

1-14-1994

## NEWS AND NOTES 1994, VOL.4, NO.14

The Rockefeller University

Follow this and additional works at: [http://digitalcommons.rockefeller.edu/news\\_and\\_notes\\_1994](http://digitalcommons.rockefeller.edu/news_and_notes_1994)

---

### Recommended Citation

The Rockefeller University, "NEWS AND NOTES 1994, VOL.4, NO.14" (1994). *News and Notes 1994*. Book 6.  
[http://digitalcommons.rockefeller.edu/news\\_and\\_notes\\_1994/6](http://digitalcommons.rockefeller.edu/news_and_notes_1994/6)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the The Rockefeller University News and Notes at Digital Commons @ RU. It has been accepted for inclusion in News and Notes 1994 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ RU. For more information, please contact [mcsweej@mail.rockefeller.edu](mailto:mcsweej@mail.rockefeller.edu).

## Former RU professor gives \$1.1 million to endow chair

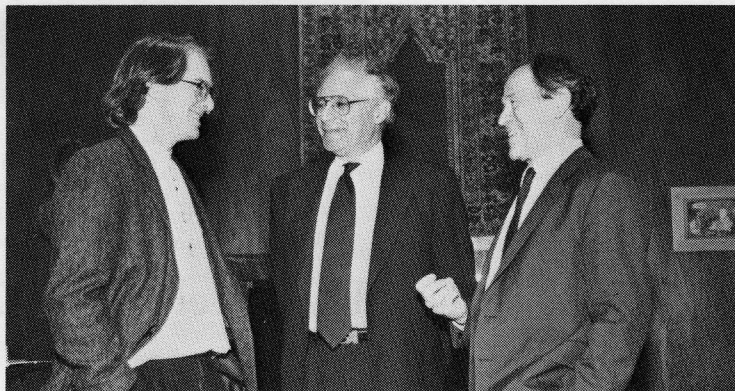
A reception in the President's Office on Dec. 16 honored former Rockefeller University Professor Jack Fishman, who gave \$1.1 million to endow a professorship for a junior faculty member at the university. Assistant Professor Seth Darst has been appointed the first recipient of this chair, the Jack Fishman Professorship.

"We are honored and deeply grateful for this gift establishing in perpetuity the Jack Fishman Professorship," said President Torsten Wiesel at the reception. "It will enable us to nurture gifted young scientists and provide them with the necessary means to pursue their investigations in the early years of their careers."

About 30 people attended the reception, including Richard Furlaud, chairman of the Board of Trustees; David Rockefeller, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees; a number of Rockefeller faculty; some members of Fishman's family; and members of the administration and faculty of Cornell University, where Fishman is currently a professor.

Furlaud said: "I would like to express my thanks to you, Jack, for your marvelous gift to the university and to acknowledge your many contributions as a gifted and talented scientist. Your generosity is very much appreciated, and we are grateful for your continued participation in the life of the university."

Rockefeller added: "Jack's gift has special meaning because it comes from someone who really knows and loves the university and is aware of its most pressing needs. I can think of no greater compliment to the university nor a better endorsement for this institution than for a former Rockefeller University professor to respond to the university's needs with a



President Torsten Wiesel (right) hosted a reception last month in honor of former Rockefeller University Professor Jack Fishman (center), who endowed a new professorship at the university. Assistant Professor Seth Darst is the first recipient of the chair.

gift of this sort."

Fishman, an endocrinologist, is a graduate of Yeshiva University (B.A., 1950), Columbia University Graduate School (M.A., 1952) and Wayne University (Ph.D., 1955). He worked at Sloan-Kettering Institute from 1956 to 1963. From 1963 to 1977 he was affiliated with Montefiore Hospital, first as investigator, then as senior investigator, and finally as director of the Institute for Steroid Research. In 1967 he became associate professor at Albert Einstein College of Medicine; in 1971, he was named professor.

Fishman came to Rockefeller in 1977 as an adjunct professor and was named professor in 1980. He left in 1988 to co-found IVAX Corporation, now a highly successful pharmaceutical company.

