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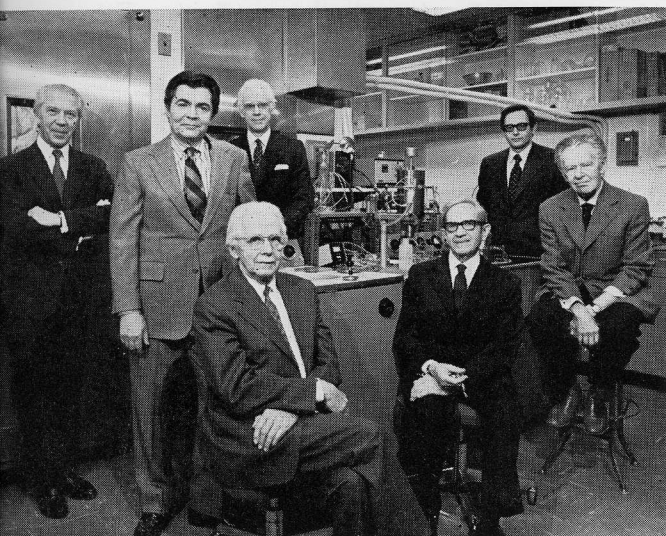
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Commonwealth Fund Awards \$450,000 Grant

A three-year grant, totaling \$450,000, has been awarded by the Commonwealth Fund to be shared equally by The Rockefeller University and Cornell University Medical College in support of their joint M.D.-Ph.D. program. This program, begun in 1972, offers to highly qualified students, five of whom are admitted each year, the opportunity to earn the M.D. degree from Cornell and the Ph.D. from Rockefeller, thereby preparing them for teaching and investigative careers in biomedical sciences or in clinical medicine. Each of the students receives full tuition allowance and a living stipend for the entire period of study, which is expected to be completed in six to seven years.

In acknowledging the grant, President Seitz stated, "The fund's support will be extremely important in assuring that we can continue this program, which has been attracting excellent students and which represents an important experiment in inter-institutional collaboration."



A historic gathering: left to right, seated, H. Keffer Hartline, Albert Claude, and Fritz Lipmann; standing, Christian de Duve, George E. Palade, Stanford Moore, and Gerald M. Edelman. (See story, page 3.)

Hospital Treats Workers for Lead Poisoning

A group of construction workers involved in the demolition at the Brooklyn Navy Yard site unexpectedly found themselves patients at the Rockefeller University Hospital in January. They had breathed in a large quantity of highly volatile lead fumes on the job and were suffering from the effects of lead poisoning. At the Hospital, they were given intravenous treatments of a chelating chemical which binds to the lead in the blood and results in its excretion into urine. After a 10-day stay, tests were performed which showed that the blood-lead concentration of all but two patients had returned to a safe level. Those two men were scheduled for retesting to see if further treatment would be necessary.

Lead poisoning is an important area of study in the metabolism laboratories of Professors Attallah Kappas, physician-in-chief of the Hospital, Alvito P. Alvares, and Sam Granick. It is commonly considered a childhood disability, one which can have serious and long-term consequences, most notably brain damage and mental retardation. (Dr. Shigeru Sassa developed a fast and highly sensitive assay for lead poisoning that requires only two microliters of blood, obtained by finger prick rather than a needle in the vein. This makes the test much easier to administer and less distressing to patients, especially very young children.) Children often contract lead poisoning by eating chips of lead-containing paint, which crumble from the walls of old buildings, or putty from windows, which contains a high concentration of lead.

