that the races are equally committed in research, University found commitment in 20 black and 20 white differ between the sexes. In fact, the imbalance among blacks. In fact, the presence of black men, women, would be devoloped and powerless, while the group in short supply, in this case black men, would steer away from commitment because of the great availability of romantic partners. Yet despite the alarming gender imbalance, the researchers found no difference in commitment attitudes between blacks and whites, a surprising and revealing finding, Strube. "What was surprising was that we didn't find even a hint of a difference between blacks and whites. Black men aren't playing the field like they could. They are a hot commodity, so to speak, given the relative numbers of black men available as dating partners. I think this says something very positive about blacks and romance. What we usually hear about black relationships is that women are heading households because men are dumping and leaving them. At least in terms of this demographic group, we can say it isn't happening," says Strube.

Both Davis, who is black, and Strube, who is white, say it is rare when researchers conducting a study find the absence of differences interesting. As Strube notes, "Typically, researchers expect differences and are disappointed when they don't emerge. A lack of differences can occur for so many uninteresting reasons, such as a small sample or insensitive measures. It is only against the backdrop of other reliable differences in a study that a finding of no differences taken on meaning. Our study replicated the general relations between satisfaction, relationship alternative and commitment that have been found by other researchers. Consequently, it is difficult to argue that the design was insensitive to racial differences."
Tests identify heart attack patients unresponsive to clot-dissolving drugs

School of Medicine researchers have developed blood tests that give physicians a quicker, safer way to identify which patients are not responding to clot-dissolving drugs. According to results of a recent large clinical trial, the tests reliably identify patients who will need more invasive therapy to restore blood flow to the heart. In addition, they do it within the time period when treatment is most effective, the investigational period.

When doctors administer the clot-dissolving drugs streptokinase or tPA they can count on the drugs restoring blood flow promptly in 50 to 75 percent of patients, respectively. But until now, an invasive X-ray imaging procedure called angiography had been the only reliable way to identify reperfusion — the return of blood flow — in a blocked artery. Angiography requires a catheter to inject a special dye that highlights blood vessels on X-rays. The test is not always practical to perform during the early stages of an attack, and some hospitals do not have the necessary facilities, says Dana R. Abendschein, Ph.D., lead author of the study. "The advantage of the tests we have developed is that they can be carried out more quickly while the patient is still being treated with a thrombolytic (clot-dissolving) agent to identify those patients who will require additional invasive measures to restore flow to the heart. Then we will be able to administer invasive therapy within the four-hour window that's available to minimize heart damage," says Abendschein, research associate professor of medicine and of cell biology and physiology.

Abendschein presented the study's findings last November at the American Heart Association's annual scientific meeting in New Orleans. The study, part of the national multicenter Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) clinical trial, was conducted in collaboration with Washington University's Burton E. Sobel, M.D., professor of medicine and director of the Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, and Allan S. Jaffe, M.D., professor of medicine and pediatrics, as well as with investigators from Baylor University in Houston and Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

Abendschein directed the laboratory that is evaluating the tests. He says that in the next six months the laboratory will publish data from several hundred additional patients.

The investigators tested 171 patients for blood levels of two enzymes, MB CK and MM CK, and a circulating isoform of the CK enzyme, the MM-kinase (MM CK). The enzymes leak from dying heart cells and wash out into the bloodstream as blood flow is restored to the heart. Once in the circulation, the blood enzymes are bound to a normal plasma protein undergo subtle chemical changes: the amino acid lysine is clipped first from one chain of the enzyme molecule and then from the other chain. The result is several forms, called isoforms, distinguished by whether they carry both lysines, one or neither. Abendschein and his colleagues developed tests that distinguish between the "tissue isoform" — the original form carrying both lysines — and the other forms. They yield results within 30 minutes.

The investigators found that by monitoring isoform levels for certain characteristic changes, they could reliably determine whether blood flow had been restored to the heart. They used angiography to confirm and reverse early kidney and eye damage in patients with diabetes. Diabetes is a leading cause of vision loss and kidney failure.

Julio Santiago, M.D., professor of medicine and pediatrics, is the principal investigator in the TIMI study, which involves a new form of insulin replacement. The new form of insulin replacement more closely resembles the normal insulin production than current forms of treatment and is painless, according to preliminary infusion studies about the size of a portable paging device. Santiago's study will use the insulin infusion pump to deliver a combination of insulin and a normal product of insulin-producing cells. Preliminary studies indicate that this combination may reduce or reverse blood vessel leakage in the kidneys and eyes of patients with diabetes.

