Three University professors selected as bibliography editors

Washington University is the only university nationwide to have three faculty members serve as section editors for the American Historical Association’s upcoming bibliography, *The Guide to Historical Literature*. The three faculty members are Derek M. Hirst, Ph.D., professor of history; Richard J. Walter, Ph.D., professor of history; and Parry J. Worner, Ph.D., professor of anthropology. In all, 46 faculty editors from across the country will contribute to the project.

Nearly all U.S. historians belong to the American Historical Association (AHA), which has a membership of 10,000. The association is considered the major professional organization for historians.

Three-volume guides have been published in the past, one in 1931 and the other in 1951. The current project aims to produce a new guide by 1994-95. The two-volume edition, which will be published by Oxford University Press, will include an updated bibliography of 27,000 major historical works in various fields. The guide includes 46 sections and extensive cross-indexing. The faculty editors were selected out of the AHA membership pool of 10,000 historians. It’s very unusual for one campus to have such breadth of expertise, said David Konig, Ph.D., professor of history and chair of the department. “To have three faculty editors is a recognition of high professional regard by the most important learned society in the discipline.”

Besides writing the guides, most of the section editors have contributing writers to help assemble the extensive amount of material. Hirst will oversee the section on the British Isles from 1900 to the American Revolution. He has nine contributing writers.

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— David Konig

Walter will edit a section on Latin American professional history. For this section, writers are researching literature on Mexico, Central America, the Andean Republics, and the Caribbean. He will write the introductory sections.

Watson’s section will focus on prehistoric America. The section has been chosen to represent the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, Calif.

Professor Hirst is one of the fourth members of the faculty, Kristin E. S. Zapalac, Ph.D., assistant professor of history, is just finishing a section on the German States and European history. She is on leave at the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, Calif.

Additional drugs can improve standard heart attack treatment. Page 5

In the first of the 12 services resulted in side-outs, with nine different players knocking kills. The two teams slowly seesawed their way to 4-4, before the Tritons appeared to floor the Bears with seven straight points. The Bears managed a comeback to 9-4, but Tan added another block and one more kill to polish off a 15-9 victory. Game four began with a seemingly endless tie-game of 11-11. Eleven of the first 12 serves resulted in side-outs, with nine different players knocking kills. The two teams slowly sawsawed their way to 4-4, before the Tritons appeared to floor the Bears with seven straight points for a 31-31 lead. That’s when Washington University’s head coach Teri Clemens summoned a seventh player. Actually, it was a sixth player. When Washburn didn’t record a point on a Quenette kill, but Tan added another block and one more kill to polish off a 15-9 victory. Game four began with a seemingly endless tie-game of 11-11. 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Karen L. Brock, Ph.D., assistant professor of art history and archaeology, delivered a paper titled "Sanskrit and the Making of a Japanese Picture Scroll" at an international symposium. The symposium was held in conjunction with the exhibition "The Triumph of Indian Style: 10th-Century Art in Japan" at the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Don Conway-Long, instructor in the Women's Studies Program, was the keynote speaker at the Ontario Campus Men's Conference: Strategies for Change held at Victoria University in the University of Toronto. He spoke on "Personalizing the Political: Bridging the Individual Self to a Global Perspective.

Alan Dagniherty, Ph.D., assistant professor in the Cardiovascular Division, received an Established Investigator Award from the American Heart Association. The aim of the award is to assist promising young clinical investigators in developing independent careers in health sciences. This is a five-year stipend award that also includes some project support.

Mary Ann Dzbak, Ph.D., assistant professor of education, is the author of Robert H. Muhlenkott: University Educator, recently published by the University of Chicago Press.

Charles Lacore, M.D., assistant professor of medicine, has been awarded a Clinical Scientist Award by the National Center of the American Heart Association. The award is meant to encourage promising clinically oriented investigators in training to become leaders in investigative science. The award is for stipend support that includes a stipend award that also includes some project support.

Lewin Professor of Cardiovascular Diseases, Burton E. Sobel, presented a paper, titled "Asymmetric Intramolecular Activity in Market and Profit Center Exchanges.

