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The San Francisco Earthquake of 1989 gave sobering proof of what excessive stress can do to bridges. But it also serves as a vivid reminder of the deteriorating condition of our nation's bridges and highways, says Lonnie Haefner, Ph.D., professor of civil engineering, who recently presented a report to the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment. The report, "Impact of Advanced Technology and Innovation on Public Works Management and Decision-Making," focuses on ways the United States can plan to improve and manage its infrastructure into the next century.

As recently as 1987, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) estimated that 244,000 of the nation's 547,000 bridges were considered deficient, Haefner says. Of these, 131,000 were structurally deficient and 112,000 were considered functionally obsolete. Furthermore, he cites FHWA figures from 1987 showing that 37,000 American bridges were not inspected at all during the previous two years. Every bridge must be inspected at least every two years, according to federal law.

The transportation expert blames the high number of unsafe bridges on neglectful maintenance due to poor funding. Bridges fail, Haefner says because they are poorly inspected or neglected. "The condition of bridges and the state of their funding in the United States is so bad that if we were a Third World country, we'd go to the World Bank for a loan," says the transportation engineer.

At least 43 percent of the nearly 600,000 bridges in the United States are poorly maintained, and thus unsafe, Haefner says. A specialist in infrastructure problems, Haefner recently presented a report to the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment. The report, "Impact of Advanced Technology and Innovation on Public Works Management and Decision-Making," focuses on ways the United States can plan to improve and manage its infrastructure into the next century.

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Bridges — continued from p. 1

Ten people died. A long list of inadequacies was cited by the National Transportation Safety Board in a follow-up investigation, but the main causes — poor design, inadequate research and lack of intelligent response to problems — are state problems inspectors ignored for years.

Prior to the Bay Bridge and I-480 Bridge collapses in the October earthquake, only one bridge disaster occurred in 1967 when the Silver Bridge collapsed over the Ohio River in West Virginia. Traffic on the bridge had been stalled several minutes, and the collapse resulted in the deaths of seven people trapped under the excessive "static load," as civil engineers term it. Thirty-three people perished.

That tragedy sparked then-Sen. Jennings Randolph of West Virginia to pass legislation requiring the federal government to monitor inspection of the nation's bridges on a regular basis. Local state maintenance inspectors do bow in the tooth, but the reports they collect are largely unrevised or in some cases falsified, says J. Paul Bonta, a member of the House.

Until 1982, there were no cases of data reports, but they very rarely are, because they are unanalyzed, in effect paper audits, says Dickinson. "In most cases the Federal Highway Administration is not able to observe state inspectors in action. We also have proof of inspection forms that we are not sure were filled out, but the inspections were not made. This certainly isn't the norm, but it happens. We're in a rather serious situation — if something is not done about it, some tragedies are bound to happen."

The reasons behind the decline in the nation's bridges are diverse and complex, although bureaucratic and financial issues are at the root of the problem, says Haefner, who is the author of more than 100 technical papers and Introduction to Transportation Systems, an engineering textbook.

"Fluctuations in the economy probably account for the drop, but it's also to be expected under the excessive "static load," as civil engineers term it. Thirty-three people perished."

The state's Billion Dollar Bridge — continued from p. 1

Bridges — an investment incentive for the future. The program's title refers to its original goal to repair or replace 1,000 bridges for $1 billion. It operates on a share of federal funds and a state fuel tax surcharge of six cents per gallon that generates some $70 million annually. According to Haack, the Pennsylvania General Assembly has authorized the treatment of 6,500 out of 8,000 deficient bridges in Pennsylvania. That disparity, "is a goal to repair or replace 200 bridges per year. Since 1983, he says, the program has been responsible for repair or replacement of 1,100 bridges.

What should be done

To fund needed repairs to the nation's bridges, Haefner offers several suggestions: more toll roads, modifications in truck-weight users, special district funding that could be funneled into a maintenance account and the notion of leasing bridges — an investment incentive for private industry to build bridges that the government would lease.

"That's the market sector, which the private sector leases to government, leased bridges might bring higher quality construction and maintenance to the fore, if companies can design and build them with incentives or other means," says Haefner. "The point is, we need creative financing because the budget has shown itself to be insufficient." He suggests also a domestic equivalent to the World Bank, "a domestic development bank that would treat the squakiest wheels first."

Finally, Haefner warns that the nation's infrastructure — including its clogging bridges — is in peril because the curricula at our engineering schools do not adequately address the topics of infrastructure, financing, management and maintenance.

"Maintenance is a vital component to keep the infrastructure in a state-of-the-art condition," Haefner states. "But the newest tools in engineering, such as computer-aided design and computer-aided mechanics, are not geared toward maintenance, but rather design. Moreover, these tools are popular in the private sector, but not in the government. As a result, often the lesser talented are in charge of maintenance."

Procrastination will cost the country dearly as it moves toward the next century. The infrastructure is suffering from too many stop-gap measures and inconsistent policies," he says. "If we don't rebuild it now, we'll have a severely handicapped economy and a threatened population in the 21st century."

Tony Fitzpatrick

Introduction to new faculty

Beginning with this issue, the Record will feature a weekly series profiling new faculty joined the University in the spring. The feature is a joint community between January 1989 and September 1989.

