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Director of NSF to give keynote address at dedication of new building

At next Wednesday's dedication of the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building, the keynote address will be delivered by Walter Massey, director of the National Science Foundation (NSF).

Massey will speak about what the new building means for the future of The Rockefeller University and about the larger future of America's research and education enterprise, stressing the need for increased cooperation and partnerships among institutions. With the end of the Cold War, many of the underlying rationales for public support of science are changing and this major change in national priorities poses a challenge and an opportunity.

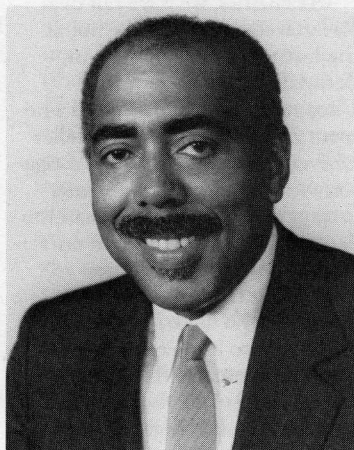
As director of the NSF, a post to which he was appointed by President George Bush in March 1991, Massey heads the Federal government's lead agency for the support of research and education in mathematics, science, and engineering. The NSF has an annual budget of roughly \$3 billion and awards nearly 15,000 grants each year. The NSF has recently established the Special Commission on the Future of the National Science Foundation to identify the most effective ways to promote progress in science and engineering.

Massey came to the NSF from the University of Chicago, where he was vice president for research and vice president for the Argonne National Laboratory from 1984 to 1991. He served as director of the Argonne National Laboratory and professor of physics at the University of Chicago from 1979 to 1982. Massey has also held teach-

ing and administrative positions at Brown University, where he was a dean from 1975 to 1979 and an associate and full professor from 1970 to 1979. While at Brown, he founded the Inner City Teachers of Science, a program to educate science teachers for urban schools.

Massey's work has centered on body theories of quantum liquids and solids, the teaching of science and math, and the role of science and technology in a democratic society. Massey earned his B.S. in physics and mathematics from Morehouse College (1958) and received an M.S. (1966) and Ph.D. (1968) in physics from Washington University.

Massey has been a member of the board of directors of many corporations, including Amoco, the First National Bank of Chicago, the Tribune Company, Motorola and Materials Corporation. He has served on the National Science Board, the President's Council of



Walter Massey, director of the National Science Foundation, will speak at the dedication ceremony Wednesday.

Advisors on Science and Technology, the board of trustees of the Rand Corporation, and the board of directors of the MacArthur Foundation. He is a past president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a former vice president of the American Physical Society.

Barbecue gives entering class taste of RU

The smell of hot dogs and hamburgers on the grill wafted through the air as first-year students chatted with members of the faculty, staff from the Deans' Office, a few members of other classes, and President Torsten Wiesel at a barbecue on Tuesday.

"The barbecue is a chance for incoming students to meet senior tutors and other students informally," said Associate Professor

Marjorie Russel, dean of admissions. "While there has been one meeting of the first-year Journal Club already, this is the first real social occasion of the year."

The entering class is made up of 18 first-year students—17 biology students and a physics student—as well as four transfer students who come to the university with new

See Barbecue, page 2



Associate Professor Marjorie Russel, dean of admissions (back), chats with (from left to right) students José Engelmayer, Adran Ferré-D'Amaré, and Yoshi Ozaki at a barbecue earlier this week.

A unique relationship

The Rockefeller legacy at RU

There are few parallels in American life to the continuous and fruitful relationship between an institution and a single family that is exemplified by the Rockefellers and their 91-year connection to the university that bears their name. On the eve of the dedication of the new John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building, Doron Weber of News&Notes spoke with Peter Johnson, coauthor of The Rockefeller Century and The Rockefeller Conscience, about this unique family tie. The following interview, which focuses on the early days of the institution, is the first of a two-part series.

Weber: What can you tell us about John D. Rockefeller (JDR) and the founding of this university?

Johnson: In 1897, infectious diseases such as tuberculosis were ravaging the population, infant mortality was very high and Frederick Gates, JDR's philanthropic adviser, felt medicine would be inadequate to the task until it became a science. To make the scientific investigation of diseases possible, an institute for medical research was needed in the U.S., a place where scientists could study without interruption and with sufficient support.

During the late 19th century, there was a growing awareness that there were serious underlying structural problems with American society that needed to be addressed in new ways—problems of sanitation, poverty, and disease. New York City had grown from 500,000 people in 1850 to more than 4 million in 1900. There were enormous numbers of people living in very close quarters and parts of the city reeked of human waste and uncollected garbage, just as in London, Paris, and Berlin.

