Renowned philosopher is focus of conference

The Department of Philosophy will host a five-day international conference on the philosophy of Willard Van Quine, April 9-13. Scholars from around the world will meet to discuss the work of Quine, who is considered one of the West's most eminent living analytic philosophers.

A Quine, professor emeritus at Harvard University and author of 17 books, will deliver a lecture at the conference. More than 1,000 books and articles have been written about his work.

In the scope and depth of the philosophical system put forth in Quine's books and articles rival anything produced by this century's other great analytic philosophers, including Ludwig Wittgenstein, Bertrand Russell, and Alfred North Whitehead, says Roger F. Gibson, Ph.D., professor of philosophy at Washington and co-director of the conference.


Quine's most recent work, Qualities: An Intermittently Philosophical Dictionary (1987), a collection of essays on subjects ranging from "Alphabet" to "Zoom," was written for lay audiences.

New York Times reviewer John Gross writes that the book is "infused with a deadpan humor that can light up even the most austere subjects...at almost every turn there are cheerful ripples of wordplay...the book bears witness to an encyclopedic range of interests."

During the conference, scholars from around the world will present original papers on Quine's philosophy. Conference directors Gibson and Robert B. Barrett Jr., Ph.D., professor of philosophy at Washington, will edit the papers for a book, Logic, Words & Objects: Essays on the Philosophy of Willard Quine, which will be published in 1989 by Basil Blackwell Ltd., Oxford.

Among those presenting papers will be Sir A. J. Ayer, of Oxford University. Ayer introduced logical positivism to the Anglo-American world in his classic 1930 work, Language, Truth and Logic. Other participants include Quinton and Sir Peter Strawson, both of Oxford, and Donald Davidson, professor of philosophy, University of California/Berkeley.

"Professor Quine has had a profound and lasting influence in my field," says Ernest Sosa, the Romeo Elton Professor of Philosophy at Brown University. "It is a great honor to me to have been a student of Quine's and to have a chance to study with him once again."

Quine was born in Akron, Ohio, in 1908. He earned his bachelor's degree at Oberlin College in 1930, and his master's degree and doctorate at Harvard, in 1931 and 1932, respectively. He holds more than a dozen honorary degrees and has taught as visiting professor at universities worldwide.

Beginning with 75% registration. Full registration is $25; student admission is free. Quine's lecture, titled "Three Indeterminacies," is scheduled for 9 p.m. Monday, April 11, at the Holiday Inn Clayton, 7730 Bonhomme Road. Quine's lecture is free and open to the public, but reservations are requested.

To make reservations or for more information, call 889-6700.

South African Parliament member to discuss her country's future

Helen Suzman, a member of the South African Parliament and a founder of the Progressive Federal Party, will speak at 4 p.m. Tuesday, April 5, in Graham Chapel.

The lecture, titled "Will South Africa Survive?" is part of the University's Assembly Series and is free and open to the public.

Suzman, who was born in Germiston, South Africa, was first elected to Parliament in 1953, making her the longest-serving member. For 13 years, she was the only member of her party in Parliament, but by 1986, the Progressive Federal Party held 2 of the 166 elected seats.

Suzman has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize several times. Both a Swedish and a Danish newspaper jointly awarded her the Freedom Prize along with Winnie Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned head of the African National Congress.

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Choking their freedom

Smokers gasp for breath as regulations tighten

Companies implement non-smoking policies at the workplace, New York City joins hundreds of cities and states across the country that ban smoking in public places, a West Virginia doctor refuses to accept new patients who smoke, airlines will prohibit smoking on domestic flights of less than two hours after April 22...Smokers these days are gasping for breath — both from the smoke they inhale and from the regulations that seem to choke their freedom.

Meanwhile, a leading psychologist in the field of smoking cessation urges health care professionals to be "smoker-friendly."

Smokers are not "sickos, weak-willed, or perverse if they can't drop their habit like a hot potato," says Edwin B. Fisher Jr., Ph.D., associate professor of psychology and director of the Center for Health Behavior Research at Washington University. He is the principal author of two articles on smoking cessation in the current issue of the medical journal Chest.

"Smoking is associated with almost every social situation and feeling that we experience. Except for the negative health effects, it's totally understandable that smokers are drawn to smoking," Fisher says.

He calls quitting "dauble, but difficult. Most educated people in our culture feel silly, foolish and stupid about smoking. We don't want people to feel incompetent because they have trouble quitting."

Fisher speaks from personal experience — he gave up cigarettes 12 years ago. "Although I know not smoking is by far the single most important thing for Americans to protect their health, we need to be wary of seeming overzealous," he declares. "It's one thing to assert one's own rights and preferences for clean air, it's another to become a nanny to someone who already has a mother. It is important to care about each other by being constructive and supportive, not berating."