Fishman recently became professor at Cornell University Medical College and director of research at the Strang-Cornell Cancer Research Laboratory.

Darst, a structural biologist, was named to the Rockefeller faculty in 1992. He investigates the structures of specialized complexes of macromolecules, particularly those involved in DNA replication and transcription. While researching these structures, he has pioneered the use of two-dimensional crystallography, a novel technique used to prepare substances to be seen with electron microscopy. Darst earned a B.S. in chemical engineering from the University of Colorado, and an M.S. and Ph.D. in chemical engineering from Stanford University. Most recently, he held a postdoctoral fellowship at Stanford.

## DNA celebration at RU draws near

On Feb. 1, 1944 three Rockefeller University investigators—Oswald Avery, Colin MacLeod and Maclyn McCarty—published a landmark paper in *The Journal of Experimental Medicine* showing that genes are made of DNA. Fifty years later, in the first week of February 1994, The Rockefeller University will host a number of events celebrating the groundbreaking research that has shaped so much of the research in biology today.

These events, all open to members of the university community, will include:

- **Wed., Feb. 2, 5:00 P.M.** "The Human Genome Project in its Scientific Context," a public lecture by David Botstein, professor and chairman of the Department of Genetics at Stanford University

School of Medicine. The Human Genome Project is a multinational

See *RU to celebrate*, page 2

## Alzheimer's Disease investigator to speak at RU

Allen Roses, professor of neurobiology and neurology at Duke University Medical Center and director of the Joseph and Kathleen Bryan Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, will speak on "Apolipoprotein E and Late-Onset Alzheimer's Disease" at the Friday lecture today (Jan. 14).

The Roses laboratory studies the causes of Alzheimer's disease, a degenerative brain disorder that can lead to tragic memory loss. Roses and his colleagues discovered a genetic link between a cholesterol-transporting protein known as apolipoprotein E, or ApoE, and late-onset Alzheimer's Disease. The researchers found that one variant of a gene for ApoE codes for protein with a high binding affinity for beta-amyloid, a substance that has been found to accumulate and form characteristic plaques in the brains of Alzheimer's victims. The lab also demonstrated that one of the ApoE types binds tau, a protein that forms neurofibrillary tangles, yet another characteristic marker found in Alzheimer's brain tissue.

"Our results indicate that different inherited forms of the ApoE protein affect the risk for Alzheimer's and the age of onset," explained Roses, who will discuss his studies at the lecture.

A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh (B.S., 1963) and of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine (M.D., 1967), Roses completed his medical internship at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in 1968 and neurology residency at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in 1970. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed chief resident of the Division of Neurology at Duke University Medical Center. At Duke, Roses became assistant professor of medicine (1973), associate professor of medicine (1976), chief of the division (1977), then professor of neurology (1979). In 1989, Roses was named Jefferson-Pilot Distinguished Professor of Neurobiology and Neurology.

In addition to his faculty positions, Roses is attending physician in neurology and pediatric neurology at the Duke University and Durham Veterans Administration medical centers. The lecture will be held at 3:45 P.M. in Caspary Auditorium.

**2** New center for infants, toddlers

**3** Pneumococcal research at RU

**4** Innovative quartet, poet to perform

### On the tube

A Jan. 4 segment of MacNeil Lehrer Newshour on genetics was filmed at the Hospital. The piece began: "The modern genetics revolution began in 1944, in this lab at Rockefeller University in New York.

Scientists here discovered that genes are made of DNA. Now, half a century later, hardly a month passes in which scientists do not identify another gene that causes hereditary disease."



## New infant, toddler center opens

About a dozen infants and toddlers from six months to two and a half years old inaugurated Rockefeller University's Infant and Toddler Center Jan. 3.

"It is tremendously exciting to see the program get off the ground," said Marjorie Goldsmith, educational director of The Rockefeller University Children's School. "The teacher-care givers and I are committed to providing the understanding and flexible care that young children need. The first days have gone very well and both the children and the parents have come to feel more at home here."

