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And they're off...

A pack of 160 runners bursts from the starting line at the 11th annual Thurtene/Powerade Road Race on March 22 in Forest Park. This was the largest number of runners in the history of the 5K race. The net proceeds from the race will go to the Thurtene honorary's 1997 charity, the Cornerstone Center for Early Learning. The inner-city center provides high-quality, affordable and comprehensive care and education to children. The race is a prelude to Thurtene Carnival — the oldest student-run carnival in the United States — to be held April 19-20 in the North Brookings Hall parking lot.

Crossing Forsyth
Pilot project aims to bolster interaction between faculty, students

At first glance, it appears to be a typical late-night "bull session" in Liggett, one of five freshman residence halls. It's 10:20 p.m., and nine people are voicing topics such as life at Washington University, grad school, first jobs, frustrations, fun. Three are crammed onto a couch, three lean back in chairs, and three sit cross-legged on the floor. Every so often, someone reaches for one of the half-eaten trays of sushi or a jug of soda. The group is flanked on four sides by a pool table, a kitchenette, a football table and a wall-length row of recycling bins.

The conversation breaks off and the group disperses — literally on cue — when a student wearing a pool rack as a headband walks into the room and starts playing pool.

As eight of the people scatter like a well-stocked bull to break their books or bedrooms, Steve Fazzari, Ph.D., leaves the building and heads across Forsyth Boulevard — back to his Eliot Hall office.

Can mathematicians learn to write? Steven Krantz says they can

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A new blood test might help doctors determine the best treatment method for chest pain

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Joseph Henry Steinbach, Ph.D., likes "thinking about things and putting them together"

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Dennis W. Choi, M.D., Ph.D., has received the Ho-Am Prize for his contributions to neuroscience

Hotline program assists elderly at risk of suicide

Elderly Americans, sometimes sick, lonely and isolated, have the rate 50 percent greater than that for young people. Although researchers long have known that the elderly are at high risk for suicide, prevention has been difficult because of the need for quick and professional help.

Now, a program involving George Warren Brown School of Social Work students, alumni and faculty is bringing free telephone counseling and support into the lives of older Americans who have been identified as suicide risks by friends, family and the medical community.

Known as "Link Plus," the program was developed by Nancy Morrow-Howell, Ph.D., associate professor of social work, and two alumni who now work at Life Crisis Services Inc., a well-established telephone hotline program in St. Louis.

Lee Judy, who holds three Washington University master's degrees, including one in social work, is director of Life Crisis Services. Susan Becker-Kempainen, a 1994 master's of social work graduate, runs the elderly counseling program and monitors most of the telephone calls during the program's research phase, which ran from July 1994 through July 1996. The research was supported by a $65,000 grant from the Retirement Research Foundation in Chicago.

"Life Crisis hotline volunteers have a proven track record of providing critical counseling to people considering suicide, but only 3 percent of calls to the well-known hotline program are from people over the age of 60," Morrow-Howell said. "Older people who needed help were not coming to us, so we found a way of going to them."

Becker-Kempainen tested the concept during a one-year pilot study by making routine phone calls to at-risk elderly participants and talking them through day-to-day problems. She made about 30 calls to each client, often using conference calling to include friends, relatives and service providers. Calls continued for about eight months, or as long as the client deemed necessary.

Now that the research funding for the program has expired, social work students have stepped in to continue the counseling service as a component of field-education practicum projects at Life Crisis. Students receive specialized training on issues facing older adults and learn how to link older adults with resources and programs that can help them continue living independently.

"We try to match each "Link Plus" client with a professional student so that the two of them can get to know each other and..."
But it looks easy

Holman Middle School student Mike Derby, second from left, misses his nose in a kinesthesia demonstration during the annual Brain Awareness Week, March 17-23. Derby's classmates at Holman and School of Medicine second-year student Alex Yuan, third from right, look on. During the week, several children's activities and talks by well-known scientists were held at the St. Louis Science Center and highlighted the rapid progress of brain research. Among the sponsors were the medical school, the science center and BJC Health System.

Kopan to study cell 'guidance counselor'

Raphael Kopan, Ph.D., assistant professor of medicine and of molecular biology and pharmacology, has received a $1.4 million grant from the National Institutes of Health to study a protein that helps direct the fate of developing cells.