Fisher acknowledges that cigarette smoking is "a wonderful drug for dealing with our 20th-century urban culture. It energizes or relaxes us, it's Continued on page 2
Smokers are not "sickos, weak-willed or perverse if they can't drop their habit like a hot potato," says Edwin B. Fisher Jr., a leading psychologist in the field of smoking cessation. Fisher says smoking's association with daily cues — such as drinking coffee, reading a newspaper, writing a report or talking on the telephone — makes the addiction stronger. And smoking's addictive quality makes the habit stronger. "When you light that cigarette with your morning coffee, the nicotine boosts the caffeine's effect, making coffee a much stronger cue to smoke. "When we help people quit smoking, we need to deal both with the addiction and the habit. Doctors can prescribe nicotine patches and the patient may still relapse. Similarly, people may adjust all of their smoking habits but still keep the addiction alive with an occasional cigarette.

Many reasons prompt smokers to quit. Fisher's Chest article lists several:

• General health risks
• Pervasive messages to prevent smoking
• Potential effects on family members
• Expense, including cost of cigarettes

When people think they are giving up is real enjoyment — as if they can't drop their habit like a hot potato — they may still relapse. Similarly, people may adjust all of their smoking habits but still keep the addiction alive with an occasional cigarette.

People can lose money for another building.

Smokers — continued from p. 1

predictable, it can go almost anywhere, works while you are using it, and produces a pleasant sensation."

When Fisher quit, he used techniques recommended in many manuals and clinics. He set a target date and focused on it. Because coffee and beer were both strong cigarette cues, he switched temporarily to tea and cream sherry.

"The cream sherry gave me a reward instead of a punishment during my withdrawal," he explains. "When I went back to coffee, I indulged in home-ground — coffee I could taste. I created a whole new ritual around making it in the morning. "Just as nature abhors a vacuum, it is very hard to stop doing something without replacing it with another activity."

"Like every successful quitter I've ever seen, I'm awfully glad I quit. But I still understand why smoking is enjoyable. In helping more people quit, we have to remember that what smokers are giving up is real enjoyment — as well as real dastardly!"

Regina Engelken

Smokers who criticized the administration's civil rights policies, was reindicted by a federal district court. Congress later reappointed her to the reconstituted commission.

A founder of the Free South Africa Movement, Berry is the recipient of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Roy Wilkins Award, the Rosa Parks Award of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Ebony magazine's Black Achievement Award. In 1986, she was honored as one of Ms. magazine's Women of the Year.

A student art display, featuring an acrylic painting that depicts key moments in King's life, will be shown from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday, April 4, in the Mallinckrodt Center lobby.

Also on Monday, Washington University students will tie red, black and green ribbons around the trees in Brookings Quadrangle at noon to kick off the symposium. "Gospel Night," an evening of religious song, will be held from 7 to 9 p.m. on April 5 in Graham Chapel.

For information, call 889-5970.

Trustees name new appointments

The Washington University Board of Trustees has elected a new chairman and vice chairman, to take office July 1, 1988. Also named was a new trustee.

Lee M. Liberman, chairman, president and chief executive officer of the Lacledes Gas Co., has been named chairman-elect and was re-elected to the Board of Trustees.

Liberman previously served on the Board of Trustees from 1975 to 1987. He will succeed W. L. Hadley Griffin, chairman of the executive committee, Brown Group Inc. Griffin, a life trustee, continues to serve on the Board of Trustees.

A graduate of Yale University, Liberman began his career with Lacledes Gas in 1945 and was elected a vice president in 1962 and chief executive officer in 1974.

William M. Van Cleve, chairman of the Bryan, Cave, McPeeters & McRoberts law firm, has been elected vice chairman to succeed George H. Capps. Capps, a life trustee, is president of the Capitol Coal & Coke Co.

Van Cleve received his undergraduate degree from Princeton University and his law degree from Washington University. He began his career with Bryan, Cave, McPeeters and McRoberts in 1956 and was named managing partner in 1973 and chairman of the firm in 1985.

The board also announced the

Tenant management activist to speak

Bertha Gilkey, director of the Tenant Affairs Board in St. Louis and a nationally known activist in tenant manage-

ment, will speak in Washington University's Monday Night Lecture Series on Monday, April 4, in Steinberg Hall auditorium.

The lecture, titled "Public Housing: Its Users and Its Architecture," is free and open to the public. The lecture, postponed from March 21, is co-sponsored by the University's School of Architecture and the George Warren Brown School of Social Work.

Gilkey is founder and director of Urban Women Inc., a non-profit consulting firm that trains public

housing residents to manage their projects. She is also president of Cochran Tenant Corp., which manages the 800-unit Cochran Public Housing project in St. Louis. Under her management, residents of the Cochran Gardens project not only renovated the complex, but established a day-care center, built playgrounds and obtained federal money for another building.

Gilkey and her work with the Cochran Tenant Management Model were featured on the CBS news magazine "60 Minutes" in 1986, and in a repeat broadcast in 1987.

