Slippery subjects: Richard Gole, Ph.D., director of Tyson Research Center, and Elizabeth Carson, a high school science teacher, create a mass of salamander eggs during a University College class. Carson, who works for the St. Louis Public School District, is one of the teachers taking part in the class, titled "Topics in Education: Teaching the Science of Nature." Gole teaches the class, with the assistance of guest lecturers, on Saturdays at the center.

Lutzeler receives 1992 national educator award

Paul Michael Lutzeler, Ph.D., professor of German and comparative literature and director of the European Studies Program, has won the 1992 Outstanding Educator Award in the university professor category from the American Association of Teachers of German (AATG).

Since 1989, the Outstanding Educator Award, the AATG's highest honor, has been given annually to a college or university professor, a high school teacher, an elementary school teacher, or a professional association for teachers and professors of German in America. Lutzeler will receive the award at the organization's July annual convention in Baden-Baden, Germany.

"I am thrilled that Professor Lutzeler has received the 1992 Out-
standing Educator Award," said Chan-
cello William H. Danforth. "I cannot imagine a more deserving person. Washington University has indeed benefited enormously from his presence here." Gerhild Scholz Williams, Ph.D., professor and chair of German and comparative literature, said the German Department is pleased and honored by this outstanding award given to our distinguished colleague.

Among Lutzeler's specific contributions has been his 17-volume critical edition of Hermann Broch's works, including The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat, a leading avant-garde novelist and intellectual of the 1930s and 1940s who fled to America when Hitler invaded Austria in 1938. Lutzeler's other accomplishments include winning five "outstanding Educator awards" on German and European literature, including his extensive biography on Broch, which has been translated into Spanish and French; his five-year term as chair of the German department; his leadership role in bringing a branch of the Goethe Institute to St. Louis; his organization of four St. Louis symposia of German literature; and his innovative work during his three-year term as editor of The German Quarterly.

Oliver Sacks, author of Awakenings, will deliver the CHIMES lecture at 4 p.m. Tuesday, March 31, in Graham Chapel. His talk, part of the University's Assembly Series, is free and open to the public.

-Autakendings author Oliver Sacks to give talk

Sacks explores the neuropsychiat-
ric components of migraine headaches in Migraine (1978). In A Day to Stand On, he describes his own experience as a patient after temporally losing the use of his leg during a 1984 mountaineering accident. In 1989 Sacks received a Guggenheim Fellowship for his work on Tourette's Syndrome. Among his many honors, he received the President's Citation from the American Academy of Neurology and the Special Presidential Award from the American Neurological Association, both in 1991.

Sacks was born in London, received his medical degree at Oxford and did his residency at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is a member of the American Academy of Neurology, the Bronx County and New York State medical societies and the New York Institute for the Hu-
nanities.

CHIMES is a junior class leader-
ship honorary. The lecture is co-
sponsored by the Department of English, McDonald Center for the Studies of Higher Brain Function, Department of Psychology and Student Union.

For more information, call 935-4620.
Scholars examine role of gender in German literature

Scholars from Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Canada and the United States will participate in a Washington University symposium that will examine the representation and function of gender in early modern German literature.

The 11th St. Louis Symposium on Gender in Early Modern German literature will be held March 27-29 at the Olin Women's Building, the School of Medicine and the Holiday Inn Clayton Plaza, 7730 Bonhomme Ave.

The symposium, titled "The Graph of Culture in Early Modern Germany 1500-1700," is primarily sponsored by the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures. The symposium will open up new research in the field, says Lynn Tatlock, Ph.D., associate professor of German and senior organizer of the symposium.

"In our context, gender not only refers to men and women's diverse social roles, but to the entire set of qualities, values, expectations, etc., that a gendered society constructs as masculine or feminine. Many scholars are researching gender in Anglo-American and French literature of this period, but little research has been done on gender in early modern German literature and culture."

