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President's Report Focuses on Future

In a departure from custom, the University's Annual Report for 1972-73 and the Report of the President have been published as two separate documents. The Report of the President, which has been expanded and will have a wider distribution than the Annual Report, provides President Seitz with an opportunity to share his reflections on developments at the University not only with the immediate campus community but also with "the greater community that helps sustain us."

The Annual Report, as in previous

years, focuses on research in progress in the laboratories and gives a bibliography of publications by faculty and students. The report also includes a list of degree recipients, major honors and awards to faculty, a financial summary, and the University roster.

Early in his report, President Seitz notes that in 1972-73 three Rockefeller scientists, Gerald M. Edelman, Stanford Moore, and William H. Stein, received Nobel Prizes. Their careers, he points out, affirm the value of a tradition in which the fruits of related sci-

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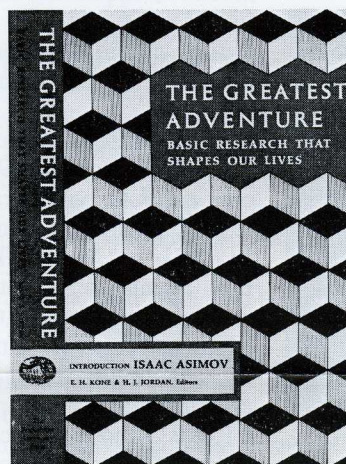
Announce Changes in Vacation Policy

A number of changes in vacation policy, announced last month by the Personnel Office, will increase the vacation days due many University employees. For example, those who have previously been allotted 11 working days have now been raised to 15 days, which becomes the minimum vacation period for the University as of June 30, 1974. Also, all employees with 10 or more years of service as of July 1, 1974 will receive vacations of 23 working days. Exact schedules will be issued to laboratory and service heads in the spring. In the meantime, any employee wishing to ascertain his or her own status may check directly with the Personnel Office.

Press Publishes "The Greatest Adventure"

"Today's science is tomorrow's solution—and tomorrow's problems, too—and most of all, it is mankind's greatest adventure, now and forever," writes science chronicler Isaac Asimov in his introduction to *The Greatest Adventure: Basic Research That Shapes Our Lives*, a new book just published by The Rockefeller University Press, with the support of a grant from the National Science Foundation. In it, 18 distinguished scientific researchers and thinkers discuss the meaning of science and the scientific experience as it affects the lives of people everywhere.

Under four general headings, "Earth," "Life," "Health," and "Civilization," Sir Fred Hoyle, Walter Langbein, Louis J. Battan, and Richard H. Jahns talk about cosmology, water, air, and earth; Sir John C. Eccles, the neurosciences; Sheldon J. Segal, population; Jean Mayer, nutrition; G. J. V. Nossal, the immune system; David S. Hogness, genetics; and Herman F. Mark, A. L. Schawlow, Mark Kac, V. E. McKelvey, Chauncey Starr, John R. Pierce, and George A. Miller consider a range of contemporary questions from energy shortages to communications. Professor Kac, whose chapter is provocatively titled, "Will Computers Replace Humans?" and Professor Miller, an authority on lan-



guage and communication, are members of the University's faculty. The volume concludes with thoughts on "The Proper Study of Mankind," by Gerard Piel, publisher of *Scientific American* and a member of The Rockefeller University.

The 304-page volume was edited by Eugene H. Kone, public information associate of the University, and Helene J. Jordan, a former editor of The Rockefeller University Press, and was designed by Reynard Biemiller, assistant director of the Press. The text is supplemented with 78 illustrations, bibliographies, biographies of the contributors, and an index.

New Council Members

The names of eight new members of The Rockefeller University Council have been announced. They bring the total membership to 61.

The new members are: Morris D. Crawford, Jr., chairman, The Bowery Savings Bank; Allen T. Lambert, chairman, The Toronto-Dominion Bank, Toronto; Ruben F. Mettler, president, TRW Inc.; Charles M. Pigott, president, PACCAR Inc.; Edgar B. Speer, chairman, United States Steel Corporation; J. Paul Sticht, president, R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.; Maurice F. Strong, executive director, United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi; Kenneth R. Thomson, chairman and president, Thomson Newspapers Ltd., Toronto.

