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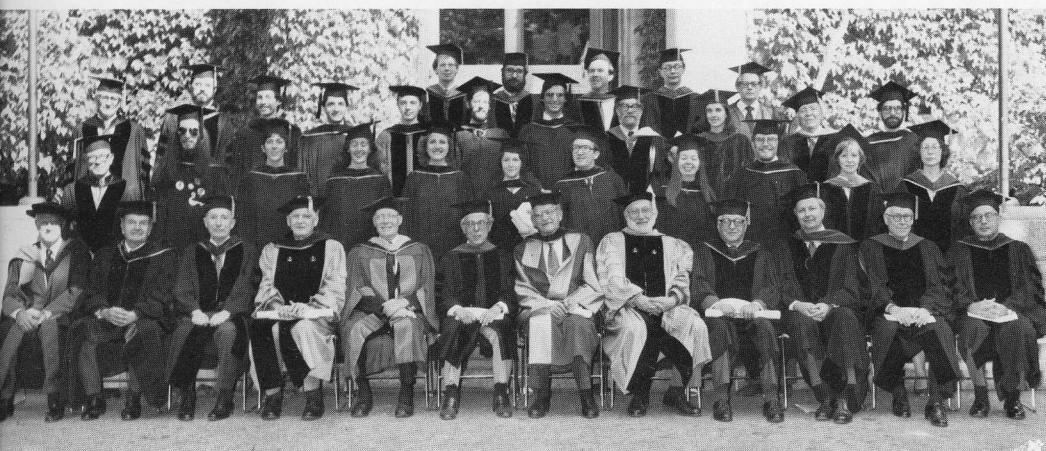
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THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY

news and notes

15 Receive Ph.D.s; Eagle, McCarty, Weisskopf Honored at 24th Commencement



Commencement, June 2. Seated, left to right: Carl Pfaffmann, David Rockefeller, Purnell Choppin, Maclyn McCarty, William Baker, Abraham Pais, Victor Weisskopf, Joshua Lederberg, Harry Eagle, James Darnell, Clarence Connelly, Attallah Kappas. On the steps, Ph.D. recipients and their presenters.

Fifteen graduates received Ph.D. degrees on June 2 at the University's 24th commencement ceremonies. President Lederberg also conferred honorary doctor of science degrees on Harry Eagle, director of cancer research at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Professor Emeritus Maclyn McCarty, a member of the Rockefeller community for 41 years, and physicist Victor F. Weisskopf, Institute Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and former director-general of CERN, the European nuclear research center.

As is the University's custom, the proceedings were limited to talks by faculty presenters who explained the significance of the degree recipients' work to their assembled colleagues, friends, and families, gathered in Caspary Auditorium. Dr. Eagle was presented by Professor James E. Darnell, Jr., Dr. McCarty by Professor Purnell W. Choppin, and Dr. Weisskopf by Professor Abraham Pais. Professor Clarence M. Connelly, dean of graduate studies, opened the ceremonies. Professors Carl Pfaffmann and Attallah Kappas served as marshals, placing the University's blue- and gold-trimmed hoods on the recipients' academic robes. Also among the day's celebrants were Dr. William O. Baker, chairman of the University's board of trustees, and Trustee David Rockefeller.

Harry Eagle, a native of New York City, earned an A.B. (1923) and M.D. (1927) at Johns Hopkins University, where he directed the Venereal Disease

Research Laboratory and the Laboratory of Experimental Therapeutics of the School of Hygiene and Public Health Service from 1936 to 1948. He was scientific director of the Research Branch, National Cancer Institute, from 1947 to 1949. He was chief of the Section of Experimental Therapeutics, National Microbiological Institute, National Institutes of Health, from 1949 to 1959, and chief of the Laboratory of Cell Biology, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, from 1959 to 1961, when he joined Albert Einstein College of Medicine as professor and chairman of the Department of Cell Biology. He is associate dean for Scientific Affairs and director of the Cancer Research Center.

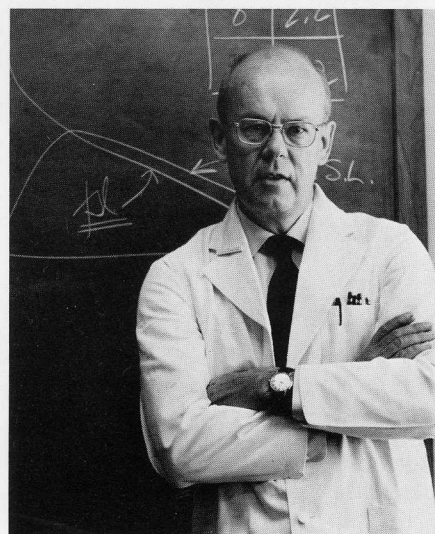
From early research on syphilis, Dr. Eagle did important studies of blood clotting and investigations of the mechanisms of action of penicillin. His contributions to animal cell culturing techniques have had a major impact on cell biology.

Maclyn McCarty was born in South Bend, Indiana. He was graduated from Stanford University in 1933 and earned an M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1937. A world-renowned leader in research on the transformation of pneumococcal types, the biology and immunology of streptococci, and rheumatic fever, Dr. McCarty collaborated with Oswald T. Avery and Colin MacLeod at Rockefeller, in the landmark experiment, published in 1944, that identified DNA as the genetic substance.

(continued on page 2)

Ahrens Named To New Leonhardt Professorship

Professor Edward H. Ahrens, Jr., head of the laboratory of cholesterol metabolism and a senior physician at the Hospital, has been named Frederick Henry Leonhardt Professor, a new endowed professorship made possible by a grant of \$1.25 million from The Leonhardt Foundation, Inc., the Leonhardt Fund of the New York Community Trust, and the Dorothea Leonhardt Fund of Communities Foundation of Texas, Inc.



Edward Ahrens

For over 30 years, Dr. Ahrens has been a major contributor to scientific understanding of the structure and function of lipids, fatty substances found in all biological systems. Lipids are important sources of chemical energy, but they are also a source of concern in human health, particularly the lipid cholesterol. Dr. Ahrens' current goal is to clarify the relationship between cholesterol metabolism and the genesis of coronary disease. In his view, the present confusion over the effects of levels of cholesterol in the diet on the incidence of heart attacks and strokes cannot be resolved until "key questions of cause and effect are defined." Recent clinical work in his laboratory has resulted in the development of precise means for measuring cholesterol processing in normal individuals. These techniques are now being applied to studies of hyperlipidemic patients, those supposedly at high risk for disease.

A graduate of Harvard University, where he earned an M.D. degree in 1941, Dr. Ahrens joined The Rockefeller in

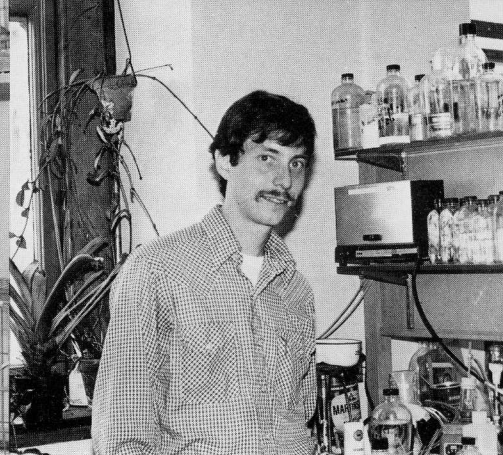
(continued on page 2)



ALEY



BLEISCH



BOEKE

He served as physician-in-chief of The Rockefeller University Hospital from 1960 to 1974 and University vice president from 1965 to 1978. He was named John D. Rockefeller Jr. Professor in 1977, a post he held until becoming emeritus last year.