Gene M. Zaff, J.D., LL.M, adjunct professor of law in the Graduate Tax Program and current chair of the Missouri Housing Finance Boards at its 21st annual meeting in St. Louis, Wash. Zaff was appointed to the Missouri Housing Development Commission, was elected to the board of directors and the executive committee of the National Council of State Housing Finance Boards.

Laura Poppo, Ph.D., assistant professor of sociology at the John M. Olill School of Business, presented a paper, titled "Recent Developments in Business Policy," at the ORSA/TIMS conference.

Terry Mc nærney, M.D., instructor in the Department of Medicine, received the Clinical Research Training Award from the Midwestern American Federation for Clinical Research for his work in Chicago. Her presentation was titled "Heterogeneity of the US Loop of HIV-1: Sequentially Derived From Three Adults." This work describes the differences in the viral populations in naturally occurring isolates, which may enhance HIV-1 viremia during illness.

Mary Ann Dzbak, Ph.D., assistant professor of education, has received a book award in recognition of her book, "The Sound of the Wind: The Life and Works of Uno Chin, for her paper titled "What Are Friends For?" and "What is Ethnography?"

M. Bruce Fedgy Jr., Ph.D., associate professor of earth and planetary sciences, comes to the University from the University of Western Ontario, Toronto, in Earth, Space and Planetary Sciences from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At MIT, he was a principal research scientist in the Department of Earth, Atmosphere, and Solar Systems from 1984 to 1990. Fedgy's principle research interests involve the experimental and theoretical study of chemical processes in the early solar system, on planetary surfaces, and in planetary atmospheres.

Dance Professor Michael Podolski dies

Michael Ballard Podolski, assistant professor of dance in the Performing Arts Department, died of AIDS-related lung cancer New 10, 1984.

In 1966 Podolski made his professional debut as a member of the Nikolai Dance Company in "Gavotte of the Elements," he toured the United States, Canada, Europe with the company and performed on television in Sweden, Germany, Argentina, and in the United States. Podolski taught dance technique, improvisation and choreography and choreographed and performed for many years as a professional dancer with the New York-based dance company, Alvin Nikolai dance companies.

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Podolski received a Quarterly Newsletter of the Laboratory of Comparative Human Cognition and his forthcoming book, titled "What Are Friends For?" and "What is Ethnography?"

Rebecca L. Copeland, Ph.D., assistant professor of Japanese language and literature, comes to the University from the International Christian University in Tokyo, where she was an assistant professor in the humanities division and coordinator of education for the summer courses in Japanese language. She received her bachelor's degree, with high honors, in 1978 from St. Andrews College in North Carolina and her master's degree and doctorate in 1982 and 1986, respectively, from Columbia University. She also served as a research affiliate from 1983-1984 at Tokyo University. She has published several articles.

Bibliography editors — continued from p. 1

such as, most obviously, in my field, gender history," Hirst said.

When completed, the guide also will be available as a CD-ROM.

Walter said the goal is to make a more user-friendly guide.

The bibliography will be aimed toward a broad audience so informed non-specialists can use it. Wesleyan says and four-year colleges can use it as opposed to limited access to specialists within graduate programs.

"For instance, a non-specialist may have a Ph.D. in American history, but it

Changing hands: Washington University Chancellor William H. Danforth and Thomas A. Hays, president of the Monsanto Company, recently exchanged a check which recognized the transfer of the Famous-Barr property to Clayton in the University.
HIV. The initial research was to stop a variety of viruses, including smaller, more potent molecules to fight the virus from the National Institutes of Health which he will use to design smaller chain of amino acids) which Schlesinger designed does just that. Consequently, drugs aimed at the virus' spread have been increased. The difficulty is in designing a drug that kills viruses without injuring their host cells. Because most viruses contain a small number of genes, they can manufacture many new copies of themselves, requiring more potent molecules for their replication from the host cell. Consequently, drugs aimed at viruses also may stop normal gene products required for their replication from the host cell. Schlesinger says.

