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NEW TOWER BUILDING AN ARCHITECTURAL BREAKTHROUGH

Soaring 280 feet above the south campus is the new Tower Building, scheduled for completion next summer. Although all 17 floors of the reinforced concrete structure have been poured, you may still—if you look now—see for yourself several stages in the construction of an architectural breakthrough.

The upper facade is still festooned with the plywood forms into which the concrete was poured, and the lower floors are strung with scaffolding from which the “skin” of Indiana (Bedford, Indiana) limestone is being grafted onto the exterior concrete. The vast middle is raw concrete, bristling with protruding metal wall ties used to position the wooden shells into which the concrete was poured (14,700 cubic yards of concrete, enough to pave an 18-mile sidewalk from the University to 4 miles beyond Kennedy Airport).

As the concrete set, the plywood forms were stripped away, exposing the

wall ties. Raw concrete and wall ties will all be hidden behind the limestone facade, to harmonize with the Indiana limestone of other campus buildings.

Within are thousands of feet of six-inch, four-inch, three-inch, and two-inch glass drainpipes, an innovation in plumbing that is practically noncorrosive and facilitates inspection and maintenance. Within and without, on any given day, from 190 to 250 assorted building craftsmen are carrying out the long-laid plans of the University, architects, and engineers.

Their skills and labor are producing a structure unique in several respects. It is unusual for laboratories to be housed in a building of such height—because of complex design and engineering problems—and approximately 12 of the Tower’s 17 floors will be devoted to laboratories. Also, the Tower is the first construction of any size in the metropolitan New York area employing post-tension. With post-tension, steel cables are pulled through flexible 2½- and 4-inch conduits. The conduits are embedded in the concrete and then the steel cables are stretched to a high tension. Post-tensioning permits long spans and maximum openness of the building’s interior space, i.e., the absence of inside columns which would dictate partition. The post-tension technique has been applied only to the third and seventeenth floors of the Tower. The third floor post-tension girders support approximately 70 per cent of the building’s perimeter loading, and the rest is suspended from the seventeenth floor post-tension girders.

Another distinctive feature is the cooling system, housed above the seventeenth floor, from which chilled water is circulated throughout the building. Local fancoil units provide air conditioning for each floor. These units supply fresh air—not the customary recirculated air—for the entire building, air that will be heated or cooled and moisture-controlled.

With the Tower, the University acquires additional laboratory and office space, lecture rooms, reading rooms, and dining facilities, as well as a hand-



some new plaza at the second floor level. As shown on page two, entrance from the campus to the plaza and the Tower’s main lobby will be by an esplanade approached around the west or east end of South Laboratory. Gasser Hall and Sophie Fricke Hall will open onto the plaza, thus completing the quadrangle. At the plaza level, the Tower will present a glass, rather than limestone, face to the esplanade and to the east and south, and an aluminum exterior to the west. The esplanade will replace Plant Pathology’s greenhouses, to be consolidated with Flexner Hall Extension’s greenhouses. Ground floor exits lead to parking and landscaped areas.

President Emeritus Detlev W. Bronk and the Board of Trustees—working with Nelson W. Aldrich of the Boston architectural firm of Campbell, Aldrich and Nulty and with key University personnel—did the preliminary planning years before the groundbreaking on October 26, 1967.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1

EACH NEW DAY at The Rockefeller University makes me increasingly aware of how much goes on here. More than fifteen hundred of us are working at our different specialties in the 14 buildings on 15 acres of beautifully landscaped grounds—and this in one of the world’s most congested cities.

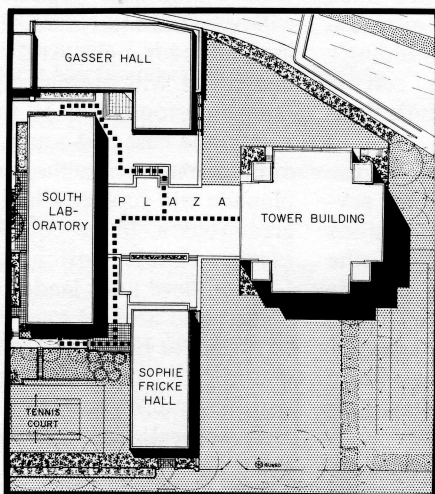
But, too often, demands of our own work keep us from knowing what is happening in the next office or shop or laboratory, let alone in the next building. That is why this new publication will try to record what all of us do, so we can share our interests and, by so doing, see ourselves as vital parts of the total University community.