However, there are more cases of adult lead poisoning than is generally believed, according to Dr. Kappas. Most adult cases occur in industrial workers, like those at the Navy Yard, who are exposed to airborne lead. In demolition work, steel beams are burned with acetylene torches, releasing fumes from lead-containing paint

on the beams. (Workers on the demolition of the Third Avenue elevated structure in the Bronx were also studied at the Hospital for lead intoxication last year.) Exposure usually results from faulty or improperly used protective masks. Lead when inhaled is almost entirely absorbed into the bloodstream, in contrast to the very poor absorption of lead which takes place, as in children, when it is ingested by mouth. Toxicity after lung

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Energy Ups and Downs

The Energy Conservation Committee reports that during the last three months of 1974 and January 1975, despite an overall increase in electrical energy consumption on campus due to new and expanded facilities, electricity use decreased in areas that remained stable in function and personnel. The consumption of fuel oil also declined in the four-month period, compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year.

Specifically, total electrical consumption was up 8 percent during October, November, and December and up 13 percent in January. In the Power House, however, consumption decreased 26 percent during October through December and 42 percent in January. In Abby Aldrich Rockefeller and Caspary Halls and Caspary Auditorium, there were decreases of 25 percent and 28 percent, respectively. Fuel oil consumption was down by over 8 percent.

The committee wishes to express its thanks for the good response to the energy questionnaire recently circulated. One suggestion under consideration is the appointment of an energy conservation officer in each of the University's laboratories and services in order to maintain and help increase the cooperative effort that has resulted in the savings achieved so far.

exposure to lead is therefore quite abrupt and usually severe. Symptoms of lead poisoning can include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and constipation. Although adult lead poisoning can cause anemia and damage to the central nervous system, it rarely results in long-range, serious disability even when the level of poisoning is considerably higher than the level in children. Why this is so is one of the questions Doctors Kappas, Alvares, and Granick, and other members of their groups are exploring as part of their overall investigations of the effects of lead on the functioning of the blood cells, of heme (blood pigment), the oxygen-carrying constituent of hemoglobin, and on the synthesis of heme in the liver.

The patients from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who expressed unqualified enthusiasm for their treatment at the University during their stay, were brought to the Hospital by Dr. S. Alf Fischbein of the Mount Sinai Environmental Sciences Laboratory. Dr. Karl E. Anderson and Dr. Fischbein, who holds an appointment as a visiting associate physician at the Rockefeller Hospital, supervised their clinical treatment.

Tennant Appointed

Judith R. Tennant has been named to the new position of associate executive editor of *The Journal of Cell Biology*, which this year celebrates its 20th anniversary. Dr. Tennant, who has had wide experience in both biomedical research and scientific editing and writing, has been assisting with *The Journal of Cell Biology* since 1973 and participated as a trainee in the editor training program at the University in 1970-71. Dr. Tennant will be working closely with Dr. Raymond B. Griffiths, executive editor, in all phases of the journal's management.

LECTURE TITLE CHANGED

The title of the Research Colloquium, scheduled to be given by Professor Shigeru Sassa, Metabolism-Pharmacology, on March 21, has been changed to Studies of Heme Pathway Enzymes in Erythrocytes and in Tissue Cultured Cells. The talk will be presented in Caspary Auditorium at 3:30 P.M. and is open to all members of the University community.

McGinnity Named Special Assistant

Thomas P. McGinnity has been named a special assistant to the President in addition to his position as director of engineering, which he has held since 1972.

Until now, Mr. McGinnity has been largely concerned with the University's extensive building program, which will soon be completed. In his new capacity, he will devote a large portion of his time to the planning and management of facilities and to the University's energy conservation efforts, in which he will be working in close cooperation with Paul R. Pennedorf, superintendent of buildings and grounds.

ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR CASS FELLOWSHIP

Applications are being accepted—from now to May 1—for the first annual \$1,000 Albert Cass Traveling Fellowship, which has been established as a memorial to the 1968 Rockefeller alumnus who died on January 15, 1974. Graduate students at this University, the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Dartmouth College, and the University of Copenhagen are eligible to apply. The fellowship is intended to help defray travel and living expenses incurred while conducting research and independent study in the biophysical, physical, or biological sciences at an institution here or abroad. It is valid for any period of at least four months during the academic year of September 1, 1975 to June 1, 1976, and will be awarded no later than August 1. Details of application procedure may be obtained from Professor Alexander Mauro, the Rockefeller representative on the review committee.