Symposium presentations range from discussions of the genres and form of witchcraft theories, to representations of masculine and feminine in the earliest European scientific illustrations of anthropoids. During the symposium, Tatlock will give a lecture on German 17th-century picture postcards, scheduled for 9:25 a.m. Sunday, March 29, at the Holiday Inn, is titled "Ab ovo: Reconsidering the Masculinity of the Auto-biographical Subject." Other symposium participants from Washington will be Andrew Christian Brehm, Ph.D., assistant professor of German, who is helping Tatlock organize the symposium; Egon Schwarz, Ph.D., Rosa May Distinguished University Professor in the Humanities; Elisabeth Waghall, a graduate student in German; and Gerhard Scholz Williams, Ph.D., professor and chair of German and comparative literature, Martin H. Israel, Ph.D., director of the Program of Arts and Humanism, who will welcome the group.

The symposium on German literature and culture will be held this year in cooperation with the Goethe Institute in St. Louis, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft of Germany, as well as the Austrian and Swiss governments, also are supporting the event.

For costs and registration information, call 935-5150.

'S Black Liberation' — continued from p. 1

the television lounge of Wydown East Hall. A forum titled "Black Leadership Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," will be held at 8 p.m. Tuesday, March 31, in Ferguson Hall.

In addition to the Chisholm lecture on April 3, the University will host the "Black Entrepreneurship and Professionalism," which will be held from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. in the multipurpose room of Wydown East Hall. The University's Vice Chancellor of the Medical Center will open the program with a concert at 7 p.m. on Thursday, April 2, at Central Baptist Church, 2453 Washington Ave. After the concert, there will be a reception. A "Black Liberation" program will be held from 8 to 10 p.m. on April 3 in the Garage. For information on the concert, call 935-2595.

For more information on the symposium, call 935-2599 after 5 p.m. For more information on Chisholm's lecture, call 935-4620.
William Gass, Ph.D., David May Distinguished University Professor of the Humanities and director of the International Writers Center, recently exhibited cataloged copies of the complete edition of "texts: Fifty Literary Pillars," reviewed in the Washington Post's "Book World" section.

Jean Holowach Thurston, M.D., professor emeritus of pediatrics and associate professor of pediatrics and a guest lecturer, presented an invited paper on the history of epilepsy in children at an international symposium titled "Progress of Epilepsy: Discontinuance of Antiepileptic Drugs," held at the Graylyn Conference Center of Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Harry L.S. Knopf, M.D., associate professor of clinical ophthalmology, was a guest lecturer at several conferences held in New Delhi, India. He spoke on "Gonera Transplantation Combined With Cataract Surgery and Lens Implantation: The 'Triple' For an Eye Bank Association of India program. His keynote speech for the Second International Congress of the Intracuta- neous Ophthalmic Society in Valencia, Spain, was titled "The Effect of IOD Position on Visual Acuity." During the Golden Lenses Conference of the Ophthalmological Society, he participated in teaching programs and served as a guest lecturer. His lecture was titled "Complications of Intracutaneous Lens Implantation."

Cornell professor to deliver Feenberg lecture

Malin H. Kalos, director of the Center for Theory and Simulation in Science and Technology at the University of Washington, will deliver the Eugene Feenberg Memorial Lecture on Wednesday, April 1.

The event, which is sponsored by the Department of Physics, will be held at 4 p.m. in Room 201 Crow Hall. Kalos will speak on "Crowds at the Casino Or Many Body Physics," and parallel processing. Kalos received the 1989 National Academy of Sciences' Alan T. Waterman Award for Many-Body Theories.

Professor Kalos' research interests include Monte Carlo Methods, computational many-body physics, and parallel algorithms. He received the 1989 Feenberg Memorial Medal for the advancement of many-body theories from first principles. Eugene Feenberg was a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago Community for many years, joining the faculty in 1946 and remaining here until his retirement. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences for his work on many-body theories, one of the most common problems in theoretical physics. Feenberg was the founder of the theory of correlated functions. Professor Feenberg also was very influential in developing the computational quantum many-body theory. As a consequence of his research, doctoral students and colleagues established the Eugene Feenberg Medal for Many-Body Physics.

For more information about the Eugene Feenberg Memorial Lecture, contact the Department of Physics at 935-6276.

Robert M. Mains, professor emeritus of engineering, dies

A memorial service for Robert M. Mains, Ph.D., professor emeritus of civil engineering, will be held at 3 p.m. Saturday, March 28, at the Bopp Chapel, 10610 Manchester Road. He died Feb. 26, 1992. He was 74.