Engin D. Akarli, Ph.D., associate professor of history, comes to Washington from the University of Jordan, where he was senior associate professor of history in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences. He received a bachelor's and bachelor's and master's in history from University of Jordan in 1968, a master's in history from the University of Madison, Madison, in 1970, and a master's and doctorate in Near Eastern history from Princeton in 1976. A native of Edeskir, Turkey, Akarli's research focuses on post-mid-19th century Near Eastern political and social history of the Middle East, concentrating on relations between central governments and local and regional social groups.

Leland B. Burley., Ph.D., associate professor of architecture, comes to the University from the College of Environmental Design, University of California, Berkeley, where she received her bachelor's and architectural history in the fall of 1989 and her master's degree in architecture in 1982. A native of Sandy, Utah, Burley's B.A. in architecture from Brown University, she received her Ph.D. from University of Utah. Her field of specialization is Byzantine art and architecture in the Roman and Byzantine empire. Her research interests include American urbanism and architectural history of St. Louis, as the example, and German architectural theory and education during the 19th century.

Eric C. Beyer, M.D., Ph.D., assistant professor of pediatrics, medicine and cell biology, joined the University from Harvard Medical School, where he was a resident in pediatric neurology and assistant professor of pediatrics. He earned a bachelor's degree in biology from the University of Chicago in 1986. He received his medical degree from the University of Chicago in 1989. He received a doctorate in physiology and pharmacology from the University of Washington in 1992. His research interests include cellular and molecular mechanisms of brain damage, brain repair and the involvement of cellular communication, adhesion and development.

James M. Cheverud, Ph.D., associate professor of anatomy at the medical school, was an associate professor in the departments of anthropology and cell biology and anatomy at Northwestern University before joining Washington's Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology. He received a bachelor's degree in anthropology from Northwestern in 1975, and both his master's and doctorate in anthropology from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1977 and 1979, respectively. His research interests include quantitative, human and primate development, evolutionary theory, and human and non-human primate behavior.

Cynthia A. Loveland Cook, Ph.D., assistant professor of social work, comes to the School of Social Work from the Great Lakes Regional Health Services Research and Training Center Development Program of the Veterans Administration in Ann Arbor, Mich., where she was a scientist in her research in mental health, health and social work. She received a bachelor's in nursing from the University of Arizona in 1980, a master's in social work from the University of Washington in 1976, and a doctorate in social work and social psychology at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1986. Her research interests include health service and psychosocial responses to traumatic stress.

This associate professor of history, comes to Wash-

ington from the University of Chicago, history department, where she had taught since 1985. She received her bachelor's degree in art history from the University of Chicago in 1980. Her field of specialization is Byzantine and art history in the Roman and Byzantine empire. Her research interests include American urbanism and architectural history of St.

Louis, as the example, and German architectural theory and education during the 19th century.

Charles Oriel, Ph.D., assistant professor of Spanish, joins the University from George Washington University, where he was an associate professor of Spanish.

He earned his bachelor's degree in literature from American University in 1985, his master's in literature in 1983 and doctorate in Romance languages and literatures in 1989, both from the University of California, Berkeley. His research interests are: Renaissance literature and drama of the Golden Age, focusing on Garcilaso de la Vega, Francisco de Medrano and Miguel Cervantes.
NOTABLES

Neil N. Bernstein, Ph.D., professor of art, was the right of employers to institute substance abuse programs for their workers.

John R. Bowen, Ph.D., assistant professor of anthropology, delivered a paper at the University of Kent, Cambridge, on human rights in Indonesia, where Bowen had spent the summer working with refugees. Bowen appears in the October issue of Comparative Studies in History and Society and in the December issue of Man.

Judy Fox, head of cataloging and classification services, and Kay Kauanf, as part of a cultural output, co-wrote an article published in the September 1989 issue of Information Technology and Libraries. Titled "Global Change Capabilities to Improve "Anyone's" Need for an Online Catalog," the article describes the implementation of an online authority control process in the Olin Library System, which library staff developed and used modifications from existing software.

Beverly Kobeissi, business manager for radiation oncology in the Department of Radiation Oncology, was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the Society of Radiation Oncology Administrators (SOROA). She was the first recipient of the society's highest honor, for her outstanding contributions to the society and the profession. SOROA was established in 1983. Kobeissi, who received the award in October, was a past and past president of SROA.

The meeting was held in conjunction with the Society of Therapeutic Radiation Oncologists.

James McCarthy, professor of art, displayed 16 oil, acrylic, and watercolor paintings, and one etching, titled "A Print Survey: 1975-1989," during an exhibit at Printworks Gallery in San Francisco, Ill. McCarthy's exhibit, which was reviewed in the San Francisco Express, included an image from the 1978 "Stanza portfolio" that the art critic Alan Alabaster described as "a still remolding America," quotes the image "evokes Pompeian murals and luminous paintings," wrote Artner.

James Nicholson, lecturer in the Performing Arts Department, spent the summer in residence at the Tyrone Guthrie Centre, Annaghmakerrig, Enn, at the invitation of the Arts Councils of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Born in 1950, Nicholson has served the society in numerous elected and appointed capacities, including as national president and board chairman. The meeting was held in conjunction with the Society of Therapeutic Radiation Oncologists.

James O'Neill, S.J., dean emeritus of arts, School of Business and Professor Emeritus of Law, was inducted into the Louisiana State University Alumni Hall of Distinction. The induction ceremonies were held in Baton Rouge. O'Neill received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Loyola University of New Orleans in 1940 from Louisiana State.