In the first weeks, the children have gradually become used to staying a full day at the center without their parents' supervision. However, parents are encouraged to continue to drop by and visit their children as often and for as long as their schedules allow.

The Infant and Toddler Center is a full-day, full-year program, open from 8:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., 50 weeks per year. Six teacher-care givers—Jennifer Alonso, Francis

Cruz, Rose Gavidia, Vonnice Inniss, Lydia Struk and Lucia Sugiyama—will work at the new center. Goldsmith points out that they are all committed professionals with experience caring for very young children. Among them, they speak six languages.

The recently renovated space on the first floor of Sophie Fricke Hall houses the new Infant and Toddler Center. The facilities consist of five rooms: an infant living room, an infant sleeping room, two toddler living rooms and a multipurpose room which contains climbing, tumbling and other play equipment. The capacity of the center is 28 children.

Members of the university community who are interested in enrolling their children in any of the Children's School programs should pick up an application from the school, on the first floor of Graduate Students Residence, and return it before Jan. 31 to receive priority enrollment. For more information, contact Marjorie Goldsmith, x8580.



The Rockefeller University has a new Infant and Toddler Center for children six months to two years old. Here, Mona Freidin (left) postdoc in the Pfaff lab, holds her daughter Rebecca Abrams; Barbara Tiddens, assistant director of Nursing, and David Lawson visit with their son William Lawson.

## Music and remembrances of Carter

In celebration of the life of the late Professor D. Martin Carter, The Rockefeller University held an evening of music and remembrance on Mon., Jan. 10.

"On this occasion we give thanks for Martin's remarkably fruitful life and for the gift of friendship that made our own lives so much richer and better for knowing him," said President Torsten Wiesel. "When The Rockefeller Institute was started almost 100 years ago, the objective was to combine basic research and clinical studies. Martin's work was exactly along the lines that our predecessors had envisaged: to find new cures and prevent disease. He was a dear and unique colleague who will always remain vividly in our minds."

Peter Bentley, president of The Carl J. Herzog Foundation, spoke about Carter's life as an outstanding physician, and his vision and formative role in establishing the American Skin Association. Carter's devotion to patients always took precedence over his own needs, Bentley said. Therefore, Bentley continued, it was fitting that Carter was named the first Carl J. Herzog Professor for Clinical Investigation at Rockefeller.

Frederick Seitz, president emeritus of Rockefeller, spoke of Carter's lifelong love of music, and intro-

duced some of the musical selections for the evening: a performance by pianist David Carleton of Olivier Messiaen's "Le Baiser de l'Enfant-Jésus" and a performance by Carleton and baritone Christopher Schumann of Ralph Vaughan Williams's "Five Mystical Songs."

Next, Carter's daughter, the Reverend Anna Carter Florence, read passages from the Bible.

World-renowned violinist Isaac Stern spoke briefly before playing a tribute to Carter: "We will play for you a little movement of Haydn, an adagio. I thought it was particularly apt to choose this because, like Martin Carter, these few minutes are all too brief, but wondrously pure."

Jules Hirsch, professor and physician-in-chief of The Rockefeller University Hospital, spoke next. "Martin's intense caring for patients carried with it the discipline of investigation," Hirsch said. "He was a physician-scientist whose concern and personal contact with disease inspired his scientific pursuits. That was the motif of the wonderful music that was Martin's scientific life—a deep caring and, from it, understanding."

The Reverend Sydney A. Woodd-Cahusac of Christ Episcopal Church concluded with a benediction. A reception followed.

## RU to celebrate 50 years of DNA

(continued from page 1)

endeavor aimed at finding the position of each of the 50,000 to 100,000 genes nestled in the nucleus of every human cell, and spelling out the sequence of DNA that gives each gene its meaning.