Through the efforts of JDR, Andrew Carnegie, and thousands of other people, traditional charity was transformed into modern philanthropy, an effort to get at root causes of problems and to eliminate them. JDR became involved with what became The Rockefeller University because he became convinced that public health was a

See Rockefeller, page 5

2 HHMI researchers move to new labs

4 Schedule of events for four-day fete

6 Children's School looks ahead

Building offers new home away from home for HHMI scientists

For the 11 Rockefeller University scientists who are also investigators of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI), the new John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building is not just another research tower—it's a new home away from home where they will spend many hours guiding their groups, setting up experiments, and pondering results. Four floors of the new building—which was built with \$25 million of HHMI funds—will be used by these investigators.

"The new lab will double the biochemistry space that I have now," says John Kuriyan, a Rockefeller University/HHMI investigator. "It seems very well laid out, bright and sunny, and overlooks the East River. It's a nicely designed, comfortable work environment and I am looking forward to using it."

A collaboration is born

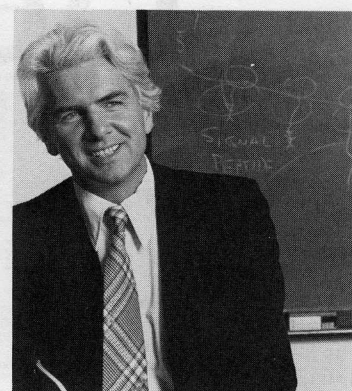
The new building is a tangible result of the collaboration between HHMI and The Rockefeller University which began in 1986, when HHMI began to employ

researchers at the university.

"At Hughes, we have our own research staff but they are not at the institute's headquarters in Bethesda," explained Purnell Choppin, president of HHMI who spent 28 years at The Rockefeller University—as a clinical investigator, vice-president for academic programs, and dean of graduate students. "They are located in universities and research institutes throughout the United States. The scientists who work for HHMI don't have to leave their intellectual and academic environments."

Founded in 1953 by the late billionaire Howard Hughes, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) is the largest philanthropy in the nation. With an endowment of \$6.8 billion—which was generated from the sale of the Hughes Aircraft Company to General Motors in 1985—HHMI "supports the careers of individuals and not particular projects," according to Choppin. HHMI currently has close to 230 investigators on its payroll at 53 sites.

HHMI's principal interest is basic science rather than disease-



Nathaniel Heintz (left) and Günter Blobel (right) are two of the scientists at The Rockefeller University who are also investigators of The Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

oriented research, supporting scientists working in cell biology and regulation, genetics, immunology, neuroscience, and structural biology—areas which HHMI believes underlie essentially all diseases. In addition to employing individual researchers, HHMI supports science education programs at every level from elementary school through postgraduate fellowships.

'Realistic' levels of support

HHMI investigators are typically enthusiastic about the nature of the institute's support. "Hughes is very generous," said Michael Young, a Rockefeller/HHMI investigator.

"The institute takes you in and gives you ample support that is realistic with respect to the cost of science. There is also money available to support salaries and work of junior members of the lab."

Jan Geliebter, also a Rockefeller/HHMI investigator, added: "With Hughes money there is flexibility. If, for example, you are working on frog reproduction and something comes up about cancer, you can divert funds to explore. Hughes is very much in tune with what scientists need to make significant advances."

In addition to Kuriyan, Young, and Geliebter, HHMI investigators at the university are: Günter Blobel, Stephen K. Burley, Yongwon Choi, Claude Desplan, Jeffrey Friedman, Nathaniel Heintz, Michel Nussenzweig, and Thomas Sakmar. An additional 81 people on the campus—postdocs, technicians, and other support staff—are on the HHMI payroll.

Heintz was the first to move his lab group into the new building. The other Rockefeller/HHMI investigators will follow his lead throughout the fall.

Barbecue gives entering class flavor of life at RU

(continued from page 1)

faculty members Mary Elizabeth Hatten and Robert Darnell. Some students arrived on campus only weeks ago, while others arrived earlier this summer, eager to begin work in the lab.

One of the students in the entering class, Yoshi Ozaki, said he has formed a positive first impression of the university since he arrived: "The faculty seems very receptive to students here. It's not like the big-time labs at large institutions where you have to schedule an appointment months in advance to see a professor."

"I'm enjoying the flexibility of the program here," added Catherine Friedman. "There are few requirements and no grades, and students aren't forced to choose a lab right away. I plan to work in a number of different labs, mostly in the neurosciences, before I decide on one."