Helen W. Power, Ph.D., adjunct professor of English, received a Society of the Fulbright Commissions for the Promotion of International Peace award for her work in Indonesia. Power presented a paper titled "Part-Time Faculty in Women's Studies," at the Conference on Women's Faculty Association Conference, held in October at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Carter Reed, Ph.D., professor of English, who spent the summer in England on an NEH travel grant, presented a paper at the York University manuscript conference. At the biennial conference, which focuses on materials on medieval manuscripts, Reed presented his work on Harley 2253. Harley 2253 is a British library manuscript anthology on the best Middle English lyrics, including Latin, French and English, and devoted to a devotional and raunchy poetry and prayer. He was granted in a Three Higher Education Supplement. His publication will be presented in early 1990, according to Reed.

Charles J. Sutherland, M.D., assistant professor of orthopaedics and director of the Center for the Study of Data Processing and Optical Disc Technologies, "Tools for Decision Support: An Overview" presented two lectures to the Wharton School of University Professor of economics and Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished Professor of economics and director of the Center for the Study of Data Processing and Optical Disc Technologies, "Tools for Decision Support: An Overview" presented two lectures to the Wharton School of Business in Philadelphia, the paper presented strate-gies for applying 3-dimensional medical imaging data to computer assisted engine design and tool building, and multimodal imaging systems. Co-authors of the paper include Michael W. Vannier, M.D., professor of radiology, and Steven J. Breslina, research associate in orthopaedic surgery and a doctoral candidate in civil engineering.

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AIDS virus – continued from p. 1

against HIV, a different one was more successful against the Moloney virus. The analogs are produced by substituting sulfur for selenium in so-called "atmospheres" at various locations in the myristic acid molecule.

"At the very least," Gordon says, "these analogs will be useful tools to help us understand the importance of fatty acids in viral replication. They might prove also to significant clinical benefit in the future.

The idea for these compounds came from an analysis of how N- acylphosphatidyl serine works, and specifically from the observations of a M.D., Ph.D. graduate student in chemistry and microbiology at the University of Cincinnati. He has been a visiting authority on Jewish theology and politics. He is the author of two books to be published by the State University of New York Press in early 1990.

Schwartzschmid was an internationally known authority on Jewish philosophy, especially on Maimonides and Hermann Cohen, as well as on Immunant Kast. Schwartzschmid was a leading scholar, from the mid-50s to the mid-60s, and published numerous articles on Jewish philosophy and politics. He is the author of two books to be published by the State University of New York Press in early 1990.

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He is survived by his wife, Lily Rose Schwartzschmid, a native of London; their son, Maimon, a professor of philosophy and pacifist, Schwartzschmid died of cancer in Germany from 1948 to 1950. Schwartzschmid was awarded a fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania. Schwartzschmid was an internationally known authority on Jewish philosophy, especially on Maimonides and Hermann Cohen, as well as on Immunant Kast. Schwartzschmid was a leading scholar, from the mid-50s to the mid-60s, and published numerous articles on Jewish philosophy and politics. He is the author of two books to be published by the State University of New York Press in early 1990.

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Alcoholic males may affect intelligence of offspring

Alcoholic mothers who often sacrifice their unborn children's health to feed their addictions may be denying their own offspring — only ones that take on that horrific risk with the future. Groundbreaking investigations at the School of Medicine, Biological Psychology Laboratory, suggest that fathers who drink heavily prior to conception may be harming the mental development of their children, who may be in an alcohol-induced state in utero. The research shows that adult male rats sired by “alcoholic” fathers required significantly longer than their normal counterparts to acquire two learning tasks regularly used to test memory in laboratory rats. “They showed a basic flaw in their ability to learn,” says Theodore J. Cicero, Ph.D., who directed the study. On developmental measurements and in all other observations, the “paternal alcohol” offspring — never exposed to alcohol themselves — were normal.

“A lot of time and energy have been spent investigating the damage an alcoholic mother does to her offspring. Now we must begin to consider the father’s role,” says Cicero, a professor of neuropsychology. Though he and his co-investigators are not comfortable extrapolating directly from their laboratory work to the human population, Cicero says the results of the animal study should, “...focus clinical investigations into the effects of alcohol.”

The research, part of a series of experiments done over the last seven years, expanded on the effects of the spring of alcoholic sites; used male rats that had been pair-fed — given exactly the same number of alcohol-free calories in which 35 percent of the calories were derived from alcohol. Cicero says such a diet makes them, “Heavily dependent and intoxicated much of the time, the equivalent of human alcoholics.” Tests of blood alcohol content in the animals revealed levels of 100 milligrams per 100 milliliters, an amount commonly expressed as 1 percent.

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— Theodore J. Cicero

Because rats do not naturally like the taste of alcohol and eat less than normal when it is dispensed in their food, control animals were pair-fed — given exactly the same number of alcohol-free calories and the same nutrients.

The chance to separate the effects of alcohol from the effects of the配偶 is one of the advantages available to the scientist who controls his experimental procedure in animals. Cicero points out. For the clinical psychologist, the study of alcohol’s effects is complicated by issues of personality, genetics and environment that laboratories and laboratory scientists control.

When the male rats ate a diet in which the alcohol content was gradually increased to allow adaptation, stabilized, then reduced to prevent withdrawal. Before being bred to normal females that had eaten only alcohol-free food, the male rats got no alcohol for two weeks to eliminate any withdrawal symptoms that might confound results. Fifteen rats were on the protocol, along with 35 control animals eating non-alcoholic rations.