The *news and notes* will appear once a month during the academic year. I shall look forward with pleasure to each new issue, and I hope you all will contribute news items and special stories that will help explain your activities to the rest of us.

FREDERICK SEITZ

The Buildings and Grounds office, first under Bernard Lupinek and now under Paul Penndorf, has played an active role from the moment the first steamshovel took a bite from the old parking lot. Representatives of the office—Mr. Penndorf or Albert W. Schall, Associate Superintendent, and Kenneth C. Schmitt, Assistant Superintendent—attend weekly construction meetings with representatives of the contractors, the architects, and the engineers, to check progress and discuss problems. Often present at these meetings, which are held in the field office shanty of George A. Fuller, builders, are Rockefeller's Chief Engineer George Karda, Machine Shop Foreman William D. Duthie and Assistant Machine Shop Foreman and Chief Electrician Walter H. Schuerger. President Seitz attends these meetings from time to time, visits the job site, and—by consulting with the architects and the Building Committee of the Board of Trustees—keeps in close touch with the work.

When the shell of the building is complete, the work of the University's building and maintenance services will shift into high gear. The specialized job of outfitting the Tower is their responsibility. The Cabinetmakers' Shop under Robert Channell and the Paint Shop under Herman Richter will contribute their skills. And when their work is completed, the Janitorial Service under Robert Hull and Security under Captain Robert Davis will take over day-to-day housekeeping and protection.



The Tower Plaza will be reached by walks at either end of South Laboratory.

extracurricular

HENRICK BOUDAKIAN, Chief Photographer in Graphic Services, is Armenian Commentator for Radio Liberty. His broadcasts are beamed to the U.S.S.R. and especially to Soviet Armenia. He writes his own scripts, many of which are picked up by the world press. On weekends he travels to many cities for interviews with visiting statesmen, industrial leaders, and artists. Some of his programs have been broadcast to Europe via satellite.

JOSÉ ALVAREZ LARA, porter in the Abby, studied painting for four years at the Escuela de Bellas Artes in Guayaquil, Ecuador. His oil entitled "Naturaleza muerta" (Still Life), rendered on board with a palette knife, took first prize at the school's 1963 Exposition. His work has been shown at many exhibits, among them the Fourth Painting Salon of the Guayaquil Foundation. A native of Ecuador, Mr. Alvarez Lara with his wife and children moved to the United States in 1963.

MISS SYDNEY REID, a secretary in Dr. George A. Miller's Laboratory, concentrates after hours on her singing lessons under a Martha Baird Rockefeller Grant for Music. Miss Reid is a soprano and has sung on many occasions with the Dallas Civic Opera. While in England on a Fulbright Fellowship from 1965 to 1967, she sang at the London Opera Centre and the Royal College of Music, and gave a concert in Bristol under the auspices of the American Embassy.

kudos

DR. EDWARD H. AHRENS, JR. received the McCollum Award of the American Society for Clinical Nutrition.

DR. DETLEV W. BRONK was Honorary President of the Third International Biophysics Congress at M.I.T., held three weeks ago. This summer he served as science adviser to Governor Nelson Rockefeller on his missions to Latin America, and was elected a member of the Council on Science and Technology of the Organization of American States. Earlier this year, he received the National Medal of Science from President Johnson and the honor-

ary degree of Doctor of Science from Columbia University.

DR. RENÉ J. DUBOS was one of two writers receiving this year's Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction. His award was for his book, *So Human an Animal*. The other winner was Norman Mailer. Dr. Dubos is the first individual at Rockefeller so honored, and the second scientist to receive the Prize.

DR. GERALD M. EDELMAN and DR. NORTON D. ZINDER have been elected to the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Zinder also received the University Medal for Excellence from Columbia University at its June commencement.

DR. PETER R. MARLER was elected President of the Animal Behavior Society in July.

