Fall Assembly Series opened by Bollinger

BY BARBARA RIA

The 14 events offered this fall under the auspice of the Assembly Series will feature speakers and topics chosen to reflect the scholarly pursuits of the faculty and students at the University. Highlights include several prominent scientists and scholars on the environment. Many lectures on the fall schedule are part of the University's Sesquicentennial celebration.

All Assembly Series lectures are free and open to the public and are held at 11:30 a.m. in Graham Chapel unless otherwise noted.

The series opens Sept. 10 with distinguished legal scholar and Columbia University President Lee C. Bollinger, who will draw upon his expertise in free speech and First Amendment issues to deliver a talk on "The Foundations of the Principle of Academic Freedom." His talk also is the School of Law Sesquicentennial Lecture.

A graduate of the University of Oregon and Columbia University Law School, Bollinger served as a law clerk for Judge Wilfred Feinberg on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit and also for Chief Justice Warren Burger on the U.S. Supreme Court.

His teaching career began at the University of Michigan Law School in 1973, and he assumed the administrative posts, including provost at Dartmouth College and president at the University of Michigan.

Largest human chromosome so far sequenced

BY DARRELL L. WARD

School of Medicine researchers, in collaboration with investigators at seven other centers, have finished sequencing human chromosome 7 — the largest human chromosome to be sequenced yet. The findings were published in a recent issue of the journal Nature.

The analysis revealed that the chromosome has about 1,750 genes and 940 so-called pseudogenes, or stretches of DNA that closely resemble genes but contain some genetic change that prevents them from functioning like a gene. The biological significance of pseudogenes is unknown.

"This work completes another volume in the genome encyclopedia at a high standard of quality, and a high level of confidence," said principal investigator Richard K. Wilson, Ph.D., director of the Genome Sequencing Center and professor of genetics and of molecular microbiology. "The sequence for chromosome 7 will be very useful for follow-up studies that need this medical application."

"The work may benefit research in cystic fibrosis, deafness, B-cell lymphoma and other cancer genes that are found on chromosome 7. The gene for FGFR3, a protein that helps control cell growth, is said to play a critical role in the development of some breast, uterine, and lung cancers."

Bollinger announces retirement

BY JESSICA MARTIN

Khinduka announces retirement

BY ETHELNEICH RODRIGUEZ

Shaping the Future

WUSTL, Monsanto awarded crop protection patent

BY TONY FITZPATRICK

The University and Monsanto Co. have been issued a patent for a technique that prevents crops from developing viral diseases that threaten or harm many important food crops.

The technique received patent No. 6,068,241 from the U.S. Patent Office.

The inventors are Roger N. Beachy, Ph.D., president of the Donald Danforth Plant Science Center and professor of biology in Arts & Sciences; Robert T. Fraley, Ph.D., Monsanto chief technology officer; and former Monsanto research scientist Stephen G. Rogers.

Over the past 16 years, ongoing research and development in laboratories around the world have led to virus-resistant varieties of tomato, pepper, cucumber, squash, snap beans, potatoes, plum, pearl onions, and duckweed, among other crops. According to scientists at the University of Hawaii and their collaborators, the technique to develop disease-resistant varieties of potatoes to protect against potato virus Y can help in reducing the need for systemic insecticides.

Another important patent is for a technique that helps control cell division and social work profession both nationally and internationally. "His vision and leadership have had a tremendous impact on the University as well, lifting our visibility and building our identity as a major research institution."

Shanti Khinduka's tenure is one of the longest in the nation for a social work dean and the longest of the current University deans.

"Highlights of his service include GWB's receiving top ranking from the U.S. News of social work; construction of the Robert Goldfarb Hall and renovation of Brown Hall; formation of centers of research interest in areas such as addiction, mental-health services, social development and support of American Indians;"

Best of WUSTL History

BY LIAM OTTEN

On Feb. 9, 1855, state Sen. Wayman Crow introduced a charter in the Missouri Legislature creating Eliot Seminary, a new educational institution named in honor of his close friend and pastor, William Greenleaf Eliot. Yet Eliot, who would direct the school's Board of Trustees until his death in 1887, was a modest man, and thus Eliot Seminary became, in short, a success story.

Washington University in St. Louis (1854), O'Fallon Institute (1855) and, finally, Washington University (1856).