In addition to familiarizing themselves with the academic side of life at Rockefeller, students have been settling into their new apartments and exploring their new surroundings. This process has been a good deal easier for some students

than others. Ozaki and Friedman, who grew up in Long Island and New Jersey, respectively, seem to have had few difficulties adapting. Penio Penev, however, sees adjusting to life here as a major challenge.

"I had never been out of Bulgaria until 10 days ago," Penev said. "The courses are the most familiar thing to me. Everything else is so different. Twenty-four hours in a

day is not enough for everything I have to learn about my surroundings here."

This year, the Deans' Office has revived a buddy system to help the entering class navigate both academic and nonacademic challenges. Each entering student has been assigned a second-year student who can be sought out to give advice on labs, classes, and other aspects of life here.

T&E Committee goes on architectural tour

Eighteen members of the university's Committee on Trust and Estate Gift Plans met Tuesday, receiving a tour of the new John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building and attending to committee business.

The tour of the new building was led by George Candler, director of planning and construction, and Joseph Sanches, construction manager. They directed the group through two laboratory floors and a mechanical floor, pointing out architectural highlights of the structure.

After the tour, the group gathered for a luncheon on the 17th floor of Tower. Frederick A. Terry,

Jr., partner at the law firm Sullivan and Cromwell and chair of the committee, reviewed committee generated gifts and the upcoming dinner program sponsored by the committee. Then, Director of Development Marnie Imhoff gave the group a report on the development program, major funding needs, and new publications.

The Committee on Trust and Estate Gift Plans is made up of prominent lawyers, accountants, and bankers who help the university by introducing prospective donors to the institution through the committee's dinner programs. Last year, the committee raised almost \$5 million for the university

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Research tower embodies university's hopes for future

In 1904, The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research—later to become The Rockefeller University—laid the cornerstone for its first building, Founder's Hall, while some of its founding members looked on with great hopes for the new endeavor. Since then, many of their hopes have been realized—Rockefeller has prospered and grown into one of the nation's preeminent biomedical research institutions.

The John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building, which will be dedicated next Wednesday, opens with many of the same hopes and aspirations for the future that Founder's Hall did 88 years ago.

"The new research building will enable The Rockefeller University to both strengthen and expand its path-breaking research well into the 21st century," said President Torsten Wiesel. "The new laboratory space should be a tremendous asset to the university over the long term, helping us to attract more distinguished faculty and to keep pace as a world leader in biomedical research."

Planning for the future

The decision to expand the university's facilities was made in the 1980s. During this same period, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, the nation's largest pri-

vate philanthropy, found itself in a position to offer financial and technical assistance. These two groups joined forces to build the tower.

In 1985, the architectural firm of Abramovitz Kingsland Schiff Architects was commissioned to plan and design the building. The architects considered a number of preliminary sites, but they were rejected after detailed environmental analysis revealed shortcomings in each. The site finally selected was over the Boiler House—where the campus power plant is located—and an area over the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Drive. This site offered adequate space by using air rights granted to the university and preserved the open view across 64th St. to the river.

Designing the structure was the challenge handed to Max Abramovitz, the architect who together with his late partner Wallace Harrison, had already helped to shape the Rockefeller campus. Managing the logistics and construction for this complex modern facility—and ultimately doing so under budget and ahead of schedule—was the work of the engineering firms and construction managers Morse Diesel International with its trade contractors.

The challenge of construction

The building's foundations had

to be constructed beneath the old Boiler House with structural supports running through and around the existing equipment; and a major portion of an existing building, Gasser Hall, had to be demolished to make way for the new one. The central steam flue was rebuilt to rise 311 feet through the new structure and over the roof. This required the university to commission a detailed wind tunnel analysis to determine the exit velocity of the rising steam and the effect of its plume on adjoining buildings in every conceivable climactic condition.

The building's base is supported on the western side by columns that rise through the Boiler House; the building spans a distance of 90 feet across the drive on four 70-ton steel funicular arches which are carried by two massive v-shaped steel and stone columns onto the East River esplanade.

The arches were prefabricated in a Montreal steel foundry and floated on flat barges down the Erie Canal, the Hudson River, and around to the East River in a trip that took eight days; they were then tied to the river's edge and lifted into place by a crane located on a second barge. Because the structure was being built from barges on the river—there was no other staging area—and over a major highway, it had to be



The John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building was completed this summer under budget and ahead of schedule.