DR. FREDERICK SEITZ received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from New York University, gave the commencement address at St. Louis University, and received the Herbert Hoover Medal for Distinguished Service from the Stanford Alumni Association. He was also the subject of a full-page editorial in *Science* entitled, "A Tribute to Frederick Seitz," and was praised for his "outstanding leadership" during his "seven vigorous years as President of the National Academy of Sciences."

about the laboratories

PROFESSOR ALEXANDRE ROTHEN and GRADUATE FELLOW CHRISTIAN MATHOT have developed an accurate, rapid method for detecting and identifying antibodies and antigens associated with various deadly diseases. The achievement, announced September 12 at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society in New York City, aids in the diagnosis of maladies caused by transmissible viruses and of such parasitic diseases as trichinosis, leishmaniasis, and schistosomiasis—the last a serious, insect-borne ailment that afflicts about 17 per cent of the children in Puerto Rico. The new method can quickly test for antibodies; this permits speedy diagnosis and makes possible immediate, effective treatment.

The technique, which employs immunoelectro-adsorption (IEA), will also help in surveying the spread of a disease-causing organism.

THE LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL

There is soon going to be much less white and much more aqua, pink, gold, gray, beige, and powder blue around the laundry rooms—and less cotton and more polyester. Pastel uniforms tailored from new fabric blends are in the fashion future at Rockefeller University.

The cheerful colors will brighten the campus as a whole and, especially, will lift the spirits of the dozen or so men and women who annually sort, tag, mend, spot clean, wash, press, fold, and distribute half a million pieces of laundry.

The new fabrics require new machines, if they are to be properly handled. Consequently, the laundry rooms in the basement of the hospital are in the process of almost complete overhaul (new floors, new cooling system, new equipment, fresh paint on walls and ceiling) and expansion (a brand new uniform shop opening this month, where one may see uniforms on display, consult catalogues and order pastels and mix-and-match ensembles at wholesale prices).

Through all the noise and confusion of tearing down and building up, Supervisor William T. Hertwig and his staff keep clean linen flowing on schedule to laboratories, dining rooms, student residence halls and the hospital. It hasn't been easy, especially during recent dog days when the welter of refurbishing activity made the heat seem

hotter. "But the light at the end of the tunnel is a model plant," Mr. Hertwig says, philosophically. "A plant we can all be proud of. We should make it by the first of January, 1970."

New uniforms of quality do not suddenly present themselves at the door. Working closely with Anthony J. Campo, Superintendent of Purchases and Pharmacist, and with Róger C. Elliot, Assistant Comptroller, Mr. Hertwig surveyed University needs in order to develop appropriate styles and fabrics. Testing began at Du Pont, where all polyesters originate, continued at textile mills where various blends are manufactured ("One hundred per cent polyester does not breathe," says Bill Hertwig. "Sixty-five per cent polyester to 35 per cent cotton is best for most uniforms, and 50-50 for sheets") and then moved to Rockefeller. First the laundry staff and then Media and Glass Service tested new uniforms under a variety of working conditions. Of Bonnie A. Lobue, Supervisor of the Media and Glass Service Room, Mr. Hertwig says, "Miss Lobue was enthusiastic about the advantages of color and polyester—attractiveness, fit, durability. She jumped right in and helped work out the best combinations. Credit where credit is due. She contributed a lot to that new uniform room."

Rockefeller University asks a great deal of its laundry service ("Please wash without using soap," said a note pinned to a recent bundle from the laboratory of Professor Vincent Allfrey). In his seventeen years at the University, Bill Hertwig has drawn on knowledge acquired in a wide-ranging career in the laundry business.

Violet Gass demonstrates a new air-form finisher which "presses" polyester dresses and uniforms in 30 seconds. Similarly, a new pants unit will shape and dewrinkle two-legged garments in 45 seconds. Mrs. Gass first met these new creatures of the laundry world—and visited hospital and hotel laundry installations—while enrolled in a 13-week management development program offered by the Metropolitan Institutional Laundry Managers Association. Among other boons to come is a giant combination washer-extractor—air-driven, computerized, self-feeding—which will eliminate the transfer by hand of heavy wet wash from washer to extractor.