Cells of an embryo are like students in a freshman class, Kopan said. Like students, cells have similar basic skills, but they are taking a wide variety of classes. Students have guidance counselors to give them advice; developing cells rely on a group of genes and proteins to choose their roles in the body.

Kopan studies a protein called Notch, a key component of the system that guides the development of cells. Notch's main task is to steer cells away from positions that are filled. If the brain already has enough neurons, Notch will guide other potential neurons to a different career choice.

Notch is essentially an on/off switch that sends a signal to the genetic machinery inside the nucleus of a cell. The protein sits on a cell's surface, and molecular messengers sent from neighboring cells turn the Notch switch on. A flip of the switch can alter the expression of genes in the nucleus, helping the cell select a new role.

Notch probably dates back to some of the earliest forms of multicellular life, Kopan said, because the protein is found in worms and flies as well as in humans. Indeed, the extraordinary multidisciplinary life, body might have been impossible without proteins like Notch to help cells decide which job to take.

"Whenever division of labor occurred in an ancient organism, the cells needed help to make a right decision," Kopan said. "If any cell starts doing its own thing, that's bad news." Animals without Notch die quickly, and mistakes in the Notch pathway can lead to formation of an extra head.

In his five-year study, Kopan hopes to learn how cells activate Notch and how Notch controls genes in the nucleus. If researchers can understand this fundamental mechanism of animal development, they might be able to treat or prevent some of the diseases caused by Notch malfunctions, Kopan said.

New blood test rapidly pinpoints cardiac risk

A new blood test developed at the School of Medicine may help emergency room doctors decide whether patients with chest pain are at risk of heart attack or death. Results, obtained within an hour, could help determine the most effective and efficient method of treatment and hasten the delivery of lifesaving therapy.

"This is a fast test based on a measurement of blood-clotting activity," said Paul R. Eisenberg, M.D., associate professor of medicine. "Doctors could use this test to help decide between aggressive treatment of blood clots that cause heart attacks or other less-potent medication for patients at lower risk for complications."

The research was based on cases of heart attack and a severe form of chest pain, called unstable angina, that often precedes heart attack. Results were presented recently at the 46th Annual Scientific Session of the American College of Cardiology in Anaheim, Calif.

The Washington University team collaborated with investigators at the Fondazione Cardiovascolare Sacco in Forli, Italy.

Using the test on 197 patients, researchers found that high levels of fibrin products in blood indicated an increased risk of heart attack or unstable angina. Fibrin is a protein found in blood clots.

"We found the risk for heart attack, recurrent heart attack or death is five-fold higher in patients exhibiting high soluble fibrin in their blood," Eisenberg said.

Determining the level of soluble fibrin helps distinguish patients at high-risk for blood clotting that causes heart attack from patients at lower risk, and it could help doctors deliver more prompt and decisive emergency cardiac care.

Of the 103 patients in the study who suffered heart attack or death, levels of soluble fibrin were 3.6 micrograms per milliliter of blood. In the remaining 56 patients who didn't suffer such adverse events, the soluble fibrin level was 2.1.

The blood test could impact the crucial window of time when doctors must determine which cardiac patients need aggressive, lifesaving treatments. Identifying patients at highest risk for heart attack or death in the emergency room is a challenge that rapid soluble fibrin tests could help overcome, Eisenberg said.

Fibrin forms the backbone of blood clots. When activated, its sticky strands create a mesh that holds blood cells together and helps stop bleeding. In cases of unstable angina and heart attack, blood clots become lodged in narrowed, diseased arteries. When this happens, the body activates its own clot-dissolving system to break down fibrin-meshed clots.

When fibrin is broken down, its soluble debris gets swept up in the blood stream. Therefore, high levels of soluble fibrin in blood reveal that the body is dissolving a potentially dangerous clot. Coupled with typical symptoms of chest pain and shortness of breath, high soluble fibrin could indicate that heart attack is possible.

Because test results would be available one hour after a patient's admission to an emergency room, higher-risk patients in danger of heart attack might be dispatched for cardiac catheterization (a surgical procedure for clearing blocked arteries) or other treatments that prevent blood clotting. Patients at low risk for such complications would receive more appropriate therapy for their conditions, Eisenberg said.