For information, call 889-6200.
Notables

JAY P. HEIKEN, M.D., associate professor of radiology at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, gave talks on “Applied Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the Tumor, Functional Imaging of the Brain, Gradient Echo Pulse Sequences, Surface Coils,” “Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Abdomen,” “CT and the Peritoneal Spaces,” and “CT and MRI of the Liver” at the Magnetic Resonance Symposium: CT & Imaging Update, held Feb. 12-15 in Cape Town, South Africa. While in South Africa, he also spoke about “MRI of the Pelvis” and “MRI of the Liver” at the Washington University Medical School Feb. 20-21 in Johannesburg.


DAVID LACEY, M.D., a resident in pathology at the School of Medicine, was awarded a certificate of merit for his research exhibit titled “Interleukin-1 and Immune Cell Infiltrates” at the annual meeting of the United States and Canadian Academy of Pathology, held Feb. 28-March 4 in Washington, D.C. The 5,000-member academy, the North American component of the International Academy of Pathology, annually presents awards in recognition of studies conducted by young pathologists and presented at the meeting in “poster” format.

Barna A. Szabo, Ph.D., Albert P. and Blanche V. Greenfelder Professor of Mechanics and director of the Center for Computational Mechanics, presented a seminar for the Sir George Cayley Institute for Computational Information Mechanics in London, England, on March 17. The lecture was titled “Formation and Control of the Errors of Idealization and Discretization in Finite Element Computations.” The Cayley Institute was established to promote research, teaching and academic/industrial collaboration in the field of computational and information mechanics, reflecting Sir Cayley’s work in aerodynamics and the fact that his computational revolution in this field is now of prime importance to the aerospace and other industries. Szabo’s presentation was co-sponsored by the Royal Aircraft Establishment and the Institution of Civil Engineers of England.

*George I. Zahalak, Ph.D., professor of mechanical engineering, has been invited to lecture at an Applied Mechanics Colloquium at Harvard University on April 6, 1988. Zahalak will talk on “Constitutive Relations for Skeletal Muscle.” The colloquium is sponsored by Harvard’s Division of Applied Sciences.*

Have you done something noteworthy?

“Have you presented a paper? Won an award? Been a consultant or elected an officer of a professional organization? The Washington University Record will help spread the good news. Contributions regarding faculty and staff scholarly or professional activities are gladly accepted and encouraged. Send a brief note with your full name, highest earned degree, current title and department along with a description of your noteworthy activity to Notices, Campus Box 1070. Please include a phone number.

Student activities director is named

After conducting a nationwide search and interviewing numerous candidates, the Student Affairs Division at Washington University has named Sara T. Supergan director of student activities. She is served as assistant director of the department since July 1987.

As part of the reorganization of the Student Affairs Division last year, Supergan will report to Karen Levin, director of career services, and Susan Killenberg, associate dean for student development. Supergan’s appointment became effective March 1. “Sara is accessible to all students and enjoys helping them develop their interests into opportunities,” says Colin Sanders, director of the student activities staff since 1983. She worked as a coordinator of student activities and assistant director of the department before her appointment as acting director last year.

Supergan has a bachelor’s degree in women’s studies and foreign language from Sarah Lawrence College and is pursuing a master’s degree from the George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Washington. She has attended


Austria’s Cross of Honor awarded to Lutzeler

Paul Michael Lutzeler, Ph.D., chairman of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures and director of the Western European Studies Program, has been awarded the Austrian Cross of Honor for Arts and Sciences (First Class).

The medal, which is Austria’s highest award for scholarly cultural contributions, is in recognition of Lutzeler’s extensive work on the Austrian-born author Hermann Broch. Austrian Consulate General Clemens Goretz traveled to St. Louis from Chicago to present the medal to Lutzeler.

Broch was a leading avant-garde novelist and intellectual of the 1920s and 1940s who fled to America when Hitler invaded Austria in 1938. He is best known for his four novels: *Sleepwalkers* (1930-32), *The Spell* (1935), *Kings of the Night* and *The Death of Virgil* (1945) and *The Guiltless* (1950). Broch died in 1951 in New Haven where he was affiliated with the German department of Yale University.


In 1986, Lutzeler organized an international symposium in honor of Broch’s 100th birthday: The symposium, held in Stuggart, featured lectures from 45 Broch specialists from four continents.

Architect named as Steedman fellow

David T. Mayernik, a Philadelphia architect, has been selected as the Steedman Fellow in Architecture at Washington University.

Mayernik, a 1985 cum laude graduate of the University of Notre Dame School of Architecture, was named by the Steedman Fellowship Governing Committee as the 1988-89 recipient. His drawing was selected from 108 entries in the national competition. The project involved the design of a wine museum and tourist center for an existing site near the Missouri River.

Brett B. Steele of New York City, and Albert H. Loo of Cambridge, Mass., were named first and second alternate, respectively.

The Steedman Fellowship provides $11,000 for a year of travel and architectural study abroad. In addition, the winner is recommended as a Fellow to the American Academy in Rome. Applicants for the fellowship must be age 21 to 33 and have graduated from a professional accredited architecture program.