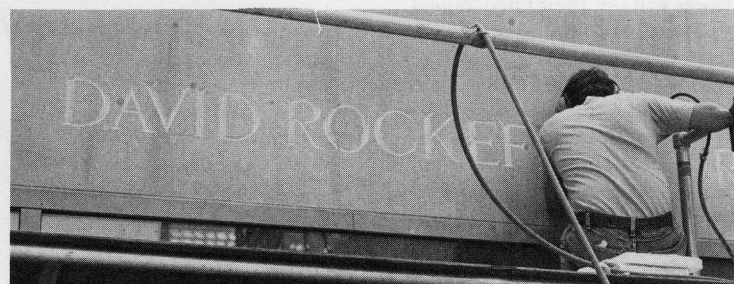
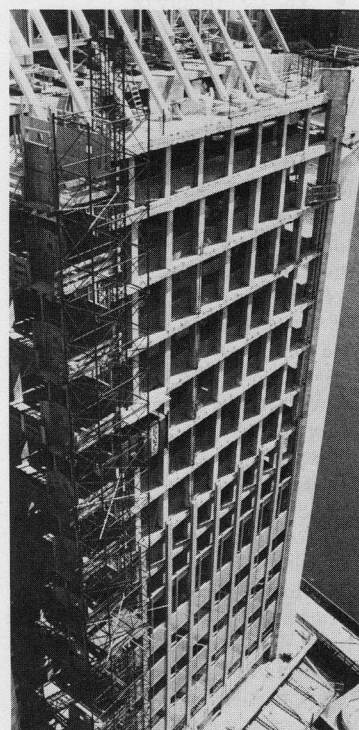
reviewed by 23 different city, state, and federal agencies.

Flexibility in design

Rising 243 feet from the level of the FDR Drive, the 14-story tower contains 12 research floors and two mechanical ones. Each research floor, which provides 8,700 square feet of usable space, was designed for maximum flexibility. The bench space can be divided into 20-foot bays, 40-foot modules, or open lab areas. The scientific equipment and special procedure rooms are located in the middle of the floor for easy access.

A sophisticated heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system allows the temperature and humidity in each room to be controlled according to the needs of individual researchers. As an additional health and safety measure, the building uses 100 percent outside air, constantly pumping in air from the outside instead of recirculating it within the building.

The first floor of the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building will house two meeting rooms and a technology center for the entire campus, including high-tech instrumentation such as electron microscopy. A service entrance from 64th St. runs underneath the structure.



Left: The research tower is constructed. Top: A stonecutter engraves "John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building" on the front of the building. Bottom: William Reimann's *Dispersal Four* (1970)—which weighs approximately 300 pounds—is moved from Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall to its new location in the atrium of the new building.

Schedule of festivities

The completion of the new 14-story research tower—the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building—will be celebrated next week with a full four-day program of activities, underwritten entirely by friends of David Rockefeller. The schedule for the festivities, which will take place from Wed., Sept. 23 to Sat., Sept. 26, follows.

Wed., Sept. 23: Dedication

The festivities begin Wednesday with the dedication ceremony for the new structure.

- 2:00 P.M. The dedication ceremony will be held on the Plaza in front of the new lab building (or in Caspary auditorium in case of rain). Walter Massey, director of the National Science Foundation, will present the keynote address.
- 3:30 P.M. A reception (by invitation only) will be held on the inside and outside the new building.
- 7:00 P.M. A reception and dinner (by invitation only) will be held on the ninth floor of the new building.

Thurs., Sept. 24: Scientific symposium, Anniversary and Retirement Dinner

Scientific symposium

A conference, "Celebrating Rockefeller University: A Symposium on Cell Biology and Neurobiology," organized by Rockefeller University Professor James Darnell, will bring eminent cell biologists and neurobiologists to campus for the day. Held in Caspary Auditorium, the symposium will focus on cell biology in the morning and neurobiology in the afternoon:

- 9:00 A.M. Welcoming remarks, President Torsten Wiesel.
- 9:05 A.M. "Membrane Traffic in Eukaryotic Cells," George E. Palade.
- 9:50 A.M. "The Biochemical Mechanisms of Transitions in the Cell Cycle," Marc W. Kirschner
- 10:35 A.M. "Microtubule-Dependent Organelle Transport and Growth Cone Motility," Michael P. Sheetz
- 11:20 A.M. "Protein-Lipid Interactions at the Interface of the Actin Cytoskeleton with Membranes," Thomas D. Pollard
- 2:00 P.M. "How Hearing Happens," Albert J. Hudspeth
- 2:45 P.M. "Spontaneous Activity and Synaptic Competition During the Formation of Neural

Connections," Carla J. Shatz

- 3:30 P.M. "Experiencing and Perceiving Visual Surfaces," Ken Nakayama
- 4:15 P.M. "The Problem of Awareness," Francis H. C. Crick.