The council is an advisory group that will assist the University in increasing public understanding of its programs and objectives.

MAKE A RESOLUTION

Margaret J. Sobel, supervisor of the Employee Health Service, suggests that a visit to her office for a blood pressure checkup might be a good way to start the new year. The test is free and painless. Her office is on the first floor of the Hospital.

Working Toward A Meningitis Vaccine

Meningococcal meningitis is an acute, infectious disease caused by bacteria that attack the membranes of the brain and spinal cord. It is marked by severe headache, nausea, fever, unconsciousness, and sudden death. Mortality rates can run as high as 20 percent. There may be as many as two or three thousand cases a year reported in the United States. Many thousands of cases occur in Africa when periodic epidemics sweep across the "meningitis belt"—an area bounded on the north by the Sahara, on the south by the rain forest, and on the east by the Sudan.

There are three major groups of meningococcal bacteria, labeled A, B, and C. In this part of the world group C is the most troublesome at present. African epidemics are caused by group A. The victims are mainly children. By adulthood, most people seem to develop natural immunity. For some reason, however, the disease has been a chronic problem at military training camps. Until about 10 years ago outbreaks of meningitis used to be pre-

ventable with sulfa drugs. Then it was found that the bacteria were becoming increasingly resistant to the sulfas. In 1966, a team was organized at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research to try to develop a vaccine. One member of that group was Professor Emil C. Gotschlich, whose work with the bacteriology and immunology lab of Professors Maclyn McCarty, Rebecca C. Lancefield, and Richard M. Krause at Rockefeller had been interrupted by military service. Collaborating on the army's project with Dr. Gotschlich were Dr. Malcolm S. Artenstein, director of the bacteriology department at Walter Reed, and Dr. Irving Goldschneider, now associate professor of pathology at the University of Connecticut Medical School. After 2 years, they developed a purified polysaccharide (complex carbohydrate) antigen vaccine for group C meningitis which proved successful in initial testing with a small number of volunteers at Fort Dix, New Jersey. (Success in testing a vaccine is measured by its ability to stimulate antibody production at levels sufficient to prevent infection.) The following season, 15,000 men were vaccinated with virtually total effectiveness. After further studies, the Surgeon General, in 1970, approved the vaccine's use for all army and navy recruits. At last report, meningitis seems to have disappeared as an American military problem.

Dr. Gotschlich returned to his Rockefeller lab in 1968, but he has continued to collaborate in efforts to extend protection against meningitis. In 1971-72, World Health Organization agents in Egypt, working with doctors from the United States Naval Medical Research Unit #3 and with local health services, administered vaccinations against group A meningitis to 61,000 school-age children in and around Cairo and Alexandria. A control group of the same number were given tetanus shots. Twelve cases of meningitis developed in the control group and none in the vaccinated group. In this area, the disease is endemic rather than epidemic. In trials in the 1972-73 season in the Sudan, which is an epidemic area, a trial population of 11,000 was vaccinated, with a comparable control group. Seven cases were reported among the controls and none among the vaccinated.

Closer to home, Dr. Gotschlich has been working most recently with his former army colleague, Dr. Goldschneider, and with Dr. Martha Lepow, associate professor of pediatrics at the University of Connecticut, in trials of

Copernicus Exhibit

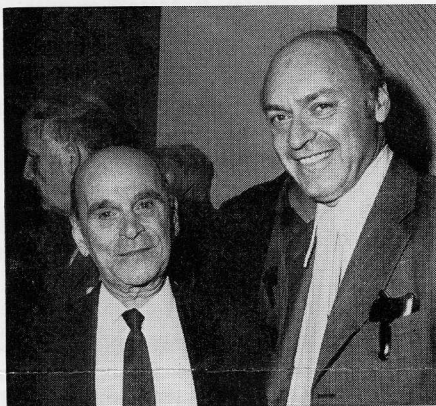


The current exhibition in Caspary Gallery honors the quincentennial of the birth of Nicolaus Copernicus, the astronomer. It includes 47 photographs, taken in the Warmia region of northern Poland where Copernicus—born Mikolaj Kopernik—spent most of his life. They have been made available to the University by Dr. Stanislaw Gross of the Institute for Muscle Disease in New York and will remain through April.