Victor F. Weisskopf, a theoretical physicist noted for his research in quantum electrodynamics and particle physics, was born in Vienna, Austria. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen, Germany, in 1931. He subsequently worked with Erwin Schrödinger in Berlin, Niels Bohr in Copenhagen, and Wolfgang Pauli in Zurich. He came to the United States in 1937, to the University of Rochester.

In 1943, he joined the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos and was one of many physicists who founded the Federation of Atomic Scientists to work against proliferation of atomic weapons. He went to MIT in 1945 and was shortly thereafter made head of the theory group of the Laboratory of Nuclear Science. From 1961 to 1965, he was director-general of CERN, in Geneva, which he helped to found. He was named Institute Professor at MIT in 1966 and was head of the department of physics from 1967 until his retirement in 1973.

Following are condensations of the presenters' remarks. The degree recipient's name appears first.

STEPHEN B. ALEY

William A. Scott

Amoebic dysentery is a debilitating disease caused by *Entamoeba histolytica*. It afflicts large populations in many underdeveloped countries. Stephen Aley's background in immunology and a deep interest in parasitology led to his studies with this organism. Stephen's original goal was to investigate the disease-causing mechanism(s) of this organism. However, little solid information existed on *E. histolytica* other than the fact that it lyses mammalian cells by a contact-dependent process, thus implicating the amoebal surface as important in the pathogenesis of infection. As a result, Stephen decided to characterize the *E. histolytica* plasma membrane. Through a series of incisive experiments, he adapted novel techniques to accomplish this task and to identify the surface antigens. He then examined the endocytic process and provided evidence that it differs in major respects from the endocytic process of mammalian cells. Stephen's studies will stand as the definitive work on these aspects of *E. histolytica* biology. He is currently a postdoctoral fellow at NIH.

WILLIAM V. BLEISCH

Fernando Nottebohm

Many behaviors are induced or modulated by gonadal hormones. How do hormones affect the motoneurons and muscles involved? Working with songbird syrinx and levator ani of rats, Bill Bleisch has shown that androgen regulates the muscle mass of androgen-sensitive muscles by influencing muscle fiber size, while the number of fibers remains constant. As fiber diameter increases there is a matching increase in size of endplates and in the total number of ACh receptor molecules. Androgen also increases the acetylcholinesterase levels of denervated muscle. Earlier work had shown that androgen raises the acetylcholinesterase and choline-acetyl-transferase levels of the motoneurons innervating these muscles. The picture that emerges is one of a cluster of hormone-induced changes in motoneurons and muscle, such as might be needed to ready the organ for higher levels of use. While doing this work Bill received generous assistance from the McEwen laboratory, and in particular from Victoria Luine and Tom Rainbow. Bill Bleisch will stay at Rockefeller University as a postdoctoral student in the laboratory of Dr. Lee Rubin, where he will work on molecular factors involved in synaptogenesis.

JEF D. BOEKE

Peter H. Model

Jef Boeke is a remarkable and delightful young man. After Bowdoin College, he spent a year collecting plants in the Andes, and returned with some 2000 species. His first year here was indifferent, but his continuing efforts soon blossomed. First he succeeded, where we had previously failed, at inserting unique restriction site linkers at several places in the f_1 genome. By this he made f_1 into a sleek, modern vector for the cloning of all sorts of DNA, including parts of its own genome. Then he devised a new method of making mutations, by inserting just enough DNA at various places so that one or two extra amino acids would be placed into existing proteins. Many of these mutants have no phenotype, or only a slight one, which raises interesting questions in evolutionary biology which we are going to have to work hard to answer. Jef went on to study the major coat protein of f_1 , and together with Marjorie Russel clarified the mechanism by which this protein gets into the cell membrane. They showed that cleavage of the signal peptide is not obligate for membrane insertion. Next Jef turned his attention to another f_1 protein. He showed that the cloned gene conferred on cells the same modification of the outer membrane that follows f_1 infection. Then he found that retention of the protein in the cell membrane requires the presence of a distinct domain, which he termed membrane anchor, without which the protein slips through the membrane into the cell periplasm.

This anchor domain can be replaced by a comparable fragment from a completely different protein; the hybrid construct will now again remain in the membrane. While these experiments were being done, Jef also managed an extensive collaboration with Francis Barany in the study of the expression of gram-positive plasmid genes in *E. coli*. Jef will now move to MIT to work on yeast in the laboratory of Dr. Jerry Fink.

MICHAEL P. GRADY

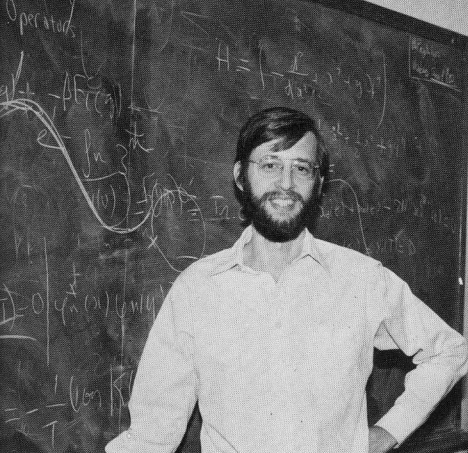
Louise Dolan

The idea of cooperative phenomena is old to physics. It is the situation in which a system exhibits properties which are not a simple sum of its individual components but rather a result of the system acting as a whole. Michael Patrick Grady has written his thesis on the theory of elementary particles, built around the realization that hadron physics is also a strongly cooperative theory which as yet has no approximation scheme for reliable calculations. His work has established a rigorous connection between two properties we presume are possessed by the quark gluon theory; namely, Kramers-Wannier self-duality and an infinite set of constants of the motion. This connection is sufficiently general to be of qualitative use in formulating a nonperturbative coherent approximation to nonabelian gauge theories. Michael Grady was graduated with high distinction from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1973 and came to Rockefeller with a Masters of Science from the University of Washington in Seattle in 1978. This September he will join the staff of the high-energy theory group at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

MICHAEL E. GREENBERG

Gerald M. Edelman

The Rous sarcoma virus, the first viral agent shown to be causal for cancer, may also well provide the first pivotal clue to our fundamental understanding of this disease. Genetic analysis has suggested that the cellular transformation induced by this virus is caused by a single gene product. Several years ago, Erikson and his co-workers identified this product and showed that it is a protein kinase. Michael Greenberg decided to make this fascinating protein, called pp60^{src}, the subject of his thesis work. He has made several important contributions: a purification scheme for the protein, the characterization of several of its substrates by means of monoclonal antibodies, and the biochemical analysis of a protein closely associated with the pp60^{src} molecule. This was a brave undertaking for a young candidate working in the midst of the excited and occasionally hysterical scramble of large laboratory groups. But its drawbacks were well balanced by its compensations. He has



GRADY



GREENBERG



HAYNES

learned poise and true dedication to the art of research while putting the worldly claims of priority in their proper place. Michael will stay with us to complete his studies and to write several publications; he will then go to the laboratories of Edward Ziff at N.Y.U. His quiet skill, genuine interest, and fine mind will be missed by his colleagues, but they will also be remembered with appreciation.

