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The Rockefeller Institute Quarterly 1957, vol.1, no. 3

The Rockefeller University

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE Quarterly

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 3 SEPTEMBER 1957

LEAF AND STONE: LANDSCAPING OF THE INSTITUTE CAMPUS

THE PHYSICAL RESOURCES of the Institute are remarkable and in many respects unique. No effort has been spared to provide facilities and equipment in the laboratories that are ideal for research and teaching. Old laboratories are being rebuilt and new ones constructed. New buildings which house facilities for teaching, for scientific meetings and for social gatherings are being completed. Many of the world's greatest cultural institutions are nearby.

But in spite of all this, being located in a great city, the Institute has lacked the quiet, contemplative environment of natural beauty that is characteristic of the universities in which creative scholarship has flourished. Accordingly it has been one of the aspirations of President Bronk to provide a beautiful setting for the new buildings and the old ones—an environment in which the faculty, the staff, and the students may enjoy the quiet beauties of nature as well as the stimulating intellectual and artistic advantages of New York City.

In bringing this long-cherished ideal to the reality that we see springing up around us, Dr. Bronk has enjoyed the imaginative and devoted support of his fellow trustees —especially that of Mr. David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board. Mr. Rockefeller is already noted for his many and fruitful efforts to beautify the city of New York, to improve its housing, and to make urban life more pleasant. Through a munificent gift he has now brought new beauty and charm to the campus of the Institute.

To transform our spacious and happily situated campus into a gracious setting for the Institute Dan Kiley, a landscape architect of Charlotte, Vermont was chosen. The elaboration of the landscaping development has been paralleled and encouraged by the development of a warm friendship between Mr. Kiley and President Bronk. Each recognized in the other a desire to use the unique qualities of the natural setting of the Institute in a design that would enhance the beauty of its campus and assist its aim of furthering science.

Mr. Kiley regards planting, not as mere adornment, but as an integral part of the disposition of space, plane, and line in the structures with which it is associated. He points out that this was one of the features of Byzantine architecture, in which masses of minute ornamental detail in mosaic and tile were distributed as architectural elements. So also the infinite detail of leaf and stem becomes, on a larger scale, mass and form. Mr. Kiley is a landscape architect who is equally skilled in designing structures, city planning, and integrated site planning for modern research and industrial centers. Indeed, his plans for the Institute grounds began with a structure—a marble and slate surfaced pavilion 70 feet by 200 feet supported on shallow concrete arches covering about a third of the parking area. The roof of the pavilion will form a terrace nearly adjacent to the terrace of

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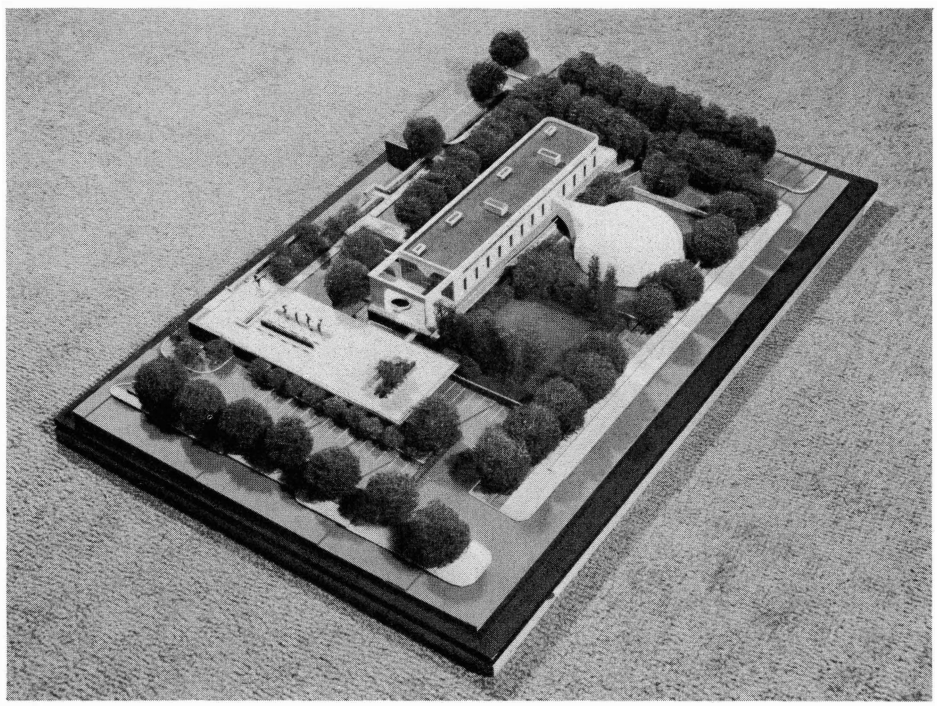

Model of northwest corner of the Rockefeller Institute campus: Landscaping and new building

Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall. True to his concept of the role of planting Mr. Kiley plans to border the terrace, not with stone or steel, but with a hedge of yew. Access to the parking area from the main level of the campus will be by a stairway cut through the pavilion. Suspended on stressed quarter-inch stainless steel cables, the stairway will appear to float in space.