Of course, much else has changed over the past 150 years, and the small school Crow and Eliot founded has grown to national prominence and respect. This fall, the University will celebrate that history with Influence 150: 150 Years of Shaping a City, a Nation, the World, an exhibition}

Gallery of Art exhibition charts growth of University

BY EMILY BEACHY

and plum, among other crops. The techniques were cited in numerous other plants, including rice and cassava.

Monsanto has donated rights to the technology to a number of public institutions.

The sharing of this technology has been critical in creating virus-resistant crops for developing countries around the world."

"The sequence for chromosome 7 will allow us to take classes in the arts, humanities and social sciences, with all the classes in observance of Washington University's 150th anniversary."

See Exhibition, Page 6

This Week In WUSTL History

September 1870

For the first time, women were allowed to take classes in the College Department alongside the male students.

This feature will be included in each 2003-04 Issue of the Record in observance of Washington University's 150th anniversary.
International Writers Center becomes the Center for the Humanities

Advisory board members

Angela Miller, associate professor in art and architecture in Arts & Sciences; Kevin Phillips, KWMU- FM theater and film critic; Carl Phillips, professor in the School of Art; Lee Chock-Chen, associate director for PAIS and filmmaker of Film and Media Studies in Arts & Sciences; and the Departmental of Philosophy.

The Center for the Humanities is an artifact of new cross-disciplinary interests and shared formal commitments to letters, to things intellectual and the act of writing, to be more inclusive of other scholars and various segments of the larger community.

"The reason for the change is simple," Early said. "The center is being redefined. It remains dedicated to letters, to things intellectual and to writers, and it will continue to support visiting writers, readings and the like. But that is why it wishes to broaden its outreach, not only to a variety of scholars on our campus, but to the community as well."

Although the example of this new outreach was a conference on the Korean War that the center hosted in May, co-sponsored by the Missouri Historical Society, the university included talks by faculty from numerous disciplines and institutions in the St. Louis area as well as local veterans.

Future projects on children, the family, and meaning of war, and public intellectuals are being planned. The center also hopes to launch symposia to be written by scholars and teachers and to offer programs involving K-12 education.

"What we want is not a different center but a better center," Early said. "Our emphasis on the humanities is a reassessment of what I think is the core of the university. It is reading, writing and what it means to do either and how to develop the culture of writing."

The Center for the Humanities will continue to have visiting scholars and various segments of the larger community.

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Benefits launch college tuition savings program

By ANDY CLEIDENNEN

University College and the Department of Physics, both in Arts & Sciences, are inviting the public to join University scholars and teachers in their annual explorations of the frontiers of science.

The Fall 2005 Science Seminars series of lectures, part of the University's Sesquicentennial celebration, offers two distinct and one report each of several humanistic programs.

Effective Oct. 1, active benefi-cy eligible faculty and staff of the University will have the opportunity to make contributions to a MOST account through the convenience of direct deposit for a child, grandchild or another family member, including the employee. Benefits of enrolling in the MOST program include a Missouri state income tax deduction of up to $8,000 annually, investment earnings that grow both state and federally tax-qualified, flexible expenses including tuition, fees, certain room and board, books, supplies and equip-ment; use of funds at any eligible institution; and three investment options with "TIAA-CREF." The program requires an initial minimum contribution of $25 with an online application, or $15 per account per pay period, through direct deposit.

The center will continue to have the following brown-bag luncheon presentations or visit with a MOST representative at an informational table:

- A West Campus presentation will be from 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Sept. 11 in Library Conference Room B/A. The informational table will be set up from 10 a.m.-2 p.m., in multipurpose room.

Pics of Our Past

Washington University in St. Louis

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Epilepsy treatments may benefit from mouse model

By Gila Z. Reckers

Most models of epilepsy are in rodents, which are the brain cells directly responsible for seizures. But targeting neurons with drugs is often ineffective. "The mouse or rat," said first author Michael H. Tomasson, M.D., assistant professor of medicine, "is perhaps the most important model of human disease that we have, but we have not been able to develop this model with drug development in mind," Tomasson said. "We've had to develop a new treatment model that would allow us to develop a better understanding of the mechanisms of seizures and the development of new treatments for epilepsy." The team recently published a study in the Journal of Neurochemistry indicating that a new approach to treating seizures in mice may be effective in treating seizures in humans.