In 1986, with partner Thomas N. Rajkovich, Mayernik won the international Competition for Completion of the Capitol Grounds in St. Paul, Minn., a project on which he is currently working as a commissioned architect. He also has designed a Vietnam Veterans Memorial for the Basilica of St. Mary in Minneapolis; a new bell tower for Old Saint Augustine’s Church in Philadelphia; and urban bridges in St. Paul.

The Steedman Fellowship, founded in 1925, was named for James Harrison Steedman, an 1889 graduate of Washington University. Steedman died after serving in the U.S. Naval Reserves during World War I.

Jurors for the 1988-89 Steedman Fellowship were: William Morgan, Jacksonville, Fla.; Stanley Tigerman, Chicago, Ill., representing the American Academy in Rome; Clark Davis, president, St. Louis Chapter, American Institute of Architects (AIA); and Neil I. Payton, an architect from Washington, D.C., and visiting associate professor at Washington University. Members of the governing committee are: Fred Guyton, chair, president of Peckham, Guyton, Albers and Viets Inc.; Louis Sauer, president of Louis R. Sauer & Associates Inc.; and Albert L. Payton, an associate vice president of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in St. Louis; Constantine E. Michaelides, dean of the Washington University School of Architecture.
Brushing up on basics

Tips for consumers seeking a fountain of youth for the tooth

No toothpaste fights cavities better.
"Brightens your teeth, freshens your breath"  
Makes teeth whiter!

This is the way we brush our teeth — innudated with advertising claims for products that clean teeth, freshen breath, fight cavities and control tartar. With all of the hype, how do you decide which is the best for your teeth? Just get back to basics, says a dentist at the School of Dental Medicine.

"Theoretically, all a person needs is a soft toothbrush, a therapeutic toothpaste and unwaxed dental floss to keep their teeth and gums free of disease," says Schiff, who specializes in preventive dentistry. "The only problem is, the majority of the population does not use these items properly or regularly, so they need further assistance."

This extra assistance can be found in a myriad of products, but Schiff warns that, to avoid being duped by advertising gimmicks, the consumer needs to be educated.

Many people don’t realize, for example, that there are two kinds of toothpaste only on the market: cosmetic and therapeutic. Cosmetic toothpaste is merely a cleanser, or stain remover. What makes a toothpaste therapeutic is the addition of fluoride, a drug that helps reduce tooth decay.

"If people would clean their teeth as well as they should through brushing and flossing, they would only need the cosmetic toothpaste," Schiff says. "But cleaning the teeth impeccably is very difficult to do, and in my opinion, the majority of people — those that get at least one cavity every three years — need the extra help of a fluoride toothpaste."

Cavities occur when bacteria in the mouth combine with the sugar in food and produce acids that attack tooth enamel. Fluoride works by changing the chemical composition of tooth enamel, making it more resistant to acidic plaque.

There are two recommended types of fluoride toothpaste: sodium fluoride and sodium monofluorophosphate (MFP). Both are equally effective, according to Schiff, as long as they have the same amount of biologically available fluoride.

"Don’t buy off-brands," Schiff advises, "if you want to be sure you’re providing fluoride that will stay effective." And, he says, the seal of approval from the American Dental Association is not another advertising slogan. "The American Dental Association puts its seal on each toothpaste that meets certain standards to them. They will not approve fluoride toothpastes that have a limited shelf life."

Some of the less expensive fluoride toothpastes — such as those containing stannous fluoride — become inactive after a few months, he says, but sodium fluoride and MFP remain biologically active indefinitely.

Indirect seal approval is set by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). There are toothpastes that contain more fluoride than the FDA requires, but 4 manufacturers and scientists disagree on whether that improves effectiveness, Schiff notes.

As long as you’re selecting from ADA-approved fluoride toothpastes, he says, you can safely buy any brand that is on sale, or better yet, the one you think tastes best. When it comes to tartar control products, however, this brand you buy makes a big difference.

If you hate getting your teeth scraped by the dentist and want to control tartar buildup, use a toothpaste that has two additives, pyrophosphate and Gantrez. Schiff says all bases that on clinical studies that he and at least four dentists elsewhere have conducted for the toothpaste industry.

Schiff’s review of tartar-control toothpastes has been accepted by the American Dental Association’s Council on Dental Therapeutics.

Tartar, or calculus, is a hard deposit that forms on the surface of most people’s teeth. It is caused when calcium and phosphorus — both abundant in saliva — come together and form calcium phosphate hydroxyapatite crystals. So far there is nothing available on the market that will dissolve these crystals, or tartar, but there is a chemical that prevents the crystals from forming. All tartar control toothpastes contain the chemical, called pyrophosphate, Schiff explains. But people who use toothpaste formulated with a second additive, Gantrez, will have the least tartar because Gantrez prolongs pyrophosphate’s stability in saliva.

In combination, Gantrez and pyrophosphate work longer to prevent tartar growth. Colgate Tartar Control toothpaste is the only product that combines Gantrez and pyrophosphate.