Mains was born Jan. 18, 1918. He received a bachelor's degree in civil engineering in 1938 from the University of Colorado in Boulder, a master's degree in 1940 from the University of Illinois for his work on the eighth grade math, civics and English. He taught seventh grade English and English in the public schools, he taught seventh grade English and eighth grade English in the public schools. He co-authored "Transferring Future Teachers' Ideas About Writing," which was published in "The Teaching of English" in 1990. The article appeared in the Journal of Teaching in Secondary Education.

Lawrence May, Ph.D., professor of philosophy, comes to Washington University from Purdue University, where he held the same position. He received his bachelor's degree in 1977, and his doctorate in 1977, both in philosophy, from the New School for Social Research. His most recent article, titled "Insecticide and Moral Responsibility," was published in the Journal of Moral Education in January 1992. His second book, titled "Sharing Responsibility," will be forthcoming with the University of Chicago Press. He is working on a book-length project titled "Professional May also be writing several articles on the concept of masculinity. He is interested in ethical theory.

Savor St. Louis, fund-raiser planned

Savor St. Louis, a fund-raising food festival featuring the specialties of seven local restaurants, will be held from Thursday, April 2, at 7 p.m., to 11 p.m. at the University of Missouri, St. Louis, 5050 Laclede Ave. Savor St. Louis, a fund-raising food festival featuring the specialties of seven local restaurants, will be held from Thursday, April 2, at 7 p.m., to 11 p.m. at the University of Missouri, St. Louis, 5050 Laclede Ave.

"The festival's proceeds last year CHIBES raised approximately $1,000 for Health Care for the Homeless," said Judy R. Jelenski, the festival's chairperson.

The participating restaurants are Amighetti's, Baskin-Robbins, Cafe Delicious, the European, Grand Dutch Oven, the Latin American, the St. Louis Bread Company and University City Grill. The Pikers and the Mosaic "The festival's proceeds last year CHIBES raised approximately $1,000 for Health Care for the Homeless," said Judy R. Jelenski, the festival's chairperson.

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Cochlear implants aid deaf children learning to speak

Early results of a study at the Central Institute for the Deaf (CID), part of the Washington University Medical Center, show that cochlear implants may make learning to speak easier for deaf children.

Investigators at CID measured deaf children’s ability to understand speech and understand speech over three years. The researchers found that although all the children received the same training, those with cochlear implants made less progress than those using conventional hearing aids, which convert sound into vibrations on the skin.

“Vibrators at one end respond to lower frequency sounds like vowels and consonants, such as ‘b’ and ‘t’,” said Geers, who is an associate professor of psychology in the university’s speech and hearing department. “They are designed to teach Heath to listen to new words.”

Researchers have searched for genetic markers for Type II diabetes for years, Permutt said. But the task has been difficult because the disease is probably caused by many genes, he said. In this study, Permutt and his colleagues identified candidate genes whose products they thought were likely to be involved in causing diabetes. Along with collaborating scientists in France, they looked at the patterns of inheritance in the families.

“Normally, children will inherit genes randomly from their father and mother if there is no relationship to a disease. But if there is a relationship to the disease, then certain forms of a gene will tend to be inherited by the affected offspring and they will be less common in the unaffected,” Permutt explained.

“Interesting volunteers should call Jeannie Wokurka at 314-962-6000.”

Study locates diabetes marker

A study at the School of Medicine has found the first genetic marker for non-insulin-dependent diabetes, a disease that affects tens of millions of Americans. The investigators studied genetic patterns in 16 French families in which some members had a specific form of non-insulin-dependent diabetes, also called Type II diabetes. They found that about half of the diabetics inherited a particular form of the glucokinase gene. Glucokinase is an enzyme critical for stimulating the production of insulin, the chemical that allows glucose to enter cells.

“We have shown that a person is much less likely to inherit a specific form of the glucokinase gene if they have one kind of Type II diabetes,” said M. Alan Permutt, M.D., professor of medicine in the division of metabolism. “Although we studied a subset of Type II diabetics, we think the results may apply to all Type II diabetics,” he added.