The test also could help doctors avoid unnecessary and often time-consuming procedures that compromise patient safety, Eisenberg said. Avoiding unnecessary catheterizations, for instance, reduces patient risk and also is a major source of potential savings. The cost of the procedure can exceed $4,000.

"With all the people who come through the emergency room door with chest pain, we can't send every patient to the catheterization laboratory," Eisenberg said.

Blood tests that identify telltale markers of heart disease and damage are a major focus of interventional cardiology. In the future, researchers hope to develop a set of rapid blood tests that would point to the most appropriate and timely therapy for emergency heart conditions.

"We're trying to develop a set of early blood tests to detect either signs that blood clotting is going on and the patient is at risk of heart attack or that they already have a small amount of heart damage," Eisenberg said.

With the advent of more rapid blood tests, new clinical-care guidelines could be established to further expedite emergency cardiac care, Eisenberg said.

Previous research at the medical school already has developed the troponin I test, a new blood test that improves the ability to detect enzymes released when heart muscle dies. — George Corrigall

Lloyd Pearson will deliver Shepard lecture

Lloyd Pearson, D.D.S., a nationally known orthodontist, will deliver the second annual Shepard Memorial Dental/Otolaryngology Lecture from 9 to 11 a.m. Wednesday, April 9, in the Eric P. Newman Education Center, 320 S. Euclid Ave. A free continental breakfast will be served beginning at 8:30 a.m.

Pearson, a past president of the American Board of Orthodontics, has lectured widely and made numerous contributions to orthodontic literature. The title of his lecture is "What Do Patients and Dentists Expect of Modern Orthodontics?"

The Shepard Lecture Series was named in honor of the late Wilma and Earl Shepard, D.D.S. Earl Shepard was professor and chair of the Department of Orthodontics at Washington University School of Dental Medicine from 1953 to 1975 and was a nationally recognized leader in the field of orthodontics.

For more information or to make reservations, call (314) 935-4780.
Joseph Henry Steinbach, Ph.D., discusses ethics with students Jeff Henderson and Dolly Banerjee.

"When we hit roadblocks in the lab, we often need to find new ways to think about things, and when we do, I go to Joe." — Charles F. Zorumski

Steinbach studies the puzzle of consciousness

"I like thinking about things." That's how Joseph Henry Steinbach, Ph.D., professor of anesthesiology and of neurobiology, explains his attraction to science. "I'm not terribly good at crossword puzzles and some of those other puzzle-solving tests, but I really like thinking about things that are at the edge of knowledge. In many ways, doing science is almost a literary skill — taking your observations and working your way toward a story.

Steinbach's job requires a great deal of thinking and storytelling. He is the director of the Department of Anesthesiology's Organizing Committee. He also is course master for the division's "Ethics and Research Science" class.

Steinbach was born into a scientific family. His siblings — a doctor, a teacher and a public-television executive — all have at least peripheral links to science. His father, Burt Steinbach, Ph.D., was a biochemist.

"My parents never really pushed me toward science," Steinbach said. "I knew my father had a lab, but I never worked there. For that, I think my mother wanted me to be a writer."

But Steinbach rejected that career option and looked to science. "In school, literature and sociology were really frustrating because it seemed to me that there was no way to compare them to what was really going on in the world," he explained. "I really liked science because you get to think about things and look at the real world."

Steinbach's laboratory in the Clinical Sciences Research Building is only a few blocks from his birthplace, the old St. Louis Maternity Hospital. In 1947, when Steinbach was born, his father was working in Washington University's Department of Biology in Arts and Sciences with Viktor Hamburger, Ph.D., now the Edward Mallinckrodt Distinguished Professor Emeritus of biology.

When Steinbach's childhood home moved from St. Louis to Minnesota and then to Chicago, Summers were spent on Cape Cod at Woods Hole, Mass. That meant long drives for his father at the Marine Biological Laboratory, and Steinbach himself studied and learned about animals at the children's school of science at the laboratory. Later, Steinbach attended Reed College in Portland, Ore., where he earned a bachelor's degree in organic chemistry.

"On the first test in organic chemistry, the median score in the class was zero, and I got a zero, too. So I decided to make it my major, partly to demonstrate to myself that I could learn it," he recalled. "There's nothing like a little competition to motivate you."