The group used positron emission tomography (PET) to track neuronal activation in 18 normal human subjects during memory-oriented tasks. In the study, volunteers were shown common English words four to eight letters in length. The 15 words were next presented twice in succession on a computer screen at a rate of 3.5 seconds per word. Three minutes later, the participants saw 20 word stems — three-letter fragments — presented in succession in the same size, located in the hippocampus, a seahorse-shaped region. "Prior to this study, we had assumed that the left hippocampus would be involved in any memory task involving words. Now we know that it is the right side that is most important," Schlesinger says. The group used positron emission tomography (PET) to track neuronal activation in 18 normal human subjects during memory-oriented tasks. In the study, volunteers were shown common English words four to eight letters in length. The 15 words were next presented twice in succession on a computer screen at a rate of 3.5 seconds per word. Three minutes later, the participants saw 20 word stems — three-letter fragments — presented in succession in the same size, located in the hippocampus, a seahorse-shaped region. "Prior to this study, we had assumed that the left hippocampus would be involved in any memory task involving words. Now we know that it is the right side that is most important," Schlesinger says.

The findings confirm animal studies that suggest that the hippocampus, but not the amygdala, plays a role in long-term, relatively selective memory, Raichle says. Declarative memory includes the acquisition and temporary storage (for several months) of conscious memory for facts and events. Activation of the right hippocampus but not the left may show that the right hemisphere of the brain is more important than the left when processing words visually rather than semantically or phonetically, Raichle says. There are no immediate clinical implications of this study. Raichle says studies like this are proving interesting as a means of assigning specific functions to various areas of the brain. "Prior to this study, we had assumed that the left hippocampus was not involved in any memory task involving words. Now we know that it is the right side that is very important," Schlesinger says. The highly sought human sub-

Scientists provide glimpse of memory

First-time studies in humans show that the hippocampus, a seahorse-shaped structure deep within the brain, plays a vital role in helping recall facts and events over long periods of time. The findings, which were recently reported at the annual meeting of the Society for Neuroscience, also demonstrate that various regions in the brain are selectively activated for different types of memory, says Marcus E. Raichle, M.D., professor of neurology and radiology at the School of Medicine. Raichle collaborated with colleagues from the San Diego Veterans Administration Medical Center.

The results:

1. no response, in which they viewed the word stems but made no verbal response. None of the stems could form any of the 15 words that had been presented.

2. baseline, in which they completed the word stems to form the first word to come to mind. Again, none of the word stems could form any of the 15 words that had been presented.

3. priming, in which they completed the first word to come to mind. Half the stems could form words that had been presented (in this condition, the subjects tended to complete the stems with words that had been presented).

4. recall, in which participants intentionally attempted to complete the stems to form words that had been presented. (Half of the stems could be completed to form one of the 15 words that had been presented.)

The results:

• The largest blood flow change during the memory stage, compared with the baseline stage, was in the right posterior medial temporal lobe in the area occupied by the hippocampus and an adjacent structure called the parahippocampal gyrus.

• No activation was detected in the right or left amygdala, nor was there any activation in the left hippocampal region.

The findings confirm animal studies that suggest that the hippocampus, but not the amygdala, plays a role in long-term, relatively selective memory. "Prior to this study, we had assumed that the right hippocampus was not involved in any memory task involving words. Now we know that it is the right side that is very important," Schlesinger says.
Aspirin, hirudin may improve treatments at sites of atherosclerotic plaque. Typically form attack-inducing obstructions that sometimes occur after the initial attack—blocking blood vessels that sometimes occurs after the initial attack—blocking blood vessels. Hirudin is a protein from the saliva of leeches produced by a recombinant DNA technique. Hirudin and aspirin prevent clots through two separate actions. Hirudin inhibits thrombin—an enzyme that induces formation of the thread-like protein fibrin—which entangles platelets in the vessel lumen. Aspirin is an antiplatelet agent that prevents blood platelets from sticking together and contributes to clotting.
Redefining pain: sick infants need extra TLC

To a small, sick infant, the routine act of changing a diaper may evoke as painful a reaction as a needle piercing its spine, says a pediatric researcher at the School of Medicine.

