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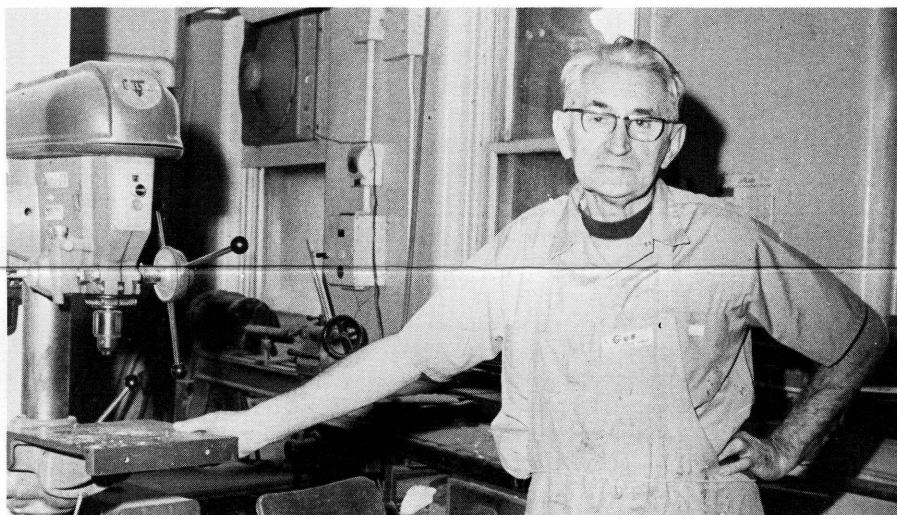
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Cabinetmakers Display Variety of Skills

When Gus Roeckl (*shown above*) retired this month after 24 years at Rockefeller, the Cabinetmakers' Shop lost "a good man," according to foreman Bob Channell. And anyone who has been in the market for cabinetry knows that a good man nowadays is hard to find. Bob is justifiably proud of his men. To serve the University's needs, they respond with a variety of skills. Each laboratory and office must be constructed to exact specifications—workbenches and tables, cabinets, bookshelves, drawer systems, darkrooms, partitions, doors and windows, sometimes even picture frames.

When plans for Sophie Fricke Hall and the Tower Building were being formulated, Gus Roeckl took on the job of building two wooden models of the University. The first, a partial model, about 4-by-2½-feet overall, is true to scale and to delicate architectural detail. The second, about 6½-by-3-feet, shows the entire campus including the two projected new buildings. It is ingeniously constructed of hollow, blocklike parts that can be picked up and moved about.

The cabinetmakers' area consists of three neat, well-equipped rooms in the Power House. The largest is reserved for basic construction. The two smaller ones are for assembling and finishing. If outside the city air is thick with grit and fumes, inside there's the good

smell of fresh lumber and sawdust. There also are the sounds of many accents. Gus is originally from Germany, as is Johann Schweinsteiger. Ronald Cox and Lawrence Walkes are from Barbados. Pedro Garay is from Puerto Rico, Sidney Nicholson from Costa Rica, Sam Margolin from Russia, Leib Bobrowski from Poland, and Avdul Lazorja from Yugoslavia. Bob Channell and Eugene Roth are American born. Despite his deceptively boyish looks, Bob is a 25 year veteran of the shop. The "fine Italian hand" in the group belongs to Sal Gueli, assistant foreman, who learned his craft in his native Sicily where furniture making is an art.

EXTRACURRICULAR

Ulric Childs, electronics engineer and shop supervisor, gives lessons on the flute after hours. He also plays with amateur chamber groups. A longtime music lover, he played the saxophone and trumpet as a youngster. Later, as an adult, he returned to his interest in classical music and took up the flute. He also keeps a harpsichord in his west side apartment. Mr. Childs has another talent—a green thumb. His windowsill in the Electronics Shop is a quiet oasis of African violets, cacti, and lemon trees.

University Awarded Grant of \$9.7 Million

The Rockefeller Foundation has announced a grant to the University of \$9.7 million over a period of 10 years to support a major expansion of research in reproductive biology. This is the largest grant in a total Foundation appropriation of \$12 million to research institutions and universities to back "massive efforts in basic research aimed at solving the population problem."