• **Thurs., Feb. 3, 4:00 P.M.** "Historical Roundtable," a discussion with key scientists active between the publication of the Avery, MacLeod and McCarty paper in 1944 and the discovery of DNA's double-helical structure in 1953. The panel will be moderated by Robert Olby, visiting professor at Rockefeller and author of *The Path to the Double Helix*. Speakers will be: Erwin Chargaff, professor emeritus at Columbia University; Seymour Cohen, professor emeritus at SUNY, Stony Brook; Alfred Day Hershey, former director of the Genetic Research Unit of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Rollin Hotchkiss, professor emeritus at Rockefeller; Joshua Lederberg, professor and former president of Rockefeller; McCarty, professor emeritus at Rockefeller; and Norton Zinder, professor at Rockefeller.

• **Fri., Feb. 4, 3:45 P.M.** A scientific symposium, in which leading scientists discuss research in areas pursued by the Avery laboratory—immunology, infectious disease and molecular medicine. The panel will be moderated by Emil Gotschlich, professor at Rockefeller. Speakers will be Robert Austrian, professor at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, and John Robbins, chair of the Laboratory of Developmental and Molecular Immunity, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health.

The events in February are part of a year-long celebration of the

50th anniversary of the discovery that genes are made of DNA. The celebration was inaugurated in November with a lecture by James Watson, co-discoverer of the double-helical structure of DNA. Later this year, the series will include a public lecture, "Ethics and DNA Technology," by Nancy Wexler, professor at Columbia University and chair of the Joint National Institutes of Health/Department of Energy Human Genome Project's Committee on Ethics. This lecture will be held at the university on Mon., April 18, at 6:00 P.M. The university will also host another scientific symposium, featuring a panel of young Rockefeller scientists working in key areas of DNA research. This event will take place on Fri., May 6, at 3:45 P.M.

Look for more information on the anniversary events in upcoming issues of *News&Notes*.

*News&Notes* is published each Friday throughout the academic year by The Rockefeller University, 1230 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021. Phone: 212-327-8967.

Torsten Wiesel, President  
Ingrid Reed,  
Vice President for Public Affairs and  
Corporate Secretary  
Doron Weber, Director of Communications

Mika Ono Benedyk, Editor  
Jennifer Horne King, Assistant Editor  
Heather Leahy, Design  
Robert Reichert, Photography  
Media Resource Service Center, Processing

Ideas and submissions can be sent interoffice (Box 68), by electronic mail (newsno), or by fax (212-327-7876).

The Rockefeller University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.





# From start of century to close, RU labs lead pneumococcal research

By Susan Blum

A century ago, pneumonia was the leading cause of death, and the leading cause of pneumonia was the bacterium known as the pneumococcus. Pneumococcal pneumonia was a special concern of Rufus Cole, the first director of The Rockefeller University Hospital, and in 1913 Cole recruited bacteriologist Oswald T. Avery to research the pneumococcus at Rockefeller. Over the next 35 years, Avery and his colleagues made countless contributions to the understanding, diagnosis and treatment of pneumococcal disease.

Their research into this life-threatening pathogen also yielded insights into the secret of life itself. As a result of their studies of transformation—the process by which harmless types of pneumococci are converted into disease-causing ones—Avery, Colin MacLeod and Maclyn McCarty discovered that genetic information is conveyed by DNA.

This revolutionary discovery, reported in 1944 (and celebrated all this year at Rockefeller) laid the foundation for modern molecular biology and the study of the genetic underpinnings of human disease. Ironically, though, while the study of pneumococci helped unravel life's central mystery, pneumococci themselves still pose a threat to humankind, causing not only pneumonia but also meningitis, arthritis, ear infections and a host of other diseases.

Just as the pneumococcus has never stopped plaguing humankind, so researchers at Rockefeller have never ceased studying how it causes disease and seeking better ways to treat and prevent those diseases. Professor Emeritus Rollin Hotchkiss was one of the scientists who continued this research tradition in the post-Avery years, and it was in his lab that pneumococcus expert Professor Alexander Tomasz, who has for many years headed his own lab at Rockefeller, first got his start. Today, another active hub of research on the pneumococcus is the laboratory of Associate Professor Elaine Tuomanen (a former member of the Tomasz lab) and her associates, including Assistant Professor Robert Masure.