BATIK COURSE

A 10-week course in batik-making, the art of hand-printing textiles, will be offered at the University on Mondays, from 6 to 9 P.M., beginning March 10. It will be taught by Renate Klatt, an assistant for research in Professor William Trager's laboratory, who has had a wide background in art and has been working in batik for several years. Classes will be held in the Occupational Therapy Room (812) of the Hospital and are open to all interested members of the University community. The fee for the series is \$50. For further information, call Ms. Klatt at 744-4384 after 7 P.M.

APPOINTMENTS

Fred Blomberg, Cell Biology, to research associate, effective February 1.

Ignatius Maria de Schepper, Theoretical Physics, to research associate, effective February 1.

Thomas S. Soper, Biochemistry, to research associate, effective February 1.

Shiu Chu Chiu, Theoretical Physics, to research associate, effective February 15.

Michael Meredith, Physiological Psychology, to research associate, effective March 1.

Hiroshi Shimazu, head of the department of neurophysiology of the Institute of Brain Research, University of Tokyo School of Medicine, has been appointed a visiting professor in the neurophysiology laboratory of Professor Victor J. Wilson, effective March 1.

The appointment of three visiting professors, to be associated with the chemical biology laboratory of Professor Edward Reich, have been announced:

E. B. Dowdle, chairman of the department of immunology and clinical science, University of Capetown, South Africa, effective January 15.

Elliot Elson, professor of chemistry, Cornell University, effective January 15.

F. W. Gibson, head of the department of biochemistry, Australian National University, Canberra, effective February 15 (jointly with Dr. Reich and Professor Anthony Cerami).





At the reception: left to right, Mrs. David Rockefeller, David Rockefeller, Mrs. Frederick Seitz (back to camera), and Fritz Lipmann.

Laureates Honored

Rockefeller University held its own Nobel Prize reception on February 5. The immediate occasion was to fete its most recent laureates—Christian de Duve, who has been a member of the Rockefeller faculty since 1962, George E. Palade, now at the Yale University School of Medicine, and Albert Claude, emeritus director of the Institut Jules Bordet in Brussels and now invited professor at the University of Louvain. The three shared the 1974 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discoveries concerning the structural and functional organization

of the cell. (Dr. Claude spent 20 years at Rockefeller, from 1929 to 1949. Dr. Palade was on the faculty here from 1946 to 1973.) Among those welcomed by President Seitz were Dr. and Mrs. Keith R. Porter. Dr. Porter, now at the University of Colorado, was a colleague of Doctors Claude and Palade during their pioneering research at Rockefeller and has made key contributions to the development of modern cell biology.

The reception also constituted a tribute to all of the Nobel laureates and their colleagues who have been connected with The Rockefeller since its founding. Seven of its 10 living laureates were present when David Rockefeller, chairman of the board, expressed to the gathering of several hundred faculty, staff, and friends on the 17th floor of the Tower the University's pride in the achievements of its scientists over the years. "I wish," he observed, "that my grandfather and father could have been present today as, in a sense, this occasion symbolizes the continuing fulfillment of the dream they had" for this University.

Present, in addition to Doctors Claude, de Duve, and Palade, were Gerald M. Edelman, H. Keffer Hartline, Fritz Lipmann, and Stanford Moore. Not able to attend were John H. Northrop, William H. Stein, and Edward L. Tatum. In all, 15 Nobel laureates have served in the laboratories of this institution.

Science Writer "Trying to Take the Long Step Up"

In 1970, Dr. Saran Jonas, a neurologist with the New York University School of Medicine and a visiting associate physician of The Rockefeller University, told his brother about an interesting new experiment. A patient he had helped attend, who suffered from severe hypertension and was still hospitalized following a cerebral hemorrhage, was participating with Rockefeller University researchers Neal E. Miller and Barry Dworkin in training designed to teach her to control her own blood pressure. The brother, *New Yorker* magazine staff writer Gerald Jonas, thought the experiment would make a good story.