"The mouse model represents one of the first animal models of epilepsy that results from a single gene defect," Tomasson explained. "In most animal models of seizures, there is a genetic defect that affects the neurons or inhibits synaptic transmission. In our new model, we have found a mouse model of seizures that is controlled by a genetic defect in the development of neural circuits. This model may explain why many medications fail," Tomasson said. "We believe that our model will allow us to design new treatments for epilepsy that will be effective in humans." The team is currently working to develop new treatments for epilepsy that will be effective in humans.

School of Medicine Update

Epilepsy treatments may benefit from mouse model

"The model is therefore existing for two reasons: It gives us an opportunity to understand basic neurobiology and also to find more effective ways to treat patients," said Michael Wang, M.D., Ph.D., assistant professor of neurology.

"It raises the possibility that a type of support cell called glutamate could be more effective in treating TSC and, potentially, other epilepsy disorders," Wang said. "This gives us a rational target for new treatments in TSC patients, but we may explain why many medications fail," Wang said. "In the same way that a theatrical performance has two actors and two directors, the two PPAR-alpha receptors in the brain, called astrocytes, are also critical for effective new treatments for epilepsy. While most epilepsy models focus on neurons, cartoons and his colleagues previously discovered that mice whose astrocytes (a type of support cell) are linked to TSC, called TSC2, developed epileptic seizures. This model represents one of the first animal models of epilepsy that results from a single gene defect; most models require toxic mechanisms to cause seizures in mice.

In their latest study, the team began to decipher how a lack of TSC2 in astrocytes triggers seizures in a mouse. In particular, they focused on one "housekeeping" role of astrocytes: removal of the chemical glutamate from synapses, the spaces between neurons. Glutamate is the main brain chemical that activates neurons and transmits messages from one neuron to the next. With too much glutamate, neurons either become overly excited or die, both of which can trigger seizures.

The group found that mice with astrocytes lacking TSC2 had abnormal levels of two glutamate transporters, GHT-1 and GLAST, which proteins are responsible for clearing glutamate from synapses. Moreover, electrical recordings from these astrocytes revealed that the proteins were not as active in astrocytes from mice lacking TSC2. "As we understand more about TSC2 in astrocytes, we gain insights into the relationship between astrocytes and neurons," Tomasson said. "The model is therefore existing for two reasons: It gives us an opportunity to understand basic neurobiology and also to find more effective ways to treat patients."
**Chinese Ceramics • Name Changing**

"University Events" lists a portion of the activities at Washington University in St. Louis. For more information, visit calendar.wustl.edu and the School of Law's website (law.wustl.edu).

**Exhibits**

**Historic of Adult Education at Washington University: Through the Years**

Thursday, Sept. 4
11 a.m. Public Interest Law Speakers Series. "Access to Justice and the Politics of Memory." Gerald L. Early, Ph.D., the Merle Kling Professor of Modern Letters in Humanities, and Gratz v. Bollinger and a member of the American Society of International Law's executive council, will discuss "The Second Quantum Revolution." John Clark, prof. of physics, and Susan F. Appleton, J.D., dom. president and law school dean at Columbia University, will speak on "The Politics of Memory." Bollinger is the former prof. of anesthesiology. Clopton Aud., 2601 Forsyth Blvd. 935-4958.

**Lectures**

Friday, Aug. 29
9:15 a.m. Brahms Society Lecture Series. "A lot of people weren't sure about it, but two years later it seems to be doing quite well and it appeared to be very well spent. It's actively growing, healing its wing, and right now I don't think we have anything to be worried about. Which isn't to say it can't take a turn for the worse, but right now it's doing well." — PAUL NORMAN

By ANDY CLENDENENN

After going through some rough times, the popular Scotch elm at the southeast end of Brookings Hall has weathered the storms — directly — and appears to be coming through with flying green colors.

In September 2001, strong winds came through and almost split the approximately 90-year-old tree in half at the base. Horticultural manager Paul Norman met with some others to determine the best course of action — try and save the tree, or leave it alone because it wasn't worth the effort, time and money.

They gavereviving tree a shot. After hauling away some dead wood and beginning the process of trimming some branches, they built a series of braces to ease the stress on the limbs.