University Lectures

Professor Gerald M. Edelman will speak on Signaling and Control at the Cell Surface on Friday, January 18, at 3:45 P.M. in Caspary Auditorium, as part of the current series of Rockefeller University Lectures. On February 15, Professor Victor J. Wilson will speak on The Labyrinth, the Brain and Posture, and on March 15 Professor Floyd Ratliff will discuss the Logic of the Retina. Subsequent lectures will be announced in a later issue.

ROBERT MILLER RETIRES



Robert Miller (left) and James Stewart, superintendent of purchases.

After 47 years of service at this institution, Robert Miller, assistant superintendent of purchases in the Purchase and Supply Service, retired on December 1. His many University friends gathered to bid him farewell at a party in his honor on November 30. Starting as an office boy in 1926, Bob Miller's association with Rockefeller was interrupted only once, for three years of military service. In 1954, he was made purchasing assistant, and in 1970 he became assistant superintendent of purchasing. Mr. Miller is looking forward to more time for gardening at his home in Hempstead, for traveling, and for his stamp and coin collections.

meningitis vaccine with several thousand volunteers. This program is now in the process of analysis. Undramatic but essential, this phase involves the studying of thousands of blood samples in order to learn the answers to such basic questions as: length of the vaccine's effectiveness, optimum dosages, appropriate timing for "booster" shots, and possible undesirable side effects. (As to the last, there seem to be no ill effects beyond a slight redness at the site of injection.)

Meningococcal meningitis is only one form of a complex disease which, in other forms, can have such tragic consequences as blindness, deafness, mental retardation, and paralysis. The procedures and findings which have come out of the work of Dr. Gotschlich and his colleagues are helping other researchers in their work to combat all forms of meningitis.

Ted Bella—Microanalyst and Bird Watcher

Microanalyst S. Theodore Bella, Brooklyn-born bird watcher and raconteur in several languages, holds a unique position in which he has aided the research of hundreds of Rockefeller scientists—Nobel laureates and graduate fellows alike—during more than a quarter-century at this institution.

In his spotless workroom in Flexner Hall, Mr. Bella performs organic elemental microchemical analyses to identify constituents of a compound or mixture and to determine relative quantities, computed in fractions of micrograms. It is work requiring a



“delicacy of touch.” In the old days, he says, before the development of the sophisticated microbalances and computerized equipment he now uses (and for which manufacturers solicit his suggestions for improvements), his job was “more art than science.”

A city boy who spent his summers on a farm, Ted Bella grew up with a deep love for nature and science. He still hikes and climbs, visits wildlife sanctuaries, frequently in the company of his wife and two sons.

After graduation from City College with a degree in biochemistry, he volunteered for military service during World War II. He came to Rockefeller in 1947 as an assistant to the distinguished biochemist Donald D. Van Slyke. After Dr. Van Slyke's retirement, Mr. Bella worked with Professors Stanford Moore and William H. Stein and, at their request, the University sponsored his participation in an intensive course of advanced study in quantitative organic microanalysis at Fordham University. When he returned to Rockefeller he was given the posi-

tion of microanalyst, which had recently become vacant.

Although he has continued to work very closely with Doctors Moore and Stein, helping with the research that eventually led to their Nobel Prize in 1972, Ted Bella counts at least 300 scientists among his past and present “bosses.” With beginning graduate fellows, his “assistance” with microanalytical techniques often involves a good bit of teaching. He is also active as a member of the American Chemical Society, Sigma Xi, and the American Microchemical Society.