One long-standing interest of the Tuomanen lab derives from a paradox: though antibiotic treatment is required to cure pneumococcal infections, such treatment also has its "dark side." Through painstaking biochemical analysis over the past decade, Tuomanen and colleagues

have shown that the components of pneumococcal cell walls, which are "blown apart" by antibiotics, induce a wide range of powerful—and sometimes life-threatening—inflammatory responses. These studies have resulted in one therapy, already in clinical practice, which calms the overactive inflammatory response in pneumococcal meningitis. Now she is investigating how short protein fragments, or peptides, might be used to quell inflammation during treatment for a wide range of pneumococcal diseases.

Another concern driving research in the lab is the frightening worldwide spread (chronicled by Tomasz) of antibiotic-resistant pneumococci. Without new strategies to thwart these pathogens, the incidence of pneumococcal disease may once again rise to the epidemic proportions seen in the pre-antibiotic era of Cole and Avery.

## Wanted: A More Effective Vaccine

What might such new counterstrategies be? "In our view," said Masure, "finding new antibiotics will not be enough to control pneumococcal disease, because the bacteria will always find new ways to develop resistance. Rather, it will also be important to prevent pneumococcal infection through more effective vaccines."

Some anti-pneumococcal vaccines—made possible by pioneering research by Avery and colleagues such as MacLeod, Walther Goebel, and Michael Heidelberger—already exist. These vaccines were designed to evoke an immune response to the pathogen's capsule of polysaccharides, complex structures of linked sugar molecules. Composed of the polysaccharides from a number of different varieties, or serotypes, of pneumococci, the vaccines are extremely effective in protecting healthy young adults from pneumococcal infection. But, Masure said, polysaccharide-based vaccines do not evoke a protective immune response in the elderly and in young children—the very populations most susceptible to pneumococcal disease.

The Rockefeller researchers aim to change this state of affairs. They hope ultimately to devise a vaccine that evokes a strong immune response in everyone, regardless of age. They also hope that such a vaccine will be simpler to formulate, cheaper to distribute, and effective against a wider range of pneumococcal serotypes than current vaccines. The scientists believe that a vaccine with these characteristics

will be one based not on polysaccharides but on pneumococcal proteins that are both highly antigenic (immune-response provoking) and highly conserved (shared among many, most or even all pneumococcal serotypes).

## Focus is on pneumococcal adherence

The proteins the researchers are focusing on are those that mediate the adherence, or attachment, of pneumococci to the cells they infect. "Any time a bacterium invades a human host, it must first attach to a surface. So if you could block that attachment, you could also prevent infection," explained Masure.

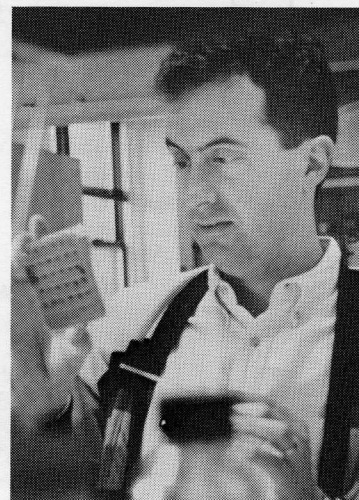
Pneumococcal adherence is a complex phenomenon, involving both the bacterium's cell wall (composed primarily of complex molecules known as peptidoglycans and teichoic acid), and a number of different kinds of proteins. Some of these proteins are involved in constructing or maintaining the cell wall; others are associated with the cell wall; and still others snake through the cell wall from points of attachment in an underlying structure called the cell membrane.

All these proteins belong to a category of proteins called "exported proteins." Until very recently, exported proteins produced by gram-positive bacteria (the class to which pneumococci belong) could only be studied using complicated, time-consuming biochemical techniques. But last year, Masure adapted powerful genetic techniques developed for gram-negative bacteria to the study of pneumococci.