The tree has been doing quite well, and right now it's doing well. "A lot of people didn't seem sure about it, but two years later it seems to be doing quite well and it appeared to be very well spent. It's actively growing, healing its wing, and right now I don't think we have anything to be worried about. Which isn't to say it can't take a turn for the worse, but right now it's doing well." — Paul Norman

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The Scotch elm at the southeast end of Brookings Hall is benefitting from a series of braces to ease the stress on the limbs. A storm in September 2001 nearly split the approximately 90-year-old tree.

Scotch elm making comeback

By JESSICA MARTIN

The respondent in the U.S. Supreme Court affirmative action cases Grutter v. Bollinger and Gratz v. Bollinger is a member of the American Society of International Law's executive council, discussed "Hating and Global Instability." Chua is the past consultant for the American Bar Association's Section of International Law and Practice and for its Central and East European Law Initiative. This speaker series will continue in the spring with seven lectures.

One mandatory legal class must be earned by attending each lecture.

For more information, call 935-4958.

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Khinduka’s leadership
the 2003 American Volleyball
Coaches Association Top 25 preseason poll.

place votes, putting them 19

champion University of

Senior Cindy McPeak and the WUSTL volleyball team will begin the

(San Antonio, Texas) is ranked third with 356

remarkable growth of the

They also volunteered with the Special Olympics and

Class of 2007 winners of the “Milk Mustache” campaign’s Scholar Athlete Milk Mustache of the Year

In addition to accumulating impressive statistics during their high-school years, the freshmen were chosen from a record num-

“excited that so many students have come to Washington University,” Tarbouni said. “That is quite a compliment to the Washington University

BY ANDI CLINDESEN

stepping onto a college cam-

the first time as an actual student can be a daunting experience for anyone.

But if anyone can handle this stressful transition, it’s the students who make up the University’s Class of 2007.

The approximately 1,375 first-year students hail from all over the world and represent approxi-

mately 20 countries, 50 states, the District of Columbia and

They arrived Aug. 21 and have been busy unpacking, learning their way around the

Hilltop Campus and gazing up for the first time at campus, which began

off, death genes for taste and smell receptors and genes involved in immune responses.

Chromosome 7 also has a rela-

tively centrally located cento-

there, a small region found on all chromosomes that is impor-

tant during cell division. Cento-

mers on other chromosomes sequenced so far are located near the tip of the chromosome.

The centromere on chromosome 7 divides the chromosome into a short and long arm, both

of which carry many genes. Sequencing proceeded from each arm of the centromere. The centromere itself contains many short, repetitive DNA sequences and few, if any, genes.

We got in close to the cen-

tromere and characterized those repeat sequences for the first time."

The most challenging region of the chromosome to sequence was the area that contains genes for Wi-

lliams-Beuren syndrome (WBS), a rare genetic disorder characterized by mild mental retardation, unusual facial appearance and a narrowing of the aorta, the major artery leaving the heart.

The WBS region was difficult to decipher because it contains large segments of DNA with many duplicated genes, and the number of duplicated genes differs among individuals. Children with WBS are missing long stretches of these duplicated genes.

“it seems that multiple copies of these genes are necessary for normal development, and if any are lost, developmental abnormal-

this occurs,” Wilson said. “People who study this disease may find the chromosome 7 sequence data very helpful.

Next, Wilson and his col-

leagues will sequence certain genes on chromosome 7 from people with acute leukemia to better understand the genetic changes that give rise to the malignancy.
technology and dean of University Libraries. The first is the role of the university in urban American society — that is, how Washington University and St. Louis have each contributed to the growth and development of the city.

The second is the influence of Washington University as a modern, international institution, and the individuals and groups — chancellors, scholars, immigrants, women — who have helped to shape its identity and reputation.

Exhibition organization

The main, upstairs gallery will feature a chronological photograph of drawings, posters, letters, scrapbooks and other displays containing more than 150 items. It will also contain more than 150 items on faculty and alumni. The exhibition opens with reception Sept. 5-Dec. 7.

Profile of the exhibition

Some of the University's prominent scientists and thinkers involve "the early entrance of women, the influence of European refugees and the welcoming, during World War II, of Japanese American students from internment camps.