In some patients, medical problems such as hypothyroidism, renal failure, and diseases involving chronic muscle damage can cause elevated levels of MB CK, even in the absence of heart damage. The Washington University investigators are evaluating additional blood markers that might be more specific to heart injury. Recent clinical studies indicate that the protein troponin I is likely to be particularly valuable in these settings, Jaffe says.
Gast turns small steps into great strides

Michael J. Gast says he’s at Washington University because of mistakes. When he came to the School of Medicine in July 1973 to enter a residency program in obstetrics and gynecology, he thought he was following in the footsteps of his Ohio State University medical school adviser, John Bouttell, M.D. “My adviser said to go to St. Louis, so I naturally thought of Washington University,” says Gast, an M.D., Ph.D., who is an associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the medical school. “I came here, interviewed and liked what I saw. I really was impressed with the facilities and with Dr. Jim Warren, who was chairman of obstetrics and gynecology at the time.”

When Gast received his letter of acceptance from Washington University, he ran to his mentor’s office and said, “I made it, I got to St. Louis!” What Gast didn’t realize was that his adviser had graduated from St. Louis University. Bouttell looked at the acceptance letter, slapped his forehead and said, “You moron. You went to the wrong medical school.”

A master at crafting a good story, Gast’s talent to abound in the halls of medicine where he is a respected clinician, researcher, teacher and, more recently, administrator. As director of the medical school’s Division of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility, Gast runs administrative interference for junior faculty members so they can focus on cutting edge research.

“Keeping up with reproductive medicine is a constant challenge because things change on a daily, even hourly, basis,” says Gast. “The challenge for us is to keep our operation at the cutting edge scientifically and clinically. Another real challenge, with the growth of our division in the last couple of years, is just trying to keep up with these very bright and very active junior faculty.”

Gast, whose chaotic schedule frequently demands he be in three places at once, is only half joking when he says 80 percent of his time is spent in the clinic, 30 percent in research, 20 percent in teaching and 50 percent in administration. “I just kind of spin in and out of this office,” he says. “When my life seems to be out of control is when I’m happiest.”

Gast sees patients in his office three days a week and performs surgery three days a week. He also does basic research on the endocrinology of infertility, specifically disorders of the pituitary, thyroid and ovary, in the laboratory of Arnold W. Strauss, M.D., professor of pediatrics and of biochemistry and molecular biology.

In addition to basic research, he oversees clinical studies on male infertility, donor insemination, new techniques in endoscopy and ovulation induction agents.

Although he considers himself a “fair doctor” and an “acceptable” researcher, Gast says without question he is “one heckava good” teacher. What makes him so, he says, is that he must work his way slowly through the learning process. “I don’t make the leaps of faith that other people do. People have had a very good time, people understand three or four core concepts he was trying to get across, or, people have had a good time.”

“I’m easy for people to listen to and that’s the basic line,” he says. “I don’t try and overload them with information, and I’m not capable of taking the kinds of leaps that are going to lose them in explanations.”

Eric Reinertson, M.D., a resident in obstetrics and gynecology who works with Gast, says one of his teacher’s strong suits is that he can simplify complex topics so that almost anyone can understand.

“He makes it much easier to learn difficult material because he can take complicated topics and simplify them,” says Reinertson, who came to the School of Medicine on Gast’s recommendation after graduating from the University of Notre Dame. “He’s a strong advocate for residents and medical students and it is very objective and kind during performance evaluations and critiques.

“Dr. Gast is very personable and easy to get along with, and he helps keep the atmosphere light with his jokes and stories. He’s just really great to work with.”

One of the keys to Gast’s success in the classroom is that he doesn’t mind sacrificing his ego. When he teaches, he starts from the premise that his students are as good at what they do as he is at what he does. “Too often, lecturers have the attitude ‘I’m important, therefore you have to listen to me.’ That’s never been my approach,” Gast explains. “When I talk, I use the term ‘we’ a lot instead of ‘I’ because people don’t want to feel they’re being talked down to.”