As Masure explained, this "gene fusion technology" has allowed him and his colleagues to rapidly "march around the chromosome" and identify more than 100 exported pneumococcal proteins, at least 12 of which have so far been found to be involved in adhesion. Among the challenges that lie ahead are to puzzle out how each of these proteins might contribute to adhesion, and thus nominate a candidate for a more effective pneumococcal vaccine. In addition to giving clues for vaccine development, these studies are helping to elucidate the pathogenesis of pneumococcal infection by clarifying the relative contribution of protein and cell wall components to adhesion.

## Transformation is still under study

The genetic studies of exported proteins are also shedding new light on transformation, the process that



**Robert Masure hopes to find a more effective vaccine against pneumococci, which can cause pneumonia, meningitis and a host of other illnesses.**

compelled the attention of Avery and his colleagues and led to their landmark discovery that genes are made of DNA. The transforming event under study in the Avery lab was the transfer of genes permitting the acquisition by non-virulent pneumococci of the polysaccharide coat that confers virulence. But many other characteristics, such as antibiotic resistance, can also be genetically transferred from one pneumococcus to another, as Rollin Hotchkiss and his colleagues showed here at Rockefeller.

Though much has been learned about transformation, few genes involved in this process have ever been identified. Within the past year, Masure and his colleagues have identified for the first time a number of genes that are regulated during transformation. Among the phenomena that will be better understood by these discoveries is the acquisition of antibiotic resistance. The more the molecular genetics of such transformation is understood, the better the chances of devising new strategies to combat the frightening spread of antibiotic-resistant pneumococci.

Thus, from the start of the century to its close, pneumococcal research at Rockefeller is coming full circle. Studies of the pathogenesis of pneumococci led to the discovery that genes are made of DNA, and to the subsequent revolution in genetic engineering that made the study of genes possible. Now, those techniques are being applied to the pneumococci themselves, leading to new strategies to thwart pneumococcal disease—and perhaps eventually conquer it.



## Innovative quartet to perform with beatnik poet

The Kronos Quartet, celebrated worldwide for successfully introducing new music genres to the string quartet medium, will perform at a Tri-Institutional Noon Recital in Caspary Auditorium, at noon, Wed., Jan. 19. Poet Allen Ginsberg will make a special guest appearance to read one of his poems to music performed by Kronos. John Schaefer, director of music programming at New York radio station WNYC, will introduce the artists.

The program will feature works by composers John Zorn, Hamza El Din, Sofia Gubaidulina and Lee Hyla—works especially written for Kronos. Ginsberg, a professor of English at Brooklyn College well known for his significant contributions to the Beatnik Movement of the late 1950s, will read his most noted poem, "Howl," to music by Hyla, who drew inspiration for the composition from Ginsberg's poem.

The Kronos Quartet, which was formed 20 years ago, consists of violinists David Harrington and John Sherba, violist Hank Dutt and cellist Joan Jeanrenaud. The group has performed at concert halls and festivals around the world, including Tokyo's Suntory Hall, Oslo's Rockefeller Music Hall, Amsterdam's Concertgebouw, the Kennedy Center, the Montreux Jazz Festival, the Sydney Opera House, Tanglewood and London's Royal Festival Hall. The quartet will give a concert at Carnegie Hall, Thurs., Jan. 20.

The Tri-Institutional Recital is free and open to the public.

Jennifer Home King



Left: Judd Newman (left) of Food Service donates the university's gingerbread house to Hester Williams of Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association. Center: Mr. and Mrs. Claus go to the university-wide Holiday Festivity on Dec. 17. Right: Two children at the festivity clown around.



## Potpourri

**Tri-Institutional Noon Recital**  
Violinist Ida Levin and pianist Diane Walsh will perform works by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ned Rorem and Georges Enesco at the Tri-Institutional Noon Recital today (Jan. 14). Levin has won the Avery Fisher Career Grant & Leventritt Prize. Walsh has won first prize at the Munich International Piano Competition and at the Salzburg International Mozart Competition. The concert, to be held at noon in Caspary Auditorium, is free and open to the public.