The presence of a microanalytical service directly on campus, according to Mr. Bella, assures the University's scientists of speed and accuracy. “An analysis can often be made within minutes on an intermediate product, revealing the course of a particular synthesis without any intervening delay of days or weeks, as happens when a sample is mailed out to a commercial laboratory. This service is especially advantageous when the work involves very small amounts of volatile or unstable compounds.”

Energy Committee

In accordance with recommended guidelines, the University has been making a number of adjustments to help conserve energy. Corridor heating and lighting and outdoor lighting have been reduced, and the temperature of the hot water circulated on campus has been lowered about 15 degrees. Windows and doors are being checked for tightness, and some elevators will be shut down on weekends and holidays. Everyone is requested to use hot water sparingly and turn off unneeded lights. Suggestions for further reducing energy consumption are welcome. Submit them to the members of the newly formed energy committee, Paul R. Penndorf, superintendent of buildings and grounds, James J. Stewart, superintendent of purchase and supply, or Roger C. Elliot, director of administrative services.

PURCHASING PROMOTIONS

The Purchase and Supply Service has announced three promotions. Joseph H. Drew moves up from purchasing assistant to assistant superintendent of purchases; Marie Conroy, from inventory and purchasing clerk to purchasing assistant. Charles Laughery, inventory and purchasing clerk, has been given added responsibilities.

Health Careers Program

A new work-study program to prepare high school students for careers in the health field is being launched this month by the University in collaboration with The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and nearby Julia Richman High School. Under the program, 24 Julia Richman seniors, selected for their ability and interest, will spend alternate two-week periods in their regular classrooms and at work at either The New York Hospital or The Rockefeller University Hospital. They will be trained in supportive services to doctors, nurses, and dieticians. They will receive a small stipend and, after successful participation in the program and graduation from high school, they will be able to go directly into available positions at either of these or similar institutions.

Ninety-five percent of the students at Julia Richman are from minority groups. The aim of the program is to provide job opportunities in a field where the need for trained workers is pressing, and thereby to offer a realistic incentive to these young people to complete their secondary schooling.

The Health Careers program is under the direction of Professor Maclyn McCarty, University vice president and physician-in-chief. Financial support has been provided by the Edward E. Ford Foundation of Lakeville, Connecticut.

Anyone for Chess?

The Rockefeller University Chess Club, formed a year ago last fall, is alive and well and in the middle of a heavy season of play, according to Graduate Fellow George Barany, who is in charge this year. The most recent event was a round-robin speed tournament—five minutes to complete all moves—held on December 8. Mark Wieder, a programmer with the Methadone Information Center led the field, followed by Assistant for Research Emanuel Dumaguang. George Barany, his brother Francis, and Guest Investigator Herbert Meier-Ewert wound up in a three-way tie for third place. Allan Gottlieb, husband of Graduate Fellow Alice Gottlieb, came in fourth, Assistant Professor Steven Wolff, fifth, and Graduate Fellows Clarke F. Millette and Paul A. LeFebvre shared sixth position.

The club, which has 20 members and welcomes more, is in the middle of its second annual tournament, to be completed this month. The results will determine 1974 ladder positions.

BRIEFS

Professor **Gerald M. Edelman**, Biochemistry, has been named a nonresident fellow of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in San Diego.

Professor **René J. Dubos**, Environmental Biomedicine, received the 1973 Bradford Washburn Award of the Boston Museum of Science, presented at its annual dinner on November 4. The award, which consists of a gold medal and \$5,000, is named for the museum's director and honors individ-

uals who have made an outstanding contribution toward public understanding of science.

The preceding month, Dr. Dubos was one of two scientists who received the Distinguished Service Award of the American Institute of Biological Science, at its annual meeting. The award consists of a gold medal and citation. The other medal was presented to **Theodosius Dobzhansky**, professor emeritus of Rockefeller University and now at the University of California at Davis.