Though he’s been teaching for years, Gast only recently realized he had a gift when he saw a lecture at a meeting he had given some years earlier written on a blackboard in a classroom at Washington University. He had been passed down from medical residents who heard him present it years ago.

Not only do his lectures replay throughout the medical center, they also make their way to major U.S. cities. Last year, Gast was in Washington, D.C., presenting his talk at an institution where two former colleagues and a fellow who had worked with them were practicing. At the end of his presentation, a nurse in the audience approached him to ask his advice about a lecture on infertility she was preparing. “It was very nice to hear her say I could also be an advocate for longevity, you’ve got to learn to do something right,” he says.

A frequent lecturer both in and outside of medical circles, Gast has spoken in more than a dozen countries. In the St. Louis area, he visits grade schools to talk to children about reproduction and high schools to talk to teens about sexuality and contraception. “I usually have a lot of fun when I’m lecturing, and that seems to work out well with the (younger) kids,” he says. “I think learning has to involve having fun and making it to the point of doing it. Even when I’m teaching medical students, I find I can do things in an informal setting that I can’t do in your standard formal, kind of lecture setting.”

Working in reproductive medicine, where expectations are high and technological innovations come quickly, obviously agrees with Gast, he thrives under pressure. In recent years, the pressure has become even more intense because of the increasing focus on successfully treating infertility. Procedures such as in vitro fertilization and gamete intrafallopian transfer, which were introduced five or six years ago, today are staples in the armamentarium against infertility. In addition, endoscopic surgeries through the laproscope, hysteroscope and fallopsocope were performed in modest numbers five years ago, but now comprise 98 percent of all the division’s surgery.

“The last decade has brought a tremendous increase in the focus on infertility work,” Gast says. “We’re seeing more and more infertility couples— it’s literally become an epidemic — for several reasons. Women who were starting families in their early 20s are postponing them until their late 30s, and the rate of infertility more than doubles between those two age groups.

“And, we’ve created a market for infertility,” he continues. “In 1980, there was a limit to what we could do to treat infertility. But now we can address so many more problems and we have so many advances. Diagnostically and therapeutically we can do more, and into those areas has flooded a whole population of people that 10 years ago would never have seen us because we couldn’t do anything for them.”

Gast says he enjoys most about working with infertile couples is that each case is different. “Each person is like a little internal mystery that has to be solved, and I like that,” he says. “I like watching things develop longitudinally and answering the little questions that make up the big question.”

— Kleila Carlson
Exhibitions
"Perspectives: Jarvis Thurston and Mona Vatn." Exhibition opens Feb. 18. Exhibit continues through May 7. Olm Library, Special Collections, Level 5. Hours: 8 a.m.-5:30 p.m. weekdays. For more info, call 935-6597.


Lectures
Thursday, Feb. 18
10 a.m. Division of Biology and Biomedical Sciences M.A./M.D. Program thesis defense, "Structure and Function of the Merozoite Surface Protein Complex 3." Berkeley, Plump Hall, 322 Rebstock Hall.
12:10 p.m. Gallery of Art gallery talk, "Gifts of the Spirit: The History and Development of the Chinese New Year." Steinberg Lounge. Department of Art History, Western University.
4:30 p.m. Department of Mathematics colloquium, "Inductive Polynomials in the Mean and Their Boundaries." Department of Mathematics, Box 30, Civic Center, St. Louis, Missouri 63103-1386. Title: "The Role of Nitric Oxide in the Decision to Have Children." Diane E. Fleischer, prof., WU School of Medicine. Department of Women's Health Services and Office of Women in Science and Engineering, Stix International House, 6470 Forsyth Blvd.

Friday, Feb. 19
9:15 a.m. Pediatric Grand Rounds, "Interventional Cardiac Catheterization in Children: A New Approach to Complex Heart Disease," Nancy D. Bridges, asst. prof., Dept. of Pediatric Cardiology, Washington University School of Medicine.
10 a.m. European Studies Program, Committee on Comparative Literature, "Richard Wright and the 1950s" with panelists Julia Wright, Richard Wright's daughter, who will discuss the final decade of his life; Ollie Harrington, car
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 Films
Friday, Feb. 18
6:30 p.m. Filmboard Feature Series presents "Apocalypse Now!" (Also Feb. 20, same times, and Feb. 21, 7 p.m.). Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3. For more info, call 935-5949.