For the next two years, Mr. Jonas followed the day-by-day training of the patient. He steeped himself in background study of behavioral psychology and, specifically, Dr. Miller's innovative work in teaching experimental subjects, both animal and human, to control body functions previously believed to be involuntary, such as

salivation, heart rate, intestinal and kidney function, peripheral blood flow, and blood pressure. The result was a long and thoughtful two-part *New Yorker* profile which appeared in the August 19 and August 26, 1972 issues. It won for Mr. Jonas the 1973 Grand Prize of the National Media Awards presented by the American Psychological Association for "increasing the public's knowledge and understanding of psychology." Later published as a book, *Visceral Learning: Toward a Science of Self-Control*, a paperback edition has recently been released. Last year, Mr. Jonas was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for work toward a second book on brain research and received an appointment as a guest investigator at Rockefeller. The book on Dr. Miller, his first venture into science reporting, was followed by articles on a brain research conference and on stuttering.

In the book now in preparation, Mr. Jonas is exploring "areas in which

PROMOTIONS

Mahin D. Maines, Pharmacology, to assistant professor, effective January 1.

Daniel B. Rifkin, Chemical Biology, to associate professor, effective January 1.

Stanley E. Read, Bacteriology and Immunology, to assistant professor, effective February 1.

NEW POST FOR BUCHANAN

Thomas M. Buchanan, formerly an assistant professor in the bacteriology and immunology laboratory of Professors Maclyn McCarty and Rebecca C. Lancefield, left the University on December 31 to become head of the Immunology Research Laboratory of the United States Public Health Hospital in Seattle and an assistant professor of medicine at the University of Washington Medical School. Dr. Buchanan retains an appointment at Rockefeller as an adjunct assistant professor.

physiological evidence is beginning to make an impact on our understanding of brain function, as for example, in the neurochemistry of mental illness." Although he has been pursuing his research all over the country, Rockefeller University and, most importantly, the University's Library, are his "major resources." Intimidated at first by the University's "daunting reputation," he was delighted to find the scientists willing to devote "unconscionable amounts of time" to a layman eager to learn. Among those with whom he has already spoken are Professors Carl Pfaffmann, Floyd Ratliff, Jay M. Weiss, and Robert M. Shapley, as well as his old friends, Neal Miller and Barry Dworkin. (Dr. Dworkin, a graduate fellow at the time of their first meeting, has since become an assistant professor in Dr. Miller's lab.) Electronics Affiliate Lawrence Eisenberg, himself a published science fiction writer, gave Mr. Jonas a "crash course" in electrical theory (while warning against the too-easy metaphorical leap from electronics to the circuitry of the brain). As a poet turned science writer, it is, indeed, the "well-qualified metaphor" to convey the sense of science that Mr. Jonas is seeking. As a layman talking to scientists, he has learned that "scientists frequently don't know what it is that the layman doesn't know about science. The scientist writing for laymen must often take a long step down. As a layman writing about science," he explains, "I'm trying to take the long step up."

Schaller Studies Rare Himalayan Species

In his book of African reminiscences, *Golden Shadows, Flying Hooves*, George B. Schaller observed, "The Serengeti holds many pleasant memories . . . most of all, of the immense herds. Standing on a rise and seeing the inexhaustible vigor of life . . . wherever my eyes came to rest . . . made my heart leap with delight." After many years of studying African mammals, Dr. Schaller, who is research zoologist and coordinator of the New York Zoological Society's Center for Field Biology and Conser-



vation and an adjunct associate professor of The Rockefeller University, went in 1970 to the Himalaya. There he encountered a vastly different experience. In an illustrated lecture presented on January 23 in Caspary Auditorium, under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller University Lecture Committee and the Friends of the Zoo, he told of that other experience. For three years, traveling by yak and on foot, Dr. Schaller covered many square miles of the Himalaya, Karakoram, and Hindu Kush, an area of climatic extremes, of snow-covered mountains and lush valleys, of great stretches of denuded wastelands and dessicated pasturage. Almost everywhere man has dramatically altered the physical environment of the indigenous animal species—cutting forests, overgrazing alpine meadows—and has decimated their numbers further through indiscriminate slaughter. Unlike the protected preserves of East Africa, where wildlife is systematically studied and counted, the Himalaya contain few species of large mammals—mostly various wild sheep and goats such as tahr, markhor, and ibex—many en-