David F. Wozniak, Ph.D., a research instructor in psychology in psychiatry and the co-investigator who conducted the behavioral studies, says other controls were employed as well. For example, Wozniak says, the experimental animals in the study were yoked with control rats on the basis of litter size, and body weights at birth were not different between the two groups. Rat pups sired by both the alcoholic males and normal males were compared for body weight at several stages in their growth and the times at which developmental landmarks, such as eye opening, appeared. In all cases, no significant differences were found. Wozniak also compared the pups on two sensorimotor tests. One test measured time spent on a steeply inclined screen; the other assessed their ability to turn 180 degrees on a slightly inclined slope. Again, no differences were found between the test subjects and the controls.

But after the offspring reached maturity (75 days), the investigators trained them on a spatial learning task and found a reliable performance deficit among the male offspring of alcoholic sites. The animals were tested in a radial arm maze — a device in which a rat is thought to use various cues to recall which arm of the maze it has already traveled. In order to get a reward, the rat must learn to visit only previously unused arms of the maze. And the paternal alcohol rats took significantly longer to learn that.

In fact, Wozniak reports, normal rats mastered the task in an average of just over eight days; the offspring of alcoholic fathers required 12 days, nearly half again as long. Once the animals had learned the task, both groups retained their lessons equally well. Female rats were also tested at an older age, but no deficits were found.

When the male rats were reevaluated much later (seven to eight months of age) on another test of recent memory conducted in a T-maze, learning ability was still significantly impaired in the test animals. The deficit displayed by the male offspring of the alcoholic sites does not go away as they age. It is not “developmentally overcome,” in Cicero’s words.

The learning impairment also appears to be relatively selective. Wozniak reports that the lab animals are now being tested on tasks not related to spatial or working memory, and early results show no difference between the groups.

Alcoholism has been well established as a disease with a genetic component, but researchers have looked principally for a personality trait or a behavioral predilection passed along as the triggering factor. Cicero says this new work suggests that the effect, while still genetically transmitted, may be more biologically direct and not a function of generations-old genetic trait.

The mechanism by which the specific deficit occurs is not yet clear, but the possibility exists that alcohol has a toxic effect on sperm, perhaps doing direct chromosomal damage. Rat sperm have a life of 42 days, long enough that the sperm responsible for conception were viable during the period of the rat’s “alcoholism.” The effect might translate into a learning deficit for animals conceived via the damaged sperm. That, however, has yet to be shown, and Cicero says “specifically defined transmission is one of the big tests this research sets for investigators.”

In addition, Cicero and Wozniak are following other avenues of investigation. They are replicating the entire study now to further substantiate their results. And they would like to know how much alcohol is required to produce the effect. How long must a male rat go between ingestions of alcohol and conception before the effect of the alcohol disappears? Is the risk diminished by long-term abstinence? Answering each of these questions will require the careful design of more studies.

Working in the laboratory of John W. Olney, M.D., professor of psychiatry and neuropathology, Wozniak also plans to look for abnormalities in the brains of the paternal alcohol offspring. Potentially important to understanding the mechanism of the deficit, such abnormalities are likely to be “very subtle and difficult to localize,” Wozniak says.

Cicero says his lab will use the model developed here to explore suspicions that the offspring of alcoholic sites also suffer from impaired immune systems and abnormal hormonal patterns as suggested by clinical observations and other animal research.

To effectively measure the implications of the current study for human beings, clinical investigators will have to do some rethinking, according to Jack Mendelson, M.D., professor of psychiatry and neuroscience at Harvard Medical School. “The studies and the controls will be more difficult to design for humans” Mendelson says, “but that is always the case. Most of what we know about many diseases — cancer and heart disease are examples — we learned using animal studies as guides. I look forward to applying Cicero’s principles in my own work.” He adds, “this is an extremely important and spectacular science. That some changes affecting cognitive development are transmittable through the male will stimulate huge interest.”

Cicero and his co-investigators, aware of the impact their work may have, spent two years double-checking results before presenting their findings at the 19th Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience in late October.

Steve Kobler
Dacey is new head of neurosurgery

Ralph G. Dacey Jr., M.D., has been named professor and chief of the Department of Neurology and Neurological Surgery at the School of Medicine.

Dacey’s appointment, effective Nov. 20, was announced by Chancellor William H. Danforth. Dacey will replace Sidney Goldring, M.D., who has headed the department since 1974. Goldring, who specializes in the surgical treatment of epilepsy, is retiring from administrative duties and will concentrate fulltime on patient care and research activities.

“We are very pleased that Ralph Dacey will head the Department of Neurological Surgery,” says Danforth. “His clinical and research experience is impressive, and his leadership should ensure that the department will continue to be a national and international leader.”

Dacey comes to the University from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he has been professor and chief of the Division of Neurological Surgery. In addition to his School of Medicine post, Dacey will serve as neurosurgeon-in-chief at Barnes Hospital, and on the staffs at Children’s and Jewish hospitals at Washington University Medical Center.

Dacey’s major clinical interest is in the treatment of cerebral aneurysms, arteriovenous malformations and basal skull. His research focuses on cerebral autoregulation, minute blood flow in the brain, and their responses to therapeutic interventions of injury or disease.

Currently, he is investigating cellular changes that occur in these blood vessels with age and hypertension. His work is funded through a five-year grant of more than $400,000 from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health.

