

Six Science Outreach students are in semifinals of Intel Science Talent Search

Six high school students who participated in RU's Science Outreach program have been named semifinalists in the Intel Science Talent Search (formerly the Westinghouse Science Talent Search). This program, now in its 58th year, is the most prestigious science award for high school students in the United States. More than 70 percent of former finalists in the competition have gone on to earn Ph.D.s or M.D.s; five have won Nobel prizes.

The semifinalists from RU's Science Outreach program this year are Michael Frank, of Hunter College High School, who was mentored by Professor Donald Pfaff; Ilya Fushman, of Stuyvesant High School, who was mentored by Nick Loizos in the Darst lab; Kim Fai Wong, of Midwood High School, who was mentored by Constantine Pavlides in the McEwen lab; Evan Macosko, of Stuyvesant High School, who was mentored by Maria Ballesteros in the Chua lab; Benjamin Isaac Rapoport, of Hunter College High School, who was mentored by Ephraim Sehayek in the Breslow lab; and Emily Elsas Turner, of the Chapin School, who was mentored by Martin Merkel in the Breslow lab.

Two of the students have parents who work at RU. Michael Frank's mother, Lucy Frank, is an administrative secretary in the Pfaff lab. Ilya Fushman's father, David Fushman, is a research associate in the Cowburn lab.

The names of the 40 finalists in the competition will be announced next Mon., Jan. 25.

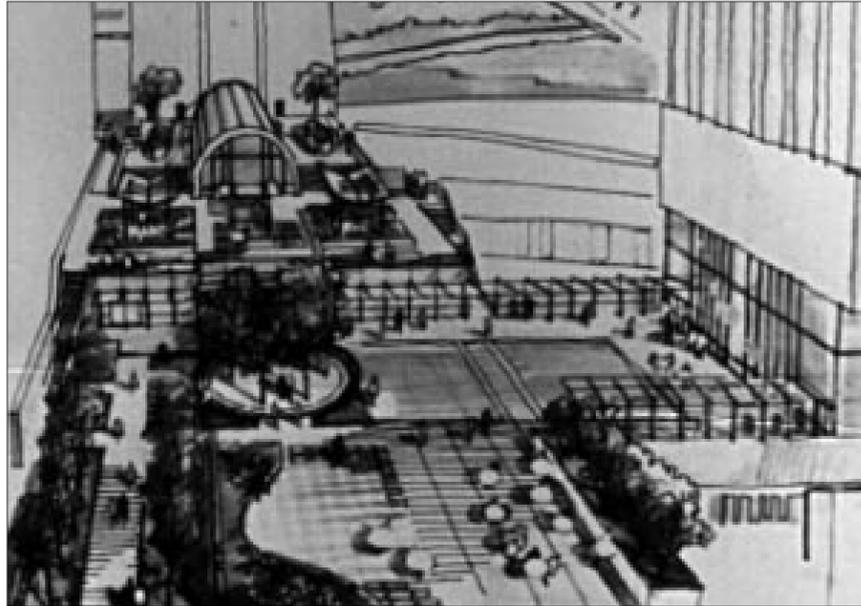
Genetics and smell are the topic of the Friday lecture on Jan. 22

Cornelia Bargmann, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, and an assistant investigator at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, will give the Friday lecture on Jan. 22. The topic will be "The Genetic Control of Olfactory Behaviors."

Animals recognize and discriminate among many different chemicals using their olfactory systems. The Bargmann lab studies *C. elegans*'s responses to olfactory and water-soluble attractants, repellents and pheromones. *C. elegans* chemotaxes to volatile odorants by using a sense of olfaction, and to small water-soluble attractants using a sense of taste. The chemosensory neurons that sense volatile odorants are distinct from those that sense water-soluble attractants. Interestingly, a single neuron type can

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First phase of plaza renovations to begin soon



An artist's rendering shows the plaza as it will look after renovations.