SUSAN ROBERTA HAYNES

Warren R. Jelinek

When Sue Haynes arrived in the laboratory it was easy to predict that she would be a competent scientist. Time has certainly borne out that prediction. That Sue is highly intelligent, passionately interested in scientific enquiry, and extremely well organized are all minor qualities compared to her diligence and heroic devotion to investigating important biological questions. When she began her graduate career she chose a difficult but intriguing research problem to which she devoted a tremendous effort. About midway through, it became apparent that clean answers to the questions she posed were simply not going to be forthcoming; so, in addition to continuing with that project, she took on a second. It soon became apparent that she was discovering some of the most important characteristics mobile DNA elements present in mammalian chromosomes. Her work has contributed an important chapter in our understanding of how chromosomes are organized and how they contain highly specialized, highly repetitive regions that most likely contribute to their own instability. Her work became so exciting that when she recently presented it at the National Institutes of Health there was standing room only and people were lined up in the hall outside the lecture room to hear her talk. Needless to say, and true to her character, she kept working on the first project and also brought it to a satisfactory conclusion. Indeed, she learned just as much, if not more, about the actual "doing" of science from this project as from her second one. Recently Sue sought postdoctoral positions, and wherever she inquired she had multiple offers. She and her husband, Carl Baker, have each decided to take positions at the National Institutes of Health, where Sue will apply her expertise towards elucidating mechanisms of ontogeny in *Drosophila*.

TALBOT MICHAEL KATZ

Mark Kac

Phase transitions are abrupt discontinuous changes in thermodynamic behavior of bulk matter which take place as a pertinent physical parameter (e.g., temperature) changes in a gradual, continuous way. Though quite common (condensation of gases and melting of solids are

the best-known examples), the underlying mathematical theory of phase transitions is still largely lacking. Nature being indifferent toward difficulties it causes mathematicians, the latter fall back on simplified and somewhat unrealistic models which are, so to speak, caricatures of the former. In his dissertation, Talbot Katz studied a class of such models and was rewarded by discovering that some of them exhibit features which were not only novel but strikingly surprising. In his quest he had to contend, in addition to the inherent subtleties of the subject, also with repeated bursts of skepticism of his thesis advisor. Fortunately, as is always the case in mathematics and rarely in life, truth triumphed over authority and here we are. Like many excellent theses, Talbot's is but a prologue to a book whose chapters are yet to be written. This we hope he will do while engaged in teaching the young of this city at Baruch College.

BENJAMIN G. NEEL

William S. Hayward

RNA tumor viruses can be classified into two groups: those that contain oncogenes and those that do not. The mechanism by which the latter group induces neoplastic disease has, until recently, remained obscure. Ben Neel brought to this problem a remarkable combination of intelligence, determination, and technical skill. His extensive studies, utilizing avian leukosis virus-induced lymphomas as a model system, showed that the virus acts by turning on a specific cellular gene. This gene, identified as *c-myc*, is the cellular homologue of the known oncogene of a rapidly transforming virus, MC29. Activation of the *c-myc* gene results from a rare insertion of viral DNA next to this cellular gene, placing the gene under control of viral regulatory sequences. This work has already been extremely influential in the scientific community. In addition to these studies on viruses that lack oncogenes, Ben has identified and characterized a new RNA tumor virus (16L virus), which has acquired an oncogene by recombination with cellular genetic information. More recently, he has directed his attention to the study of human cancers, testing the hypothesis (which arose from his earlier work with avian leukosis virus) that activation of cellular "oncogenes" represents a common mechanism for oncogenesis by both viral and non-viral agents. Ben has reported his work in numerous publications, and has given talks at universities and scientific meetings throughout the United States. Ben now returns to medical school to complete the M.D.-Ph.D. program.

JULIE ANN OLSON

Araxie Kilejian

The infection of red cells with malaria parasites involves a complex sequence of events. The attachment of the parasite to the erythrocyte

membrane causes a local invagination which deepens gradually and engulfs the entering parasite. Most published studies had focused on elucidating the interaction of the parasite with external membrane components of the host cell. Julie Olson set out to investigate whether internal membrane proteins also played a role in the infection process. To be able to perturb intraerythrocytic membrane components, Julie developed a procedure for preparation of resealed red cells whereby she could introduce large-molecular-weight reagents into the cells without altering their infectivity with the parasite. She found that a supplement of Mg-ATP during the preparation of resealed erythrocytes was a key factor in maintaining normal infectivity. Using this system, Julie demonstrated that the main red cell cytoskeletal protein, spectrin, participated in the process of infection of human erythrocytes by the malaria parasite *Plasmodium falciparum*. When spectrin was cross-linked by loading resealed red cells with anti-spectrin antibodies, there was inhibition of infection. Julie has a postdoctoral fellowship at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, where she will continue investigating the interaction of malaria parasites with red cell membrane proteins.

CHARLES HARKER RHODES III

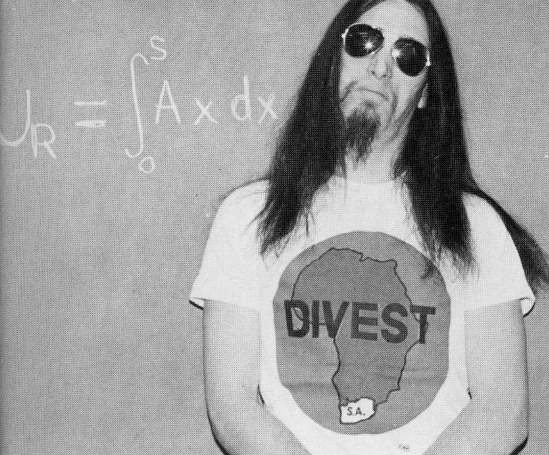
Joan I. Morrell

It is becoming clear that in order to understand the mammalian central nervous system, we must specify the chemical content and neuroanatomical connections of certain neuronal networks on a cell-by-cell basis. Therefore, it was especially gratifying that Harker Rhodes, an M.D.-Ph.D. candidate, chose to study a hypothalamic neural network — the magnocellular system — in just this way. The magnocellular system is known to produce the physiologically important hormones oxytocin and vasopressin. Using immunocytochemical methods, Harker was able to specify the hormonal content of each of the neurons of this system and to quantify alterations in the hormone content of these neurons due to physiological changes induced by water deprivation or estradiol administration. By combining immunocytochemistry with steroid autoradiography, he was able to demonstrate that neurophysins, the carrier proteins for oxytocin and vasopressin, were present in the cytoplasm of individual magnocellular neurons that bind estradiol in their nuclei. These could be the cells through which estrogens stimulate neurophysin release. Harker will continue to combine research and clinical activities at the University of Pennsylvania, where he will do a residency in pathology.

ALICE ROOS

Kenneth M. Case

When Ms. Roos came to The Rockefeller University from Princeton she was intrigued by the



KATZ



NEEL



OLSON

problems of mathematical physics. As she leaves she is intrigued by the problems of mathematical physics. This is not to say there has been no change. In between she has done some good mathematical physics. This has been a difficult year for her. While her heart has been focused on the east coast her mind has been focused on the west coast. The field of her thesis has been completely integrable Hamiltonian systems. In the last 15 years there has been a remarkable discovery that many nonlinear partial differential equations of physical interest are soluble. Alice has elucidated the structure of these equations and their interrelations. It turns out that most of the special properties result from the fact that the equations can be written in Hamiltonian form in two different ways. Alice found the surprising result that the existence of two Hamiltonian formulations implies that there are an infinite number of such. After leaving The Rockefeller University Alice will vacation at a lovely watering spot called La Jolla. In the fall she will move north to take a position in the mathematics department at the University of California at Berkeley.