Anniversary and Retirement Dinner

- 7:00 P.M. The Anniversary and Retirement Dinner will be held for faculty and staff celebrating their 25th, 40th, 50th, and 60th anniversaries at the university or retiring after 10 years or more of service. The dinner will be held on the ninth floor of the new building. [Note: this event starts at 7:00 P.M., not 6:30 P.M. as announced previously.]

Fri., Sept. 25: University Day

University Day, held on Friday afternoon, will include a host of activities for faculty, staff, and students of the university. Individuals are asked to send in their response forms to box 68 indicating which activities they will attend.

- 2:00 P.M. The Heintz lab, the first group to move into the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building, will conduct a tour of its new facilities on the fourth floor. (Also at 3:00 P.M.)
- 2:00 to 4:00 P.M. Campus teams will test their finely honed volleyball skills against each other. Individuals interested in joining a team should contact Philip Melese, x8821, or Doron Weber, x8968, as soon as possible. Games will be held on the tennis court in front of the Graduate Students Residence.
- 2:30 P.M. Professor Michael Young will give a lecture, "Biological Clocks," in Tower 301.

- 2:45 P.M. Physician-in-Chief Jules Hirsch and his colleagues will give a tour of The Rockefeller University Hospital, one of the oldest buildings on campus, beginning from the Hospital lobby. (Also at 4:15 P.M.)

- 3:00 P.M. The Heintz lab will conduct a tour of its new facilities on the fourth floor.
- 3:30 P.M. Professor Charles Gilbert will speak on "The Dynamic Brain" in Tower 305.
- 4:00 P.M. The Employee Recognition Award Program—honoring faculty and staff celebrating their 10th or 20th anniversaries at the university—will be held at 4:00 P.M. on the ninth floor of the new building. A reception will follow. [Note: this event starts at 4:00 P.M., not 5:00 P.M. as announced previously.]
- 4:15 P.M. Physician-in-Chief Jules Hirsch and his colleagues will give a tour of the Hospital starting from the Hospital lobby.
- 5:00 P.M. Professional bassist Leon Maleson, who works as database coordinator in Faculty Administration, will perform with The Leon Maleson Jazz All Stars on the plaza outside the new building. In case of rain, the concert will be held in the first floor atrium.

Sat., Sept. 26: Community Day

The university will host a variety of events for members of the local community:

- 11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. Refreshments will be served on the ninth floor of the new building.
- 11:30 A.M. The Heintz lab will conduct a tour of its new facilities on the fourth floor of the new building. (Also at 12:30 P.M.)

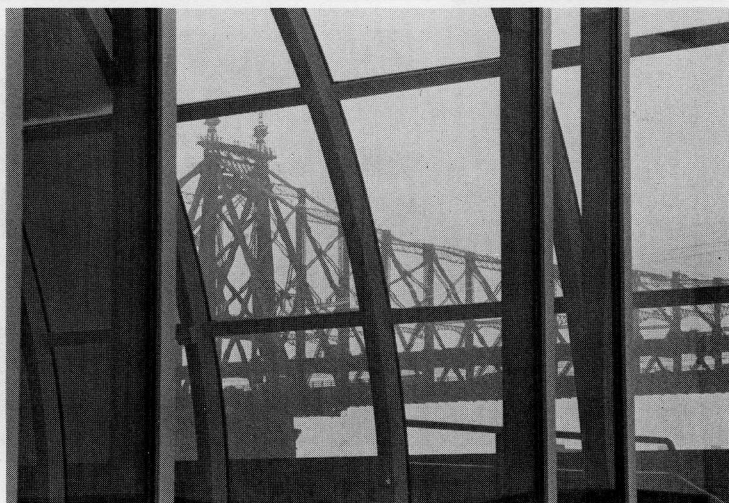
- 12:00 noon. Professor Elaine Tuomanen will speak on "Spy vs. Spy: Outwitting Bacterial Strategies in the Brain" in Tower 301.

- 12:30 P.M. The Heintz lab will conduct a tour of its new facilities on the fourth floor.
- 12:45 P.M. Physician-in-Chief Jules Hirsch and his colleagues will give a tour of The Rockefeller University Hospital, beginning from the Hospital lobby. (Also at 1:45 P.M.)
- 1:00 P.M. Professor Charles Gilbert will speak on "The Dynamic Brain" in Tower 305.
- 1:45 P.M. Physician-in-Chief Jules Hirsch and his colleagues will give a final tour of The Rockefeller University Hospital, beginning from the Hospital lobby.