Though he majored in chemistry, Steinbach always intended to study biology, perhaps even evolutionary biology. He took most of the modern tools used to study evolution — such as DNA sequencing — did not become widely available until about a decade after he graduated from Reed, so he followed his interest in behavior and became a neuroscientist instead.

After his undergraduate work, he returned to Woods Hole for neuroscience training in 1969. In 1973, he earned his master's degree in biology from the University of California at San Diego. Then he made postgraduate stops at the University of Washington in Seattle, Yale University for a year, and the Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, Calif.; and Germany's Max-Planck-Institut before returning to St. Louis and joining the University in 1984.

A primary theme

During his career as a researcher, Steinbach's individual "stories" have changed, but the themes remain constant. "Either the hypothesis has been on one thing or there's been a lot of really different parts to it," he said.

In his early postgraduate years, he was a Muscular Dystrophy Association fellow and studied the interactions between nerve and muscle cells. He worked with a snake-venom toxin called alpha bungarotoxin, which irreversibly binds to muscle receptors and blocks their activity. The purpose of the work was to identify and label acetylcholine receptors at sites where nerve and muscle cells interact.

In those days, Steinbach was interested in the properties of a particular class of acetylcholine receptors called nicotinic receptors, studying their structure and function to understand how they help cells communicate. That focus on receptors has been constant in his work. He has become an expert on the behavior of various types of receptors, and that specialization has remained the primary theme in the story of his research.

The variation has been in the kinds of receptors and the types of cells he studies. These days, he concentrates on gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptors. They are the primary inhibitors of brain activity and are very important in anesthesiology. His work with GABA receptors is part of a major National Institutes of Health program grant that funds the study of the mechanisms by which general anesthetics produce their effects. Steinbach is the grant's principal investigator.

"There are two ways to limit the brain's response to external stimuli," Steinbach explained. "You can inhibit the excitatory response or increase the inhibitory response. By activating GABA receptors, you increase inhibition."

GABA receptors respond to a great variety of clinically used drugs that act at separate and specific sites. Some sites react with barbiturates, others with convulsants, and others with anesthetics gases. Still others react with steroids. The anesthetics either can activate GABA receptors directly or increase the ability of GABA itself to activate its receptors.

"It's an amazing puzzle," Steinbach said. "And just thinking about how the sites interact is — for someone who likes to think about puzzles — either too confusing to even begin or a fascinating area in which to work."

Steinbach seems to thrive on the challenge of taking the practically incomprehensible and translating it into something useful. That's one of his best qualities, said Charles F. Zorumski, M.D., professor and head of the Department of Psychiatry, professor of neurobiology and co-investigator on the anesthesiology program project grant.

"He's one of the brightest people I've ever been around," Zorumski said. "When I first began research in the lab, we often need to find new ways to think about things. "I go to Joe."

A proper perspective

Zorumski said Steinbach has the ability to pull back, distance himself from his research and put the work into perspective. "The day-to-day戴着 his attraction to science affects it — to his daily tasks, which include experiments far removed from what is clinically relevant. He does most of his research on recombinant, expressed GABA receptors. He had been experimenting with neurons but decided to focus solely on expressed receptors to clarify the causes and effects of receptor activation.

"Just as a microscope can be better than the naked eye — and an insect microscope can be better than a light microscope — isolating receptors can make it easier to understand receptor behavior. But moving from the GABA receptor subunit to the level of the clinically relevant is challenging," Steinbach said.

"Great levels of detail provide greater clarity. The challenge is to take those clearer observations and apply them to the murky questions of cognitive neuroscience," he added. "I'm interested in the questions that are at a level between infinite detail and cognitive neuroscience, Steinbach explained. "Actually, I've spent a number of years trying to pursue some questions at greater and greater detail with nicotinic receptors on skeletal muscle cells, and I decided I didn't really want to go into that much detail. 'I'm not sure, but I anticipate we can answer many of our questions about GABA receptors on skeletal muscle cells, and I decided I didn't really want to go into that much detail.'

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Teaching is another part of the job Steinbach enjoys. "I think he is scrupulously honest in every respect," Sanes said. "He does most of his research on expressed, recombinant, GABA receptors. He had been experimenting with neurons but decided to focus solely on expressed receptors to clarify the causes and effects of receptor activation."