In his announcement on January 22, Dr. J. George Harrar, Rockefeller Foundation president, stated: "The overriding problem of our century—the one in which the tragedies of war and famine are rooted in our time—is the problem of uncontrolled population increase. Man must learn to control his own fertility."

In describing the proposed new program of research and training in reproductive biology, Dr. Seitz listed three major objectives.

1. A number of laboratories now carrying out investigations relevant to reproductive biology will direct more of their research activities to problems in this field. These efforts will be supported by a few additions to faculty and staff, the assignment of additional laboratory space, and some renovation of present facilities. Each of the laboratory heads involved will serve as co-principal investigators under the grant.

2. A new laboratory will be established to extend the program of research in reproductive biology into one or more areas not fully represented now at the University. Senior and junior faculty positions are planned for this laboratory, along with an adequate supporting staff.

3. Training programs at both the postdoctoral and predoctoral levels will be established. They will give young investigators an opportunity to embark on research careers in reproductive biology and physiology.

To provide overall coordination, the University Steering Committee for

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Programs in Reproductive Biology has been formed. The chairman is Henry G. Kunkel, professor of biochemistry and immunology and senior physician. Other members are Vincent G. Alfrey, professor of cell biology; Attallah Kappas, associate professor of medicine and endocrinology and physician; Maclyn McCarty, vice president and physician-in-chief; George E. Palade, professor of cell biology; Carl Pfaffmann, vice president and professor of physiological psychology; Rodney W. Nichols, special assistant to the president and director of program planning and development; and Sheldon J.

Segal, an affiliate in endocrinology and embryology and the director of the Bio-Medical Division of the Population Council.

The research the University plans to carry out with the new grant in reproductive biology will extend basic research presently underway throughout the campus, and will also complement the extensive investigative programs of the Population Council's Bio-Medical Division, which is housed at the University. (See page 4.) Dr. Seitz stressed that the council "will be important to us as an experienced advisor and possible collaborator."

IN PRINT

Professor **Theodosius Dobzhansky's** new book, *Genetics of the Evolutionary Process*, started out to be a revised edition of *Genetics and the Origin of Species*, of which there have been three previous editions. It became apparent to him, however, that so much had happened in the field that an altogether new book was needed: "New problems have replaced the old at the forefront of our attention." These new problems stem from new knowledge. "It is now more clearly realized than it was in the past that natural selection is a common name for a complex of processes of rather diverse kinds and different biological significance. The discoveries of molecular geneticists have advanced our understanding of the origin of the evolutionary raw materials, and are throwing new light on the dynamics of the evolutionary process itself." Another new field, mathematical genetics, has developed in recent years to further elucidate the process that has led to "living agglomerations of atoms belonging to at least two million, possibly twice that many, biological species," of which man (seven octillion atoms grouped in about ten trillion cells) is but one. Dr. Dobzhansky's book, published by Columbia University Press, is meant as an overview for the informed layman as well as the professional reader.

Proteolytic Enzymes, edited by **Dr. Gertrude E. Perlmann**, Biochemistry, and Professor Laszlo Lorand of Northwestern University, is the 19th volume in the series, *Methods in Enzymology*, published by Academic Press, Inc. Intended for investigators and advanced students in biochemistry, the book provides the most recent information on purification, methods of assay and kinetic properties, and is the only volume in the series which includes descriptions of the chemical and physicochemical properties of these enzymes.

Paulson Acts on Environmental Concerns

There are no aery retreats in academe for 29-year-old graduate student, Glenn Paulson. Like René Dubos, his mentor in the environmental biomedicine lab, his concern about pollution and environmental deterioration keeps him on the run and in the thick of battle wherever his energy and expertise can be effective.

When last reported on (*news and notes*, February '70), he was helping to organize Earth Day, a national teach-in that promoted a good deal of conscience stirring. His radio commentary on environment is broadcast on WBAI, each Thursday at 6 P.M. (Once a month he acts as moderator for WBAI's "Scientists Speak Out," which he produces for SCPI, The New York Scientists' Committee for Public Information, Inc.) One of the original members of the Mayor's Council on Environment, he serves on its legislative committee, appearing at hearings and making recommendations.