He also has studied the responses of intracerebral arterioles to acetylcholine and other neurotransmitters. He has completed a 10-year postdoctoral fellowship in physiology at the University of North Carolina as an American College of Surgeons Schering Scholar. He was a member of the American Board of Internal Medicine.

Dacey received a medical degree in 1974 from the University of Virginia. He completed a residency in medicine at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, N.Y., and a residency in neurosurgery at the University of Virginia.

His training also included a year as a postdoctoral fellow in neurophysiology at the University of Virginia as an American College of Surgeons Schering Scholar. He is a faculty member at the University of Washington and the University of Virginia before joining the faculty of the University of North Carolina faculty.

He is a diplomate of the American Board of Neurological Surgery and the American Board of Internal Medicine; a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the Stroke Council of the American Heart Association, and a member of numerous other professional organizations.

Major advance in Parkinson’s disease treatment

People diagnosed with early Parkinson’s disease may now be able to substantially delay the onset of disabling symptoms by taking the drug deprenyl.

According to a study, reported November 16 in the New England Journal of Medicine, is a result of the largest controlled clinical trial ever conducted for Parkinson’s disease, according to Joel S. Perlmutter, M.D., assistant professor of neurology at the School of Medicine. Perlmutter headed the St. Louis portion of the multicenter trial.

“Though not a cure, the study shows deprenyl dramatically delays the onset of disabling symptoms, which means for patients a longer period of time to continue working, participate fully in family activities, and enjoy physical well-being,” says Perlmutter.

Deprenyl and a special form of vitamin E called tocopherol were systematically evaluated in the DATATOP (Deprenyl and Tocopherol Antioxidative Therapy of Parkinsonism) study. The School of Medicine is one of 28 study sites in the United States and Canada participating in the clinical trial, conducted by the Parkinson Study Group and sponsored primarily by the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke of the National Institutes of Health. Additional local support is provided by the Greater St. Louis Chapter of the American Parkinson’s Disease Association.

Twenty patients from the St. Louis area were among the 900 nationwide who took part in the study, which began in 1987. Results indicated that the drug deprenyl significantly delayed the time until these patients, who all had early Parkinson’s disease, required levodopa therapy to treat serious disabilities. Levodopa, the mainstay of treatment for Parkinson’s disease, suppresses many symptoms but does not slow the progression of the disease; its benefit to patients is limited because it works only temporarily.

“This finding that deprenyl delays the need for levodopa is particularly important for Parkinson’s patients at the early stages of the disease,” Perlmutter explains. In addition to its limited effectiveness, he notes, levodopa and similar medications can be associated with adverse effects including abnormal involuntary movements, clinical dyskinesias, and hallucinations.

Researchers who received deprenyl reached a predetermined point of disability nearly one year later than those who did not receive deprenyl (26 months with disability vs. 35 months without deprenyl). Deprenyl treatment also significantly increased the time patients remained gainfully employed, which can mean increased productivity and annual savings of hundreds of millions of dollars. Side effects associated with deprenyl were minor.

The DATATOP study is ongoing, but because of the dramatic nature of the findings, has been modified so that all participating subjects now take deprenyl.

The study investigators hope that the continued monitoring of subjects to the planned conclusion of the trial in 1992 will provide more information about the long-term effects of deprenyl, the potential benefits of tocopherol and the interaction of these experimental treatments.

Investigators will examine the effects of deprenyl before and after the need for levodopa, and begin to assess the impact of treatments on factors such as chemical measures in cerebrospinal fluid, mental functioning and life expectancy. All DATATOP findings are coordinated through the University of Rochester in New York.

“We hope the ongoing study will provide additional information on how to better treat the disease and ultimately to help find a cure,” says Perlmutter. “But for now, we’re happy that we can extend the quality of life for people at the early stages of this debilitating disease.”

The Institute on Drug Abuse has awarded $3.5 million to the School of Medicine for research designed to improve drug treatment in order to prevent the spread of HIV infection among IV drug users in the St. Louis area.

The four-and-a-half year grant will support researchers from the Department of Psychiatry in an effort that is unprecedented locally to persuade IV drug users to get treatment by providing 300 new treatment slots at a drug-free facility and a methadone maintenance clinic. This will significantly reduce waiting lists for drug treatment in the inner city. In addition, the project will provide street-based clinical trial outreach to educate the community on ways to reduce the risk for HIV infection and to distribute vouchers for drug treatment.

“At last we, as researchers, have the opportunity to work directly with St. Louis area treatment programs to help the intravenous drug user,” says epidemiologist Linda B. Corrler, Ph.D., principal investigator of the study.

“Minority drug users need particular attention because they often are less likely to enter treatment.” Corrler, a research instructor in psychiatry, will head the collaborative effort involving Washington University faculty in psychiatry and pediatrics, two area substance abuse treatment programs — BASIC and West End Clinic — and the Metropolitan AIDS Program.

Researchers will work with the staff at these centers to make program improvements that until now have been impossible, largely due to lack of funds. Over time, the investigators will evaluate street outreach and improvements in the treatment programs and compare their effectiveness. The team will administer standardized interviews to examine a number of factors, including relapse to drug use, needle-sharing and high risk sexual behaviors, the programs’ retention rates, employment, psychiatric symptoms and rates of HIV infection.

Cottier currently is conducting the first study in the St. Louis area on the prevalence of HIV infection in IV drug users and their needle-sharing and sexual partners. That three-year project has also been funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.
The School of Medicine has been named one of seven centers nationwide in which patients can receive bone marrow or other new transplants under the Prudential Insurance Company's Standards of Quality program.