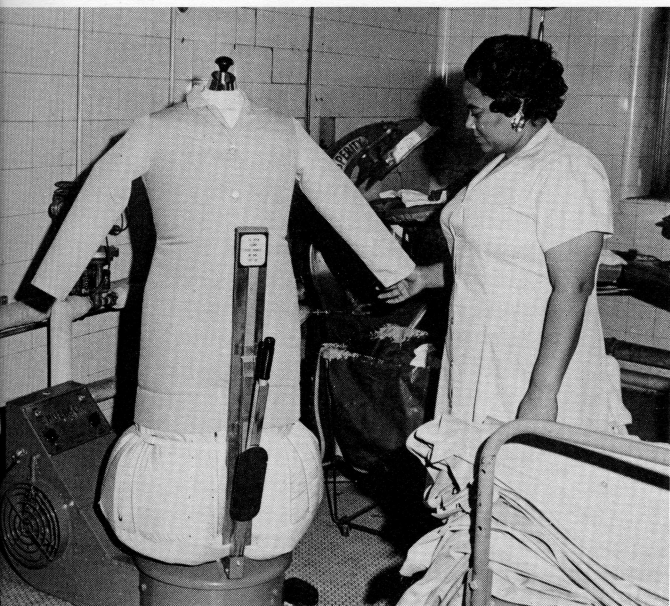


Nuton Cyrus, *left*, and Laundry Manager William Hertwig observe as Violet Gass tests final titration on finished wash to be sure it is on the acid side.

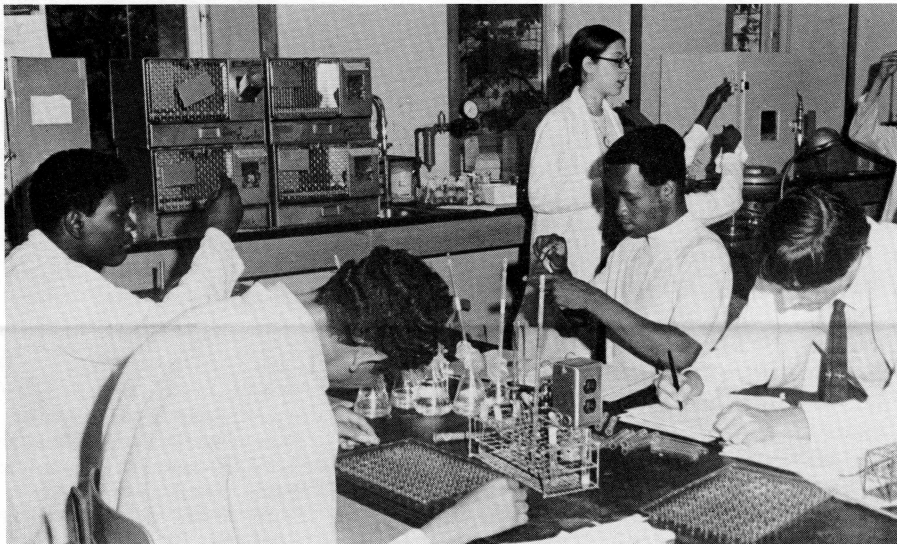
Starting as an after-school helper in a hand laundry, he moved on to learn all phases of commercial laundering. At the age of twenty-three he was managing the laundry department at St. Vincent's, an 800-bed hospital in New York's Greenwich Village. With the U. S. Army Engineer Corps during World War II, he operated a laundry north of the Arctic Circle in Greenland and taught in the Laundry School at Camp Lee, Virginia. Later, he set up laundry and dry-cleaning facilities for occupation troops in Germany and Austria. After the war he managed laundry departments for hotels (including the Plaza) and hospitals and, afloat, ships of the United States and American Export Lines.

With Bill Hertwig's experience and enthusiasm for the laundry business, it is no wonder that he takes in stride the special problems that make Rockefeller University's laundry a custom business with which no commercial laundry would cope. It develops formulas for safe bleaches, softeners, optical brighteners, sours (to counteract alkali, so that clothes come out on the acid side and do not war with perspiration acids) and bacteriostats (added in the last wash to kill airborne bacteria, thus eliminating cross-contamination).

Nor is it any wonder that his peers in the industry recently nominated him for the national Laundry Manager of the Year award, an honor equivalent to being nominated for an Oscar.



ELEVENTH SUMMER BIOLOGY PROGRAM



For the past ten summers Rockefeller University graduate fellows have devoted their time and talent to instructing the best high school scientists in New York City. This year the Summer Program in Experimental Biology was different. Program chairman Peter Gray led a group of graduate colleagues in finding high school students with little science background and no laboratory experience.