SPECIFICALLY: THE PLAN

Mr. Kiley's general plan for landscaping the Institute grounds can be seen in the photograph of the model of Caspary Hall and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall. The view is toward the south east from high above the intersection of 68th Street and York Avenue. He regards his work here as one of his most interesting undertakings, for it offers opportunity for overall planning in conjunction with new construction and yet demands constant attention to the need to harmonize the new buildings with those designed half a century ago. To do this Mr. Kiley will retain the long row of plane trees, planted in 1913, closely paralleling the new buildings, but he is adding opposite them and near the older buildings a corresponding row of *cryptomeria,* a Japanese evergreen that grows in a tall and slender shape. Between them at intervals will be holly, yews and azaleas, as well as many of the trees and shrubs now bordering the buildings.

The walkways in Mr. Kiley's plan will offer a refreshing contrast to the hundreds of acres of concrete and asphalt with which we are surrounded. They will be made of finely-crushed marble rolled to a firm macadam surface between granite curbs. Low lights edge the walks for soft illumination at night, and here and there Mr. Kiley has also provided illumination for clusters of shrubbery.

Other changes are being made in the north end of the campus in addition to the parking pavilion. The 68th Street gate will be moved and remodeled to be used as a service entrance only. The main parking area will be entered from a new gate on York Avenue near 68th Street. These changes will probably not be completed before the first of the year.

Mr. Kiley studied at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design. He then embarked upon a career in what might be called environmental design, beginning with furniture, following with architecture, then with landscaping, and recently with integrated planning for such centers as the new IBM Research Center at Poughkeepsie, the Union Carbide Center in Westchester County, and the United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. He has recently done work on the landscaping of the grounds of Concordia Lutheran College in Fort Wayne, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as well as at the University of Florida.

When the parking area is restored to use and the landscaping completed, all of us at the Institute will join Mr. Kiley, President Bronk, and Mr. Rockefeller in looking with pleasure and satisfaction on a work of beauty and harmony in plant and stone as a new background against which research and education at the Institute will proceed.

NATIONAL ACADEMY AUTUMN MEETING AT THE INSTITUTE

TRADITIONALLY the National Academy of Sciences is the guest of an academic or scientific institution on the occasion of its Autumn Meeting. This year, on November 18, 19, and 20, the Rockefeller Institute and the New York Botanical Garden will be co-hosts to the Academy in New York.

Registration of the approximately 100 members of the Academy and their guests who are expected at the meeting will be in Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall at the Institute on Monday morning, November 18. Following a brief scientific session and business meeting in Caspary Auditorium the members and their guests will leave for a luncheon and the afternoon at the Botanical Garden. The lady guests of the Academy will enjoy the gardens while scientific sessions are in progress. All of the scientific sessions during the meetings are open to the public.

Monday evening will begin with an informal dinner in Welch Hall at the Institute followed by a public lecture in Caspary Auditorium by Wilder Penfield, Director of the Montreal Neurological Institute, who is a Foreign Associate of the Academy.

After the lecture President and Mrs. Bronk will be hosts to the members at a reception in the President's Residence.

Tuesday will be devoted to Scientific Sessions at the Institute. The morning session will include a symposium on amino acid activation which is being organized by Dr. Lipmann. Dr. A. J. Riker of the University of Wisconsin is organizing a symposium on plant tumors to be held during the afternoon session. After the scientific sessions some of the laboratories at the Institute will be open for an hour of demonstrations for members of the Academy.

A reception and a formal banquet for members and their guests will be held on Tuesday evening in Welch Hall.

Scientific Sessions will be held at the Institute on Wednesday, the morning session to include a symposium on the parity principle being arranged by Professor Rabi of Columbia University.

A program of interest to the lady guests of the Academy members has been arranged during the meetings. In addition to the visit to the Botanical Garden on Monday afternoon, there will be a luncheon at the Metropolitan Museum on Tuesday and on Wednesday a luncheon at the Cosmopolitan Club followed by a visit to the Cloisters in Fort Tryon Park in the afternoon.

HONORS FROM GIESSEN

THE UNIVERSITY OF GIESSEN in Germany, in celebrating its 350th Anniversary this Summer, awarded honorary degrees of Doctor of Science to Dr. Richard E. Shope and Dr. Paul A. Weiss, both of the Institute faculty. Dr. Warren O. Nelson of the Population Council, who has his laboratory at the Institute, was also awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. This concentration of distinctions at the Institute is the more noteworthy in view of the fact that these were three of the five Americans so honored and that they were selected independently, Dr. Nelson by the faculty of medicine, Dr. Shope by the faculty of veterinary medicine, and Dr. Weiss by the science faculty.

ALFRED EINSTEIN COHN
MEMBER EMERITUS 1879-1957

ALFRED EINSTEIN COHN was intimately associated with and devoted to the Rockefeller Institute for forty-six years; thirty-three as an active member of the scientific staff of the Hospital; thirteen as Member Emeritus. After a long illness, he died on July 20, 1957 at seventy-eight years of age. He leaves a host of warm friends among the past and present staff of the Institute and an even larger number among persons not associated with it.

Dr. Cohn was an erudite scholar whose wide interests encompassed many fields and earned for him high regard in the world of culture. His abiding loves were science, the heart of man, and books. He successfully integrated these interests in his devotion to the Hospital of the Institute. Throughout his life he remained deeply engrossed with all and so had full scope for his investigative, philosophical and literary enthusiasms. He was a courageous pioneer and took a leading part in the stimulating events that, early in the century, changed the character of medicine and set it on the course that led from empirical art to verifiable science.