The study results, which appeared in the March 12 issue of Nature, strongly suggest that a mutation in the glucokinase gene could contribute to causing Type II diabetes, but the investigators have not yet identified the defect itself. Permutt said. The findings could eventually lead to tests using this gene as a marker to predict diabetes, and with further understanding of the genetics of Type II diabetes, could eventually lead to gene therapies.

Type I diabetes, or insulin-dependent diabetes, is usually diagnosed in childhood. It is caused by the inability to produce adequate amounts of insulin. Type II diabetes, also known as adult-onset diabetes, is a complex form and normally occurs in middle age. Its cause is unknown, but obesity and genetics are probably the most important risk factors. The diabetes in Permutt’s study had a genetic component, distinguished by the fact that patients first show symptoms before age 25.

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Researchers find differences in new meningitis vaccines

Researchers at the School of Medicine have found that one of two newly licensed vaccines used to protect infants from bacterial meningitis produces antibodies that are less effective in binding to the surface of bacteria. Use of the vaccines, HIBTITER, PedvaxHIB, and PRP-T, shows that although each vaccine produces enough antibodies to prevent Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) infection. PedvaxHIB, prepared by Merck Sharp & Dohme, produces antibodies that bind to the bacterial polysaccharide capsule less avidly than antibodies elicited by the other Hib vaccines.

The results, reported in the March 17 Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), may be important in the assessment of vaccine effectiveness of other new vaccines, says author, Dan M. Granoff, M.D., professor of pediatrics and director of the division of infectious diseases. The JAMA study, Granoff and his colleagues analyzed 171 blood samples taken from children vaccinated for Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), a leading causal factor of bacterial meningitis, sepsis and pneumonia. They compared the two vaccines licensed for use in infants, HIBTITER, prepared by Praxis Biologics/Leedette and PedvaxHIB, prepared by Merck Sharp & Dohme, and a third vaccine for older children, PRP-T, prepared by Merieux Institute in Lyon, France, currently awaiting license in the United States.

Although both the Praxis and Merck vaccines protect against bacterial meningitis, each vaccine achieves protection in a fundamentally different way. After a single injection of the Merck vaccine, two-month-old infants elicit high antibody concentrations, which are enough to protect them, Granoff says. The Praxis vaccine may require two or three injections to fully protect the infant. "Children who get the Praxis vaccine are fully protected until after six or seven months of age," Granoff says. "The Merck vaccine achieves protective immunity at a single dose at two months."

But Granoff says there is a price for the speedy antibody response elicited by the Merck vaccine. "The overall quality of the antibody achieved by the Merck vaccine at seven months is inferior to that elicited by the Praxis vaccine," Granoff says. The difference relates to the Merck antibody's decreased ability to bind to the bacterial surface and initiate the process by which other proteins in the blood kill bacteria.

By measuring antibody avidity, or how well an antibody interacts with an antigen, Granoff has shown that it takes almost seven times more antibody elicited by the Merck vaccine to kill bacteria. Granoff says these results do not indicate that Merck's Hib vaccine is inferior. "The point that I think is important is that the vaccines elicit much higher antibody concentrations in most children than required for killing the bacteria," he says. "On the other hand, if a baby is not at high risk for being exposed to infection, then the other vaccines which induce a higher affinity antibody might be more desirable. But ultimately I think all three vaccines will be effective."