Schiff measured calculus levels in people with histories of tartar buildup and placed them into three groups balanced for age, sex and calculus scores. After a thorough, professional cleaning, participants were assigned to use either Colgate Tartar Control, Crest Tartar Control or a placebo toothpaste, and were asked to brush their teeth using a soft toothbrush for one minute twice a day for three months. To avoid bias in the study, which was supported by the Colgate-Palmolive, neither the participants nor the dentist knew who was using which toothpaste until after the study. Results showed a 30 percent reduction in tartar without Gantrez and a 50 percent reduction with it. Schiff’s study also revealed that the Gantrez formula was 80 percent effective five hours after brushing, while pyrophosphate alone was only 10 percent effective after five hours.

Tartar does not cause tooth decay, Schiff explains, but its jagged edges are an irritant to gums. "As yet no clinical study has proven that if you use pyrophosphate formula, you also will have less gum irritation or gum disease, but clinical studies have proven that you’ll have less tartar. Right now it is strictly a cosmetic claim, while fluoride is a therapeutic claim. Your teeth will look and feel better and your dentist will have less to scrape."

In addition to fluoride and tartar control toothpastes, Schiff summarizes his opinions on other available products:

- Periex — a prescription drug for those with serious tooth decay or for some patients receiving cancer therapy. This compound kills microorganisms in the mouth that cause tooth decay, but it also severely discolors teeth.
- Water irrigating device — flushes debris from teeth using high water pressure. It can be very effective in some areas, but does not work as well as floss and cannot reach debris trapped between teeth. If used incorrectly, it can force plaque under the gums.
- Electric toothbrushes — often don’t work as well as a regular toothbrush because they whip toothpaste off the teeth and brush, rather than allowing it to lather.
- Mouth wash and rinse — even those with fluoride aren’t necessary because you’re already getting fluoride from drinking water, the dentist and therapeutic toothpaste.
- Sealants — a plastic tooth sealant that dentists can apply to the biting surfaces of back teeth and is 100 percent effective in preventing cavities on the chewing surface. Because they wear away, sealants should be checked annually for possible replacement.
- Dental floss — unwaxed is preferable because wax flosses can leave a residue on teeth, causing bacteria to stick to them.
- The array of products — and the advertising claims that accompany them — can be confusing, Schiff concedes. But, he adds, if most people would spend just four minutes brushing and flossing their teeth thoroughly at the end of each day, removing every bit of plaque, they would never get another cavity.

Joni Winterhouse

Berg takes part in Alzheimer’s report

The director of the Alzheimer’s Disease Research Center (ADRC) at Washington University will be among contributors to an international report to be published later this year on the causes of Alzheimer’s Disease-induced dementia.

Leonard Berg, M.D., professor of clinical neurology at the School of Medicine, was one of 45 scientists from all over the world invited to discuss the origins of Alzheimer’s-induced dementia at the 1987 Dahlem Conference, held in December in West Berlin. Their report on the relationship between the clinical expression of the disease and changes found in the brain will be published this fall in the Dahlem Conference Series on Life Sciences Research Reports.

Berg, a competitor for the 1987 Sandoz Prize for Gerontological Research, has also been selected to give a Sandoz Lecture on gerontology this month in Basle, Switzerland. Berg’s lecture, "The Longitudinal Course of Mild Senile Dementia of Alzheimer’s Type," will be published in the Sandz Lectures in Gerontology Series. The lectures, given under the auspices of the Swiss Society of Gerontology and the International Association of Gerontology, present the latest gerontological research in a wide range of disciplines.

Washington University’s ADRC is one of only 10 centers in the United States funded by the National Institute on Aging to study the disease. In addition to heading the ADRC, Berg serves as program director of the School of Medicine’s Memory and Aging Project, a long-term study of intellectual function in people aged 65 and older.
$800,000 awarded to Anderson for kidney transplant research

A surgeon at the School of Medicine has been awarded a three-year $800,000 grant from the National Institutes of Health to study the causes of organ transplant rejection and to develop treatments to prevent rejection. Charles B. Anderson, M.D., professor and chief of the division of general surgery, will study the metabolism of I and chief of the division of general kidney transplant research various eicosanoid metabolites in order aspects of vascular surgery, and is involved in both the clinical and research hospitals, sponsoring institutions of the surgeon at Children's and Jewish Health to study the causes of organ transplantation work for over 15 years and

and his colleagues were the first to demonstrate t-PA clot-dissolving properties in experimental animals and in people; and soon after, to use t-PA produced by genetic engineering. That work led to several large-scale multicenter clinical trials of the drug, which received FDA approval last fall.

Sobel is the director of the cardio-vascular division at the School of Medicine. His innovative research on heart function delineated, for the first time, the amount of heart muscle injured during the course of a heart attack by means of simple, serial blood tests. He provided the information needed to prove that extensive heart muscle damage is the major determinant of mortality after an attack, and that reduction of death with drugs improves outcome. Subsequently, Sobel and his colleagues were the first to visualize biochemical properties of heart muscle in patients with the use of positron emission tomography (PET). This approach permitted detection of abnormalities in cardiac biochemistry indicative of disease and their response to noninvasive treatment.