The Hospital of the Institute was opened officially in October, 1910. It was the first medical institution dedicated to the principle that clinical services should be operated by full-time investigators, free of the distractions of medical practice, with untrammeled opportunities for intensive research. Dr. Cohn accepted the position of Associate and Assistant Physician on the staff of the Hospital, a brief eight months after it was inaugurated. He was then only 32 years of age but had already acquired seven years of graduate training after receiving his degree in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University; 5 years at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, and 2 years at the Universities of Freiburg and Vienna and at University College London.

His early interest in heart disease was greatly advanced by his studies with Sir James MacKenzie and Sir Thomas Lewis with whom he did his first investigations using the newly developed electrocardiograph. On returning to Mount Sinai Hospital from his studies abroad, Dr. Cohn brought with him a string galvanometer and was one of the very first to record electrocardiograms in the United States. Heart disease was one of the five major maladies chosen by Dr. Rufus Cole, the first Director, for concentrated study at the Hospital, and the unique opportunity to devote himself to its study was precisely what Cohn desired.

With Dr. G. Canby Robinson and Dr. George Draper, Dr. Cohn began extended

investigations with the electrocardiograph which had been set up the Hospital only a few months before his arrival. He was one of the very few who had any experience with the new device and at the time there were no more than four other similar instruments in the country. Sir Francis Fraser (then Dr. Fraser) joined this group in 1912. By 1914, when Dr. Cohn was made an Associate Member, his earlier associates had gone on from the Institute. He became, and remained, until his retirement in 1944, the leader of the laboratory and clinical service devoted to the study of heart disease.

Through the rare opportunity to concentrate wholly on the problems of a major disease, he became one of the first full-time clinical investigators and one of the first cardiologists in the United States. During the many years of his work in the Hospital, he was associated with more than twenty-five like-minded doctors who studied along with him for periods ranging up to several years. Through this he developed a school of critical investigators of diseases of the heart and the circulatory system, many of whom went on to earn eminent reputations and high academic posts in other medical institutions. He had a large and prolonged influence on medical education, diagnosis and practice for many of those who studied with him became investigators and teachers.

The many scientific publications which came from Dr. Cohn's service and laboratory through the years reveal the breadth of his interests and the comprehensive way in which he and his associates approached their problems. Not only were there many publications on clinical investigations on a wide variety of cardiac and vascular diseases, but also an even larger number dealt with problems in the basic sciences. Some of his most widely known studies were concerned with the measurable effects of digitalis and certain other drugs on the action of the heart in normal and diseased states. His fields of interest included much of biology, and his laboratory made contributions to knowledge in anatomy, embryology, physiology and biochemistry, in addition to those in pathology, pharmacology and medicine. His extended investigations on electrocardiography were not restricted to cardiovascular diseases and included studies on other processes, particularly pneumococcal pneumonia and rheumatic fever.

He performed important services for the national government during and between World Wars I and II, and held prominent positions in the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, the Veterans Administration, the Committee for National Morale, the Board for Economic Warfare, and the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Dr. Cohn took a leading part in the activities of various organizations concerned with public health and for many years held positions of large responsibility in the New York Heart Association, the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Research Council of the Department of Hospitals of New York City, and the Committee on Research in Medical Economics. He served for many years on the Board of

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Editors of the Journal of Clinical Investigation and the Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Among his other affiliations, to which he devoted much time and effort, were: the Group on Adult Education of the Carnegie Corporation, the American Association for Adult Education, the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Lasker Foundation, the Committee for Displaced Foreign Scholars and Displaced Foreign Physicians, the American Committee for Emigré Scholars, Writers and Artists, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Student Service of America, the Sydenham Institution, Irvington House for the Care of Children with Heart Disease, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and numerous others.

After his return from France, where he served during World War I, Dr. Cohn was invited to preside at the bimonthly dinner meetings of the Journal Club of the Hospital. This informal association, initiated in the early days of the Hospital by Dr. Cole, embraced all of the professional staff. Dr. Cohn considered the discussions at the Journal Club to be so valuable to a broad scientific culture among investigators that he refused to let any commitment prevent his attendance. During more than 30 years, he presided over the club with great skill and much urbane charm and guided its unplanned discussions with a gentle hand and ready wit. He came to know all on the gradually evolving staff of the Hospital closely and was a wise, kind and sympathetic counsellor to the many who brought him their problems, personal as well as scientific. He continued to bear the responsibilities of the Journal Club for many years after his retirement and relinquished them only when it had become physically impossible to carry on.

For many years his laboratories, dominated by the massive triple galvanometer electrocardiograph in the heart station, and his offices occupied the top-most floor of the Hospital. There many eminent persons sought him out and listened to his carefully considered conversation. He was constantly ready to help in solving a problem whether it bore on medicine, education, or the relations between men.

He was almost completely surrounded by books, both in his office and in his home. With great care and discernment he gathered an extraordinary personal library, which he used during many hours each day, ranging over the whole gamut of human thought and knowledge. Conversations with him would often lead to the later arrival of a book bearing closely on the issue discussed, whether it were Chinese philosophy or the history of technology.

Not only did he read extensively the thoughts of others but also he wrote his own. Between 1931 and 1950 he published four volumes dealing with medicine, science, art, education, and logic and their interrelationships. These were "Medicine, Science and Art: Studies in Interrelations," "Minerva's Progress" and "No Retreat from Reason, and other Essays." His most extensive work, "The Burden of Diseases in the United States," written with Claire Lingg, was a monumental undertaking which has received wide attention.