The search began last February. After meeting with teachers and biology students at Thomas Jefferson High

INSURANCE BENEFITS

Two major additions to University employee insurance benefits have been announced. The first is permanent disability insurance, which automatically covers all employees who have been at the University for at least one year. If, through some misfortune, you are permanently unable to work because of an injury or illness, you will receive up to 60 per cent of the first \$1,000 of your monthly salary, plus 40 per cent of all salary in excess of \$1,000, until you reach the age of 65.

The second benefit is new life insurance. As you know, you are already eligible for contributory life insurance, based on your salary, at the rate of 40 cents a month for each \$1,000 of insurance. You can double the amount of your present insurance to twice the amount of your annual salary.

School and Brandeis High School Annex, Mr. Gray brought about forty students to Rockefeller for day-long interviews. Sixteen were finally selected for the program—on the basis of motivation, maturity, and intelligence.

A series of orientation sessions was held last spring, during which members of the class helped shape course content. The eight-week program was divided into three teaching segments in which Efrain C. Azmitia, Jr. covered principles of behavior, neurology, and drug effects; Peter Gray and co-chairman Eve I. Barak taught general physiology and cell biology; and Ronald P. Larkin and Donald K. Riker organized a seven-day field trip to Peter Gray's home in Vermont, where field studies and experiments alternated with lectures on ecology and evolution.

In general, the students were very perceptive and candid, forcing teachers to convert complex technical explanations into understandable language. Following group sessions, each student worked on a one-to-one basis with a graduate fellow on an individual project, sometimes in the graduate student's own laboratory, where, in a few instances, he or she was accepted as one of the staff. In all, a dozen and a half graduate students participated in the program and the class gave much of their free time to such projects as isolating DNA, working with bacterial cultures, or studying parasites in birds.

The aim of the course was to give students an opportunity to mingle with



Above: High school student Jose Sein arrived on campus for the summer course wearing the Starve A Rat Today button he wears here as he and Program Chairman Peter Gray perform a behavioral experiment on a nonstarved rat.

Left: Roz Lasker, a laboratory assistant, supervises an experiment on the action of enzymes. Students are [l to r] Judd Parson, Jose Sein, Qadri Abdul-Wahhab, and Leonard Timpone.

scientists and to try their skills at setting up research projects, conducting seminars, and learning to attack problems with a scientific approach.

In retrospect, graduate students regard the experiment as interesting. The strains of teaching were tremendous, but the rewards were adequate. In the final days of the program, students presented their individual research projects in 204 South Laboratory. Some of the reports were delivered with an insight and excitement which surprised veterans of previous summers as well as the graduate volunteers who organized the 1969 sessions.

POWER STEP-UP

What has been going on within that fenced-off area at the main gate is the installation of a new vault and cable chamber to house the service switches and step-up transformers which will double our electrical service capacity. The project has now reached the final, or landscaping, phase. When work is complete, the area will look like the rest of the campus—grass, shrubs, stonework—with the difference that this stonework masks ventilators for the mighty switches and transformers in the vault below ground. Thomas J. Ralin, chief designer in the Buildings and Grounds drafting room, and his two assistants, Manuel Vargas and Wilfred Perez, helped to keep the work moving by supplying the architects and Consolidated Edison with facts and sketches. Soon, Consolidated Edison's work begins. Dig they must, just outside the gate, to lay the lines which will feed the University its increased power.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

The University begins the 1969-1970 academic year with two new trustees, a new vice president and secretary, a new special assistant to the president, and with new faces and promotions in almost every activity.

The election of Thomas G. Cousins of Atlanta, Georgia, and Robert G. Stone, Jr., of New York City, to the Board of Trustees is announced by Board Chairman David Rockefeller. Since 1958, when he founded Cousins Properties Incorporated, Mr. Cousins has been active in the development of Atlanta, building houses, apartment and office buildings, industrial parks and shopping centers, and creating park and recreation areas. Like many successful businessmen, Mr. Cousins is prominent in community affairs, notably the High Museum of Art, the Atlanta Arts Alliance, and the Atlanta Hawks, of which he is co-owner.

Mr. Stone is President of States Marine Lines and Chairman of the Executive Committee and Director of Combustion Engineering, Inc. and CBK Agronomics, Inc. of Kansas City. He has extensive educational interests as trustee of International House, Ben-

emy of Sciences, where he was special assistant to the president.