CAROL A. ROUZER

William A. Scott

Slow-reacting substance of anaphylaxis (SRS-A) was discovered in the late 1930s and is thought to be responsible for the long-lasting bronchial constrictions associated with diseases such as asthma. It was originally thought that the histamine-containing mast cell was the primary source of this material. Carol Rouzer found that the macrophage synthesizes SRS-A. Based on the information that SRS-A is a thioether adduct of the fatty acid, arachidonic acid, and the three-amino peptide glutathione, Carol developed the first method for accurate quantitation of SRS-A. Employing this technique, she was then able to examine the various physiological parameters which control the synthesis of SRS-A. Interesting results quickly followed and showed that the macrophage is a major source of SRS-A. This together with Carol's finding that the macrophage releases SRS-A on challenge with IgE immune complexes clearly indicates a role for macrophages in immediate-type hypersensitivity reactions. From Maryland origins to a skilled biomedical researcher, Carol will complete her medical studies next year at Cornell Medical College.

KAREN K. SMITH

Sidney Strickland

Karen Smith began her career at Rockefeller in the laboratory of Anthony Cerami, where her work involved investigations into the biochemistry and cell biology of diabetes. In her readings on this subject, she became interested in a well-known problem in diabetics: a thickening of basement membranes throughout the body. These thickened basement membranes are

thought to result in many of the difficulties associated with this disease, such as kidney failure. At about this time, a system particularly well suited to the study of basement membranes had been developed in our lab. Karen's growing interest in this subject led her to adopt this system to characterize the structure and function of basement membranes. Karen's accomplishments in this area are in many respects unique. Her work on the embryonic basement membrane included the first proper chemical characterization of the components, as well as the first definitive description of the way these components are held together. She investigated the appearance of the cells that secrete the basement membrane and elucidated the hormones that induce the embryonic cells to elaborate this material. She has also been involved in a collaboration that spanned two disparate fields, experimental high-energy physics and biology. Konstantin Goulianos, Sebastian White, and Karen have devised and produced an instrument capable of determining the position and amount of radioactivity on a surface. This instrument will undoubtedly have a profound impact upon determining radioactivity after gel electrophoresis. Karen plans to enter medical school at Stanford University this fall.

THOMAS P. TOOMEY

(Degree granted in absentia)

The topic of Thomas Toomey's thesis was A Small Nuclear RNA Molecule Homologous to a Repetitive DNA Sequence in Mammalian Cells. His research advisor was Warren R. Jelinek.

PETER L. TYACK

Donald R. Griffin

The intellectual vitality of our institution is enriched by understanding the behavior of animals found in the real, natural world. One example is the social behavior achieved by the world's largest brains. Peter Tyack was inspired by Adjunct Professor Roger Payne of the New York Zoological Society and his discovery of the beautiful songs of humpback whales. To learn more about what messages are actually conveyed from one whale to another, Peter organized a devoted team of volunteer investigators who collaborated in recording whale sounds from small boats in the open ocean, triangulating their movements from a hilltop near the shore of one of the Hawaiian Islands, and even diving close enough to socializing whales to recognize them as individuals and determine their sex. He devised the first effective playback experiments under natural conditions. Imitating the medley of underwater sounds from a group of males competing for a female's companionship often brought 50-foot whales charging directly at his boat. Fortunately, within two or three whale lengths of the boat, they slowed to circle the underwater loudspeaker in apparent puzzlement. These experiments open a

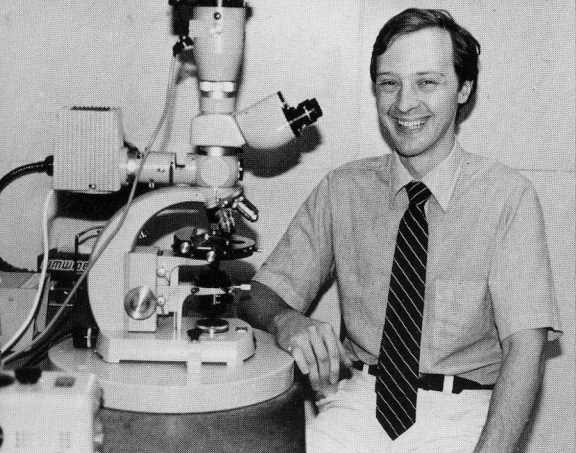
new chapter in the analysis of whale communication, and next year at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Peter hopes to perfect new techniques to translate what whales and dolphins say to each other.

HONORARY DEGREES

HARRY EAGLE

James E. Darnell, Jr.

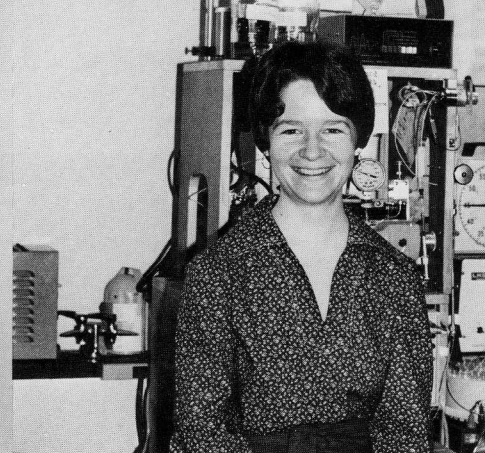
Before his 18th birthday, Harry Eagle graduated from Johns Hopkins University, in his native Baltimore, and at 21 became one of the youngest graduates of Hopkins' famous medical school. After a fling at clinical medicine he found his curiosity about infections and immune reactions could be satisfied only by a full-time research career. He was then engaged in serum diagnosis of syphilis. By the mid-1930s he was a world expert on this reaction. He not only worked out the physical basis for the so-called flocculation test for syphilis but also provided improvements in its sensitivity and accuracy. As was to be characteristic of his career, he recognized which sideroads were worth taking. In dealing with blood samples, he became interested in the problem of coagulation; and in a series of papers written between 1935 and 1938, he concluded that a cascade of successive proteolytic attacks on serum proteins was responsible for blood clotting: an idea 15 years ahead of its time. In dealing with the serologic diagnosis of syphilis, he saw an important need to be able to culture the causative organism outside an animal, and he defined how to grow the fastidious treponemes. Among the first to use penicillin on treponemal infections, he participated in large-scale experiments that showed it to be the drug of choice for treating syphilis, one of the most important public health services of this century. Typically, he then became interested in the mechanism of action of penicillin. He found that it had a specific binding affinity for proteins of susceptible bacteria, but he did not find such binding proteins in other cells, including those from mammals. Fascinated by the mammalian cells with which he had done his penicillin studies and impatient because his supplier, Dr. Wilton Earle, the originator of mammalian cell culture, couldn't always deliver cells on time, he began growing his own. By 1957, he had defined the basic growth requirements for animal cells, including human cells. He also demonstrated many of their fundamental properties, such as the continuous dynamic turnover of cell proteins, the threshold levels of amino acids required for cell growth, and the inability of mammalian cells to depress genes under nutritional stress. These monumental achievements underlie most of modern cell biology. Pure cell populations in culture were necessary for many basic biochemical and genetic investigations, and Eagle's famous medium supplied