New breast implant company formed to develop Washington University technology

LipoMatrix, Inc., a start-up company, will begin commercial development of a new breast implant technology pioneered at the School of Medicine. The new implant technology research, develop, manufacture, and market devices designed to replace, restore, or augment breast tissue, and products that describe the use of vegetable triglycerides (such as peanut oil) as radiopaque filler materials for breast implants. Unlike silicone gel and/or saline current breast implants, triglycerides appear not to interfere with mammograms (X-rays used to screen for breast cancer). Studies have shown that silicone gel blocks X-rays and obstructs imaging of about 7% of breast tissue in mammograms, making cancer detection more difficult. "Mammography is the best tool that we have to find breast cancers while they are small," says Kwok, "and we want, foremost, the best chance that we have of saving women's lives," says Destouet. "If we can detect a breast cancer as early as possible, 90% of those women will live at least 20 more years. On the other hand, if that tumor is undetected until it becomes palpable and the lymph nodes are involved, about half will die within five years," adds Monsees. Another potential benefit of this technology is that the vegetable triglyceride filler appears to be biocompatible (not harmful to tissue) in the event of an accidental rupture or rupture of the implant. Use of triglycerides as filler could also allow engineering of the filler material to satisfy texture demands. LipoMatrix, Inc., intends to satisfy all regulatory requirements for the design, execution and approval of clinical investigations of the new triglyceride-filled breast implant in humans. Typically the investigations necessary to confirm the safety and efficacy of an implantable device for human use may require at least three years. The principal investors in LipoMatrix, Inc., include A/W Company, an affiliate of Washington University and Affiliated Capital Corporation, and a number of private investors. The LipoMatrix Corporation develops, manufactures and markets devices for the augmentation and repair of damaged or naturally missing breast tissue. LipoMatrix, Inc., will be led by Chairman and President, T.R. Knapp, M.D., F.A.C.S., a board-certified plastic and reconstructive surgeon and co-founder of Collagen Corporation (1975). "All parties involved in the start-up of LipoMatrix, Inc., are excited with the prospect of developing a biocompatible breast implant that will satisfy both aesthetic and mammographic concerns," said Knapp.
**Threat of whooping cough persists**

Most parents these days don't think much about whooping cough. The children are vaccinated, so why worry? But children in the process of being vaccinated can still catch the illness, and physicians are almost powerless to help children once they are infected, says microbiologist William E. Goldman, Ph.D., of the School of Medicine. Antibiotics may kill Bordetella pertussis the bacterium that initiates whooping cough — but by then it is too late. The bug already has done its damage.

One of the great ironies of modern biomedicine is that dangerous bacterial pathogens — the great killers of the past — continue to plague humans. In a paper published last year in Infection and Immunity, Goldman and his co-authors said that the current inactivated pertussis vaccine had reduced the incidence of the illness. But they noted that the B. pertussis threat persists because there is no good drug therapy to combat whooping cough.

"Even with existing vaccines we are losing many children because we have no good therapy," says Goldman, who is an associate professor in the Department of Molecular Microbiology. In Third World countries, 250,000-600,000 children die annually. In the United States — a highly vaccinated population — there are still 2,500-4,000 children in the process of receiving whooping cough in the United States are less than 12 months old. Goldman says. Those children are younger than the recommended age that precedes whooping cough. "It's a race to vaccinate young children before they get the bug," he says.

And even though the vaccine is 95-percent effective, it may lose its punch over the years. Revaccination is not recommended, so as the vaccine loses power, children who have been vaccinated can catch whooping cough, Goldman says. To make matters worse, recent data suggest that adults may be inadvertent carriers of pertussis.

"Those who come in contact with whooping cough may not show the severe symptoms that children do," he says. "They may just brush whooping cough off as a bad cold."

No Way Out

Whooping cough is a classic case of an illness that is too late to treat once a person is diagnosed. Goldman, who did the definitive work first identifying the toxin for respiratory symptoms of whooping cough, says the bacterium triggers damage rapidly. The outward signs of sickness — especially the repetitive staccato coughing — appear only after the major damage to the respiratory tract has been done, he notes. The coughing itself may cause death indirectly if children are deprived of oxygen too long or choke on vomit after fits of coughing.

In 1988, after several years of working on pertussis, Goldman purified the toxin that causes the respiratory pathological changes seen in pertussis infection. He called the compound tracheal cytotoxin (TCT) because it destroys as well as prevents repair of ciliated cells that line the respiratory tract. The fine hairs, or cilia, that project from these cells are absolutely essential to keep the respiratory tract clear and clean. The bare beat tirelessly, creating an "esculator" that moves mucus and debris up and out of the lungs and airway.

Tracheal cytotoxin destroys the escalator, leaving those trickles with pertussis with no way of clearing their lungs. "Coughing is the only remaining escape to clear blocked airways," Goldman says. Coughing also increases the likelihood that the bacterium will spread to other hosts.

Tracheal cytotoxin is one of several peptide toxins that researchers have isolated from B. pertussis over the years. When Goldman's group discovered TCT, they proved it was a crucial toxin in pertussis by duplicating ciliated-cell destruction in cultured hamster tracheal tissue. In essence, they recreated the tissue damage that precedes whooping cough.

