

New Flavors for a New Year

CAFE NAVARRO

Specializing in Latin & Caribbean Cuisine

Seafood, Meat and Meatless Dishes

Moroccan Briouats, Gato's Pescado, Mango Lamb, Beer Drinkin' Chicken, Pozole, Spinach Curry, Desserts

454 Willamette St. Espresso, Tea, Chai 344-0943

LAI LAI 來來飯店

CHINESE RESTAURANT
Mandarin and Hong Kong Cuisine

\$6.95 Student Dinner Special

Beef Noodle Soup \$5.95

15% Student Discount
on regular dinner menu items with ID

343-2828 • 1525 Franklin Blvd.
Free parking with purchase of a lunch order.

485-2090 for Delivery

WALDO LAKE:

Science, Management and the Future



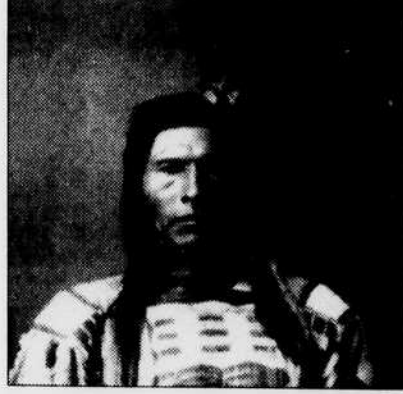
When: Saturday, Jan. 17, 1998
Time: 1-5 pm
Where: Rm 100, Willamette Hall, U of O, Eugene

Sponsored by:
Willamette National Forest and U of O Outdoor Program

Contacts: Deigh Bates, (541) 465-6934 or Dan Geiger (541) 346-0636

US Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region

UOP University of Oregon Outdoor Program



We call it recycling, Tah-Ha-Chet called it living

His people made everything by hand. From clothes to shelter to food, everything was hand-crafted with pride. It was with this same pride that Native Americans like Chief Tah-Ha-Chet of the Apache took care of their land.

They lived in such a way that everything was part of a greater vision. They lived with the land, not in spite of it. Recycling was not a chore - it was a lifestyle.

But don't try to change the world. First change the way you live, maybe then you can tackle the whole planet.