Sept. 23 to 26: Exhibits

Six exhibits will be on display in the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building during the four days of festivities:

- "From Microbes to Molecules: A Century of Science at The Rockefeller University," on display in the atrium of the new building, traces the history of the buildings on campus and the corresponding development of the science conducted within their walls.
- "The Continuity of Leadership," on display on the ninth floor, highlights the involvement of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller in shaping the university.
- "The Challenge of Creating the Rockefeller Research Building," on the ninth floor, gives an architectural curator's view of the building process, from conception through construction.
- "Infection and Immunity," on the ninth floor, explores aspects of this area of research at Rockefeller using Easy-View® microscopes and interactive video programs on loan from the New York Hall of Science. Investigators from the labs of George Cross and Miklós Müller will be on hand to answer questions and explain their work.
- "Rockefeller University's Science Outreach Program," on the ninth floor, will serve as an introduction to the high school students, teachers, and Rockefeller scientists involved in the university's outreach program.
- "The Research Building and its Neighborhood," also on the ninth floor, is a photographic essay of the new structure.



The John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and David Rockefeller Research Building offers some spectacular views of the East River.

Rockefellers contribute to growth of research institute

(continued from page 1)

new way of approaching problems.

When the institute was first established, the scientists went out and investigated the milk supply. They discovered it was filled with germs and that the dairies which produced it were filthy. They implemented a system which still exists in this city—checking the milk's origin and making sure that it is up to standard. This had an immediate and powerful impact on the milk supply for young children. It also won rave reviews in the press: "Rockefeller scientists discover tainted milk and cure."

The Rockefellers loved this. They said, now we've solved the milk supply problem, what can you do in the next six months? It was only after very patient consultations with the family that Simon Flexner convinced the Rockefellers that, as wonderful as this success had been, it wasn't the kind of thing that you could follow up very easily. What was needed was money for basic research to understand the underlying biology, chemistry, and anatomy of all these things. Later this kind of knowledge would eventuate in changes in the public health.

That's really the key moment in the evolution of the institution, when it became a research university rather than just something that was going to deal with ad-hoc situations. The institution was still linked very strongly with this ideal of improving public health. They were now simply going at it differently, by bringing in this small but growing body of scientific investigators to look at how the world works and by being patient and providing the proper environment for that kind of research to occur.

Weber: Was the institute personally important to JDR?

Johnson: In 1901 JDR was in his early 60s. He had just had the only illness in his life because he was one of those people who literally was never sick. He came down with something in the early 1890s which is called generalized alopecia—a viral infection which led to severe physical changes. He'd always been tall and slender, very vigorous. Now he put on a great deal of weight, he lost all the hair on his body and his head. I think this even included his eyebrows. Nobody knew what it was. Some thought that it was the stress related to the depression of the early 1890s—working 18-hour days. His enemies, of which they were many,



The Rockefeller family, c. 1918. Front, left to right: Winthrop, Nelson, and Laurance Rockefeller. Back, left to right: John D., 3rd, David, Abby Aldrich, John D., Jr., John D., and Abby Rockefeller. Photo courtesy of the Rockefeller Archive Center.

attributed it to his basic evil nature, that God was punishing him for being a robber-baron.

So he had a personal experience with illness—not only with himself but also his family. Family members died from many of the common childhood disease, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria, which now hardly exist. His first grandson died from scarlet fever.

Weber: When JDR was in his 60s he had many other large interests and accomplishments. How high was the institute on his priority list?

Johnson: It wasn't terribly important to him at first but he increasingly saw the importance of it. He never held an official position at the institute, but he made the decisions. In 1902, John, Jr. proposed a pledge of \$1 million, to be drawn as the board chose over the next 10 years. John, Sr. took it home with him, he studied it for a couple of weeks and finally decided, yes I think this is a good idea. Jr. was able to tell Simon Flexner, "my father has agreed to provide you with the unheard of figure of \$1 million for the institute to proceed with scientific investigations."

I don't think that Sr. ever totally bought the idea of the scientific study of diseases. He had his own way of doing things. When he got a cold and the doctor prescribed a certain regimen, Sr. would say, "I just don't believe in that. I've got my own cures." For most of his life, he simply followed the things he must have learned in upstate New York in the 1840s. If you have a problem with your shoulder, rub an onion on it. I'm exaggerating a little, of course.

Weber: Was John D. Rockefeller,

Jr. more intellectually involved with the institute than his father?

Johnson: Yes, he had the benefit of a college education. He went to Brown University although I don't recall him taking much science. He took economics and history. He was simply more aware of a different kind of world. It was much easier to convince JDR, Jr. that there was an exciting new course, a new departure to take. He had a closer relationship with many of the doctors, including Welch and Flexner.