Sobel was also a key investigator in the clinical trials of t-PA—tissue plasminogen activator—a drug that can stop heart attacks in progress by quickly and safely dissolving blood clots that block coronary arteries. He and his colleagues were the first to demonstrate t-PA's clot-dissolving properties in experimental animals and in people; and soon after, to use t-PA produced by genetic engineering. That work led to several large-scale multicenter clinical trials of the drug, which received FDA approval last fall.

Sobel is the director of the Specialized Center of Research (SCORE) at the School of Medicine, which investigates the heart's response to ischemic injury and seeks new therapeutic approaches for heart disease. He is chief of cardiology at Barnes Hospital and has been a faculty member at Washington University since 1973.

The Passarows are from San Pedro, Calif., and established the Passarov Foundation last year to encourage and stimulate medical and scientific research. Along with Sobel, the foundation honored Nancy Wexler, Ph.D., associate professor of clinical neuropsychology at Columbia University, and Peter K. Vogt, Ph.D., Distinguished Professor and Chairman, Department of Microbiology, University of Southern California.

The chirp of a bird. These are sounds corresponding picture and repeating the word. The project, the only one of its kind in the nation, is funded through a $1.7 million grant from the National Institute for the Deaf (CID).

Even better results have been reported for a few deaf children across the country. However, since these results are only reported for a small number of children, CID researchers have begun a five-year study to see if cochlear implants can help additional profoundly deaf children learn to talk. The project, the only one of its kind in the nation, is funded through a $1.7 million grant from the National Institute for the Deaf (CID).

Moog and Ann E. Geers, Ph.D., director of CID's hearing, language and speech clinics, will head the study, which will determine the effectiveness of cochlear implants by comparing them with hearing aids and tactile aids, devices that convert sound to vibrations on the skin.

"Cochlear implants and tactile aids are for children who are not helped by hearing aids," says Geers. "For the majority of cases, hearing aids are the answer. We hope that children who don't do well with hearing aids can get the same type of benefit from an implant or tactile aid."

Cochlear implant study to determine if device helps deaf children learn speech

The roar of a jet. The voice of a teacher. The chirp of a bird. These are sounds children deafened by meningitis are more likely to benefit from a cochlear implant than those born deaf, Moog says. Deaf children can learn to speak without hearing, she notes, but CID researchers hope to determine whether implants or tactile aids make learning easier for those too deaf to benefit from hearing aids.

For more information, contact Geers or Moog at 652-3200.

Cholesterol studies need volunteers

The Lipid Research Center at the School of Medicine is seeking volunteers aged 20-70 to participate in a number of different cholesterol studies. The studies will test the effectiveness of various new experimental drugs in lowering cholesterol levels. Anne Goldberg, M.D., assistant professor of internal medicine, will direct the research.

Researchers need men and women who are fairly healthy but have moderately high cholesterol levels. Women must be postmenopausal or otherwise unable to bear children. Participants will receive a physical exam and free blood tests, eye exams and an electrocardiogram. Visit frequency, depending on the study.

More information is available by calling the Lipid Research Center at 362-3500 from 1-4 p.m. weekdays.
$120,000 awarded to Fields for gene regulation research

Lawrence E. Fields, M.D., research associate in medicine at the School of Medicine, has received a $120,000 grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the nation's largest health care philanthropy. The two-year grant is awarded through the foundation's Minority Medical Faculty Development Program and is the second he's received since being named one of the program's first fellows in 1983. The program provides up to four years of research funding to qualified physicians who choose to pursue full-time academic medicine careers.

Fields' research involves using molecular biology techniques to study the mechanics of gene regulation. He is looking specifically at regulation of the genes for lactate dehydrogenase, an enzyme that assists in the body's carbohydrate metabolism and that is expressed in different proportions in various tissues.

Fields received a bachelor's degree cum laude in biochemistry from Harvard College in 1976 and a medical degree from Harvard Medical School in 1980. He completed an internship, residency in internal medicine and research fellowship in cardiovascular diseases at Barnes Hospital, a sponsoring institution of the Washington University Medical Center.

A diplomat of the American Board of Internal Medicine and the National Board of Medical Examiners, and a member of numerous other professional societies. He has received several honors and awards, including the Outstanding Young Men of America Award, the Department of Health and Human Services National Research Service Award and the National Medical Fellowships Inc. Kaiser Merit Award for academic excellence and leadership.

Since its inception in 1972, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation has given more than $800 million in grants to improve health care in the United States.

Dental school seeks volunteer patients

The School of Dental Medicine is seeking volunteers to serve as patients for senior students when they take their licensing examinations this spring.

Volunteers must be at least 18 years old. Those who are selected as patients will receive free dental treatment during the licensing examinations, scheduled for May 11-24.

To identify suitable patients, free screenings will be held April 4-8 at the dental school, located at 4559 Scott Ave. near the intersection of Euclid and Barnes Hospital Plaza. The screenings will include a medical history, X-rays, oral examination and diagnosis of dental work that is needed, but no treatment.

For more information or to make an appointment, call the School of Dental Medicine weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. at 454-0300.