Professor Cooper, who enrolled in the School of Law in 1885 and later joined the law faculty, is a former chancellor of the University of California and was a long-term professor of law at the University of California, Berkeley.

Buchanan is a professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley, and is known for his groundbreaking work on the role of the university in the study of political science.

Other exhibitions chronicle some of the University's major scientific achievements, such as the founding of the School of Medicine in 1891 to its current role in the Battle of the Sexes.

Profiles included Nobel Prize-winning physicist Arthur Holly Compton, a former chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley, and the annual Heinz Prize in the Field of Human Rights.

For more information on the exhibition, call 935-4523.
Patent
- from Page 1

Frazier said.
In addition to the successes in papaya, Monsanto is collaborat-
ing with the Danforth Center and the Iowa Agriculture Research
Institutes to develop a virus-resist-

ant for tomato plants resistant to a virus called tomato mosaic virus, they were
able to use a gene that, when intro-
duced into the plant's genetic material, allows it to produce a protein that
thwarts the ability of the virus to infect the plant.

"The creation of disease-
resistant plants will bring benefits
throughout the world, thanks to the pioneering work of Beachy and our many other outstanding
biologists and their scientific
colleagues at Monmouth College and
the University of Illinois," said Robert
Batterson, Ph.D., associate professor of pathology and medicine.

The group of scientists developed
a gene that, when introduced
into plant cells, would cause
the cells to produce the virus "coat protein normally made by
the virus to ensheath the infected parts of the plant," said Beachy.

"The technology already has
reached many people and has
been proven effective for many
different crops. What's really
exciting is its potential to increase
food production in developing
countries," Beachy said.

A city near Beachy, a member of the
National Academy of Sciences, is internationally known for its
groundbreaking research on virus-resistant plants.

"We are delighted that this
technology, as one of the first
applications of the technology, is helping
to advance science throughout the
globe, including in our own backyard," Beachy said.

The technology was conceived,
developed and tested in the
1980s.

The research began in the early
1980s when an attempt was made
to make tobacco plants resistant to a virus called tobacco mosaic virus. The
process involved constructing target genes containing a viral-coating protein and
inserting them into tobacco leaf
tissue. Plants regenerated from the tissue were able to resist the virus.

In 1987, the researchers tried
the technique with tomatoes and became
the first team to success-
fully genetically engineer a food
crop with a disease-resistance
trait.

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the first team to success-
A man of phenomenal energy

Paul Michael Lützeler has grown the contemporary German literature collection and has enhanced the graduate program.

The Suhrkamp Publishing Co., the most prestigious publisher in Germany, has granted the center the "Suhrkamp/Insel Collection." It contains all publications of the company since 1980 — a sort of "treasure within a treasure," according to Lützeler.

The center is part of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures in Arts & Sciences, and in addition to its literary holdings, the center sponsors a visitor's program.

Every year since 1985, the center has invited one prominent writer and one leading critic from a German-speaking country to teach a graduate course on contemporary German literature. The visitors are supported by a grant from the Max Kade Foundation.

Furthermore, the center organizes weekend seminars for doctoral students and young faculty from all over the country. Financial support for these seminars came from the Thyssen Stiftung Foundation, which has continued in the past and now comes from the Volkswagen Foundation.

The center is also able to give summer grants to doctoral candidates and faculty members from other American universities thanks to support from the Suhrkamp Foundation, the Max Kade Foundation, and the German Academic Exchange Service. "Mike (Lützeler is known by his friends and colleagues) is a man of phenomenal energy who belongs to the leading scholars of German literature and culture of his generation," says Lynne Tatlock, Ph.D., professor and chair of Germanic languages and literatures.

His vision has played a vital role in the shaping of our present-day German department and particularly in establishing, enhancing and maintaining our German graduate program.

"He has never been one to be content with his laurels and is not only continually setting out in new directions in his teaching and scholarship, but is also unfailingly open to hearing them."

Research interests

Lützeler is an honorary member of the American Association of Teachers of German, an organization that gave him the Outstanding Educator Award, and is a member of two German Academic Exchange Service fellowships between the University and German-speaking countries. He has received the American Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Suhrkamp Publishing Co. has granted the center the "Suhrkamp/Insel Collection." It contains all publications of the company since 1980 — a sort of "treasure within a treasure," according to Lützeler.

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