Saturday, Feb. 19
4 p.m. Dept. of Physics colloquium, "Realism and Idealism in the Founding of the University of Texas," James Duncan Phillips Professor of Early American History, Harvard U. May Aud., Simon Hall.

Monday, Feb. 22
7 and 9 p.m. Filmboard Classic Series presents "Kissmet!" (Also Feb. 23, same times.) Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3. For more info, call 935-5949.

Tuesday, Feb. 23
12:10 p.m. Gallery of Art gallery talk, "Bruce Nauman: Light Works." Through Feb. 27. Gallery of Art, lower level 5. Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays. For more info, call 935-4523.

Wednesday, Feb. 24
7 p.m. Dept. of African and Afro-American Studies program presents "His Son's Big Doll" (Taiwanese with English subtitles). Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3. For more info, call 935-4523.

Thursday, Feb. 25
7 p.m. Dept. of African and Afro-American Studies program presents "Top Secret." (Also Feb. 27, same times, and Feb. 28, 7:30 p.m.) Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3. Midnight, Filmboard Midnight Series presents "Top Secret." (Also Feb. 27, same time, and Feb. 28, 9:30 p.m.) Room 100 Brown Hall. Cost: $3. For more info, call 935-5949.
Noon. Dept. of Cell Biology and Physiology seminar, Center, 225 S. Skinker Blvd.
4 p.m. Dept. of Mathematics colloquium, 4 p.m. Dept. of Chemistry seminar with Growth Factors and Oncogenes on the Aud., McDonnell Medical Sciences Bldg.
Study confirms sexes have different attitudes toward romance — from page 1

In "this case, it's a positive thing," says Davis. "It refutes some cultural myths and stereotypes about what black men think of black women.

To assess commitment, Davis and Strube employed Rusbult's Investment Model, a tool that has been used successfully in other studies to gauge commitment in relationships ranging from homosexual to heterosexual. "In this study we were interested in an individual's commitment level by looking at how satisfied the person is in the relationship, how invested the person is and whether there are available alternatives.

Both men and women were less committed to their current relationships if they viewed their alternatives as attractive. This finding is important because, with respect to the lack of racial differences, clearly, participants in our study weighed their options; they recognized the implications of a better deal outside the current relationship. That black men did not act on their more favorable options is important," says Strube.

The researchers cite two possible reasons why the high number of available women did not alter the level of commitment in black men. First, the subjects were younger than in most studies — a point that raises some interesting questions, Davis says. "It's possible a diminishing sense of commitment will manifest itself later," he adds, "but it's worth exploring why that would happen in an area where female availability presumably has more influence in the relationship. Why doesn't that happen with the younger population?"

Davis points out that "real-world concerns" of older adults, such as a career, mortgage and children, may muddy the waters. As the intensity and number of a person's commitments to their partners increases, and the importance of one commitment within the romantic relationship may diminish, he says.

Another possible reason is because those studied — most of college students — are demographically "elite. Perhaps it indicates that commitment is more a function of socioeconomic indicators than anything else — that circumstances in lower socioeconomic levels make commitment more difficult," says Strube.

Examining dating couples in an important forum to understanding families, says Davis, who has written a book on romance and black singles to be published by Doubleday in 1993, "what we are trying to do. That might answer the higher loving scores for their mates.

On the same note, men reported higher loving scores for their partners than women did, responding positively to such statements as "Do you consider your partner to be, the more committed they were to the relationship.

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"The press often focuses on the dysfunction of black families. It's newsworthy and so it gets covered," he adds.

While the study shows that blacks and whites have their own problems and, differently, it confirms the truism that men and women do have different attitudes toward romance and commitment. For example, Davis and Strube found that in general women reported liking their partners more than men did. Davis says this is not surprising. Women, he says, tend to answer positively to questions that measure liking among partners. Typical questions include: Would you want to be more like your partner? And would you want to spend time with your partner, even if you weren't involved in an intimate relationship? Davis says one reason women like men more than the reverse is because society as a whole values masculine attributes more.

It's well known that American society promotes aggressive and outgoing, and while we don't place a high value on traditionally feminine qualities, Davis says, "the press often focuses on the dysfunction of black families. It's newsworthy and so it gets covered."

Sometimes, perhaps, it's a negative thing," he says. "But it's not surprising that with the higher population, we are more concerned.