As a researcher, his current efforts are concentrated on examining the biological effects of long-term, low-level exposure to DDT and other agricultural pesticides, a project he plans to complete for his doctorate by June.

Glenn Paulson came to Rockefeller from Northwestern University in 1963 to work on lipid physiology and biochemistry. Through a gradual process of awakening awareness—or perhaps as a result of too many exhaust fumes in his face—he found his emphasis shifting. In 1968 he took a leave of absence to work for SCPI on a study of lead poisoning in children and to help run SCPI's educational series, Science for the Citizen, held at the New School. When he returned to Rockefeller, it was to work with Dr. Dubos.

EDITOR'S NOTE: At the request of *news and notes*, Mr. Paulson has suggested the following organizations as sources for environmental and consumer information:

The New York Scientists' Committee for Public Information, Inc., 30 East 68 Street
Consumer Action Now, Inc.

78 East 56 Street

Citizens for Clean Air, Inc.

40 West 57 Street

People's Environmental Program

406 East 64 Street

Environmental Action Coalition

235 East 49 Street

Buchwald's Column Brings Book Order

Several months ago, when publicity for the book *The Naked Ape* was at its height, newspaper humorist Art Buchwald wrote a column in which he reviewed a book titled *The Naked Man*. The volume was purportedly written by Frederick III, "a chimpanzee attached to The Rockefeller Institute." According to Mr. Buchwald, "Frederick III was involved in some enzyme experiments at the institute which took up only a few hours of his day. Because he was restless, the directors gave him a typewriter to play with. You can imagine their surprise when instead of just messing around, Frederick wrote a book." Not surprisingly, in the book Frederick claims that man is an early primate from which monkeys, chimps, and apes evolved.

Mr. Buchwald's column is syndicated nationally. A reader in Indianapolis decided he'd like to own *The Naked Man*. His secretary wrote a letter of request to the Rockefeller Foundation. They, in turn, were kind enough to forward it to the University Press. *news and notes* then wrote a

letter to Mr. Buchwald, informing him of the power of the press and asking how he happened to think of us when inventing Frederick III. His answer: "I always think of Rockefeller when I'm writing my column." He also suggested that the University should, indeed, put out a book by Frederick. For anyone interested, there is at least one guaranteed buyer.



Louis Nagy in native dress for singing role

Louis and Marika Nagy Share the Spotlight

By day, Louis Nagy works in the biophysics lab of Dr. H. Keffer Hartline. By night and on weekends, he is a performer and recording artist, delighting audiences here and abroad with his full-throated tenor offerings of Hungarian folk and gypsy songs and operettas. During the past year he has been sharing the spotlight with a vivacious blond soprano named Marika, who recently became Mrs. Nagy. On January 9, the Nagys were featured at the birthday party for President Nixon given by the Republican National Committee at the Hotel Commodore.

Mr. Nagy began performing as a child. He completed studies at the Hungarian Actors Academy and his career was well on its way when his participation in the 1956 revolt made it unwise for him to remain in Hungary. He emigrated to the United States arriving here broke and unable to speak a word of English. After a number of dreary years as farmhand, factory worker, and attendant in a mental institution, he came to the University in 1963 through the help of friends who introduced him to Dr. Hartline. Through the years, he managed to keep up some theatrical activities. He has performed in 16 Hungarian-language musicals and has appeared in concerts at Town Hall, and at the New York World's Fair. For the past five years, he has been singing

BRIEFS

Professor **H. Keffer Hartline**, Biophysics, was invited to serve as "national lecturer" for the 15th Annual Meeting of the Biophysical Society held this year at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans, February 16-18. In his talk on Inhibitory Interaction in the Retina of *Limulus* (the horseshoe crab), he presented a technical review of the work of his laboratory over the last decade, relating it to the general problem of information processing in the visual system.

Dr. William O. Baker, vice president for research and patents at Bell Laboratories and vice chairman of The Rockefeller University Board of Trustees, has received an honorary doctor of science degree from the University of Michigan. He was cited as "a physical chemist with an instinct for scientific discoveries which beget further discoveries."