There is perhaps no better indication of Dr. Cohn's sense of responsibility toward the political, cultural, and intellectual life of the nation than the excerpt from a letter by M. DuPont de Nemours to Thomas Jefferson with which he introduced his collection of essays, "Minerva's Progress": "I regret that you have not yet actively begun the public education of your nation... When one wishes to have citizens, one must make them." This delightful book, published in 1946 by Harcourt, Brace and Company, Dr. Cohn subtitled "Tradition and Dissent in American Culture." In it he wrote: —"Years spent as a physician active in medical research seem unlikely preparation for writing on the subject of this essay. It has in fact been a full life. But existence has many other attractions and pleasures you cannot afford to let slip by. If you do, problems, and excitements too, of citizenship escape you as well as the opportunity to observe the fast and tense and moving scene. Besides, if you let them pass, the end, especially the official end, may turn out to be dull. I did not want mine to be. I have often managed to take count of the ebb and flow of opinion. Much of it has agitated me. Some of it has set me to think.

"For reasons hidden from men, Moses was not permitted to enter The Promised Land. The future must, happily, still remain an uncharted adventure. But countless men have given their lives for a faith that is in them. That faith lies in their belief in the destiny of America. And the American ideal, they believe with Jefferson, is to be realized through making actual the promise that was implied in his Declaration of Independence. Jefferson went a step further. He believed that the way of that realization is through knowing, through reason and, finally, through choice. Men believe this still. That is why the debate on what they are to know is conducted, and will continue to be conducted with passion, but in good temper."

Dr. Cohn spared no effort to make his home a cultural center where young investigators could exchange ideas with mature scientists, artists, writers, and others who delighted in the flowering of the intellect. During many years he frequently and graciously entertained small groups chosen with careful discernment and constantly fostered the spirit of wide ranging discussion and free enquiry—conducted always "with passion, but in good temper."

FRANK L. HORSFALL, JR.
Vice-President and Physician-in-Chief

PAUL WEISS HONORED BY LEITZ

THE ERNST LEITZ OPTICAL WORKS of Wetzlar, Germany, has honored Dr. Paul A. Weiss by giving him its 500,000th microscope in recognition of his fundamental contributions to knowledge of living structures and their development. The instrument was presented to Dr. Weiss by Dr. Ernst Leitz at a special ceremony at the Zoological Institute of the University of Giessen during the University's celebration of its 350th Anniversary this Summer.

Mr. Henry Mann, President of E. Leitz, Inc., American distributor of Leitz optical equipment, personally delivered the microscope to Dr. Weiss at an informal ceremony at the Institute. Dr. Hugo Freund, Director of the German Leitz organization as well as other officials of the Leitz company were present at the reception in Dr. Weiss' laboratory and the luncheon which followed.

The century-old firm of Leitz inaugurated this custom 50 years ago when, in 1907, it honored Robert Koch with presentation of its 100,000th microscope. Paul Erlich was given the 150,000th in

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QUESTING FOR RESEARCH: PURCHASES AND SUPPLIES

A STATISTICALLY MINDED READER of the column "50 Years Ago" in the last issue, noting the miniscule expenditures in 1907 for equipment and supplies at the Institute, wondered what a curve of expenditures since that time would show. We wondered, too, and to find out we went to Mr. Anthony J. Campo, Superintendent of Purchases and Pharmacist, who has been at the Institute since 1917. The result is the astonishing graph shown here. From an expenditure of less than $10,000 a year in 1907 operations have increased by a factor of nearly 100 to the level of nearly $1,000,000 in 1957. Since 1930 the growth has been essentially exponential with minor ups and downs, and more than half of the increase has taken place since 1953! Of course an economist might point out that the pitch of our curve would be lower if we plotted purchasing power instead of dollars, and others could argue that biological and medical research has become intrinsically more expensive. This is no doubt correct, but even after such adjustments we would certainly be left with a curve showing great expansion in the research activities of the Institute. To reinforce this point we might note that the number of prescriptions filled by the Hospital pharmacy (an integral part of the purchase and supply department) increased nearly 500% between 1939 and 1956. Prescriptions filled in 1956 for patients under study were 160% of those in 1953.

But while collecting these statistics we found a lot of other interesting facts about the Purchasing Department and that remarkable gentleman, Tony Campo, who is in charge of it.