Late next month, the first phase of renovations to beautify the RU plaza will begin, says George Candler, director of Planning and Construction. Details about the phase will be published in the Jan. 29 edition of *News&Notes*. The goal of this project, Candler says, is to "provide the RU community with well-landscaped seating areas in which to relax and enjoy the views, while retaining the same open, natural look as the rest of the campus." A grove of trees, ringed by a shallow water fountain, will be the new focal point of the plaza, and the lobby of the Rockefeller Research Building will be

extended to create a more functional terrace at the upper level where river views are best enjoyed.

The renovation work (which also includes construction of a bridge between the main campus and the Scholars Residence) will be done in phases and should be finished by the end of the year. During the construction, campus traffic will be diverted around the construction areas. The details of each diversion will be announced two weeks before each phase and will be posted in all affected areas. *News&Notes* will provide regular updates of the construction as it progresses.

Ohlsson will perform benefit recital for Peggy Rockefeller concerts



On Wed., Mar. 10, pianist Garrick Ohlsson will perform works by Liszt and Beethoven at a special recital to benefit the Peggy Rockefeller concerts. For more information, see "Music News" on page 2.

Philip Levine Memorial Lecture Immunologist will discuss T lymphocytes

Harald von Boehmer, a professor of immunology at Descartes University's Faculté de Médecine Necker-Enfants Malades in Paris, will discuss the history of T lymphocytes at the Philip Levine Memorial Lecture today (Jan. 15). Von Boehmer studies the complexities of T cells, which arise in the thymus and make up 70 to 80 percent of the body's circulating lymphocytes.

By the late 1960s, scientific investigation had shown that stem cells (primitive cells that develop into specialized cells) give rise to all blood cells, including two broad groups of lymphocytes: B cells and T cells. In 1974, von Boehmer elaborated on this finding in a scientific paper published in the *Journal of Immunology*, emphasizing the "realization that T lymphocytes initiate immune responses and regulate B cells through the release of lymphokines," which direct the activity of B cells, other T cells and other parts of the immune system.

In 1988, von Boehmer published a paper in *Nature* showing the establishment of the T cell receptor in transgenic mice. He continues to examine T cell function, specificity and selection, as well as T cell receptor gene expression.

Von Boehmer received his M.D. from the University of Munich in 1968 and his Ph.D.



Harald von Boehmer

from Melbourne University in 1974. A professor of immunology at the University of Basel since 1991, he joined Descartes University's Faculté de Médecine Necker-Enfants Malades in the same capacity two years later. Currently, he is a director at the National Institute of Science and Medical Research in France.

The named lecture honors Philip Levine, who served on the scientific staff of The Rockefeller Institute from 1925 to 1932. Levine discovered that hemolytic disease of the newborn can result from an antibody present in the mother's serum when she is Rh-negative and the father is Rh-positive. He received the Lasker Award in 1946.

Von Boehmer's talk begins at 4 p.m. in Capsary Auditorium and is preceded by a tea in Abby Aldrich Lounge at 3:30 p.m. All are welcome.

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Dining in:

Lunch at the Abby Dining Room

In a town where restaurant-going can seem like a contact sport, the Abby Dining Room is an Upper East Side oasis, with attentive staff and a cuisine that executive chef John Karangis and chef Darryl Shembeck call "eclectic fun."

Diners are greeted at the door by Alzatta Fogg, who has served RU for 38 years and knows many of the diners by name. The room is elegant, with white tablecloths, fine art and large windows looking out on the Abby terrace. Are people intimidated by how fancy the dining room looks? Kathrina Deignan, director of food service at RU, says they shouldn't be. "Although lab heads and senior administrators lunch in the Abby, it's not an executive dining room—it's for everyone."

Meals are served buffet-style, with four main courses and an array of salads, side dishes and desserts. The Dining Room's menus feature a variety of international cuisines and always include something good for vegetarians. The buffet is all-you-can-eat; plates from the previous courses disappear almost magically, and you can go back for more as if the first (or second) course had never happened.



The Abby Dining Room's welcoming staff include (from left to right) chef Darryl Shembeck, dining room supervisor Alzatta Fogg, and Director of Food Services Kathrina Deignan.

