 7 percent in the last three years — from $926,000 in 1986 to $715,000 in 1989. Furthermore, the school's basic research budget of $15 million has not increased substantially in recent years.

As a result of its cost-driven financial situation, the School of Dental Medicine's faculty is left with few resources and the number of dental schools, and the student-to-faculty ratio, is high. The lowest ratio of 7.2 students for every faculty member. The national average is lower than the state level that the school has competed more successfully for federal and private funding. Events report noted. Income from tuition and grants has increased for research and training has declined approximately 7 percent in the last three years — from $926,000 in 1986 to $715,000 in 1989. Furthermore, the school's basic research budget of $15 million has not increased substantially in recent years.

As a result of its cost-driven financial situation, the School of Dental Medicine's faculty is left with few resources and the number of dental schools, and the student-to-faculty ratio, is high. The lowest ratio of 7.2 students for every faculty member. The national average is lower than the state level that the school has competed more successfully for federal and private funding. Events report noted. Income from tuition and grants has increased for research and training has declined approximately 7 percent in the last three years — from $926,000 in 1986 to $715,000 in 1989. Furthermore, the school's basic research budget of $15 million has not increased substantially in recent years.