PREGNANT SALAMANDERS

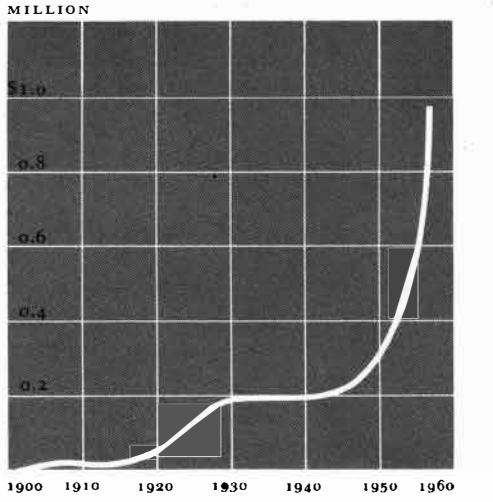
For instance, we asked Mr. Campo what had been the most difficult item he had ever had to procure. His reply was characteristic and probably explains why former members of the Institute staff scattered to the four corners of the earth still cry to Tony for help in a pinch. "That's not too easy to say," he said. "You see there's really nothing that you can't get if you spend enough time at it." We pressed him, though, and got him to admit that he *has* been having a bit of a time lately meeting the demand for firefly tails and that when he tried to make a deal with the Jamaicans they were afraid his demands would extinguish the winking summer lights of the entire island and hurt the tourist trade. Traffic in pregnant salamanders has also been heavy lately, partly from the needs of Dr. Weiss' laboratory and partly from those following his work who have written from all over to ask where (to say nothing of how) to obtain their own supply. He then remembered that it had also taken a bit of doing back in the twenties to arrange for a reliable supply of horse dander sweat and saliva for Dr. Levine. We then wanted to know what other curiosities had been included in this life-long scavenger hunt after the obscure necessities of research. Tony recalled questing after supplies of human hair, dwarf cocoanut seeds from South America, eggs from wild eagles, guinea hens and pheasants, and importing live salmon from the Pacific Coast. Quite recently he arranged through a friend in Johannesburg to send up by air mail a few dozen toads that were obtainable only in South Africa. Obtaining special varieties of grasshoppers, flies, roaches, etc., seemed so nearly routine to Tony that he hardly mentioned them in passing, though collecting butterfly pupae in the diapause phase was another matter.

In a job that makes the extraordinary seem routine he does regard as outstanding the exacting and specialized tasks of outfitting expeditions such as for Dr. Noguchi's work in the jungles of South America and Africa, a laboratory of the Rockefeller Foundation in Egypt, and, in the very early days of the Institute, an international expedition to Labrador organized by Sir Wilfred Grenfell. He also remembered as outstanding the equipping of the War Demonstration Hospital during World War I which was packed up at the end of the war by his department and shipped in its entirety to the Peking Union Medical College in China under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation.

We forget today that the United States has not always had the great chemical and pharmaceutical industry that it now enjoys. Tony Campo remembers that before and for sometime after World War I only about a quarter of the Institute's needs for chemicals and pharmaceuticals as well as special instruments could be obtained domestically and *all* biological stains and dyes had to be imported. This is no longer necessary, of course, but the skill he obtained as an importer then still serves Mr. Campo well when something like a Siemens electron microscope is to be brought to the Institute through the intricate maze of tariffs, duty, tax exemptions, etc., that surround such undertakings today.

ORGANIZATION

The organization behind this service, and in no small part making possible the explosive growth shown in the past three or four years at the Institute, was wisely conceived by Dr. Simon Flexner as a uni-



Annual expenditures for purchases

fied Purchase and Supply Department. This sounds a small thing but it is a point of great practical importance and it is almost unique in a large research or educational institution. Centralized procurement and direct distribution of supplies and equipment from the purchasing department to individual laboratories makes possible savings through purchase of items in quantity and, at the same time, permits smaller over all inventories. Each laboratory would otherwise feel forced to stock its own modest inventory of every item that might suddenly prove to be a critical need.

In many institutions procurement operations are separated from the laboratories by too many steps and every research man

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becomes his own purchasing agent. At the Institute a vast collection of catalogues are available for consultation by the research staff with the help of the Purchasing Department staff who not only are skilled in procurement, but are well-trained in chemistry and the entire field of pharmaceuticals and biologicals.

Very nearly since the beginning of its history the Purchasing Department has included the services of a registered pharmacist who could assist in the specialized procurement of pharmaceuticals and biologicals and, in quieter days, do the pharmaceutical work of the Hospital as well. Tony Campo, himself, came to the purchasing department in 1917 as a boy of 14 and completed his high school work at night. With Dr. Flexner's encouragement he was graduated from Columbia University College of Pharmacy in 1924 to become the assistant to the purchasing agent and assistant pharmacist of the Department. In 1938 he became Purchasing Agent of the Institute and Chief Pharmacist to the Hospital which by then had grown to a point where its pharmaceutical needs were no longer a mere incidental in purchase and supply.

SUPPORTING CAST

Today, of course, Tony Campo has much too much to do to be compounding a powder for a patient in the Hospital and his Department includes a full-time pharmacist in addition to himself. To support his growing operations, Mr. Campo is assisted by a number of other devoted assistants who emulate his own good example. James T. Stewart, for example, is assistant superintendent of purchases and, having a degree in pharmacy, is assistant pharmacist. He came to Mr. Campo's department with ideal experience for a purchasing agent, for he had been in the sales department of a surgical and bacteriological supply firm. Mr. Stewart's assistant in the hospital is Nina Calabro. Robert Miller, Purchasing Assistant, came as a clerk after World War II. But he was overcome with curiosity to know how the other half lives and widened his experience with a 4-year tour of duty as a pharmaceutical salesman, after which he returned to the Institute, concluding it is better to buy than to sell. Joseph Chvatal, another Purchasing Assistant, began his career as a clerk in the business office, but when he returned from World War II Tony Campo saw a career for him in purchasing which is now ten years under way.

As the reader has probably suspected Mr. Campo has a faithful and efficient secretary who has been with him at the Institute for 38 years, Miss Betty Reich. Miss Reich is also in charge of the inventory of capitalized equipment which makes it possible for Tony to say at a moment's notice that the Institute owns 27 spectrophotometers, 83 optical microscopes, and 5 electron microscopes and to give the police department the serial number of a purloined microscope purchased ten years ago. Miss Reich is also in charge of the manufacturers' catalogue collection and she manages a very handy little list of rare and semi-rare chemicals that are in the laboratories of the Institute and available for borrowing in emergencies. The annual inventory and the running inventory of supplies and non-capitalized equipment and the management of the requisition system is in the capable hands of Miss Jean Howells who sees to it that the stocks of everything from paper clips to blood plasma will be adequate for tomorrow's needs.