At \$10.50 plus tax prix fixe, the Abby is more expensive than Weiss Cafeteria, but far less than comparable neighborhood restaurants. The Dining Room is located in Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall and is open during the academic year from noon to 2 p.m. Reservations are recommended, and are a must on Fridays. Call x8894.

Potpourri

Computer workshops

Computing Services announces the following winter workshops:

Intro to MacOS 8, Tues., Jan. 19

Intro to WindowsNT,

Thurs., Jan. 21

Intro to UNIX, Tues., Jan. 26

UNIX For Sequencers,

Thurs., Jan. 28

Intro to Eudora, Tues., Feb. 2

Intro To Netscape, Thurs., Feb. 4

Intro to MS Word, Tues., Feb. 9

Intro to MS Excel, Thurs., Feb. 11

Intro to MS PowerPoint,

Thurs., Feb. 18

All workshops take place between 10 a.m. and noon and are held in TSH A21. To register please call x7768. Space is limited.

Weather emergency

RU rarely closes, but in the event of a weather emergency, an announcement will be made on the main university phone number, 327-8000. You can also check your personal voice mail for an announcement about a campus closing due to weather.

Cholesterol and diabetes screening

RU is sponsoring a cholesterol and diabetes screening program through the Employee Health Office starting Mon., Jan. 25. The screen involves a simple blood test that will indicate your total cholesterol, a breakdown of your HDL ("good" cholesterol), your LDL ("bad" cholesterol) and your triglyceride (blood fat) levels. Your risk for coronary artery disease will also be calculated. The screening will take approximately 10 minutes and will be performed in the Employee Health Office. You will need to fast for 12 hours prior to your test. Those with significant elevations will be referred for follow-up.

While they are conducting this screening, the Employee Health Office will also do a simple blood screen for diabetes. About 14 million Americans have diabetes. An estimated 6 million people have non-insulin-dependent diabetes and do not know it. The people most at risk for this type of diabetes are over 40, overweight and have a family history of diabetes. The test for diabetes will be done using a small amount of blood already drawn for the cholesterol screen.

This program is offered without charge to employees of RU, the Aaron Diamond Center and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. Employees of other campus organizations may participate for a nominal fee. If you are interested in participating in the screening program, please return the form that was sent to you through campus mail. If you did not receive a form, pick one up from the Employee Health Office, Hospital 118. Please do *not* call the Employee Health office to schedule an appointment.

News&Notes schedule

News&Notes will not be published next week due to the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday. The calendar will be published as usual. The next issue of News&Notes will be Fri., Jan. 29.

AwardsCorner

Last fall the State University of New York at Albany held a symposium, entitled "50 Years of Methylation of Nucleic Acids," in honor of RU Professor Emeritus **Rollin Hotchkiss**. Hotchkiss has been an adjunct research professor at SUNY Albany since his retirement from RU in 1982.

Music News at RU

Violinist Mullova to perform at next Peggy Rockefeller concert

Violinist Viktoria Mullova will perform at the next Peggy Rockefeller concert on Tues., Jan. 19. She will be accompanied by pianist Charles Abramovic. Mullova, winner of the 1980 Sibelius competition in Helsinki and the 1982 Tchaikovsky competition in Moscow, has appeared in the world's great concert halls. Her concert will take place in Caspary Auditorium at 8 p.m.

Pianist Garrick Ohlsson will perform special recital

On Wed., Mar. 10, pianist Garrick Ohlsson will perform works by Liszt and Beethoven, including the great *Hammerklavier Sonata*, at a special recital to benefit the Peggy Rockefeller Concerts. Ohlsson gained international prominence in 1970 when he won the prestigious Chopin competition. Patron tickets to his recital are \$100 (\$75 of which is tax-deductible) and sponsor tickets are \$50 (\$25 of which is tax-deductible). These tickets include preferred seating in reserved areas and an invitation to a reception for the artist after the concert. General admission is \$25; tickets for students and postdocs are \$12.50. The recital takes place in Caspary Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. A pre-concert buffet supper will be held in Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Dining Room at 6 p.m. Complete information and ticket order forms will be mailed to everyone on campus in the coming week.