A chemist by profession, Dr. Sunderlin was a Rhodes scholar, receiving his bachelor's and master's degrees from Oxford University. He was awarded the doctoral degree from the University of Rochester. He has taught at Union College and at the U.S. Naval Academy, served as a naval officer in World War II, and in administrative posts with the U.S. Office of Naval Research in London, the National Science Foundation, Union Carbide European Research Associates in Brussels, and Union Carbide's Defense and Space Systems Department in Washington and New York.

Dr. Sunderlin has been a delegate to many international scientific meetings and congresses. He was treasurer and board member of the Engineers and Scientists Committee, Inc., of the People to People Program. He is Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Chemical Society of London, and is a member of the American Chemical Society, Faraday Society, Royal Institution of Great Britain, the Society of the

radiation and matter. With Dr. R. S. Knox, he was coauthor of *Symmetry in the Solid State*, a book published in 1964. He has written twenty technical articles for scientific journals, and has served as consultant to business and government.

Dr. Gold is married to the former Martina Basilio of Rochester.

Mrs. Antonia Siddiqi and Miss Catherine L. Tolles have joined the President's Office as administrative secretaries. Miss Jean Parmelee, who capably assisted faculty, students, and staff for so many years, is now on leave.

Other appointments—and promotions—which were made between July 1 and September 1, are listed below.

PROMOTIONS

TO PROFESSOR

David C. Mauzerall, *biochemistry*
Victor J. Wilson, *neurophysiology*

TO ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

Thomas Bever, *experimental psychology*
Leo V. Di Cara, *physiological psychology*
Walter Doerfler, *virology*
Emil C. Gotschlich, *bacteriology and immunology*
Heinz Pagels, *theoretical physics*

TO ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

Günter Blobel, *cell biology*
Hao-Chia Chen, *biochemistry*
Bernd Gutte, *biochemistry*
Arthur Hurvitz, *comparative pathology*
Harry R. Kissileff, *physiological psychology*
James M. Manning, *biochemistry*
Douglas Medin, *mathematical psychology*
Peter Model, *genetics*
Bruce A. Pappas, *physiological psychology*
Eric A. Stone, *physiological psychology*
Myron J. Waxdal, *biochemistry*
Robert J. Winchester, *biochemistry and immunology*

APPOINTMENTS

VISITING PROFESSORS

Marilyn G. Farquhar (Dr. Palade)
Edward Klima (Dr. George A. Miller)

VISITING ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS

Michael Cole (Dr. Estes)
J. Robert Dorfman (Dr. E. G. D. Cohen)
Howard J. Schnitzer (Dr. Pais)

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

Richard A. Brandt (Dr. Pais)
Anthony Cerami (Dr. Reich)
Richard W. Compans (Dr. Tamm)
John Earman (Dr. Frankfurt)
Adele E. Uskali Edisen (Dr. Lloyd)
Nina Hollander (Dr. Jules Hirsch)
Herbert Morton (Dr. Leader)
Donald Pfaff (Dr. Pfaffmann)
Giuliano Preparata (Dr. Pais)

VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

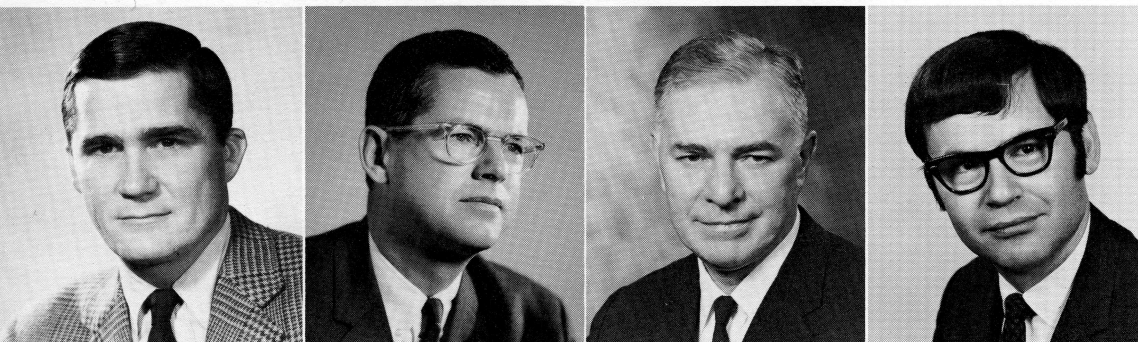
Ursula Bellugi (Dr. George A. Miller)
Robert A. Bjork (Dr. Estes)

AFFILIATE

Lewis Gidez (Dr. Ahrens)

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Guido Altarelli (Dr. Pais)
Radoslav J. Bachvaroff (Dr. McMaster)
Patricia Carapellucci (Dr. Mauzerall)
Bruce Erickson (Dr. Merrifield)
W. Einar Gall (Dr. Edelman)
Francisco Grünbaum (Dr. Kac)
Kensuke Horiuchi (Dr. Zinder)



THOMAS G. COUSINS

ROBERT G. STONE, JR.