RHODES



ROOS



ROUZER

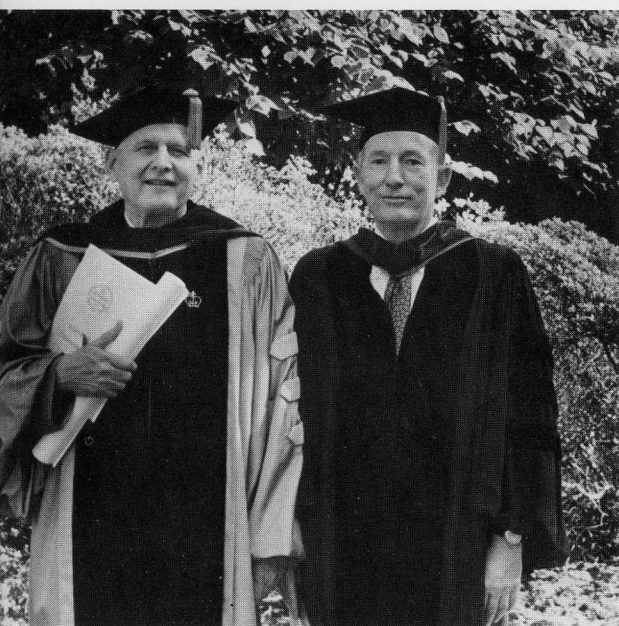
that need. Advances in animal virology, human gene characterization and function, and the production of monoclonal antibodies, to name just three major fields, would not have been possible without his work. Many workers were attracted to Harry Eagle's group. Between 1956 and 1960, when I was fortunate enough to get started under his guidance, no fewer than eight of us began work with him on animal cells. All eight are still working on animal cells, as professors in leading institutions, and all are proud to have been hatched in Eagle's nest. For most people, such a career would have foreclosed other possible contributions, but Harry Eagle has also been a major administrative leader. He was scientific director of the National Cancer Institute just after World War II, at the time the National Institutes of Health was beginning to grow, and in 1961 he joined the then-new Albert Einstein College of Medicine, where he and many others he helped to attract turned a good start into a glorious success. Harry continues at Einstein as the director of the Cancer Research Center, his latest invention to keep his institution at the forefront of modern medical research.

MACLYN McCARTY

Purnell W. Choppin

How can we adequately salute in a few words one who has for 41 years graced this institution: Maclyn McCarty, superb experimental scientist, revered mentor, astute physician, wise and

Maclyn McCarty, left, and Purnell Choppin.



gentle man. In science, perhaps more than any other field, it can often be said that the more important the contribution, the fewer the words needed to describe it. Thus, it would be more than enough justification for the honor being bestowed today to simply state that he was the co-discoverer of the chemical basis of heredity, and that he brought to the illustrious trio of Avery, MacLeod, and McCarty the biochemical expertise required to isolate, purify, and characterize the substance responsible as DNA, and to purify the enzyme DNase, which was used to establish unequivocally the chemical nature of the genetic material. The immense importance of this discovery, which began the revolution in biology whose pace is still accelerating, has been repeatedly emphasized, in 1979 on the celebration here of the 35th anniversary of the classic paper, and last year on the occasion of Dr. McCarty's achieving emeritus status. However, McCarty's research has gone far beyond his work on the role of DNA in the genetic transformation of the pneumococcus, and his contributions to this University, and to society, extend far beyond his research. In the laboratory, he and his colleagues have elegantly dissected the streptococcus, characterizing its cell wall in exquisite detail, structurally, chemically, and immunologically, and elucidating the biological importance of a myriad of extracellular enzymes and other biologically active factors secreted by this organism. All of this beautiful biochemical and immunochemical research has been directed toward the ultimate understanding of the pathogenesis of rheumatic fever and glomerulonephritis, tragic consequences of streptococcal infections. Apart from his personal research contributions, McCarty has trained dozens of young colleagues with a firm yet almost imperceptible hand. He has served as member and professor under four of the five presidents of this institution, as vice president and wise and valued counselor to three, and as physician-in-chief to the Hospital for 14 years. His activities outside the University have been equally distinguished — member and leader of many advisory committees of federal agencies, the National Academy of Sciences and other professional societies, and foundations concerned with biomedical affairs. Among the activities most personally rewarding to Mac has been his role, as chairman of the Helen Hay Whitney Foundation Committee, in the annual selection of a few gifted young scientists as Whitney Fellows, a group that has consistently included future leaders of biomedical research. Just as Maclyn McCarty's interest and accomplishments have been broad, so too were his roots. He is a product of America as a whole; born in Indiana, he received his primary and secondary education in both the Middle West and Oregon. He attended college at Stanford, followed by medical school and training in pediatrics at Johns Hopkins, and a fellowship in medicine at New York University, before joining Avery at Rockefeller in 1941. The other recipients of degrees today are somewhat younger than the last three, and no doubt some of them

have been understandably frustrated by the length of time required for good training in biomedical research, and by the all-too-often inefficiency of the research process. However, they can take heart from the fact that Dr. McCarty did not begin his research career until the age of 30, after four years of medical school, three years of house staff training, and a year of clinical fellowship. Three years later he was a full partner in the biological experiment of the century. A striking and admirable characteristic of Maclyn McCarty is his absolute integrity of thought, speech, and action. When people ask Mac for an opinion, they get exactly what he thinks, with precision and clarity, and uncluttered by any overlay of equivocation, expediency, or possible personal aggrandizement. No doubt this quality is among the reasons he has been such a valued advisor to so many individuals, institutions, and agencies. No description of Maclyn McCarty's career would be complete without mention of his love of clear and precise writing. This has been manifested not only in his own work and that of his junior colleagues, who frequently learned it the hard way through many drafts of a manuscript, but also in his editing of the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*. It is, however, in the area of language, that we come to what some might regard as his Achilles' heel. As anyone who has sat at the lunch table with him soon learns, Mac is addicted to the pun, and that, to some, is not necessarily a virtue. Charles Lamb wrote an essay on puns entitled "Popular Fallacies IX: That the Worst Puns Are the Best," in which he stated, "A pun is a pistol shot off at the ear, not a feather to tickle the intellect." On the other hand, most of Mac's colleagues who have heard him display this talent would surely agree with his fellow Scot, James Boswell, who said, "I think no innocent species of wit should be suppressed, and that a good pun may be admitted among the smaller excellencies of lively conversation." In many ways Maclyn McCarty is a personification of what The Rockefeller University has stood for, and of what those of us who have been privileged to work here could aspire to be. He is a symbol of quiet quality, of inquiring intellect, of elegant experimentation, of precise scientific prose, and of the dedicated mentor. The words of Shakespeare in *Henry VIII* apply in full measure to Maclyn McCarty: "He is a scholar, and a ripe and good one, Exceeding wise, fair-spoken, and persuading." Mac, two generations of young scientists have admired you for what you have done, and respected and loved you for what you are.

VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF

Abraham Pais

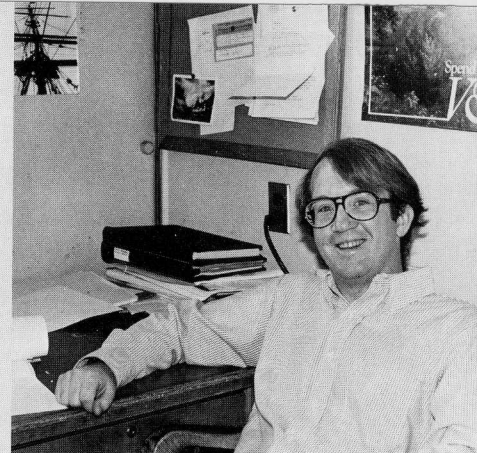
"All knowledge and wonder (which is the seed of knowledge) is an impression of pleasure itself." This remark by Francis Bacon was not only the inspiration for the title of Weisskopf's book *Knowledge and Wonder*, a book which leaves impressions of pleasure on non-scientists