This information, however, is still not enough for scientists to stop the illness in infected humans. "Unless we understand the ins and outs of the chemistry of toxicity, there is no hope for developing a strategic drug," Goldman states. This means learning about what TCT is, how it is built, and what drugs to use against pertussis.

Scientists know that B. pertussis has two surface membrane. Sandwiched between these membranes is an envelope of cross-linked sugars and proteins. This envelope, called peptidoglycan, engulfs B. pertussis, granting it a protective staphylococci bacteria. TCT is a fragment of the peptidoglycan envelope. The main building block of peptidoglycan and TCT is the glycan unit, which consists of a sugar molecule, N-acetylgalactosamine-N-acetylmuramic acid.

Long chains of this sugar are linked by short peptides, which are chains of amino acids. The envelope around the bacterium is made of endless repeating units of peptidoglycan.

Naturally, scientists would like to block production of TCT by manipulating the gene that encodes the toxin. There's only one catch: there is no gene. Tracheal cytotoxin is formed by a pathway. A group of enzymes assembles the toxin piece by piece.

"Even if we could interfere with the pathway we would probably kill the bacterium. It needs its peptidoglycan to survive," Goldman says.

Promoting Sleep

Perhaps the most surprising finding is the recent discovery that peptidoglycan also might promote sleep. Scientists at Harvard University and the University of Tennessee have found a molecule identical to TCT in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of sleep-deprived animals. The researchers injected CSF containing the molecule into the brain of alert animals. The animals soon fell into deep sleep, Goldman says.

The most likely explanation is that brain and gastrointestinal tissues are repositories for peptidoglycan. The bilayers of bacteria that colonize the gut produce peptidoglycan in mass quantity. "When the bacteria are broken down, pieces of peptidoglycan are stored in various tissues, including your brain," Goldman explains. The theory goes that sleep deprivation causes the accumulation of peptidoglycan in the CSF. This triggers production of other molecules that help put the person or animal to sleep, but this may explain why people get drowsy when they have pertussis or other bacterial infections," Goldman says.

Goldman is certain that understanding the basics about peptidoglycan and TCT will improve the chances of developing better therapy for whooping cough. But he also is aware of the magnitude of the task. After all, the human immune system hasn't solved the puzzle yet. "It is impossible for mammalian immune system doesn't recognize it as foreign," Goldman says. From birth, humans are exposed to bacteria that have peptidoglycan in their cell walls. Those bacteria are broken down and peptidoglycan dispersed to various tissues that humans become tolerant of. "You cannot make anti- bodies to peptidoglycan. It is just there in your body," says Goldman.

The $64,000 question, Goldman says, is how to direct therapy against a molecule that may play a natural role in the sleep cycle.
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Income limits apply to the year of redemption of the bonds. In 1991, if you were single with an income of $41,350 or less, or a married couple filing a joint return with an income of $62,900 or less, you were entitled to a full exclusion. (All income amounts are modified adjusted gross income (MAGI), which includes bond interest as a gross income below.

The amounts of the required distribution is based on an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) mandated formula and will vary with each participant, depending on factors such as life expectancy and total accumulations. For participants receiving lifetime annuity income on their entire accumulations, the amounts of the periodic payments generally satisfy the requirement.

Posting distributions

Participants in plans sponsored by private institutions may postpone their distribution to April 1 following the year they turn age 70 and one-half. In that first calendar year, the participant is required to take a distribution on April 1 and Dec. 31. For subsequent years, the participant is required to take a distribution on April 1 and Dec. 31. Participants with certain church plans and those in plans sponsored by public institutions may postpone distribution until April 1 following the year they turn age 70 and one-half. Participants or their beneficiaries who have questions about minimum distribution requirements should call the IRS at 1-800-829-3659. If you file a tax return before April 1, you should be claiming the tax exclusion for the year in which the bonds were cashed, the exclusion is proportional to the percentage of the value that was used for tuition and fees. If you file before April 1, you may be entitled to a full exclusion.

Savings bond interest at the time of the redemption proceeds (interest and principal of qualified bonds, regardless of how the bonds proceed) are actually used. If tuition and fees are any less than the value of the bonds cashed, the exclusion is proportional to the percentage of the value that was used for tuition and fees. If you file before April 1, you may be entitled to a full exclusion.