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Exhibitions
“Abstract Expressionsism: American Art in the 1950s and ’60s.” A collection of masterpieces by artists of the “New York School.” Through April 6. Gallery of Art, upper gallery, Steinberg Hall. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays; 1 to 5 p.m. weekends. 935-4523.

“Cows in Time: Student Memorials at Washington University.” Through May 30. Special Collections, level five, Olin Library. Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays. 935-4761.

“Midwest.” First-year master’s of fine arts student exhibit representing a range of styles and media. Opening reception: 5 to 8 p.m., Friday, April 6. Exhibit runs through April 15. West Campus Bldg. Hours: 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays. 935-4761.

Selections from the Washington University art collections. “European Artists After World War II.” Gallery of Art, lower gallery, Steinberg Hall. Hours: “Early European and American Modernism,” lower gallery; “Selected Sculptures from the Washington University Art Collections,” upper gallery. Through April 6. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays; 1 to 5 p.m. weekends. 935-4523.

Lectures

Thursday, April 3
3:15 p.m. Pathology seminar. Alfred L. Kuehl, Dept. of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine. “Role of Microvascular Compromise in Organ Failure: A Clinical Perspective.” 362-6950.

4:30 p.m. Behavioral neuroscience. “How Do Drosophila Use Genetic Code?” Thomas R. Weinberg, Ph.D., Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigator. Department of Neuroscience, Washington University School of Medicine, Campus Box 8107, St. Louis, MO 63110. 935-4784.

April 4

5:45 p.m. American Board of Endocrinology. Eric P. Newman Education Center. (See story on page 3.)

11 a.m. Assembly Series. Phi Beta Kappa/Phi Delta Epsilon. “The Arts of Empire in 18th-century China,” Jonathan D. Spence, The Sterling Professor of History, Yale University. Campus Assembly Series. (See story on page 3.) 935-5285.

Wednesday, April 5

Courses

April 6


April 7

American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery. Eric P. Newman Education Center. (See story on page 3.)

American Board of Endocrinology. Eric P. Newman Education Center. (See story on page 3.)


American Board of Otolaryngology. "What Do Patients and Dentists Expect of Modern Orthodontics?" Lloyd Pearson, past president, American Board of Orthodontics. Eric P. Newman Education Center. (See story on page 3.)
**Hi**

**Friday, April 11**

**Music**

**Sunday, April 6**

7:30 p.m. Harpsichord concert. Features Maryse Carin performing the works of Henry J.-Angelot, Antognini, and George Frideric Handel. Unnacht Hall. 935-5518.

**Performances**

**Friday, April 4**

8 p.m. Performing Arts Dept. presents "Cabin," directed by Melanee A. Dreyer. Artistic director in residence—(Also April 5, 11 and 12, same time, and April 6 and 13 at 2:30 p.m.) $8 for general public, $5 for senior citizens and WU students, faculty and staff. Edison Theatre. 935-5512.

**Saturday, April 5**

6 p.m. Edison Theatre's "OVAIONS" series presents "Sweet Honey in the Rock," a folk cappella group. Cost for the 8 p.m. show: $20-$35. (Also April 6 at 2 p.m. in a special "matinee for young people" presentation. Cost for this show: $4-$15) TixArt. 935-4690.

**Friday, April 11**

**Miscellany**

Registration continues for the following Office of Continuing Medical Education seminars:

"Fifth Annual Refresher Course in Medical Ethics and Update in the Law Related to Medical Practice" (March 10-12) and "CommonCauses — Prevention, Detection and Therapy" (April 25). Call 362-6891 for times, costs and locations and to register.

**Friday, April 4**

3:15 p.m. Office of Continuing Medical Education seminar: "Clinical Pulmonary Update." (Continues April 5 at 9 a.m.) Newton Education Center. Call 362-6891 for costs and to register.

**Friday, April 4**


**Saturday, April 5**


**Sunday, April 6**

2 p.m. Hillet Center event. "Ray of the Table: The Table at the Grad Group." Hillet Center, 6300 Forsyth Blvd. 726-6177.