C. EUGENE SUNDERLIN

ALBERT GOLD

nett College, and other institutions; and he is Councilor of the American Geographical Society and member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College where he is active on the Visiting Committee to the Graduate School of Education and the Committee on University Resources.

The appointments of Dr. C. Eugene Sunderlin as Vice President and Secretary and of Dr. Albert Gold as Special Assistant to the President of the University were recently announced by President Seitz.

Dr. Sunderlin, who will be concerned primarily with administrative affairs and will serve as secretary of the Board of Trustees, is widely known in this country and abroad for his work in education, government, industry, and international relations. He comes to Rockefeller from the National Acad-

Chemical Industry, and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

He is married to the former Sylvia Alice Sweetman. They have four children.

Dr. Gold comes to Rockefeller from the University of Rochester, where, as Associate Dean of the College of Engineering and Applied Sciences, he had general administrative responsibility for graduate and research programs and was concerned with faculty affairs.

He holds a B.S. degree in engineering physics from Lehigh University and a Ph.D. from the University of Rochester. He has taught at the graduate and undergraduate levels and has concentrated, in research, on the theory of solids, particularly their optical properties, and on the theory of the interaction of high intensity optical

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES *cont'd*

Karel Hrbáček (Dr. Hao Wang)
 Augustine A. Joseph (Dr. Lipmann)
 Harold Levin (Dr. Frankfurt)
 Zvi H. Marcus (Dr. Chase)
 Anders Martin-Löf (Dr. Kac)
 Kanji Ohyama (Dr. Braun)
 Emmanuel Paschos (Dr. Pais)
 Barry Peterson (Dr. Victor J. Wilson)
 Brian Poole (Dr. de Duve)
 Stanley W. Sajdera (Dr. Gregory)
 Peter Shaw (Dr. Estes)
 Gordon Silverman (Electronics Laboratory)
 David Smith (Dr. Pfaffmann)

GUEST INVESTIGATORS

S. Yousuf Ali (Dr. Gregory)
 Marjorie E. Anderson (Dr. Victor J. Wilson)
 Henry Edinger (Dr. Pfaffmann)
 Catherine T. Falk (Dr. Dobzhansky)
 Caleb E. Finch (Dr. Mirsky)
 Ren-ye Ho (Dr. Rizack)
 Eric A. Jaffe (Dr. Kappas)
 Patricia Johnson (Dr. Jules Hirsch)
 Thomas C. Jones (Dr. James G. Hirsch)
 Herman O. Klein (Dr. Cranefield)
 Fred Kramer (Dr. Allfrey)
 C. C. Liew (Dr. Allfrey)
 A. R. Michell (Dr. Pfaffmann)
 Fumiko Mitani (Dr. Kappas)
 Walter E. Mountcastle (Dr. Tamm)
 Ralph L. Nachman (Dr. James G. Hirsch)
 Alan Poland (Dr. Kappas)
 James Quigley (Dr. Reich)
 Dietmar Richter (Dr. Lipmann)
 Mary R. Rifkin (Dr. Palade)
 Robert Roskoski, Jr. (Dr. Lipmann)
 Karl-Heinz Schleifer (Dr. Krause)
 Robert Shapiro (Dr. Reich)
 Morton Smith (Dr. Ahrens)
 E. Martin Spencer (Dr. Craig)
 Ching-Sung Teng (Dr. Allfrey)
 Robert Thoburn (Dr. Kunkel)
 Earl Weidner (Dr. Trager)