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Swimsuit issue damages women's self-image

Marcia C. Smith, Ph.D., assistant professor in molecular biology and pharmacology, has researched women's health issues, including bulimia and other eating disorders, for 10 years. She recently conducted a study on how women's self-esteem levels were affected after viewing models in Sports Illustrated's annual swimsuit edition.

Although the media's image of beautiful women — such as those in the recent Sports Illustrated swimsuit issue — appeals to our culture, they have an insidiously negative effect on how women feel about themselves, says Smith. In research on images of beauty, like those perpetrated by Sports Illustrated, are harmful to the self-esteem of all women and contribute to the increasing number of eating-disorder cases in this country," says Smith.

In a recent study led by Smith, two groups of women — one with bulimia and one without — watched videotapes of Sports Illustrated models in an ambient setting. Afterwards, the women filled out a questionnaire reporting a more negative self-image than they did before watching the tape, describing themselves as "feeling fat and flobby" and "feeling a greater need to diet." The images were particularly damaging to the self-esteem of women with eating disorders, says Smith — an ironic point, says Smith, given the recent media coverage of the high number of big-name fashion models who suffer from bulimia and other eating disorders.

"Women turn to eating disorders when they feel they should look like models in order to be attractive, yet these women do not have the same build or weight range as professional models. Consequently, women report a desire to resemble these models, and thus turn to bulimia or anorexic behavior," says Smith.

"While some magazines are beginning to write better, more realistic articles of women in various stages of weight, our images are still comprised of pictures of women, an advertisement on the same page with a fashion spread and picture of beauty," says Smith. "Women are getting mixed signals. In fact, now the message seems to be that women should strive to accomplish more but still be as beautiful as fashion models."

Speaking of

During a live interactive video teleconference with CNN and ABC News anchor Brian McManis, J.D., professor of law, spoke on "Intellectual Property Rights and U.S.-Japan Trade." The teleconference, held at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, was jointly sponsored by the Japan External Trade Organization and the Center for International Studies at UM-St. Louis.

Robert P. Morgan, Ph.D., Elvers and William Stuckenberg Professor of Technology and Human Affairs, presented a seminar as part of a series sponsored by the National Research Council's Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel. During the seminar, which was held in Washington D.C., Morgan gave a progress report on his work on "Engineering Research in U.S. Higher Education."

"During the Society for Medical Decision Making's 14th annual meeting held in Portland, Ore., Grace Schwabe Peertner, Ph.D., health services researcher, made a podium presentation. Her talk was titled "U.S. Newborns Experience Variation in Prenatal Care Adequacy but Find Intensive Technology More Uniformly Available."

Karen L. Tokarz, LL.M., professor of law and director of clinical education, spoke on "The Interaction of the Age Discrimination Act and the Americans With Disabilities Act" during the Joint Conference on Law and Aging held in Chicago.

On assignment

Claudia A. Hilton, coordinator of admissions and communications and instructor in occupational therapy, is serving on the publicity committee for the President's Council for the Employment of Persons With Disabilities Conference to be held May 12-14.

To press

Harry L. King, J.D., associate professor of clinical ophthalmology, published a paper titled "Position of Intracocular Lenses" in the Ophthalmic Practice journal.

Guidelines for submitting copy:

Send your full name, complete title, department, phone number, and highest-earned degree, along with a typed description of your noteworthy activity to For The Record, c/o Carolyn Sanford, Campus Box 1070. Items must not exceed 75 words. For information, call Carolyn Sanford at 935-3259.

Washington University recently hosted the University Athletic Association's Swimming and Diving Championships at the Gold St. Louis Aquatic Center. Two pools were broken by 40 events. Julie B. Wottle, a freshman from Cincinnati, Ohio, made the championship finals in three events. Overall, both of Washington's men's and women's swimming and diving teams finished with eight teams.
**Hilltop Campus**

**grams.**

and methods of design and construction.

construction industry to assess quality of the
good working knowledge of the design and
cation skills a necessity; must possess a
be most productive; self-motivated respon-
ment.

Application, resume and three letters of
experience preferred. Clerical tests and three
operation of office equipment with CRT
effectively with people; proficiency in the
mester hours of accounting; must be courte-
Accounting Services.