Date changed for 20th Century Retrospectives concert

The 20th Century Retrospectives concert scheduled for Wed., Mar 31, has been rescheduled for Tues., Mar. 30, to avoid a conflict with Passover. The program, "The String Quartet in the 20th Century," is



Violinist Viktoria Mullova will perform at the next Peggy Rockefeller concert on Tues., Jan. 19.

part of a series sponsored jointly by RU and the Juilliard School; it will begin at 8 p.m. in Caspary Auditorium. For information, call 327-7007. See the Calendar on page 4 for information about the first concert on Wed., Jan. 27.

Snow delay at last week's recital

A sudden snow last Friday slowed traffic and the start of the Tri-institutional Noon Recital. At 12:05 p.m., program director John Gerlach announced that the pianist, Sara Davis Buechner, had not yet arrived, but the Caspary crowd proved unusually resourceful. Leonid Hambro, a former pianist with the New York Philharmonic for 17 years, was in attendance and agreed to share some anecdotes about other late performances. He had barely begun when Buechner burst through the stage door behind him. As Hambro finished his story, Buechner stamped the snow off her shoes and sat down to begin her program of Mozart, Chopin and Gershwin. Mindful of the delay, she played without a warmup or breaks and paused only to defend her selection of Gershwin's *Foxtrots*. These "player-piano" pieces were precursors of *Rhapsody in Blue* (the final piece on the program), Buechner said, "so I'm not slumming." Then she added, "My only other comment is that the traffic on 84th Street needs to be seriously re-routed."

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recognize several attractants that are distinguished by the animal. Bargmann's lab at UCSF is isolating and characterizing mutant animals with specific defects in their ability to sense volatile odorants. These genes might affect olfactory development, signal transduction and integration of sensory information by the sensory neurons. Bargmann's lab has also discovered that olfactory behaviors are altered by the animal's experience and

identified genes required for this behavioral plasticity.

Bargmann also studies the development of chemosensory neurons. Her lab has identified several genes required for normal axon morphology of some chemosensory neurons. By studying these genes and their interactions with other genes that affect axon guidance, the lab hopes to determine how the characteristics of individual axons are specified.

Bargmann's talk begins at 3:45 p.m. in Caspary Auditorium and is preceded by a tea in Abby Aldrich Lounge at 3:15 p.m. All are welcome.

RU's "Pennies for the Pantry" raises \$600



Mariellen Gallagher, RU's vice president for communications and public affairs (right), presented a \$600 check last month to Jeffrey Ambers, executive director of the Yorkville Common Pantry. RU raised the money with a "penny harvest" at the cafeteria check-out line. The drive benefited the Yorkville Common Pantry's holiday food programs.

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At Cohn Forum, Osborn gives the bad news and the good news about the AIDS pandemic

June Osborn spoke Tues., Jan. 5, at RU's Cohn Forum. Below are excerpts of her remarks.

The biggest point I want to make about AIDS is that it ain't over. And not only is it not over, but it isn't going to be over, and we're acting as if it were. The AIDS epidemic is only 18 years old. Eighteen years ago, nobody had even heard of an acquired immune deficiency of this sort, never mind something with an acronym. It was a very startling thing to those of us who had been involved with sexually transmitted diseases. We had been talking for a number of years as we did some NIAID program reviews around the country (from 1975-80) about how the stage was set for a very serious something to happen in the context of sexually transmitted diseases. And little did we know that we were in fact watching the beginning of the AIDS epidemic, because—and here's a very key point not yet appreciated around the world—its 7 to 10 year lag time was still ticking as we were doing the program reviews. Nobody was clever enough to say there was a new virus out there, but we knew there was at least a new context in which something could be incubating, and we turned out to be more than right. So 18 years ago, never a case reported. Now over 700,000 (in the United States so far) cases of AIDS, about half of whom have died.