Prudential is the world's largest contributor to the nation's health care safety net, it has committed to providing additional funding to guide patients to institutions with the highest quality bone marrow transplants. The program is designed to guide patients to institutions with superior track records in performing high-tech medical treatments and high standards in all aspects of medical care. Bones Bank, a sponsoring institution of the Washington University Medical Center, was selected because of its experience and success rate in performing autologous bone marrow transplants, which use bone marrow provided by a donor. According to medical service experts, there will be 12,000 candidates for autologous bone marrow transplants in the United States this year.

The six other centers participating in the IQ program are: the Center for Hope National Medical Center in Denver, Colo.; The Francis L. J. University Cancer Research Center in Seattle, Wash.; The University of Minnesota Hospital and Clinic, Minneapolis; The Medical Center at the University of California, San Francisco (San Francisco only); The Johns Hopkins Health System, Baltimore, Md.; and Shands Hospital at The University of Florida, Gainesville.

The IQ program, a physician is to refer patients needing one of the designated treatments or surgical procedures to the nearest participating facility. In addition to the benefits normally paid, the patient's travel costs and from the facility are reimbursed. Travel and accommodation expenses for a family member or other close companion accompanying the patient are also reimbursed. The doctor's expenses are also covered for autologous bone marrow transplants.

In addition to autologous bone marrow transplants, other procedures performed in IQ program include heart, liver, and kidney transplants, as well as kidney stone treatments. The program is in the IQ network are The City of United States this year.

Researchers at the School of Medicine are part of a team that has found an effective treatment for reducing the liver damage caused by chronic hepatitis C, a serious and fatal disease.

Results of a multicenter study, published in the Nov. 30 issue of The New England Journal of Medicine indicate that a six-month course of Interon A, recombinant human alpha interferon, resulted in significant improvement in liver function tests in about half of patients with hepatitis C. Hepatitis C accounts for more than 90 percent of all hepatitis cases contracted through blood transfusions - approximately 50,000 cases per year in the United States. Half of those cases will develop chronic hepatitis, which can lead to cirrhosis of the liver and liver failure.

"Unfortunately, no therapy has been shown effective in treating chronic hepatitis C," says Robert P. Perrillo, M.D., associate professor of medicine at the School of Medicine and director of the division of gatroenterology at the Veterans Administration Medical Center. Perrillo directed the local trial of Interon A. "Recombinant alpha interferon - a genetically engineered protein that has antiviral and immunogenic properties - finally offers the potential for arresting the progression of hepatitis C and relieving its symptoms." Interon A is produced by Schering Corporation.

Washington University was one of 12 centers participating in the 166-patient study, the first large, controlled trial to assess the effectiveness of alpha interferon therapy in treating hepatitis C. The principal investigator was Gary L. Davis, M.D., at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

All participants in the study had contracted the disease from blood transfusion or occupational exposure to blood. One-third of the group received three million units of alpha interferon given three times weekly for six months, one third received one million units on the same schedule, and the remaining third did not receive any treatment.

Compared with the untreated group, those who received three million units of interferon showed a significant reduction in liver damage. Levels of an enzyme that indicates liver damage promptly fell to normal in 38 percent of patients who received three million units, in 16 percent of those who received one million units, and in 4 percent of untreated patients. Furthermore, patients taking the larger dose showed a significant reduction in liver damage, as measured by liver biopsy.

Of those patients who improved, one-half showed improvement lasting longer than six months after treatment ended. In addition, many patients experienced a lessening of the debilitating fatigue and malaise that characterizes chronic hepatitis C.

According to the study, side effects associated with interferon therapy were tolerable and usually short-lived. These side-effects, which included flu-like symptoms such as muscle ache, headache and fever, typically improved or ceased as therapy continued.

The Centers for Disease Control estimates that between 1 and 5 percent of all Americans carry the hepatitis C virus. Although many cases of the chronic form are asymptomatic and mild, cirrhosis, a destructive and sometimes fatal liver disease, develops in 20 percent of untreated patients with chronic hepatitis C.

Other major types of viral hepatitis - caused by viruses that attack the liver. The hepatitis A virus, discovered earlier this year, is spread mainly by exposure to blood and blood products, and is often found in hemophiliacs, dialysis patients and health care workers.

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The St. Louis OASIS centers are OASIS was founded in St. Louis in 1982 to provide educational, cultural and health maintenance programs for older adults. The grant will enable OASIS to evaluate a program that could make a significant difference in the quality of life for older adults in St. Louis and throughout the OASIS network. Plans are to evaluate four curriculum modules dealing with self-esteem, activity and leisure, relationships and empowerment for older adults, and to conduct pilot tests in St. Louis OASIS centers beginning this spring. After the modules have been thoroughly tested and revised over the two-year grant period, they will be ready for use in other OASIS cities.
Financial problems
Consumer Credit Counseling
Service: 1425 Hampton, St. Louis
63108, 647-9004. No fee for service.

Legal problems
Legal Aid Society: 625 North
Buch, St. Louis 63108. 631-7700.

Reimbursement for child care expense
Any employee who participated in the Child Care Reimbursement Account during 1989 has until March 31, 1990, to submit claims for reimbursement for qualified child care expenses incurred during 1989. Any employee who participated in the Child Care Reimbursement Account during 1989 and has funds remaining in his or her account as of Dec. 31, 1989, will be provided a statement during January 1990 showing the balance remaining in the account.