**Monday, April 7**


**Wednesday, April 9**

3:30 p.m. Hillet Center event. Postwar Seder workshop. Friedman Lounge, Wolf Student Center. 726-6177.

10 p.m. Catholic Student Center event. "Spirituality on Tap: A Discussion on the Spirituality of Marriage." Catholic Student Center, 6152 Forsyth Blvd. 725-3538.

**Friday, April 11**


**Saturday, April 12**


**Wednesday, April 9**

3:30 p.m. Hillet Center event. Passover Seder workshop. Friedman Lounge, Wolf Student Center. 726-6177.

10 p.m. Catholic Student Center event. "Spirituality on Tap: A Discussion on the Spirituality of Marriage." Catholic Student Center, 6152 Forsyth Blvd. 725-3538.

**Saturday, April 5**

6 p.m. Program in Memory of Hyman P. Minsky." Ahmoo House living room. 935-5632.

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**Friday, April 11**


**Saturday, April 12**

Performace poets to present dazzling verbal pyrotechnics

The swagger and street verve that will electrify appearances of some of the country's hottest poets when members of Nuyorican Poets Cafe Live perform in a Lower East Side club — a contest in which amateur and professional poets take the stage to compete, parodied, politicized, danced to, rapped and rewarded. Poems and prose are performed in a short film called "Voices of the Unheard," which will be released shortly. She recently appeared on a compact disc of poetry and music with Spirit Stage, a five-piece jazz band. She performs poetry regularly in New York City and throughout the country. For more information about the work all hang out at — cheers, boos, hisses and stomping of feet. — an understatement for Torres. "He is the author of a self-published chapbook titled 'I Hear Things People Haven't Really Said.'" — Shirin LeFevre, a native St. Louisan, teaches African-American literature at the University of Missouri, St. Louis. She is known for her "dazzling verbal pyrotechnics." Nuyorican Poets Cafe from 1989 to 1996. He produced "Words in Your Head," an award-winning PBS special. Holman has appeared on MTV and on numerous national TV programs, including "Nightline" and "Good Morning America.

One of the more vocal practitioners of this movement and the artistic director of the troupe, is Bob Holman, a decorated poet who has been described as both a "creative activist" and "guard of the spoken word." Holman and his disc asked the notion of poetry to be performed in a way that could be quietly contemplated and placed on a pedestal. They instead seek to make it a vibrant, breaking part of everyday life — to be performed, parodied, politicized, danced to, ripped and rewarded. One of the movement's more popular manifestations is the recitation and raw form of poetry reading called the "slam" — a contest in which amateur and professional poets take the stage to compete, parodied, politicized, danced to, rapped and rewarded.

The St. Louis performance of Nuyorican Poets Cafe Live will capture this spirit. It features Holman and other Nuyorican poets, as well as guest appearances by local poets. The performance includes:

- Holman, a Kentucky native, has published five books and has had his work published in numerous anthologies and countless magazines. He ran the New York City's Nuyorican Poetry Project from 1977 to 1984 and was co-director and "Slam Host" of the Nuyorican Poets Cafe from 1989 to 1996. He produced "Words in Your Head," an award-winning PBS special. Holman has appeared on MTV and on numerous national TV programs, including "Nightline" and "Good Morning America.

- Edwin Torres, of the South Bronx, N.Y., is a "Nuyo-Futuristo" sound-poet and dancer, half-performer and half-poet, called the Nuyorican Poets Cafe. With Holman and his ilk discard the notion of poetry as an elitist art to be performed in a way that could be quietly contemplated and placed on a pedestal. They instead seek to make it a vibrant, breaking part of everyday life — an understatement for Torres. "He is the author of a self-published chapbook titled 'I Hear Things People Haven't Really Said.'" — Shirin LeFevre, a native St. Louisan, teaches African-American literature at the University of Missouri, St. Louis. She is known for her "dazzling verbal pyrotechnics.

‘Link Plus’ helps elderly in need — from page 1

Anybody over the age of 60 who has unmet needs of daily living or problems with isolation and depression is let into the counseling program because our goal also is to help people not get to the point where they might consider suicide," Becker-Kempainen said.

During a series of phone conversations, Becker-Kempainen learned the man was unable to find transportation to the grocery store and that poor vision resulting from diabetes made it impossible for him to read most food labels and prepare balanced meals, an important health concern for those with diabetes.