Summer camp and TLC room now offered at day care center

Child Development Center, the employee child care center operated by Children's Hospital and the School of Medicine, has extended its hours and added two new programs: a school-age summer camp and a room for children recuperating from an illness.

To accommodate parents' varying schedules, the center will now remain open two hours longer, until 8 p.m. It will continue to open at 6 a.m. and to operate Monday through Friday.

This summer the center will sponsor a day camp for children in the first through third grades. The camp will begin June 13 and run through Aug. 26, and will include swimming, gymnastics and numerous other activities. Fee is $92 a week full-time, or $20 a day for part-time participants.

The camp is open to children of any Washington or Children's Hospital employee, but enrollment is limited to 15.

The center's second innovation, to begin in September, is a TLC room that provides day care for children recuperating from an illness. Children do not need to be enrolled in the center's regular program, but they must pre-register for the service. The TLC room will be staffed by a center staff member and a health care professional, and will operate from 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. at a charge of $5.30 an hour. It will not be offered in summer.

The Child Development Center, a not-for-profit service, is still accepting applications from Hilltop and School of Medicine employees to fill slots created during its recent expansion. The center operates at 5457 Highland Park Drive for infants and toddlers, and a building next door at 5461 Highland Park for preschoolers and kindergarteners.

Parents can enroll children aged 6 weeks through 2 years in the infant/toddler program, and those aged 3 through 6 years in the preschool/kindergarten program. Rates vary, depending on age and whether children are enrolled on a full- or part-time basis, but compare favorably to most area centers with similar features.

The center is state licensed, and is the first hospital-sponsored child development center in the nation to receive voluntary accreditation for program excellence. All members of the staff have at least an associate degree in child development or the equivalent in teaching experience. Because the center is a teaching facility, students in early childhood education and pediatric nursing also participate in its program.

The ratio of adults to children ranges from one adult for each four infants and toddlers to one adult for eight kindergarteners.

For more information about the Child Development Center, call 558-6757.
Dividend rates change

Dividend Interest Rates on TIAA Accumulating Annuities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods During Which Funds Were Applied</th>
<th>TIAA Retirement Annuities</th>
<th>Group Retirement Annuities</th>
<th>Supplemental Retirement Annuities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/88-12/31/88</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/89-12/31/89</td>
<td>10.75%</td>
<td>11.25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/90-12/31/90</td>
<td>11.25%</td>
<td>10.75%</td>
<td>11.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/91-12/31/91</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior to 1/1/79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1/79-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These dividend rates apply to all TIAA accumulating annuities issued on or after July 1, 1941, except for TIAA contracts issued between 1972-79 inclusive under Canadian Registered Retirement Savings Plans. Dividends are declared for a year at a time and are not guaranteed for future years.

On Feb. 24, 1988, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA) board of trustees voted new interest rates for TIAA accumulating annuities. These rates are effective as of Jan. 1, 1988, through Feb. 28, 1989, for premiums paid, dividends credited, and College Retirement Equities Fund (CREF) accumulations transferred to TIAA during the periods shown above.

Different interest rates are credited to different segments of an individual's total accumulation to reflect the earnings made by TIAA's investments made during those periods.

Effective Jan. 1, 1988, the 1.5 percent loading charge on TIAA SRA premiums was eliminated. This change was designed to meet the extra costs associated with the cashability feature of these contracts. Beginning in 1998, these extra costs will be met through a reduction in the dividend interest rate. As a result, the total effective interest rate credited to premiums applied on or after Jan. 1, 1988, through Feb. 28, 1989, is 0.25 percent lower for SRAs than the corresponding rate for TIAA's Retirement Annuities and Group Retirement Annuities for this same period (as shown in the above chart).

TIAA, with over $33 billion in assets at year-end 1987, invests primarily direct loans to business and industry, commercial and industrial mortgages, income-producing real estate and publicly-traded bonds.

Some working students no longer can claim exemption from withholding

Many students who had to pay no tax in the past may have to pay tax for 1987, and so cannot be exempt from withholding, because of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, according to IRS. Beginning in 1987, any child who may be claimed as a dependent on a parent's return is not entitled to a personal exemption on his or her own return.

The overall annual limit for this exclusion has been $5,500. As will be noted below, the status of Section 127 is now in grave doubt. We want to make you aware of the issues involved.

Under an educational assistance program, an employee can exclude from income the value of educational assistance furnished by the employer. Excludable amounts include tuition, fees and similar expenses as well as the cost of books, supplies and equipment paid for or provided by the employer. Meals, lodging or transportation, however, cannot be excluded under the provision. The exclusion does not apply to educational assistance furnished for courses involving sports, games or hobbies unless the education provided involves the business of the employer.

Medical benefit period outlined

For the information of our TIAA Major Medical enrollees, the following is an illustration of how the benefit period to qualify for benefits works:

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<td>February 15</td>
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<td>40.00</td>
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</tr>
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The benefit period continues and 80% of the June expense is reimbursed because Covered Expenses in March, April and May exceeded $50.