Social service agencies
Family and Children's Service of Greater St. Louis: 907 South Meramec, Clayton 63105, 727-3235
Jewish Family and Children's Service: 9385 Olive Blvd., University City 63132, 993-1000
Jewish Family and Children's Service: 4625 Lindell, St. Louis 63108, 361-2261

PERSONNEL NEWS

Searches for professional positions are under way
Washington University is conducting searches to fill a professional position on the Hilltop Campus and three professional positions on the Medical Campus.

Hilltop opening
Associate Director of International Studies — Washington University announces the opening of a new position as associate director of International Studies. Under the guidance of the director of International Studies, the associate director will have a full-time administrative role involving coordination of international and area studies programs. Part-time teaching on an adjunct basis is also possible.

Duties of the associate director will include identification of funding opportunities and preparation of institutional grant proposals for international and area studies programs, advisement of faculty members on individual grant applications, recruitment for and coordination of campus Fulbright programs, coordination of publications program in international studies, and coordination of conferences, workshops and seminars for visitors in international studies. Salary and starting date are negotiable.

Applicants should possess an appropriate academic background in a related discipline with demonstrated scholarly excellence. They should have administrative experience, excellent skills in oral and written communications, and prior involvement with fund-raising or funding agencies.

Resumes and the names of individuals willing to provide references should be mailed by Jan. 30 to: Dean Edward N. Wilson, Chair, International Studies Search Committee, Washington University, Campus Box 1187, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, Mo. 63130. Telephone: (314) 880-6643.

Medical openings
Assistant Dean for Finance — Requirements: An MBA or MA, or related degree in a related management field with a minimum 5 years senior management experience in related school administration.

Special skills required: The role of this position is to organize and administer functions associated with the management of all accounting processes of the medical school, bearing direct responsibility for the central administrative budget of approximately $85 million, monitoring the financial performance of numerous academic and nonacademic financially autonomous reserve units and coordinating the preparation and presentation of periodic aggregate financial reports for the entire medical school.

The assistant dean for finance will be responsible for the administrative management of the medical school's Finance Office, including financial information systems, selected business support services and development of a clinical systems support. In addition, this officer will represent the school in high-level negotiations with third-party payers, licensed hospitals and other organizations contracting for services.

Assistant Dean for Administration — Requirements: an MBA, MHA or graduate degree in a health-related management field, with a minimum 5 years prior management experience in medical school administration.

Special skills required: The role of this position is to manage the educational, administrative and organizational support functions for the School of Medicine in these areas, develop internal policies and procedure and supervising all related personnel.

In addition to the professional searches, opportunities continue to be available for local funding support and local technical positions on the Hilltop Campus. These positions include the following:

Accounting/Bookkeeping, 4 positions; Clerical, 1 position; Data Processing/Programming, 2 positions; Drafting, 1 position; Laboratory Techni- 

Dependent child coverage reminder
Under Blue Cross/Blue Shield Alliance Plan, Group Health Plan and Partners HMO, unmarried dependent children are eligible for coverage until the date they marry or the end of the calendar year in which they reach age 23, whichever comes first. Any unmarried dependent child covered under any of these plans who reached age 23 in 1989 may be eligible to continue coverage as an individual under the applicable plan for up to 36 months with payment of the required premium. To continue coverage, the dependent child must contact the Personnel Office immediately upon reaching age 23. For children who reached age 23 in 1989, the TIAA Major Medical Plan also limits age to determine if continuation coverage is available for the dependent child reaching the limiting age to determine if continuation of coverage is available.


4 p.m., Dept. of Anthropology Colloquium. "Feeding and Seed Production of Pothos and Chiropotes". Warren Kinzey, prof., Dept. of Anthropolgy, U. of Calif, Berkeley. 311 McClimb Lab.

6 p.m., Dept. of Germanic Languages and Literatures Lecture. "Perspectives 69-1913 in 'Nordisches Roman: Wilhelm Alexius, George Skice: Legends of the Nordic Age". Chunov Grawe, prof. of German, U. of Melbourne, Australia. Harry Louge, Ducer Hall.

Friday, Dec. 8


4 p.m., Dept. of Chemistry Seminar. "Transition Metal Complexes of Reactive Silicon Intermediates". Don Tilley, Dept. of Inorganic Chemistry. 311 McClimb Lab.

Monday, Dec. 11

4 p.m., Dept. of Biology Seminar, "Decapenta mediates," Don Tilley, Dept. of Inorganic Chemistry. 311 McClimb Lab.

Tuesday, Dec. 12


4 p.m., AIDS Clinical Trials Unit Presents "Introduction to Internal Control Scientific Series. "Inhibition of the HIV Protease: Potential for a New Class of Antivirals and Pharmacology, and 'Inhibition of HIV Infection'". Val by Cherbonneau Hall.

David C. Tiemeier, Dept. of Molecular and Cell Biology, 311 McClimb Lab.

Thursday, Dec. 14

10:30 a.m., First Liberations Preservation Year Lecture Series. "Statewide Preservation Programs". Paul foster, curator, Office of SCREEN. Simon Hall, May Aud.

4 p.m., Dept. of Chemistry Seminar. "Hydrophobic Interactions Between Hydrophobic Surfaces". Jeffrey Roberts, Dept. of Chemistry, Stanford U. 311 McClimb Lab.