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maturities, bringing their interest-

Redemption:

Interest on EE bonds is subject to federal income tax deferral, meaning a higher proportion to the percentage of the value that was used for tuition and fees. For example, if you redeem $10,000 worth of bonds during the year, the $10,000 is taxable at the total only 80%, 80% of the interest income can be excluded from further tax.

Income limits apply to the year of redemption of the bonds. In 1991, if you were single with an income of $41,350 or less, or a married couple filing a joint return with an income of $62,900 or less, you were entitled to a full exclusion. (All income amounts are modified adjusted gross income (MAGI), which includes bond interest as a gross income below.

The amounts of the required distribution is based on an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) mandated formula and will vary with each participant, depending on factors such as life expectancy and total accumulations. For participants receiving lifetime annuity income on their entire accumulations, the amounts of the periodic payments generally satisfy the requirement.

Posting distributions

Participants in plans sponsored by private institutions may postpone their distribution to April 1 following the year they turn age 70 and one-half. In that first calendar year, the participant is required to take a distribution on April 1 and Dec. 31. Participants with certain church plans and those in plans sponsored by public institutions may postpone distribution until April 1 following the year they turn age 70 and one-half. Participants or their beneficiaries who have questions about minimum distribution requirements should call the IRS at 1-800-829-3659. If you file a tax return before April 1, you should be claiming the tax exclusion for the year in which the bonds were cashed, the exclusion is proportional to the percentage of the value that was used for tuition and fees. If you file before April 1, you may be entitled to a full exclusion.

Savings bonds are worth buying for the market-based rate alone. But there is much more to Series EE Bonds than interest rates.
Thursday, March 26
6:30 p.m. The College of Physicians and Surgeons will hold its 1st International Executive Seminar, "Being Disease in Central Europe During the War: The Experiences and Strategies of Survivors and Resisters," in the Smilow Theater, 10 South Arch. Free. For info., call 721-0229.


3:30 p.m. Dept. of Pharmacology Seminar: "The Efficacy of a New Antineoplastic Drug," by Dr. E. J. Z. X. Lee, professor of medicine, UCLA. Room 199 Cupples I.

5:00 p.m. Dept. of Mathematics Seminar: "The Topology of the Congruence Operator," by Dr. H. J. Kim, University of California. Room 199 Cupples I.

8:30 p.m. Performing Arts Dept. Presents: "The Gargoyle," by Christopher Cribb, directed by Sandy Reilly, at 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. Edison Theatre. Cost: $3 for general public; $2 for WU faculty and staff. For more info., call 935-5490.

Friday, March 27

10 a.m. Dept. of Engineering and the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering will hold their Career Development Seminar, "Career Development," in the Math and Science Building. Free. For more info., call 935-5858.

1 p.m. Dept. of Electrical Engineering and the Department of Computer Science will hold the 1st Annual Computer Science Conference, "Future Trends in Computing," in the Math and Science Building. Free. For more info., call 935-5858.

10 a.m.-2 p.m. PeaceWeek'92 Presents: "The Things They Carried," at 1 Olin Library. Free. For more info., call 721-0229.

Saturday, March 28

2 p.m. Dept. of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Seminar Series: "The Role of Phosphatidylcholine in the Regulation of Membrane Fluidity," by Dr. M. B. D. C. Lee, professor of biochemistry, University of California. Room 199 Cupples I.

3:30 p.m. Dept. of Pharmacology Seminar: "The Efficacy of a New Antineoplastic Drug," by Dr. E. J. Z. X. Lee, professor of medicine, UCLA. Room 199 Cupples I.

4 p.m. Dept. of Mathematics Seminar: "The Topology of the Congruence Operator," by Dr. H. J. Kim, University of California. Room 199 Cupples I.

Saturday, April 4
1:45 p.m. EPA Systems Engineering, "The Environmental Impact of the Elbe and the Rhine," by Dr. E. J. Z. X. Lee, professor of medicine, UCLA. Room 199 Cupples I.

8:30 p.m. Performing Arts Dept. Presents: "The Gargoyle," by Christopher Cribb, directed by Sandy Reilly, at 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. Edison Theatre. Cost: $3 for general public; $2 for WU faculty and staff. For more info., call 935-5490.