It's not garbage until you throw it away.

~~~~~

For more information call: Campus Recycling 346-1529  
Make Earth Day Every Day

Sponsored by University of Oregon  
Environmental Issues Committee

# Drive: Chances of match are slim

Continued from Page 1A

done before the actual donation process, which involves a hospital stay.

"We're at the University because the kids are activists, and there are the large numbers, too," said Margaret Gardner, executive director of the Lane Memorial Blood Bank.

Also sponsoring the event is President Frohnmayer, founder and director of the National Marrow Donor Program, a computerized registry system that matches blood cell proteins, called antigens, of donors and patients worldwide. The program, which began with only 17,000 donors, has grown to 2.8 million in 10 years.

"I became involved when my daughters needed bone marrow transplants for Fanconi Anemia, a rare genetic disease," Frohnmayer said. "There was no match in the family, and 14 years ago, when my el-

dest daughter was diagnosed, there was no national registry system. Doctors had to write letters to donor banks."

But while Frohnmayer calls the registry a "phenomenal success in volunteerism," he said recruiting minority donors is currently the principal focus of the program.

"This has direct and tragic consequences, and we must be very aggressive to improve representation of minorities in the registry," he said.

For students who do register, chances of being called to donate are slim.

"The chance is about 1 in 20,000 you'll match. But if you do, it's the most rewarding thing to do — to save someone's life," Gardner said.

For more information about the ongoing program, call Dr. Fleischli of the health center at 346-0631.

# Discovery may keep cells alive longer

Researchers say an enzyme could help people stay healthier

By Paul Recer  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Texas researchers say they may have found the "cellular fountain of youth," an enzyme that in laboratory experiments causes human cells to avoid the normal process of aging and cell death.

The finding by researchers at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas won't make people any younger or allow them to live forever, but scientists said it could conceivably keep them healthier longer.

"This process may increase the normal health span, but not the normal life span," said Dr. Jerry Shay of the University of Texas, the lead researcher. "We're not saying that this will give people something to make them live longer."

Shay said Tuesday the work confirms that cells can be kept youthful far beyond their normal life span by blocking a natural aging and dying process.

By keeping the cells alive and dividing, he said, it may be possible to control age-related disorders ranging from skin wrinkling to some types of blindness to cardiovascular disease.

Though it is still in the future, Shay said the work could lead to drugs that will stop the cells from dying and, thus, preserve the functioning of parts of the body that normally decline with age.

The report is to be published in the journal Science on Friday. It was released prematurely on Tuesday by a Washington aging research organization, causing a dramatic rise in the stock price of Geron Corp., a California biotech research

company that collaborated with the Texas researchers and which holds rights to some of the findings.

Trading of Geron stock on the Nasdaq stock exchange was briefly halted after it soared 24 percent. After trading resumed, the stock continued to climb, closing the day at \$14.375, up more than 43 percent. Nearly 4 million shares were traded. Its daily average is about 140,000.

Anna M. McCormack, a researcher at the National Institute of Aging, said the work "has a real potential" for leading to therapies that would treat age-related disorders caused by cells that die.

But whether this will extend life has not been shown. "We need to see if aging on a cellular level has anything to do with aging of the whole organism," she said.

The researcher who first discovered some 30 years ago that human cells age and die, Dr. Leonard Hayflick of the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine, said the finding "is one of the most profound discoveries in the field" of cellular aging.

Hayflick said it will be at least five years before the discovery can be used to treat patients, but it could lead to drugs that slow or stop the aging process of specific cells in the body. This could be important in extending functions that are now lost as people get older, he said.

Shay said he and his collaborators proved that the normal death of human cells can be avoided by inserting a gene that allows the cells to maintain a healthy chromosome length.

Normally, human cells divide about 70 times over a lifetime. Each time the cells divide, the protective end of the chromosome, called the telomere, is shortened.

Eventually, the telomere becomes too short to protect the

chromosome. When that happens, the cell can no longer divide and eventually dies.

Shay said the telomere, in effect, acts as a biological clock that stops cell division and causes cell aging.

In earlier research, however, Shay and others found that some cancer cells and reproductive cells release an enzyme called telomerase that keeps the telomere from shortening. This action is one factor that allows some cancer cells to grow without restraint.

Shay said his team was able to transfer the gene that makes telomerase into human cells in the laboratory.

These cells were then allowed to divide.

"Normally, cells stop dividing after about the 70th generation," said Shay. "These cells are now up over 100 population doublings and they show no evidence that they will slow down."

Shay said the laboratory specimens continue to divide normally and have not turned into cancer-type cells, one of the concerns about the effects that telomerase may have on cells.

In the research, the scientists used retinal pigmented epithelium cells. These are at the eye cells involved in an age-related blinding disorder called macular degeneration.

The researchers also used skin fibroblast cells which help to maintain the proper level of collagen in the skin. The death of these cells is linked to the aging and wrinkling of the skin.

Shay said the work suggests that eventually patients could be treated for some disorders by removing aged cells, treating them with telomerase to restore their vigor, and then return the cells to the patient's body.

He said that such a use is only speculation now, but "it is theoretically possible."

## THE IT CURRICULUM

Information Technology & Computing Workshops  
Winter 1998

The Internet \* Email \* Basic UNIX \*  
Microsoft Word \* Macintosh \* Surfing the  
Web \* Windows 95 \* PowerPoint \*  
Computer Viruses \* Job Hunting on the  
Internet \* Web Publishing \* Using Janus \*  
Virtual Reality \* Searching the Web \* UNIX  
Security \* Photoshop \* Using Multimedia  
Software

**Free workshops for all UO students, staff and faculty**  
**No registration -- just show up**  
**Many workshops are hands on**

Copies of the Winter 1998 workshop schedule are available in libraries and computing labs, and on the web at <http://libweb.uoregon.edu/it/>.

For more information, contact the Office of Library Instruction:  
346-1817 or [cbell@darkwing.uoregon.edu](mailto:cbell@darkwing.uoregon.edu).