dangered and mostly unstudied. The old reports of hunters are the major source of information about them. Dr. Schaller journeyed into the mountains of Pakistan—trekking many weeks in search of the elusive snow leopard, of which there are perhaps 250 left in that country. He roamed northern Nepal with naturalist Peter Matthiessen to film the blue sheep, and followed the Marco Polo sheep to the border of China, which the sheep could cross but he could not. In Pakistan, he found brown bear, virtually extinct in the wild, surviving mainly as tamed captives, dancing on a leash in village squares. The musk deer in Nepal, he reports, may soon be another victim, killed by the thousands for its glands, the product of which is purported to increase a person's height. In addition to his behavioral studies in the Himalaya, to which he will soon be returning, Dr. Schaller is helping local governments to establish future wildlife refuges and national parks.

Film Schedule

The schedule of free films at the University for the coming months is: Mel Brooks's *The Producers* (Friday, March 14); Laurence Olivier's *Hamlet* (Sunday, March 23); James Hill's *The Kitchen* (Friday, April 11); *Wedding in White* with Donald Pleasence (Sunday, April 20); Carol Reed's *Our Man in Havana* with Alec Guinness (Friday, May 9); and an evening of shorts by Peter Sellers, Mel Brooks, Renee Taylor and others (Sunday, May 18).

Showings are in Caspary Auditorium, Fridays at 7:30 P.M. and Sundays at 8 P.M. Open to all University personnel and their guests.

THANKS FROM BILL DUTHIE

William D. Duthie, who retired as Machine Shop foreman on December 31, sends thanks "to all my friends" for the party and gifts tendered him on January 10. "This is one afternoon I will never forget. With all the kisses and the champagne, I was bubbling over with happiness."

BRIEFS

Professor **Floyd Ratliff**, Biophysics, conducted the Fourth Annual Acadia Science Seminar at Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, held January 13-15. His topic was Vision and the Retina.

Architectural Award

The University's new, nearly completed Animal Research Center has been selected for top honors in the 1974 College and University Architectural Competition run by the publication, *American School and University*. The building was among eight selected from a group of 48 entries to be cited as outstanding by a board of judges made up of architects, building supervisors, educators, and conservationists. The award was presented to architect Raymond F. Stainback, Jr. Photographs and descriptions of the winning buildings appear in the March issue of *American School and University*.

UNEXPECTED DIVIDEND

The offices and shops of Custodial Services, on the A floor of Founder's, have a bright new look after a much-needed renovation and redecoration, the first in at least 36 years, according to Supervisor Ronald Sauers. The cleanup unearthed some mementos along the way—a 100-year-old gas stove lighter, 1940s calendars, and a handsomely bound 1872 edition of *London, A Pilgrimage*, illustrated with etchings by Gustave Doré. The book has been turned over to the University Library.

SPRING ART COURSES

Late registration for the University's spring series of art classes, which began February 27, will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis while places are still open. Classes meet on Thursdays, from 7 to 9:30 P.M. in the recreation room of the Graduate Students Residence. Instruction includes basic drawing, watercolor, and woodblock printing. Further information, including tuition fee, may be obtained by calling the instructor, J. Forest Vey, at 833-2197.

Information concerning the participation of Professor William K. Estes, Mathematical Psychology, in the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was inadvertently omitted from the article on the meeting which appeared in *news and notes* last month. Dr. Estes spoke at two sessions. His talks were titled On the Roles of Associative Mechanisms and Mental Processes in Models for Memory; and Extensions of Psychology through Mathematics.