"I'm not suggesting the preparation or the procedure itself necessarily painful, but it may elicit a response similar to those elicited by adults in pain," says Fran L. Porter, Ph.D., assistant professor of pediatrics, who conducted the study at St. Louis Children's Hospital. Because this group of newborns is so developmentally different from older children and adults, Porter says experts may need to rethink their definitions of pain for this special group.

Healthy infants were not included in the study, which evaluated babies receiving medically necessary lumbar puncture. Results of the two-year study — the first clinical trial to look at the use of local anesthesia for bedside procedures in sick newborns — are published in the October 1991 issue of the journal Pediatric Research, a journal funded by the National Institutes of Health.

"I think there are many procedures that are performed to care for babies, such as changing a diaper or taking vital signs, that we don't think of as being painful," Porter says. "There's a lot of protecting babies from that which we consider painful. But in this population (premature or sick infants) many procedures, including restraining and positioning may cause stress and may reduce the ability of babies to tolerate the pain this population.

Porter studied 77 infants, all of whom required neonatal intensive care and were monitored for their physiological responses to receiving a lumbar puncture. Half received anesthesia, half did not. A lumbar puncture, which requires restraint and positioning and is expected to minimize their physiological responses to the puncture, as it does in adults. But instead of making the pain more bearable, researchers learned lidocaine did little to stabilize the responses of sick small infants.

"There were no differences between the control group and the anesthetized babies on any physiological measures while receiving the lumbar puncture," Porter notes. "We expected the anesthetized babies would show greater physiological stability during a lumbar puncture than those without the anesthesia. What we found with all of the babies in the study was that the change from baseline to the pre-puncture period was very dramatic, with significant increases in heart rates and decreases in respiratory rates. But during the lumbar puncture, which we considered to be the painful procedure, their heart rates actually slowed down from where they had been.

When the babies were flexed, their heart rates decreased by 30 beats per minute. In addition, their respiration and oxygen levels decreased significantly. During the lumbar puncture, their heart rates dropped eight beats per minute, returning towards baseline and there was no further change in respiratory." she says. "With respect to heart rate and respiration, the lumbar puncture did not elicit a dramatic response. However, the blood oxygen levels continued to decrease during the lumbar puncture."
Americans with disabilities act: questions and answers

The Office of Human Resources has supplied the following information about the Americans Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. Personnel News is prepared by Gloria W. White, vice chancellor for human resources. Personnel News appears monthly in the Record and is prepared by Gloria W. White, vice chancellor for human resources. Personnel News is published monthly in the Record.

Challenge issued for 100 neediest cases

The Office of Human Resources issues a challenge to all departments on the Hilltop Campus, Medical Campus and at the Administrative Service Center to participate in the 100 Neediest Cases Project sponsored by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The Office of Human Resources will pool the amount normally spent for departmental gift giving and other festivities to make the departmental contribution to the 100 Neediest Cases Project.

Day care information available

Finding reliable and adequate care for children while parents are at work is sometimes difficult and often a concern. With this in mind, the Nonacademic Personnel Advisory Committee, with the assistance of the Office of Human Resources compiled information on a variety of resources available to Washington University employees. Personnel News is published monthly in the Record.

Personnel News

Personnel News appears monthly in the Record and is prepared by Gloria W. White, vice chancellor for human resources and administrative action officer, and other members of the Office of Human Resources. Personnel News is designed to keep Washington University employees and their families informed of the benefits and opportunities available at the university.
The second annual Carols of Christmas Presents — "String and Shafts," Jonathan Yi Yao, WU doctoral scholar in residence, National Research Council. Colloquium, 4:30 p.m. Room 102 Wilson Hall.

Mozart opera scenes to be performed has held leading roles with numerous opera companies, and has performed at festivals, recitals and concerts throughout the world. She received her bachelor's degree in music at Oberlin College, and master's degrees in music at the University of Missouri-St. Louis. Field House. Free. For more info., call 721-3573.

Gospel choir will sing Christmas music The second annual Carols of Christmas Gospel Musical Workshop and Concert will be staged on Monday, Dec. 8.