Weber: What about JDR, Jr.'s other interests, such as business? He's in his late 20s in 1901. Was the institute a major priority for him?

Johnson: He decided in the first decade of the 20th century not to be involved in business. He was at a very early age a V.P. of Standard Oil. He didn't like it. He understood business. He understood finance. He maintained a close watch over the Rockefeller fortune. But he felt an obligation to use that money in a socially beneficial way. As early as 1905, he devoted himself as much as possible to his father's philanthropic activities.

So, he considered the institute and the work done here one of the most important things that he was involved with. He was amazed at the quality of the people who came to work here, at the results they produced. And he was enormously comfortable with the fact that these might not have an immediate application. A discovery in year 1910 might not have something you could actually put into place or have a concrete application for 20 years. This is very much the key to philanthropy. That is, you're not going to change things overnight.

Weber: So between 1910 and 1950, he really was the moving force?

Johnson: Yes. He was involved on the business side of the university, making sure that everything ran properly and the bills were paid and the buildings went up.

But he was deferential to the scientists. There was an effort within reason to give them what they needed to accomplish their goals. The scientists were men of immense prudence and standing and he felt it would be impertinent to question their scientific judgement.

People in Jr.'s office were detailed to work specifically with the university. In the 1920s and 1930s JDR, Jr. was involved in a vast array of philanthropic enterprises—Riverside Church, the Cloisters, Williamsburg... The Rockefeller group of foundations—The Rockefeller Foundation, The Rockefeller Institute, the General Education Board, the Bureau of Social Hygiene, The International Education Board—all worked out of the same shop.

Much of the resources of these institutions was devoted to improving education and encouraging research in all of the sciences. The impact of the Rockefeller philanthropies in science is unrivaled, unprecedented. It was a startling efflorescence over a period of 30 or 40 years that will never be achieved again.

Weber: Why not?

Johnson: No single family is going to have the resources or the leverage that the Rockefellers had at that time—the incredible amount of trust, and ability to work hand in hand with men of science.

For instance, in Richard Rhodes's book on the making of the atomic bomb, he talks about the late '30s and early '40s when scientists at Columbia were beginning their experiments on fission. They couldn't get \$400 to buy purified carbon which they knew was the most stable element in the universe. So they took a cab downtown and went to the Rockefeller Foundation and said, "We need \$400 to buy carbon and the government won't give us the money." Warren Weaver, the head of the National Sciences at the Foundation, simply wrote them a check. They took it back to Columbia and began to do the experiments.

The kind of immediate turnaround in those days was remarkable. The outlay necessary to make enormous strides was so little in comparison with today.

Children's School accepts applications for next year

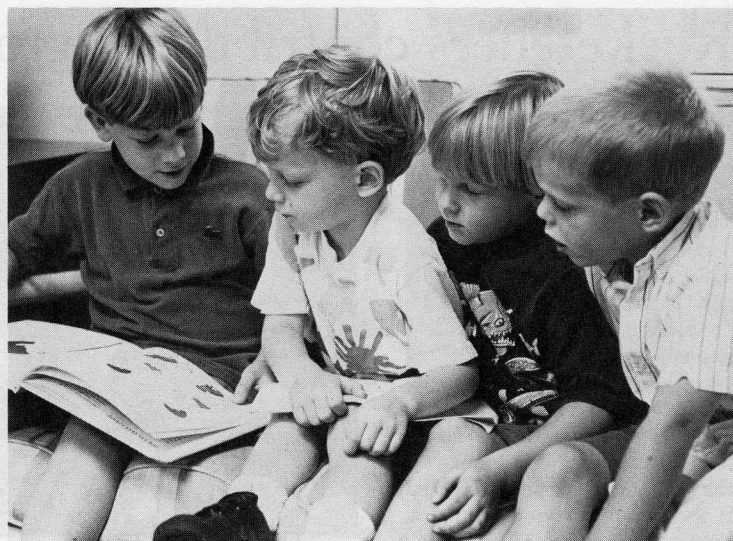
Classes at The Rockefeller University Children's School started last week, but it's not too soon to start thinking about the next school year. The Children's School is now accepting applications for 1993-94.

Several options will be available:

- **Full Year/Full Day Program.** The Full Year/Full Day Program will run from Sept. 7, 1993, through Aug. 26, 1994, from 8:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. for children ages two years nine months through six years. The school will be open every day the university is open except for one week in December and the week before Labor Day.
- **Academic Year Program.** The Academic Year Program will run from Sept. 7, 1993, through June 30, 1994, with vacation coinciding with the customary December and spring breaks. The hours will be 8:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. for children ages two years nine months through six years, with a half-day option (8:30 A.M. to noon) available for children ages two years



Students of The Rockefeller University Children's School, which is now accepting applications for next year, play outside on the first day of classes last week.



nine months to three years four months. Students enrolled in the Academic Year Program may attend the school during the summer at additional cost.