GRADUATE FELLOWS

Carl F. Beyer, Jr., Bellarmine College
 Harold Burger, The University of Chicago
 Jules L. Coleman, Brooklyn College of the
 City University of New York
 Michael Draper, Brigham Young University
 Ulf Friedrichsdorf, University of Bonn
 Richard E. Galardy, Dartmouth College
 Beverly Naomi Greenspan, Pembroke
 College in Brown University
 Gary R. Gunther, Wabash College
 Robert Edward Hendrick, Columbia
 University
 Kenneth I. Henley, University of Virginia
 John M. Kincaid, Reed College
 Judy Lieberman, Radcliffe College
 Gunar E. Liepins, University of California,
 Berkeley
 Janet MacIver, Jackson College in Tufts
 University
 Clarke F. Millette, The Johns Hopkins
 University
 Benjamin Thomas Peele III, University of
 Virginia
 Jeffrey R. Powell, University of Notre
 Dame
 Aaron Rabin, Yeshiva University
 James R. Rand, Hofstra University
 Stephen M. Reder, Stanford University
 Richard F. Reiss, Yale University and
 The University of Oxford
 Ruth Allison Ryan, Radcliffe College
 Marc Sapir, Université Libre de Bruxelles
 Brian John Schlosser, University of
 Waterloo, Canada
 Keith Stenning, The University of Oxford
 Allen Lloyd Thunberg, North Dakota State
 University
 Scott Weinstein, Princeton University

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Welch Hall
 Curtis Agnew, *Guard, Janitorial Service*
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Assistant for Research
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Accounting
 Janet Gleason, *Production Assistant,*
Journals
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 Deborah Jankovitz, *Junior Secretary,*
Graphic Services
 Linford Johnson, *Assistant Gardener*
 Charlotte Knipling, *Assistant for Research,*
Clinical Laboratory
 Joseph Kral, *Porter, Janitorial Service*
 James Leong (Dr. Reich)
Assistant for Research
 Esther Lund (Dr. Hotchkiss) *Secretary*
 Laura Mandel (Dr. Tamm)
Assistant for Research
 Raymond Martin, *Computer Programmer,*
Computer Laboratory
 Judy Nazath, *Stenographer,*
Medical Records
 Helen Perrilleon, *Clerk-Xerox, Library*
 Josias Pierre, *Kitchen Porter, Hospital*
 Susan Renick (Dr. Dubos)
Assistant for Research
 Elsa Rivera, *Artist, Graphic Services*
 Patricia Rooke, *Assistant for Research,*
Clinical Laboratory
 John Ryan (Dr. James Hirsch)
Assistant for Research
 Thelma Samuels, *Food Service Maid,*
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Assistant for Research
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President's Office
 Joan Stolze (Dr. Tatum)
Assistant for Research
 Pedro Torres, *Guard, Janitorial Service*
 Jacoba Vander Heyden, *Maid,*
President's Residence
 Ann Weippert, *Library Assistant*



TAKE A BOUGH

You missed a good show a few weeks ago if you did not see the tree surgeons hanging in the upper reaches of the London planes, lopping off dead wood and sucker growth and otherwise manicuring one species of campus beauty. Wielding bowed, wide-toothed pruning saws, these high-rope specialists dumped truckloads of branches earthward, thus opening up walkways—and many offices and student apartments—to the light of day. Pruning also keeps the trees from getting so “leggy” that a high wind could knock them over. The London plane trees’ resistance to smog makes them ideal for city landscapes, but their shallow roots leave them vulnerable to strong winds. Drastic surgery is needed every four or five years.

“Trees are lovely things to have,” says Buildings and Grounds Superintendent Paul Penndorf, “but they require constant care.” An annual checkup is essential—for injurious insects, blights, and other ailments. Every year they are sprayed to kill tussock moths. Every two years is feeding time, when liquid fertilizer is forced into the ground around the roots through hoses from tank trucks. The summer of 1969 managed to upset the arboreal schedule drastically. Early drought delayed leafing. Heavy rains then produced inordinate growth of suckers—those random shoots that make the trees look scraggly, and could, eventually, throw them off-balance. Drought, drench, and an untimely crisp spell caused leaves to drop prematurely—which is why you were scuffling through dry leaves in August.

“Too much rain is not helpful to grass, either,” says Mr. Penndorf. “It causes matting, fungus, and leaching. You will see that we are using fungicides and weed inhibitors on the grass this year. Our new head gardener, Andreas Van Zadel, is a great believer in them.

“Ideally, grass needs two days of sunshine followed by a half day of rain. But that is ideally. As long as we get the weather we get in New York, Andy Van Zadel has the prescription.”

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ILLUSTRATIONS

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