SMITH



TOOMEY



TYACK

and scientists alike, but also conveys the two main urges of its author: the pursuit of knowledge and the instillment of wonder in others. Weisskopf, born in Vienna in 1908, received his Ph.D. in Göttingen in 1931. For the next six years he worked with Schrödinger in Berlin, then with Pauli in Zurich, then with Bohr in Copenhagen. Thereafter he settled in the United States. First at the University of Rochester, then at MIT, he continued to add to his impressive scientific oeuvre as a theoretical physicist. I mention some of his main contributions: the theory of the width and collision broadening of spectral lines and of resonance fluorescence; the quantization of spinless fields; a series of fundamental papers on quantum electrodynamics; and numerous important articles on the theory of the atomic nucleus as well as a textbook on that subject. As was the case with so many distinguished physicists, World War II changed Weisskopf's destiny. In 1943 he joined Los Alamos where, as the head of group T-3 of the Theory Division, he participated in the inevitable construction of the atomic bomb. Immediately upon war's end Weisskopf was

among the first scientists to warn of the gruesome dangers of the new weapons. He was a co-founder of the Federation of Atomic Scientists and a member of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists led by Einstein. As the mayor, or rather the chairman of the Town council, of Los Alamos he chaired the first town meeting ever held anywhere on these issues. That was in December 1945, in the Anthropological Museum in Santa Fe. To this day he has not ceased to work for nuclear sanity. Other activities in which Weisskopf made excellent use of his combined talents for dealing with science and with people were his director-generalship from 1961 to 1965 of CERN, the joint European laboratory for high-energy physics near Geneva; and his presidency from 1976 to 1979 of the American Academy of Arts and Science. Thus he is a Renaissance man, at home on two continents and familiar with the three forms of intelligence: human intelligence, animal intelligence, and military intelligence. Weisskopf has been honored with numerous awards, honorary degrees, and memberships in learned academies. He is probably unique in having re-

ceived the combined distinctions of the National Medal of Science of the United States, honorary membership in the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, and membership in the Pontifical Academy. This last distinction he cherishes highly. I recall a long telephone conversation with him on the delicate question of how to explain the big bang creation of the universe to the Holy Father. On various occasions Weisskopf has advised John Paul II on nuclear disarmament and was sent by him to President Reagan to convey the Pope's concern in these grave matters. On being asked after this event whether he was in fact responsible for interesting the Pope in arms control problems, Weisskopf replied: "The Pope gets his inspiration from God, not from a Viennese Jew," thereby demonstrating that even theoretical physicists are capable of humility. His has been and continues to be a rich life which he shares with his dear wife Ellen. We honor him today as a creative scientist, as an author, and as a statesman of science who uses his wisdom *pro bono humani generis*.



COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, 1982



New People and Programs in Employee Health Office



Diane Panzer

The Employee Health Office has recently been reorganized, introducing a change in staff and adding new programs.

Diane Panzer, a registered nurse with broad experience and education in occupational health, has been appointed employee health supervisor, and Marie Hutchings, who has been a nurse at the Hospital since 1980, is the staff nurse. Mrs. Panzer is also a member of the University's Safety Committee and the Hospital's Medical Emergency Team, and she will work closely with the Employee Assistance Program.

Mrs. Panzer received a diploma from Mount Sinai School of Nursing in 1964, a B.A. in sociology and psychology from Marymount Manhattan College in 1975, and an M.A. in occupational safety and health from New York University in 1978. From 1973 to 1981, she was administrator of employee health services at the Hertz Corporation. Mrs. Hutchings received a diploma from St. Peter's Hospital, England, in 1954. She has worked in large New York City hospitals and has done private duty nursing.

Mrs. Panzer and Mrs. Hutchings will continue existing services such as first-aid treatment, driver's test eye exams, immunizations for travel, medical referrals, the flu vaccine program, and initial employment physicals. Several new programs, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation instruction and blood pressure monitoring, are scheduled to begin this summer.

PROMOTIONS

Robert A. Lamb, Virology, and **Joseph R. Nevins**, Molecular Cell Biology, to associate professors, effective July 1.

Janet Mercer-Smith, Biophysics, to assistant professor, effective April 15.

Peter Walter, Cell Biology, to assistant professor, effective June 1.

Oncogene Symposium

A half-day symposium on Oncogenic Transformation, sponsored by the University in cooperation with Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College, was held on June 4 in Caspary Auditorium as part of the Interinstitutional Seminar Program.

The guest speakers were Dr. Raymond L. Erikson of the University of Colorado and Dr. Robert A. Weinberg of MIT. Also participating were President Lederberg, Professor Hidesaburo Hanafusa, Associate Professor Allan R. Goldberg, Dr. William S. Hayward of Memorial Sloan-Kettering, a Rockefeller adjunct, and Professor Igor Tamm, a member of the seminar committee.

PERSONALS

Born February 20 to **Angie Dohnert**, secretary, Purchase and Supply, and her husband, Herman, a son, Damian Anthony, their first child.

Martha J. Miceli, recreational therapist at the Hospital, was married on June 5 to Michael T. Healy, an accountant with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., New York.

Born April 3 to Postdoctoral Fellow **Nicholas Pawlowski** and his wife, Carol, a daughter, Kathryn, their second child.

DEATHS

Bridget Heeb, 80, a laundress in the Hospital from 1947 to 1962, on September 5, 1981.

J. George Harrar Dies

Biologist J. George Harrar, president of The Rockefeller Foundation from 1961 to 1971 and leader of what came to be called the Green Revolution, died on April 18 at the age of 75.

He was a founding member of The Rockefeller University Council, serving from 1973 to 1979, and the first chairman of the governing council of The Rockefeller Archive Center from 1974 to 1978.

Dr. Harrar joined The Rockefeller Foundation in 1943 as director of the Mexican Agricultural Program. Through his research efforts, crop yields were vastly improved in Mexico and other countries. He also helped to establish a network of international research centers. Before joining the foundation, Dr. Harrar headed the department of plant pathology at Washington State College.

In 1968, the University awarded Dr. Harrar an honorary degree, one of many such honors he received from institutions throughout the world.

In Case of a Medical Emergency

news and notes has been asked to remind all members of the University community that, in case of a medical emergency, any time of the day or night, weekdays, weekends, or holidays, they should follow these procedures:

Dial "0"; if busy, dial "1111," state that there is a medical emergency, and ask for the operator. Give the operator the location and a brief explanation of the nature of the emergency. Request an ambulance if you think it is needed.

An emergency team, comprised of physicians and nurses from the Hospital, will be paged by the operator and will reach the scene of the accident within minutes.

Station a person at the points of entry to direct the emergency team to the scene and to direct traffic.

Keep an elevator free for the emergency team.

If a member of the team requests an ambulance, dial "0." (The Hospital has a direct procedure for securing an ambulance in an emergency.)

Keith Porter Honored

This spring a number of Rockefeller scientists journeyed to Boulder to congratulate Keith R. Porter in whose honor the University of Colorado held a symposium on Spatial Organization of Eukaryotic Cells, from April 30 to May 2, and dedicated the Keith R. Porter Biology Building.

Dr. Porter, who turns 70 this year, was associated with Rockefeller from 1939 to 1961 and was a leader in the research that has been credited with laying the foundations for modern cell biology. In 1968, after a period at Harvard, he went to the University of Colorado to establish a new laboratory of cellular and molecular biology.

AHRENS NAMED (continued from page 1)

1946 and was appointed professor in 1960. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1973 and among his other honors he received the 1978 Research Achievement Award of the American Heart Association. He founded and is a past editor of the *Journal of Lipid Research*.