- **After-School Program.** The After-School Program will run from Sept. 7, 1993, through June 30, 1994, from 2:30 to 6:00. In addition to pre-school children, this program is open to those attending kindergarten in New

York City public or private schools.

- **Toddler Center.** Beginning next year, the Children's School will offer year-round infant and toddler care from 8:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, for children six months to two years, nine months old.

All children new to the school will begin the year on a shortened schedule to facilitate their transition to the new environment.

To be assured of priority enrollment, members of the Rockefeller community must apply before Jan. 31; late applications will be considered only if space is available.

Those who have further questions or who want an application form should contact the Children's School educational director, Marjorie Goldsmith, x8580 or box 50. Applications can also be picked up at Sophie Fricke Hall.

Potpourri

Sunday film

All Screwed Up (Tutto a posto e niente in ordine, Italy, 1976), directed by Lina Wertmüller, will be shown at 7:30 P.M., Sun., Sept. 27, in Caspary Auditorium. Admission is free. All are welcome.

Sweat Shirt Shop

The Sweat Shirt Shop has opened its doors for business again. The shop, which is open from 11:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. on Tuesdays, is located on level B in the tunnel next to the laundry room.

Walkathon

The American Cancer Society and its sponsors, WMXV-FM, WNBC-TV, and Mutual of America, are hosting a five-mile walkathon, Sun., Oct. 18, at 11:00 A.M., to raise money for the fight against cancer. Participants can register by calling Sandra Alexander, 586-8700, or by enrolling at the starting line—at 60th St. between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.—between 10:00 and 11:00 A.M.

Talk

Alan D. Miller, associate professor in the Wilson lab, presented a talk

entitled "Physiology of Brain Stem Emetic Circuitry" at a meeting in Marseille, France which he co-organized. The meeting focused on the mechanisms and control of emesis and ran from Sept. 4 to 7.

Promotions

Barbara Tiddens has been promoted from staff nurse to assistant director of nursing. Before Tiddens came to The Rockefeller University Hospital two and a half years ago, she worked in medical/surgical, pediatric oncology and infectious disease, and adult oncology nursing. She received her B.S. in nursing in 1971 from the University of Northern Colorado and is presently a graduate student at New York University.

Francine Fuertes has been promoted from staff nurse to day charge nurse, inpatient unit. Before coming to the Hospital a year and a half ago, Fuertes worked at Lenox Hill and Mount Sinai Hospitals in medical/surgical nursing. She has been involved in hospital, private duty, and home care nursing for the past 12 years. She received her B.S. in nursing, cum laude, from Syracuse University in 1978.

New version of Telnet

Telnet version 2.5 for the Macintosh is now available from Computing Services. This upgrade was worked on by both the National Center for Supercomputing Applications and Brigham Young University. It is public domain software and can be copied freely.

Telnet 2.5 corrects the System 7 incompatibility which prevents users from switching directly from a telnet window to the Apple menu. (In previous versions, users had to click on the desktop in order to make the switch). The telnet set icon also has been redesigned so that it is much easier to position the mouse correctly for double-clicking. In addition, this version enables users to save the text of a session into a file.

To obtain Telnet 2.5, bring a diskette to the consultant, Smith Hall A21.

NIH application templates

Template files are now available for preparing grant applications for the National Institutes of Health. These files replicate the PHS398 and PHS2590 forms in Microsoft Word (4.0 or 5.0) and Excel (2.2 or

3.0) for the Macintosh, or in Word for Windows (versions 2.0) and Excel for Windows (version 3.0 or 4.0) for the PC. They were developed by John Livsey of University of Washington. The template files and instructions for their use are available in the User Area, Smith Hall A21. The Macintosh files are in the Freebies folder on all Macintoshes. The Windows files are in the Freebies directory on all PCs; type "NIH" to see a list of the files.

New version of ASP

ASP (A Statistical Package) version 2.05 is now available from Computing Services. ASP is a menu-driven, shareware statistical package for IBM compatible PCs. The new version has fixed minor problems in the previous versions and runs more smoothly. To obtain ASP 2.05, bring a blank diskette to the consultant in the Users Area, Smith Hall A21, during consulting hours.

Omission

The photos of the transgenic service lab facility in last week's News&Notes were taken by John Sholtis of the university's Media Resource Service Center.