As the expansion of the Institute continues, with tens of thousands of square feet of new laboratory space now available and a new nine-story building under construction, these are the people who will see to it that purchase and supply remains a service to the research and education program and that none of the rest of us ever need penetrate the mysteries of suppliers' catalogues and tax-exemption forms.

FRANK BRINK, JR. APPOINTED DEAN OF GRADUATE STUDIES

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTE have created the office of Dean of Graduate Studies. Following that action they appointed Dr. Frank Brink, Jr. to this new position for a two-year term.

The functions of the Dean will be to assist the President and the Faculty Committee on Educational Policies in the development of graduate education in the Institute; to organize the programs of lectures, seminars and laboratory instruction; to counsel with graduate students and their faculty advisors.

Dr. Brink has been closely associated with the educational program of the Rockefeller Institute since its inception in 1954. Since 1956 he has served as secretary of the Trustees Committee on Educational Policies under chairmanship of Dr. Robert F. Loeb. Other members of the Trustees Committee are Mr. Donald K. David, Dr. William J. Robbins, Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, and Dr. George H. Whipple.

Dr. Brink was graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 1934. After a year of graduate work at the California Institute of Technology, where he received the degree of Master of Science, he began graduate work in biophysics at the Johnson Foundation at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1940. He was subsequently Instructor in Physiology at the Cornell University Medical College, Assistant Professor of Biophysics at the University of Pennsylvania, and Associate Professor of Biophysics at The Johns Hopkins. Since 1953 he has been a Member and now a Professor at the Institute.

From 1942 to 1945 Dr. Brink was Special Consultant to the Air Surgeon of the U.S. Air Force. He is a member of the American Physiological Society, the Society of General Physiologists, a member of the Divisional Committee for the Biological Sciences of the National Science Foundation and on numerous committees of the National Research Council.

PAUL WEISS HONORED

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1912, Martin Heidenhain the 200,000th in 1921, Ludwig Aschoff the 300,000th in 1930 and Gerhard Domagk the 400,000th in 1949.

At the luncheon Mr. Mann announced that in addition to honoring Dr. Weiss, the Leitz Company wished to recognize the contributions of the Rockefeller Institute to the biological sciences by the creation of a Leitz Fellowship for graduate study at the Institute.

STILL MORE NEW BUILDINGS

IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE that each of the first three issues of the Rockefeller Institute Quarterly should contain news of major building programs either begun or completed, but those who have heard the blasts and seen the bulldozers in the south end of the campus know that great things are afoot again. Specifically, work began this Summer on construction of a graduate student residence hall and a new laboratory building.

The graduate student residence hall will be similar in style to Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall, the new social center for faculty, students, and visiting scientists. The student residence was designed by Harrison and Abramowitz to balance Caspary Hall and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall as part of a unified architectural complex fronting on York Avenue. The new residence hall will provide living suites for 75 graduate students including accommodations for a number of married students. Recreational and athletic facilities will also be included in the new three story building.

A gift of one million dollars for constructing the graduate residence hall was provided by the estate of the late Alfred H. Caspary. This was in addition to an earlier gift that made possible construction of Caspary Hall with its auditorium and administrative and conference facilities adjacent to Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall.

The new nine-story laboratory building will be located still further south on the campus near the Institute Hospital. Costing nearly three million dollars, the building will be financed by the Rockefeller Institute with the help of a grant-in-aid of $600,000 from the United States Public Health Service. Like the residence hall, the new laboratory was also designed by Harrison and Abramowitz. Construction contractor for both buildings is Walsh Construction Company and they tell us that the buildings will be completed in 1958.

At this point local readers may complain that we have said nothing about the bulldozers that have been fascinating them on the *north* end of the campus. True, but that is an entirely separate matter and we refer you to an article in this issue on the new landscaping of the grounds.

FIFTY YEARS AGO AT THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

The First Public Announcement of Research Results

> NEW YORK WORLD, August 6, 1907—The wealth of John D. Rockefeller has made possible the cure of meningitis. Advices from Cleveland state that Dr. Simon Flexner has discovered a serum which will cure the heretofore fatal disease.

DR. FLEXNER, working on epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis since 1905, had succeeded in transferring the disease to monkeys. Other laboratories had already produced an immune serum, which, however, was not very effective when given subcutaneously. Flexner contributed the idea of placing it directly at the seat of the disease, by injecting it into the spinal canal. This step having been successful in monkeys, it was tried on human patients in an epidemic occurring at Castalia and Akron, Ohio, in April, 1907. In the small group of cases treated, the mortality was reduced to about 25% from an expected 75%—an instance, perhaps, of "beginner's luck." The story got into the newspapers in August 1907, as indicated by the above quotation.

FACULTY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

IN ANNOUNCING the appointment of Dr. Frank Brink, Jr. as Dean of Graduate Studies, reported elsewhere in this issue, President Bronk also announced the formal appointment of a faculty Committee on Educational Policies. The new committee will assist the President and the Dean in the development of graduate education in the Institute and will counsel with graduate students and their faculty advisors.

Alfred Mirsky was appointed chairman of the Committee, membership of which will be reconstituted from year to year. Other members appointed for this academic year are Alexander G. Bearn, Lyman C. Craig, René J. Dubos, and Edward L. Tatum.