The benefit period continues and 80% of the July expense is reimbursed because Covered Expenses in April, May and June exceeded $50.

The benefit period continues and 80% of the August expense is reimbursed because Covered Expenses in May, June and July exceeded $50.

The benefit period continues and 80% of the September expense is reimbursed because Covered Expenses in June, July and August exceeded $50.

The benefit period has terminated because in the three previous calendar months (July, August and September) Covered Expenses totaled less than $50. The October charge is not reimbursed, but it may be used toward satisfying a new $300 cash deductible.

Taxation of graduate tuition possible

Section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code excludes from an employee's gross income amounts paid to or on behalf of the employee for educational assistance under a qualified educational assistance program of the employer.

The overall annual limit for this exclusion has been $5,500. As will be noted below, the status of Section 127 is now in grave doubt. We want to make you aware of the issues involved.

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Tax questions? Call Tele-Tax

Because of tax law changes made by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, students who are claiming the personal exemption for dependent children or from IRS by calling 1-800-444-4556.

The personnel Office will be sending out Personal Benefit Statements to all Washington University employees and their families informed of the benefits and opportunities available at the University.

Personnel News

Personnel News appears monthly in the record and is compiled by Gloria White, associate vice chancellor for personnel and affirmative action, and other members of the Personnel Office. Personnel News is designed to keep Washington University employees and their families informed of the benefits and opportunities available at the University.

April 1988 mailings

The Personnel Office will be sending out Personal Benefit Statements to all insured employees. Also, the Annual Retirement Annuity Letter for charging tax deferred contributions will be mailed in April.

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Tax questions? Call Tele-Tax

Tele-Tax, a recorded telephone tax information service provided by the Internal Revenue Service, is available in the United States and Canada 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Tele-Tax offers information on about 150 tax subjects such as changes in filing requirements, itemized deductions, tax credits, dependents, and adjustments to income, according to the Internal Revenue Service.

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Push-button (tone signaling) phone users can use Tele-Tax by calling the number listed and listening to recorded instructions on how to use the system. By pressing telephone buttons which correspond to the appropriate topic numbers listed along with the phone numbers, callers can then listen to the tax information they desire. This service is available year-round, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

White, associate vice chancellor for personnel and affirmative action, and other members of the Personnel Office. Personnel News is designed to keep Washington University employees and their families informed of the benefits and opportunities available at the University.
LECTURES

Thursday, March 31
Noon. Office Roundtable Lecture, "An Introduction to Stage-Hope" by Charles H. Franklin. Schvey, WU prof. of drama and chairman of the Performing Arts Dept. For more info., call 889-6463.

Friday, April 1
3:30 p.m. WU Men's Tennis Invitational, WU vs. Missouri-St. Louis, Kelly Field. For more information, call 889-6670.

Saturday, April 2
3 p.m. Baseball, WU vs. Missouri-St. Louis, Kelly Field.

Friday, April 1
2 p.m. Baseball, WU vs. Carroll College. Kelly Field.

Saturday, April 9
1 p.m. Baseball Doubleheader, WU vs. University of Missouri-St. Louis, Kelly Field.

Wednesday, April 6
3 p.m. Men's Tennis, WU vs. Greenville College, Bacon Tennis Center.

Saturday, April 9
1 p.m. Baseball Doubleheader, WU vs. DePauw U. Kelly Field.

MUSIC

Thursday, March 31
8 p.m. WU Performing Arts Dept. Presents the play "Ratcatcher" at Edison Theatre. (Also April 15 and 16, same time, April 10, 2 p.m., Edison.) Tickets and $5 for the general public, $4 for senior citizens, and $2 for WU faculty, staff, and students.

Friday, April 1

Monday, April 4
2 p.m. Dept. of Chemical Engineering Seminar, Michael Long, professor, dept. of chemistry and department of biological sciences at the University of California, Berkeley. Classroom U-100 Capples II.

4 p.m. Dept. of Biology Seminar, "The Return of the Gnu or How to Avoid the Use of Selective Breeding." Paul Smith, chef, dept. of physiology, U. of California/San Diego. 322 Roberto.

8 p.m. School of Architecture Lecture Series, "Public Housing: Its Users and Its Architecture." Mary Francis Berry, member of the Tenant Affairs Board. 30-2000.

Tuesday, April 5
2 p.m. Assembly Seminar Series, "Will South Africa's New Government be the voice of reason?" Helen Suzman, member of Parliament, Republic of South Africa. Graham Chapel.

4 p.m. Dept. of Chemistry Seminar, "Polymer Dynamic Relaxation Fields." Professor Philip J. bottom, professor of polymer science, U. of Massachusetts, Amherst. 300 McMillen.

Wednesday, April 6
11 a.m. Mary Luhrs King Jr. Symposium with Mary Francis Berry, Geraldine R. Segal, and Mary Stadler. "Women's Rights in the Workplace." Mary Luhrs, member of the Tenant Affairs Board. Women's Bldg. Lounge.

Thursday, April 7


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