The new professorship honors the family of the late Frederick Henry Leonhardt, an industrial scientist who was for many years the president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., now Fritzsche Dodge & Olcott, Inc., an international firm specializing in the production and distribution of essential oils.

HONORS & AWARDS

Adjunct Professor **Allan H. Conney**, Metabolism-Pharmacology, director of the department of biochemistry and drug metabolism, Hoffman-LaRoche Inc., has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

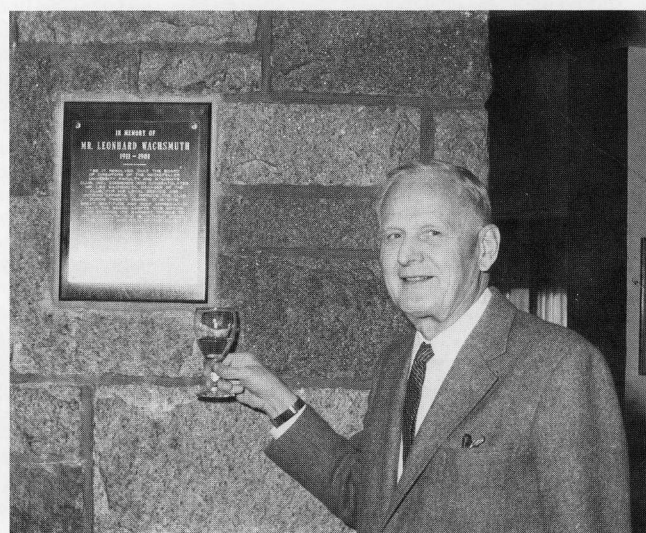
Professor **James E. Darnell, Jr.**, Molecular Cell Biology, was the 1982 Abraham White Distinguished Lecturer and received the Scientific Achievement Award of the department of biochemistry of George Washington University, on May 18. The following day he delivered the opening address of the first Cold Spring Harbor meeting on RNA Processing.

Adjunct Professor **Robert K. Merton**, Special Service Professor and University Professor Emeritus, Columbia University, was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Maryland on May 12.

Professor **William Trager**, Parasitology, has been awarded the Leuckart Medal of the German Society for Parasitology. From May 9 to 18 he was a guest of the Kuvim Centre for the Study of Infectious and Tropical Diseases and the department of parasitology of the Hebrew University Medical School in Jerusalem, where he gave the Avivah Zuckerman Memorial Lecture on May 13.



Heiner Holstein of the Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany, left, presents William Trager with the Leuckart Medal of the German Society for Parasitology, May 27. (See Honors & Awards.)



Maclyn McCarty, president of the Faculty and Students Club, at a ceremony on April 19 to unveil a plaque to the memory of Leonard Wachsmuth, founding manager of the club, who died last December.

APPOINTMENTS

Arleen D. Auerbach, Investigative Dermatology, and **Howard M. Fillit**, Bacteriology and Immunology, as assistant professors, effective May 1.

Thanks from Mary Iannazzo

Mary Iannazzo has a problem. She would like to write a thank-you note to everyone who attended her retirement party on April 29, but since so many people turned up to greet her or sent personal messages, she has asked *news and notes* to extend her appreciation and thanks to everyone.



Pedro Garay, second from right, at his retirement luncheon, June 11 in the Tower, celebrates with his wife, Emily, Robert Channell, center, and David Lyons, far right.



Left to right: Robert Keiber, Odi Kloesman, and Efrain Derieux congratulate Mary Iannazzo at her retirement party, April 29.

David Rockefeller Succeeds James Linen as Council Chairman

Trustee James A. Linen III has retired as chairman of The Rockefeller University Council. In recognition of his 10 years of service, the council bestowed on him the honorary title of Founding Chairman and awarded him life membership, as announced by President Lederberg at the council's semi-annual meeting on June 3. He is succeeded by Trustee David Rockefeller, chairman of the executive committee of the University's board of trustees.

Mr. Linen, who is chairman of Linen, Fortinberry Associates of Greenwich, Connecticut, and former chairman of the executive committee of Time Inc., has been a Rockefeller trustee since 1972. As one of the founders of the Rockefeller University Council in 1973, he led its members to become articulate ambassadors of the University, a role he has well exemplified. He will continue active participation in council activities.

As his last official duty as chairman, Mr. Linen presided over the June 3 meeting, at which council members learned about recent research in virology. The speakers were Adjunct Professor Richard M. Krause, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and Professors Purnell Choppin and Igor Tamm, co-leaders of virology research at the University.

1982-83 Concert Schedule

The Rockefeller University Concerts for 1982-83 will be presented in two series on Wednesday evenings at 8 in Caspary Auditorium, with the exception of Thursday, January 20 and Tuesday, February 8. The schedule is:

Series A: Elly Ameling, soprano (October 13); Alexis Weissenberg, pianist (November 3); Canadian Brass, quintet (December 8); Scottish Chamber Orchestra (January 20); Sequoia String Quartet (March 9); Prague Chamber Orchestra (March 16); Ruggiero Ricci, violinist (May 4); Eastman Trio and Friends (May 18).

Series B: Chamber Orchestra of Turin (October 27); Lynn Harrell, cellist (November 10); Evelyn Lear and Thomas Stewart, soprano and baritone (January 12); Royal Swedish Chamber Orchestra (February 8); Ken Noda, pianist (February 23); New Orleans Ragtime Orchestra (April 13); Heinz Holliger, oboist (April 20); Guarneri Quartet (May 25).

Dr. Roger Remembered

A memorial service commemorating Senior Research Associate Muriel Roger, who died on December 24, 1981, was held April 5 in Caspary Auditorium. Among the speakers were Professors Rollin D. Hotchkiss, Araxie Kilejian, and Norton D. Zinder.

BRIEFS

Professor **M.A.B. Bég**, Theoretical Physics, served as scientific consultant to a Department of Energy team which reviewed the future plans of Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Illinois, which is used primarily for high-energy physics research.

Professor **Jack Fishman**, Endocrinology, was chairman of the Committee on Scientific Programs for the 64th Annual Meeting of The Endocrine Society, held June 16-18 in San Francisco, at which Senior Research Associate **Mary Jeanne Kreek**, Biology of Addictive Diseases, chaired a symposium on Endocrine Effects of Drugs of Abuse, and Professor **Fernando Nottebohm**, Animal Behavior, spoke on Neuronal Effects of Androgens.

President Lederberg was the keynote speaker at the meeting of the American College of Physicians on April 19. His subject was Cyclic Patterns in Biomedical Science in Medical Practice. On April 21 he spoke on Two Milieux/Competing Loyalties at a colloquium, Can the Law Reconcile the Interests of the Public, Academe and Industry, sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Professor **Donald J. McNamara**, Lipid Metabolism, delivered an invited address on Dietary Fats and Coronary Heart Disease at a symposium on Dietary Fats and Health sponsored by the Foundation for Nutrition Research in Helsinki, Finland, April 28. On May 1, he spoke on Atherosclerosis and Reasonable Diet Modification for the Aged at a symposium on Nutrition for the Aged in Rochester, New York.

Professor **Carl Pfaffmann**, Physiological Psychology, delivered the Givaudan Lecture at the Annual Meeting of the Association for Chemoreception Sciences, held in Sarasota, Florida, April 14-18. He spoke on *de Gustibus, praeteritis, praesens, futurus* (of taste, past, present, and future). He also presented a paper on Voltaic Taste at a meeting of the Society of Experimental Psychology, April 23-24, at the University of Virginia.

Trustee **David A. Hamburg**, director of Harvard University's Division of Health Policy Research and Education, has been appointed president of the Carnegie Corporation, the major concerns of which are education and social justice.