HUNGARIAN THANKS

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES, a Federation of national Red Cross societies with headquarters in Geneva, has written the following letter in acknowledgement of the contribution received from the faculty and the staff of the Rockefeller Institute:

"This will acknowledge with appreciation your contribution of $1,073.70 through the American National Red Cross for Hungarian relief. At the time of the arrival of this donation, we found ourselves in pressing need for comfort articles for 15,000 Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia —soap and toilet articles of various kinds for men, women and children. Your donation consequently was applied to the purchase of such articles and we assure you that they were received by the refugees with gratitude. On their behalf and ours, we thank you.

Henry W. Dunning
Under Secretary General"

COOPERATION WITH PRECISION

THE COOPERATION of other laboratories and of commercial organizations is often of crucial importance to the work of the Institute and yet not the kind of thing that we find opportunity to note in the manner of formal gifts and grants. This was pointed out by Dr. Duncan MacInnes the other day when he was telling us of the cooperation of Dr. Marion Eppley of the Eppley Laboratories in Newport, Rhode Island. Dr. MacInnes is attempting to determine the value of the Faraday with a precision never before attained. For this work Dr. Eppley has furnished him with a set of standard cells of extraordinary precision—the potentials of the cells have agreed with each other within one part in a million for nine years. Dr. Eppley has also contributed a comparator for making inter-comparisons between the standard cells and the working cells. With these devices and a constant-current apparatus which maintains a precision of one part in a million for extended periods, Dr. MacInnes hopes to obtain values of the Faraday that are as precise as the best known of the other physical constants.

Other Appointments and Distinctions

DETLEV W. BRONK
Trustee, Marine Biological Laboratory.

MERRILL W. CHASE
Chairman, Advisory Consultants for 8th International Symposium on The Mechanisms of Hypersensitivity, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit.

RAGNAR GRANIT
Retzius Gold Medal, Swedish Society of Physicians.

FRANK L. HORSFALL, JR.
Presidential Award, International Poliomyelitis Congress.
Member, Advisory Committee on Influenza, Department of Health, New York City.
Chairman, Advisory Committee, Trudeau Foundation.

HENRY G. KUNKEL
Panel on Plasma, Committee on Medicine and Surgery, National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council

KARL MARAMOROSCH
Chairman, Section on Virology, American Institute of Biological Sciences Annual Meeting.
Chairman, Section on Virology, 4th International Congress for Crop Protection, Hamburg.

PETER K. OLITSKY
Consultant in Bacteriology, Greenwich (Conn.) Hospital.
Expert Committee on Zoonoses, United Nations (WHO-FAO).

KEITH R. PORTER
Consultant, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

THEODORE SHEDLOVSKY
National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council Delegate, 16th Congress, IUPAC, Paris.

WILLIAM H. STEIN
Member, Medical Advisory Board, Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, Israel.

NORMAN R. STOLL
Member, Expert Advisory Panel on Parasitic Diseases, World Health Organization.

PAUL A. WEISS
Recipient of 500,000th microscope from the Ernst Leitz Optical Works, Wetzlar.

INSTITUTE MENTION

New Appointments to the Faculty

DR. GEORGE ACS, who has been a Research Fellow in Biochemistry in the Biochemical Research Laboratory at Massachusetts General Hospital, has been appointed a Research Associate in Dr. Lipmann's laboratory beginning September 1, 1957.

DR. CARLO BARBAROSSA, who is Chief of Admissions Department at Policlinic Hospital in Rome, has been appointed Visiting Investigator in Dr. Archibald's laboratory from August 26 to September 26, 1957.

DR. ZANVIL H. COHN, Captain, Medical Corps, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, has been appointed Research Associate in Dr. Dubos' laboratory and Assistant Physician to the Hospital beginning October 1, 1957.

DR. FURIO D'ABRAMO, who has been a Research Fellow in Biochemistry in the Biochemical Research Laboratory at the Massachusetts General Hospital, has been appointed a Research Associate in Dr. Lipmann's laboratory beginning September 1, 1957.

DR. STUART D. ELLIOTT, who is Assistant Director of Research, Department of Animal Pathology, University of Cambridge, has been reappointed Visiting Investigator in Dr. McCarty's laboratory from September 9 to 29, 1957.

DR. LAURA GARNJOBST, who has been a Research Associate in the Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, has been appointed an Assistant Professor in Dr. Tatum's laboratory beginning September 1, 1957.

DR. GABRIEL GODMAN, Assistant Professor in Pathology, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, has been appointed Visiting Investigator in Dr. Porter's Laboratory beginning September 1, 1957.

DR. SAMSON R. GROSS, who has been a Research Associate in the Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, has been appointed an Assistant Professor in Dr. Tatum's laboratory beginning September 1, 1957.

DR. HANS GERD GUNDLACH, who has been a Post-Doctoral Fellow at the Physiological-Chemical Institute, University of Munich, has been appointed Fellow of the U. S. International Cooperation Administration and will be a Visiting Investigator in the laboratories of Drs. Moore and Stein beginning September 15, 1957.

DR. ROBERT J. HILL, who has been a Research Fellow with the U. S. Public Health Service, Division of Chemistry, School of Biological Sciences, University of Tennessee, has been appointed Research Associate in Dr. Craig's laboratory beginning October 1, 1957.