### RU Concerts

The New York Philharmonic Ensembles will perform at the Rockefeller University Concerts Wed., Jan. 19 at 8:00 P.M. in Caspary Auditorium. The program will feature works by Devienne, Reger, Picker and Coleridge-Taylor. Admission is \$17 per person; \$7 for students and postdocs from the Tri-Institutions. For more information or reservations, contact Cathy Rogers, x8971.

### Computer workshops

Computing Services is scheduling computer workshops. Space is still available in the following sessions: WordPerfect, Part I: Mon., Jan. 24, 2:00–4:00 P.M. WordPerfect, Part II: Mon., Jan. 31, 2:00–4:00 P.M. Unix for Sequencers, Part I: Thurs., Jan. 27, 2:00–4:00 P.M. Unix for Sequencers, Part II: Thurs., Feb. 3, 2:00–4:00 P.M. Word III for the Macintosh: Fri., Jan. 28, 2:00–4:00 P.M.

To register, leave voice mail at x7768 stating your name, extension, lab or department, and the classes you wish to attend. More workshops will be announced soon.

### Nominations

Nominations for the 1994 Rita

Allen Foundation Scholars Program and the Sinsheimer Scholars Award should be submitted to the Office of Sponsored Programs by Tues., Jan. 25. For further information, contact the Office of Sponsored Programs, x8175 or 8054.

### Tuition reimbursement

Those wishing to sign up for the university's tuition reimbursement program for courses to be taken during the spring semester should pick up an application from the Personnel Office, Founder's 103. Applications should be returned by Mon., Jan. 31.

### Club hours

The Faculty and Students Club will now be closed on Saturdays, as the club's Saturday use has dropped to the point where the cost of being open cannot be justified. The club will continue to be open Monday through Friday, from 4:00 to 11:00 P.M. Members interested in using the club on Saturdays for special events can make arrangements with the club manager, x8078, or Sandi Walsh, x8072.

### HMO co-payments

Effective Tues., Feb. 1, all health maintenance organization (HIP, Oxford, U.S. Healthcare) co-pay-

ments will increase to a \$10 charge per office visit and a \$5 charge for prescriptions. The only exception to this is for Oxford participants, whose prescription plan also provides for generic prescriptions to be charged at \$2. Questions should be directed to Kristin Gross, x8297.

### Faculty Search Committees

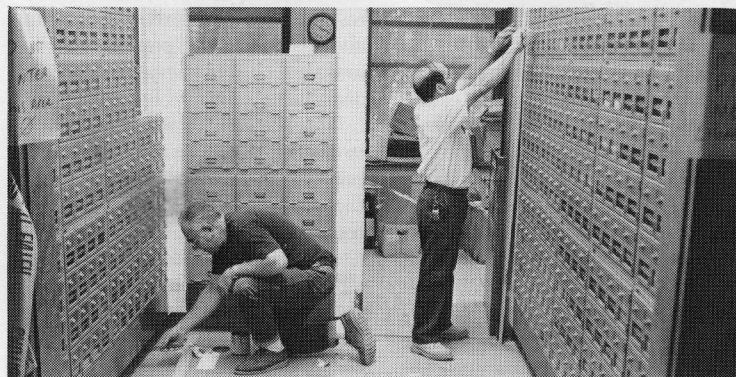
In addition to those listed in the Dec. 10 *News&Notes* article on faculty search committees, Magda Konarska is a member of the Chemistry Search Committee, and Nam-Hai Chua is a member of the Cell and Developmental Biology Search Committee.

### Exercise classes

A new session of exercise classes begins Jan. 17 at the Bethany Memorial Reformed Church, 400 E. 67th St. at First Ave. A six-week session of classes, held Monday through Thursday from 5:30 to 6:30 P.M., costs \$70. Participants can attend as many classes per week as they like. Contact Joan, 734-3908.

### Correction

An item in the Dec. 17 issue of *News&Notes* incorrectly referred to Frederick Seitz as professor emeritus. He is president emeritus.



Workers replace the old mailboxes with a shiny new model.

Marion Ertlinger



The Kronos Quartet will perform at noon on Wed., Jan. 19 in Caspary Auditorium. Poet Allen Ginsberg will make a guest appearance.