Executive Vice President Rodney W. Nichols has been named chairman of the Committee on Science, Arms Control, and National Security by the board of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). He has also been appointed chairman of the advisory panel on strategic responses to an extended oil disruption for the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

Anthony Campo Dies



Anthony Campo, 1964.

Anthony J. Campo, a member of the University staff for 53 years, died of cancer on May 10 in Boca Raton, Florida. He was 79 years old.

Tony, as he was known to everyone on campus, came to The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in 1917 as a stock clerk. Simon Flexner, director of the Institute, wanted to combine the duties of purchasing agent and pharmacist and encouraged the ambitious young man to study pharmacy after he had finished high school at night. In 1924, he was graduated from Columbia University College of Pharmacy. He was appointed purchasing agent in 1938, purchasing agent and assistant pharmacist in 1941, and superintendent of Purchase and Supply and pharmacist in 1957, a post he held until his retirement in 1970. For a number of years thereafter, he continued to serve the University as a consultant.

In a book of testimonials presented to him on the occasion of his retirement, Tony Campo was extolled as "a devoted friend who has endeared himself to his associates over five decades through his resourcefulness, tolerance, and tenacious memory."

He is survived by his wife, Agnes, three brothers, five children, and seven grandchildren.

Professor **Philip Siekevitz**, Cell Biology, was the organizer and chairman of a symposium on Academic-Industrial Interaction at the annual meeting of the American Society of Biological Chemists, held April 18 in New Orleans.

Professor **Igor Tamm**, Virology, was the chairman of a plenary session on Cellular Mechanisms of Action and Genetics at a UCLA symposium on Chemistry and Biology of Interferons: Relationship to Therapeutics, held March 7-12 in Squaw Valley, California. He also presented a paper, Interferon Modulates Cell Structure and Function, by himself and Drs. **Eugenia Wang**, **Frank R. Landsberger**, and **Lawrence M. Pfeffer**.

Increasing Safety



Members of the Department of Laboratory Safety. Seated, left to right: Teresa Stimpfel, Edward Gershey, Esmeralda Party. Second row: James Vandenberg, Thomas Consentino, Esther Santos, Isaiah Curry, John Kalinkos.

The University is engaged in a comprehensive program designed to stimulate an awareness of safety issues and regulations on campus and to ensure the maintenance of a safe working environment for all Rockefeller employees. The Department of Laboratory Safety, established last year under the direction of Professor Edward L. Gershey, has been an important step in this direction.

"Multiple-site visits to all laboratories have been of great value for exchanging information, ensuring compliance with regulations, and expanding our general knowledge of campus research activities," says Dr. Gershey. "We are developing an integrated approach to the laboratory environment, which entails studying the interrelationships between chemical and biological problems through analysis of different laboratories and our own research."

Working with Dr. Gershey are Radiation Safety Officer Esmeralda Party, a microbiologist who was a research assistant in the genetics laboratory of Professor Rollin D. Hotchkiss from 1971 to 1981; Biological and Chemical Safety Officer Teresa Stimpfel, formerly an assistant scientist in the virology department of Pfizer Inc. for nine years and recently associated with OSHA; chemist and Assistant Safety Officer Thomas Consentino; Safety Assistant John Kalinkos; Laboratory Assistant Isaiah Curry; Administrative Assistant James Vandenberg; and Secretary Esther Santos.

In addition to such other functions as management of laboratory wastes, the department provides personal monitoring and equipment for detecting and quantitating hazardous materials, technical data, and safety information and suggestions. Films and lectures are sponsored regularly and training sessions on special topics, such as use of laminar flow cabinets, can be arranged.

The department's research is aimed at developing new techniques and apparatus for laboratory use as well as investigating environmental toxicology and regulation of the cell nucleus.

Archive Center Conference on Academic Medicine

James B. Wyngaarden, recently appointed director of the National Institutes of Health, Frederick C. Robbins, president of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, Kenneth S. Warren, Director for Health Services, The Rockefeller Foundation, and Rockefeller University President Joshua Lederberg were among 24 distinguished representatives of biomedical science and public health who spoke at a Rockefeller Archive Center conference, *Academic Medicine: Present and Future*, held May 25-27.

Conference topics ranged from pediatrics to psychiatry to biochemistry to genetics to reproductive biology to the status of women and blacks in medicine. President Lederberg spoke on *Cycles and Fashions in Biomedical Research*.

The Rockefeller Archive Center, in Pocantico Hills, New York, which is administered by the University under the supervision of Dr. Joseph W. Ernst, archive director, and Associate Director J. William Hess, sponsors programs of conferences and seminars. In addition, the center awards grants to researchers who are engaged in projects requiring use of the center's resources, which include the archives of the University, The Rockefeller Foundation, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. The center's governing council recently announced that the grant maximum has been increased to \$1500 for 1983. There are 24 scholars in the current grant program, coming from all over the continental United States, as well as from Denmark, England, Canada, France, and Hawaii.

John Hervey Dies

John P. Hervey, who headed the electronics laboratory from 1954 until his retirement in 1970, died on May 19.

Mr. Hervey came to Rockefeller at the invitation of the late Detlev Bronk, who had recently been appointed president, and with whom he had worked at Johns Hopkins University. A graduate of Harvard, he had been an assistant professor of biophysics at Cornell Medical College and an associate professor at Hopkins, where he also worked closely with Professors Frank Brink and H. Keffer Hartline.

Appointed senior electronics engineer shortly after his arrival, he supervised the functioning of the electronics laboratory on campus, which he built from a small facility to one which has become a leading center for innovative applications of electronics to biological research. Among his contributions, Mr. Hervey pioneered in the development of electronic amplification for biological recording. During much of the time, he worked at the Jacques Loeb Laboratory, a former Rockefeller facility in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, where he lived until his death.

Helene Jordan Retires; Bradley Hundley Succeeds

Helene J. Jordan retired on June 30 as director of The Rockefeller University Press. She has been succeeded by Bradley Hundley, manager of the Journals Office since 1981.

Mrs. Jordan joined the press in 1966 as editor, with primary responsibility for the book program, which concentrates on volumes by Rockefeller authors or in areas of special interest to the University. Among the many volumes she has edited are *The Neurosciences: A Study Program*, and the succeeding *Second Study Program*; *The Professor, The Institute, and DNA* by the late Professor René J. Dubos; *The Question of Animal Awareness* by Professor Donald R. Griffin, which was reissued in a new and revised edition last year and will soon be published in a German-language edition; and *A Guided Tour Through the Living Cell* by Professor Christian de Duve, to be published next year.

In 1980, she was appointed director of the press, which also has responsibilities for the five scholarly journals published by the University, the *Calendar of Events*, and other University publications.

In announcing her retirement, Dr. Lederberg expressed the esteem held for Mrs. Jordan for "maintaining the highest standard for our publications and journals. Her good taste, quick wit, and constructive approach have earned the friendship and respect of colleagues throughout the world."

She will continue to be associated with the University in an advisory capacity.

Martha Kellar Appointed

Martha H. Kellar, production editor of *Biophysical Journal* from 1978 to 1980, has returned to the University to become production editorial manager of the Journals Office. A 1977 graduate of Mount Holyoke College, where she majored in English, Ms. Kellar has recently been working at Annual Reviews Inc. as production editor of the *Annual Reviews of Genetics, Phytopathology, and Pharmacology and Toxicology*. In her new post, which becomes effective July 1, she will have responsibility for supervision of the production and copyediting duties related to the five scholarly journals published by The Rockefeller University Press.

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