DR. CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON, who has been Acting Chairman, Department of Microbiology at Meharry Medical College, has been appointed Visiting Investigator in Dr. Chase's laboratory beginning August 1, 1957.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY KONIGSBERG, who has been a Visiting Investigator since 1956 on a Post-Doctoral Fellowship from the National Science Foundation, has been appointed a Research Associate in Dr. Craig's laboratory beginning September 1, 1957.

DR. HARRY D. PECK, JR., who has been a Research Fellow in Biochemistry in the Biochemical Research Laboratory at Massachusetts General Hospital, has been appointed Visiting Investigator in Dr. Lipmann's laboratory beginning September 1, 1957.

DR. MURRAY RABINOWITZ, who has been a Research Fellow in Biochemistry at the Biochemical Research Laboratory at Massachusetts General Hospital, has been appointed a Visiting Investigator in Dr. Lipmann's laboratory beginning September 1, 1957.

DR. PHILLIPS WESLEY ROBBINS, who has been a Research Fellow in Biochemistry in the Biochemical Research Laboratory at Massachusetts General Hospital, has been appointed Assistant Professor in Dr. Lipmann's laboratory beginning September 1, 1957.

INSTITUTE MENTION

(continued from page nine)

DR. MARTIN F. STURMAN, who has been a fellow in Endocrinology at Temple University School of Medicine, has been appointed Visiting Investigator in Dr. Dole's laboratory and Assistant Physician to the Hospital beginning September 1, 1957.

DR. JOHAN J. THERON, of the National Nutrition Research Institute in Pretoria has been appointed Visiting Investigator in Dr. Porter's Laboratory beginning October 1, 1957.

DR. SAMUEL B. WEISS, who has been a Research Fellow in Biochemistry in the Biochemical Research Laboratory at Massachusetts General Hospital, has been appointed an Assistant Professor in Dr. Lipmann's laboratory beginning September 1, 1957.

DR. HANS GEORG ZACHAU, who has been a Post-Doctoral Fellow in Chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed a Research Associate in Dr. Lipmann's laboratory beginning September 1, 1957.

Newly appointed Graduate Fellow

JOHN MCD. TORMEY, Pre-doctoral Fellow, The Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

Faculty Terminations

DR. MARY JULIA MYCEK, who has been a Visiting Investigator in Dr. Perlmann's laboratory, left September 30, 1957 to become Research Biochemist in the Department of Pharmacology, New York State Psychiatric Institute.

DR. MAYO UZIEL, who has been a Visiting Investigator in Dr. Stein's laboratory, left September 15, 1957 for an appointment in the Department of Biochemistry, Tufts University Medical School, Boston.

New Grants and Contracts

From the United States Public Health Service in support of the following work:

Dr. Siekevitz's studies of the biochemical properties of microsomal and mitochondrial membranes $10,028

Dr. Granick's studies of soluble enzymes for porphyrin biosynthesis $12,650

Dr. Hirsch's investigation of bactericidal mechanisms in phagocytic cells $11,586

Dr. Braun's investigation of the nature of autonomous growth in neoplastic plant cells $14,716

Dr. Tatum's studies of the biochemical genetics of microorganisms $14,145

Dr. Chase's work on the inhibition of delayed-type hypersensitivity $13,735

Dr. Chase's work on genetic selection for experimental drug allergy $19,550

Dr. Hartline's study of the electrical activity of single receptors and neurones of the eye $15,970

Dr. Perlmann's work on characterization of phosphoproteins from the brain $8,625

Dr. Gottschall's studies of the proteolytic activities of the white blood cells in man and their role in inflammatory processes $14,343

Dr. Wooley's work on isolation and determination of the structure of peptides with strepogenin activity $15,139

Dr. Weiss' microcinematographic studies of differentiation *in vitro* $4,600

Dr. Mirsky's study of the physiological activities of nucleoproteins $11,794

Dr. Ahrens' investigation of the effect of dietary fat on tissue fatty acid turnover $48,104

Dr. Trager's investigation of the fine structure of malaria parasites and their host cells $11,166

Dr. Maramorosch's studies of the effects of viruses in tissues and in tissue cultures of arthropod vectors $17,813

Dr. Shope's study of naturally-occurring diseases of wild animals with particular reference to tumors and infections simulating those in man $6,842

From the American Cancer Society for Dr. Hirsch's research to establish the diagnostic and prognostic significance of the presence of cilo-cytophthoria in sputum specimens stained by the papanicolaou technique $6,815

From the American Cancer Society for Dr. Zinder's studies of the genetic relationship between viruses and their host cells $6,000

From the National Science Foundation for Dr. Braun's work on the chemical nature and mode of action of a specific inducer of the male sex organ in plant species $8,000

From the National Science Foundation for Dr. Lipmann's research on metabolic group activities $38,295

From the Tobacco Industry Research Committee for Dr. Gottschall's work on the biochemistry of white blood cells $4,114

From the National Multiple Sclerosis Society for Dr. Schneider's investigation of nutrition and heredity in experimental acute disseminated encephalomyelitis $11,000

From the Nutrition Foundation for Dr. Ahrens' study of the influence of dietary fat on liquid metabolism $14,360

Grants may be made for more than one year but funds for the current year only are shown.

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE *Quarterly*

is published for the quarters ending in March, June, September and December of each year. Inquiries, comments and suggestions should be addressed to Mr. Charles I. Campbell, Editor,

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE QUARTERLY

66TH STREET AND YORK AVENUE • NEW YORK 21