Professor **Philip Siekevitz**, Cell Biology, has been elected an honorary

fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. In October Dr. Siekevitz presented a paper at the UNESCO International Cell Research Organization Symposium on Cell Biology, in Szeged, Hungary. The symposium was part of the inauguration ceremonies for the new Biological Research Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

William O. Baker, vice chairman of the University's Board of Trustees and president of Bell Telephone Laboratories, received the 1973 William Proctor Prize Award of the Scientific Research Society of America (RESA) at its national meeting in October.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

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entific investigation are passed on and enriched from one generation of researchers to the next. They "symbolize the continuity of purpose that must not be broken if an institution is to continue as an effective force for human betterment."

President Seitz then addresses himself to developments growing out of the decision to become a graduate university and changes in science and society that impinge on the University. "In coping with these realities, I have had the benefit of many insights from members of the campus community," Dr. Seitz writes, and calls particular attention to two special studies. One, conducted by a committee of trustees under the chairmanship of William O. Baker, concerns itself with guidelines for long-range research and educational development and with questions about the University's location and scope. The other study, prepared by a group headed by Trustee J. Richardson Dilworth, provides an analysis of financial resources, an area of crucial concern in a period of curtailed public spending for science. With these reports as a basis, the President then gives his own personal summation of what lies ahead.

The University, Dr. Seitz affirms, will remain true to its research commitment to "concentrate on the life sciences and the related behavioral sciences." Primary emphasis will continue to be placed on the biomedical sciences "where its long experience and distinguished staff give it peculiar advantages, while at the same time seeking to maintain a broad base of research and training opportunities in pertinent bordering fields." This commitment

puts heavy emphasis on the University's role of providing research training and education for scientific leadership. "It is significant," Dr. Seitz observes, "that among the many knowledgeable individuals we have consulted . . . there is strong feeling that the most important and critical service that the University can perform in the future will be to continue to provide first-rank postdoctoral research training and predoctoral education." During the year surveyed, he continues, the University launched a new predoctoral M.D.-Ph.D. program in collaboration with the Cornell University Medical College, and four new postdoctoral fellowships were created with funds from the Richard King Mellon Foundation and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The establishment of more endowed postdoctoral posts is one of the major goals of the University's \$118 million development program, which through fiscal year 1973 has already produced total pledges for all purposes of more than \$33 million, including \$8 million committed during 1972-73.

Given the current size of the University's program and the commitment to maintain independent standards of achievement, Dr. Seitz foresees that it will be necessary to solicit increasingly larger annual gifts each year, indefinitely. This analysis, he concludes, "alerts us again to the need for prudent management of endowment and continued development of new resources, but in no way does it suggest we lower our sights in the pursuit of excellence."

Turning to the University's physical setting, Dr. Seitz writes that there is agreement that this institution should not leave New York City in the foreseeable future, and adds that "the opportunities are particularly challenging with regard to fruitful interchange with

neighboring institutions." At the same time, the University will continue to explore the potential of the new field station for research in ecology and ethology at Millbrook, New York, and the possibility of other suburban stations, at carefully selected locations, "for research activities adaptable to detachment from the main campus."

As to future investment in the main campus, "the trustees and administration believe it should be pursued thriftily and on a highly selective basis." Primary attention, Dr. Seitz reports, will be given to "rehabilitating existing good structures and improving the quality of life at the University." In this connection, he calls attention to the housing needs of junior faculty, "not least postdoctoral investigators," and notes that ground is being broken for a new apartment building on the University-owned site at 63rd Street and York Avenue, which should be ready for occupancy in 1975.

The year was also marked by continued emphasis on the need for increased communication not only within the University but with the world at large. Dr. Seitz notes the formation of the University Council, an advisory group comprising national and international leaders from a wide range of fields, to help heighten public awareness of the values of science and the work of the University. He also calls attention to steps taken by the alumni to play a more active role in the continuing life of the University.

In his conclusion, Dr. Seitz looks ahead to the University's 75th anniversary in 1975-76 and restates "the characteristic that is perhaps the most distinctive in this institution's evolution: the faith that science is humane and that it can meet human needs when given free reign."