Dr. Lee Peachey, a Rockefeller alumnus, has been promoted from associate professor to professor and chairman of the biology department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Richard H. Dana, assistant to Dr. C. E. Sunderlin, was elected an assistant secretary of the Corporation at the January 28 meeting of the board of trustees.

Professor **Floyd Ratliff**, Physiological Psychology, has been invited to serve as a Member of the Board of Scientific Counselors of the National Eye Institute.

weekends at the Gypsy Camp night club in Carteret, New Jersey. He has made 10 long-playing recordings of Hungarian music which are extremely popular with the large expatriate Hungarian communities in this country, Europe, Australia, and South America. Right now he's busy recording his own translations of favorite American songs.

Early in 1970 Mr. Nagy helped an old friend from Budapest, the prima donna of the Hungarian Municipal Operetta Theater, get a visa for the United States by arranging a nightclub engagement for her in New York. Marika Nagy is now the former prima donna and an ardent student of American mores, language, music, and supermarkets.

The Two Worlds of Dr. Leonard

Tiana and John Leonard, she of Rockefeller and he of the *New York Times*, manage the problems of "the two cultures," and of marriage and parenthood, with remarkable aplomb and success. When the press announced Mr. Leonard's appointment late in 1970 as the new editor of the *Sunday Times Book Review*—a prestigious assignment for anyone, a spectacular one for a 31-year-old novelist and book reviewer with only three years on the paper—they failed to mention in their descriptions of his career the year he spent babysitting while his wife completed work for her Ph.D. And then typed her thesis for her! (He did get some work done on his third novel, but only because baby Amy was a good sleeper.)

That was in 1967. On August 22 of that year the *Times* summoned John to be a book reviewer. On August 24, Tiana gave her thesis defense at MIT. Timing, obviously, is important for success. Five years earlier, when Mrs. Leonard was a graduate student at Berkeley, her first child, Andrew, was born in mid-July, thus making it possible for his mother to complete her spring semester's work and to return to classes in the fall. Andrew, now a mature eight-year-old future naturalist, lunches daily with his mother in her lab. There, as a research associate in physiological psychology working with Professor Carl Pfaffmann, Dr. Leonard spends half her time investigating the neurophysiology of taste and olfaction and the other half studying their behavioral effects.

Christiana Morison Leonard has always lived in the two worlds of literature and science. Her father, Robert Morison, is Schwartz Professor of Science and Society at Cornell University. Her grandmother wrote poetry. The historian, Samuel Eliot Morison, is her second cousin, and Elting S. Morison, biographer and editor of the letters of Theodore Roosevelt, is her uncle. Tiana went to Radcliffe so she could write for the *Harvard Crimson*, where she met her future husband, but she majored in biochemistry. In the family tradition, young Andrew has already read through the six volumes of C. S. Lewis's *Chronicles of Narnia*. There is some puzzlement, however, concerning Amy, now four. According to her mother, she sings, dances, and is "mad for cleaning the house."

Population Council's Work is Worldwide

In 1952, before most Americans had heard of a "population explosion," a meeting was called, at the initiation of John D. Rockefeller 3rd, at which leaders in conservation, demography, agriculture, and related fields expressed their concern about the problem. The result was the formation of the Population Council later in that same year. In 1956 the council moved its Bio-Medical Division into offices at Rockefeller, and shortly after installed its laboratories here.

The council was the first organization to be established solely for fostering research and training in population control. The Demographic and the Technical Assistance divisions, located at 245 Park Avenue, gather and analyze the essential statistics needed to implement effective family planning and supply funds and consultants for programs in 30 countries on five continents. Scientists of the Bio-Medical Division work to learn more about the physiology of human reproduction. At the heart of the problem is the ever increasing need for simple, cheap, effective means of birth control which are physically safe and psychologically and culturally acceptable.

Occupying the council's laboratories and offices in Flexner, Smith, and Founder's Halls are 26 scientists, 22 technicians, and a dozen or more lab and administrative personnel representing 19 countries. On a typical day a visitor might talk endocrinology with Dr. Anna-Riitta Fuchs of Denmark, spot Dr. Suzy Hassouna from Egypt bending over a microscope, meet Dr. Seung Jo-Kim, an enzyme investigator from South Korea, and turn for information to technician Antoine Lefevre, a Haitian with a masters degree in biol-

ogy and an encyclopedic knowledge of the division.