**Requirements:**

Cashier

Accuracy; good command of English. Candi-
ofice experience; typing 50 wpm with
accuracy; as many as five office experience would be
beneficial, especially if the individual interacted with others. Some supervisory
experience is required. Clerical tests and
three letters of recommendation required.

**Department Secretary**

**Requirements:**

Accomplish the tasks in a timely and accurate
manner; ability to prioritize; computer experience
required.

**Architectural Drafter II**

**Requirements:**

Facilities Planning and Manage-
ment.

Requirements: Academic or technical
degree in architectural drafting; approxi-
mately five years CAD experience; must be
knowledgeable with and be able to use
AutoCAD with a DXF file through ver-
ion 12; approximately five years drafting experience; resident drafter team
who can stay focused in busy environment.

**Undergraduate Secretary**

**Requirements:**

Economics. Requirements: High
school graduate; minimum of one year
of college preferred; typing 45 wpm with
accuracy. Duties: Send letters to newly
declared majors and maintain undergraduate
economics majors files on Lotus 123 or
Quatro Pro; transcribe from dictographs
and keep appointment calendar for distinguished
university professor; responsible for typing
and photocopying of class material; inter-
book orders for faculty and write for desk
care; maintain distinguished university
professor's account; other general office
work such as correspondence and clerical
help; answer telephone; reception duties; help
with special mailings; assist the supervisor as
assigned by the supervisor. Clerical tests and
three letters of recommendation required.

**Director, Sponsored Projects Services**

**Requirements:**

Research Office. Requirements: Bachelor's
degree; knowledge of principles and
methods of design and construction. Reser-
ve and three letters of recommen-
dation required.

**Stockroom Manager**

**Requirements:**

Ability to use FIS programs; previous stockroom/
receiving experience highly desirable.

**Director**

**Requirements:**

Assistant Vice Chancellor for Research,
Campus Box 8013, 724 S. Euclid Ave., St. Louis,
Mo. 63110.

**Director**

**Requirements:**

Bachelor's degree, doctorate preferred. Direct a
new program to provide support for basic and
translational research in the medical field;
develop a networking capability through
interaction with medical school faculty and cor-
porate R&D managers; interface with Research Office
staff involved in the grant process; have
strong communication and presentation
skills; ability to extrapola from scient-
ific interest to commercial application
needed; strong synthetic and analytical skill
and presentation abilities needed.

**Lab Aide**

**Requirements:**

Biological. Requirements: High school gradu-
ate; high school graduates are needed
for temporary positions SEg

**Administrative Assistant**

**Requirements:**

Chemical Engineering. Require-
ment: Bachelor's degree and
professional employment preferred; typing 35 wpm with
accuracy; above average knowledge of English, grammar and
spelling; ability to proofread own work.

**Contract and Grant Coordinator**

**Requirements:**

School of Work. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with account-
background; strong communication and inter-
national business skills; experience in fund-
research and administration and working with
federal governmental agencies and foundations.

**Department Assistant**

**Requirements:**

Clerical. Requirements: Bachelor's degree in business admin-
istration or office management; excellent
written and oral communication skills; must
be self-motivated and able to work inde-
dependently.

**Medical Campus**

The following is a partial list of positions
available at the School of Medicine. Em-
phases who are interested in submitting
a transfer request should contact the Human
Resources Department.

**Stockroom Manager**

**Requirements:**

Biochemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's
degree preferred; minimum of two years
experience. Duties: Maintain stockroom;
receive and store supplies; maintain the
inventory database.

**Professor of Radiation Therapy**

**Requirements:**

Radiation Therapy. Requirements: Bachelor's degree in
radiation therapy with a minimum of two years
experience.

**Research Assistant I**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree
with a concentration in chemical biology
or biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant II**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Associate I**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Master's degree with
a concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Associate II**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant IV**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Associate II**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant I**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant II**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant III**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant IV**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant V**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant VI**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Associate I**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Associate II**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant III**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant IV**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant V**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant VI**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Associate I**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Associate II**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant IV**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant V**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Assistant VI**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Associate I**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.

**Research Associate II**

**Requirements:**

Chemistry. Requirements: Bachelor's degree with a
concentration in chemical biology or
biochemistry. Duties: Work with research
funds and equipment, maintain records,
donate laboratory supplies, assist in
preparing and programming laboratory
experiments for other faculty.