4:15 p.m., Dept. of Philosophy Colloquium, "Proper Names and the Problem of Determining, S. Stump, prof., Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Weis Hall, Room 104.


Friday, Dec. 15

Noon, Dept. of Cell Biology and Physiology Friday Seminar Series. "The U. of Texas Graduate Program in Cell Biology". Assistant Professor Robert Jensen, U. of Texas, Special Collections, level 5. 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays and 1-5 p.m. weekends. For more info., call 889-4523.

CALENDAR

The Gallery is open 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. During the holiday season, the gallery will be closed Dec. 22-25 and Dec. 29-Jan. 1. For more information, call 889-4523.

PERFORMANCES

8 p.m., Performing Arts Dept. Presents Dancer Robert Small in concert performing solo and choreography. John Hodge, local editor. general public: $5. $5 for senior citizens and students. For more info., call 889-5009.

MUSIC

Sunday, Dec. 10

4 p.m., Missouri Knappe Choir Concert, with Janet Knapp directing. Grah Chapel.

EXHIBITIONS

"Meditations Decade of the Eighties," featuring paintings by Lawrence D. Steefel Jr., WU Professor Emeritus of Art History and Archaeology. Dec. 10-Jan. 14. Gallery of Art, Steinberg Hall. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1:5 p.m. weekends. For info., call 889-9255.

1718 Paintings Announced

Collection. Collection includes European and American art from the post-World War II era, as well as Greek coins and terracotta vessels. Through Dec. 13. Gallery of Art, Steinberg Hall, upper and lower galleries. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. For more info., call 889-4252.

"Faculty Show" Featuring photographic works by Hans Jung and Stephen Jarocki. Works by other University faculty members will also be on exhibit. Through Dec. 28. Gallery of Art, Steinberg Hall, upper gallery. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays; 1-5 p.m. weekends. For more info., call 889-4252.

"Photographs by Lynne Brown," hosted by WU School of Fine Arts, Brown, the administrative coordinator at the Art Institute of Chicago, has exhibited throughout the United States and Japan. Through Dec. 8, Lewis Center, Gallery 721, 725 Kingsland Ave. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays. For more info., call 889-4525.

"University of Kentucky Sculpture Exhibit," part of an exchange of works by fine students. Through Dec. 17. Baby Gallery, 2nd floor. Baby Hall. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays. For more info., call 889-4645.

Thursday, Dec. 7

7:30 p.m., Women's Basketball. WU vs. Washington University. 816 McDonnell Medical Sciences Bldg.

Friday, Dec. 8


The exhibit, titled "Meditations Decade of the Eighties," features recent works that, according to Assistant Professor Robert Jensen, Ph.D., "evoke qualities of Japanese Expressionist movement."

Sheefel received his bachelor's degree from Haverford College in Pennsylvania and his master's and doctorate in art history at Princeton University.

Schools exchange sculptures for display

Sculpture students from the University of Kentucky and their professor are exhibiting their works through Dec. 17 in Baby Gallery, Baby Hall, as part of an exchange between the two universities.

The exhibit features works by more than 10 students from the University of Kentucky sculpture program and the professor of sculpture, Jack Greer. Greer, a 1979 graduate of Washington University's School of Fine Arts, is co-organizer of the show with James Sterritt, professor in the School of Fine Arts.

Dates for the show are Tuesdays through Sundays from 1-5 p.m. weekdays and 1-5 p.m. week-ends.

For more information on the exhibit, call 889-4643.

Paintings by Lawrence D. Steefel Jr. will be on display from Dec. 10-Jan. 14 in the Gallery of Art, Steinberg Hall, at Washington University, St. Louis. Under "Meditations Decade of the Eighties," the exhibit created for the 1998 calendar of the Washington University Record is also to Pete Sterrett's contributions as an artist," says Robert Thorp, Ph.D., associate professor and chair of the Department of Art History and Archaeology. The exhibit, titled "Meditations Decade of the Eighties," features recent works that, according to Assistant Professor Robert Jensen, Ph.D., "evoke qualities of Japanese Zen paintings and are closely connected to the American Abstract Expressionist movement."

"We, Pete Sterrett's friends and colleagues, are honoring him on the occasion of his retirement from teaching, but this exhibit is a tribute also to Pete Sterrett's contributions as an artist," says Robert Thorp, Ph.D., associate professor and chair of the Department of Art History and Archaeology.

The exhibit, titled "Meditations Decade of the Eighties," features recent works that, according to Assistant Professor Robert Jensen, Ph.D., "evoke qualities of Japanese Zen paintings and are closely connected to the American Abstract Expressionist movement.

Sheefel received his bachelor's degree from Haverford College in Pennsylvania and his master's and doctorate in art history at Princeton University.

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During the 1990 spring semester, a sculpture exhibit by student and faculty of Washington University will be displayed at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. Sterritt says that similar exchanges have been held with other universities, such as Indiana State at Evansville, but this is the first time it has been done with the University of Kentucky.

Baby Gallery is open 10 a.m.-4 p.m. weekdays and 1-5 p.m. week-ends.

For more information on the exhibit, call 889-4643.

The exhibit features works by more than 10 students from the University of Kentucky sculpture program and the professor of sculpture, Jack Greer. Greer, a 1979 graduate of Washington University's School of Fine Arts, is co-organizer of the show with James Sterritt, professor in the School of Fine Arts.