Dr. Kenneth A. Laurence has been with the division for 10 years. He initiated and pursues studies in immunology. "Every step in the reproductive cycle, every molecule involved," he says, "is potentially antigenic. By careful manipulation immunological procedures can inhibit specific steps in the process of reproduction. It has been done with experimental animals. We anticipate acceptable methods for human use in a few years."

Oral contraceptives are already in use. "We know they work," says Dr. Samuel Koide, a biochemist and internist from Hawaii, "but we don't know how." So he and others are trying to find out. Dr. S. Kalyan Sundaram of India is measuring steroids in the blood. He and his associates want to develop a contraceptive that can work without suppressing ovarian functioning.

Dr. Howard J. Tatum describes the IUD, the intrauterine device, as "foremost contender for nomination as the 'ideal' contraceptive." In 1964 he set out to design a better shape than the existing one which had some undesirable side effects. He came up with the Tatum "T." The side effects vanished but its contraceptive efficacy was lowered. About the same time, an investigator in Chile was testing the contraceptive properties of copper. Dr. Tatum added copper to his IUD. Current testing indicates excellent results. Studies in animals by Dr. Chin-chuan Chang have helped to clarify why this improved version performs so well.

One of the newest areas of investigation is the use of steroids in silicone rubber capsules implanted under the skin for sustained contraceptive effect. Initiated by Dr. Sheldon J. Segal, this project is one of the major efforts of the division. Working with Dr. Segal is Dr. Gopi Nath Gupta of India, who sees implants as an important future direction. A former assistant professor at Rockefeller, Dr. Gupta worked for six years in methadone research before joining the council in 1969.

In the embryology lab, Dr. Kazuya Mikamo of Japan is studying the effects of aging on human ova to understand better the causes of fetal abnormalities. Overripeness of the egg as a cause of congenital malformation also engages the attention of Dr. Emil Witschi, senior scientist of the division and student of genetics, endocrinology,

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss **Patricia McDermott**, secretary to Dr. Reginald M. Archibald, was married December 29 to William A. Macklin, a branch manager for Tab Products Co.

Miss **Roberta Devaney**, an assistant for research in the laboratory of Dr. Edward H. Ahrens, was married December 29 to Dr. Ira R. Morganstern, a resident at New York Medical College.

Augustus Matamoros, senior painter, was married December 30 to Miss Alba Delia Rodriguez, a dressmaker.

Mrs. **Margaret Keegan**, a helper in the laboratory of Dr. Rafael Lorente de N6, retired on January 1 after 20 years of service.

Mrs. **Edna Leonard**, a skilled helper in media and glassware, retired on January 1. She began work at the University in 1931.

Born, January 12, to Dr. **Estelle Gregory**, postdoctoral fellow in neurophysiology, and her husband, Kenneth, an instructor at Downstate Medical Center, their second son, Ethan Damon.

Miss **Mattie Belle Lewis**, a counter helper in the cafeteria, has retired after eight years of service at the University.

and embryology for 56 years. He is an expert on the physiology of sex determination.

Research requires experimental animals. Dr. Ashley O. Brinson is the veterinarian in charge. His special concern is the primate colony, which includes 325 rhesus monkeys and a number of baboons. Dr. Brinson and his staff supervise their care and breeding. In addition, he conducts research in animal pathology and, working with Dr. Roy Hertz, an associate director of the division, helps investigators to determine the feasibility of projected experiments.

The director of the division is Dr. Segal. The Population Council sponsors and funds bio-medical research in some 50 centers in the United States and Canada and in laboratories in 30 countries. Of the division's work, he states: "The common bond is reproductive biology. Many disciplines are represented with the common goal of learning more about the reproductive process."

Visit to Belgium

President Seitz was the invited foreign speaker at the 25th anniversary celebration of the establishment of the Institut pour l'Encouragement de la Recherche Scientifique dans l'Industrie et l'Agriculture held in Brussels on January 20. Addressing an audience of Belgian dignitaries, which included King Baudouin, President Seitz described the differing ways in which scientific research and application have developed in the major technological centers of the world and the problems that face these nations today in their choice of future directions.