She helped the man solve these problems by putting him in touch with a senior group that offers free transportation services and by arranging for Missouri Rehabilitation Services for the Blind to visit his home and organize his using a system of large, color-coded labels. She also got the man involved with a poor-support group operated by the St. Louis Society for the Blind and Visually Impaired and arranged for him to receive newspapers, magazines and books on audiotapes.

Life Crisis plans to distribute information about the program to hotline operators across the country, and the research team is hopeful the service will soon be making a difference in the lives of seniors nationwide.

"The people who know best about older people who are struggling most often are that person's family and friends," Judy said. "We very much would like to encourage these third parties to call us and let us know about people who might benefit from the 'Link Plus' service." Life Crisis phone operators are trained to treat all calls with sensitivity, and if requested, they will preserve the anonymity of those making a referral to the service.

For more information on the program and for referrals of senior citizens needing help, call Life Crisis at (314) 647-HELP (4357). — Jerry Everding

Campus Watch

The following incidents were reported to the University Police Department from March 20-26. Readers with information that could assist the investigation of these incidents are urged to call (314) 935-7333. The reduction of panic situations on campus can be achieved by proper assessment, knowledge of plans and procedures, and the sharing of information.

March 24

11:50 p.m. — A student reported that the glass in the west door to Hunt Residence Hall had been shattered.

March 25

3:21 p.m. — A staff member reported that graffiti containing ethnic remarks had been scrawled in a men's bathroom in Shepley Residence Hall.

March 26

2:15 a.m. — A student reported receiving a harassing telephone call in University Residence Hall.

4:49 a.m. — A staff member reported that coins were stolen from an unlocked desk drawer in McMillan Hall.

6:01 a.m. — A student reported that graffiti containing ethnic remarks had been scrawled in a men's bathroom in Shepley Residence Hall.

March 27

4:03 a.m. — A student reported that a bottle was thrown through a window in Rebelsmann Residence Hall.

March 29

12:35 a.m. — Two fire alarms were activated when two fire doors were opened in a stairwell in the building. The glass had been broken on one alarm box containing the door-opening mechanism.

4:43 a.m. — The hospital's main call pull station was activated on the basement floor to a Millbrook Square apartment building.

8:04 a.m. — Two students were involved in an argument over entry to a computer room in Residence Hall.

March 30

4:25 p.m. — A backpack containing a calculator, glasses and a portable radio was stolen from the entrance to the Campus Bookstore at Mallinckrodt Center.

Susan Becker-Kempainen places a call to an elderly person as part of "Link Plus," an emergency answering service. Behind Becker-Kempainen is Nancy Morrow-Howell, Ph.D.
Dennis Choi receives Korea's top award

For The Record contains news about a wide variety of faculty, staff and student scholarly and professional activities.

of note

What’s cooking? Woman’s Club book benefits University

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On assignment

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Raymond E. Maritz Professorship established in architecture school
my graduate school. Nobody told me how to provide some guidance for mathematicians that are starting out. It is true, however, that mathematicians often are poor communicators. A major reason is that exposition isn’t going to be sufficient. "The mathematical culture is axiomatic," Krantz said. "The mathematical community is an axiomatic approach; some have opted for a more general and abstract approach; others have focused on more concrete methods." And sometimes they have to omit nasty details, you know. "Where’s the library at, jerk?"" he wrote. "This isn’t going to reach all 50 states," concurs. "We regard all this as a learning experience; some don’t want to learn." He urges people to be politically correct, prose. He writes: "If you’re fashion-challenged, pulchritudinally mean ‘gang member,’ or ‘peregrinating, ethically challenged young male’ to the reader leaves with a vivid impression. But the technical nature of mathematics and the methodical approach of mathematicians to problems makes the task of writing unusually difficult for them. "In expository writing, the mathematicians are like the geologists; some of them will come to the very culture of mathematics," Krantz said. "They’re nuts, to put it mildly! And it’s a significant step." "They’re nuts, to put it mildly! And it’s a significant step." "They’re nuts, to put it mildly! And it’s a significant step." "They’re nuts, to put it mildly! And it’s a significant step." "They’re nuts, to put it mildly! And it’s a significant step."