Fewer are dying at the moment. As you know, the really good news for the developed countries is highly active retroviral therapies, or HAART, which came in 1996 and have been accompanied by a remarkable drop in AIDS mortality, down from about 43,000 deaths in 1995 to about 16,000 deaths in 1997. It's had a remarkable effect. But I think these therapies should have been viewed as a merciful pause in the progression of a world-class epidemic. Instead people have celebrated as if it were nearly over. There is reason to worry that it's only a delay. There is every reason to worry that it is a delay.

There is no suggestion, even though there was some hope, that one can actually eradicate the human immunodeficiency viruses, because HIV seems to hide in just the same places that childhood leukemia cells used to hide in, in places that are very difficult to get at pharmacologically. The excitement about that drop in mortality is very valid, very real. It's wonderful, but it's not uncomplicated.

First of all, the toxicity has been discussed very little in general. The highly active antiviral regimens are, in fact, toxic, and some people simply cannot tolerate them. So that's a serious problem. Secondly, and very importantly, the regimen necessary to enjoy the benefits of those therapies is extraordinarily rigid. I like to tell this story about myself, because the whole concept of compliance has been broached in the context of HIV/AIDS as if anybody who couldn't keep up that regimen was maybe not a very reliable or sufficiently organized person. For the last two years, I've been on twice-a-day medication for breast cancer, and I haven't missed very often, but I've missed. I've been using myself for a test, because you can't get more compulsive or motivated than I am, but

at the same time, I've missed. So when you hear people talking about the regimen involved with the antiviral therapy, it is, to put it quite succinctly, inhuman. And the problem is that the virus is extraordinarily good, even in the absence of provocation, at developing resistance. And so with relatively minor slips, you can have somebody who has been having an excellent response to HAART but suddenly has a high level of circulating,

“The biggest point I want to make is that it isn't over, and we're acting like it is.”

resistant virus. This has a lot of implications. For instance, if people decide that they're on treatment and they therefore don't have to be so careful about behavior that could transmit HIV, they can transmit resistant virus, and that's been well demonstrated. So there's a lot of worry. HAART is a merciful step forward, but it is not a solution to the AIDS epidemic.

I had the opportunity last year to stand in for the “AIDS czar” in Massachusetts. That state regularly brings in AIDS workers—several different kinds of health professionals, social workers and so on—for a day's session on where we stand. They had two keynote speakers before me—people you know and I'm not going to name—each of whom stood up and said basically, “It's almost over. All we need is one more drug. All we need is a couple more steps of progress and it's almost over.”

A careful reading of any analysis of

“The best news is that low-tech prevention works. We do not have to be having a pandemic.”

the effectiveness of the antiviral therapies quickly shows you that even among those people that can tolerate them, only about 50 percent have sustained health. And between antiviral resistance and a variety of other factors, including toxicity, the other 50 percent don't. And then when you get to the point of talking about people who can't access care, the statistic gets more and more troubling. We probably have over a million infected individuals in the United States now. Even the inefficiency of sexual transmission becomes very worrying, and the great efficiency of transmission through sharing intravenous drugs becomes a horrendous fact. It is not over.

Denial in the United States, and the reproducibility of denial, is one of the most striking phenomena, in my experience, in this epidemic. This denial effect has been quite stunning. In 1987, I went to Sydney, Australia, with a group from WHO and had a meeting with 27 ministers of health from the Asia/Pacific Region. At that time, and for a couple of years after that, Asia had not been caught up in the epidemic in any visible way, and so except for Australia, the entire Pacific seemed to be sort of

immune. It was clearly not going to stay immune. By that time we knew that the incubation period was long enough that they were simply in the early stages of it, and we did our darndest over the course of that week to say so. We said, “You've still got time, you can plan, there are things that you can do that can prevent this from getting to be massive, and you're lucky because you happen to have those extra years—not very many but

enough with a preventable disease like this.” Those were the first two days. Then for the last two days, almost every one of the 27 ministers stood up and said, “We had two cases of AIDS in my country, but they were both foreigners,” or “We had two cases of AIDS in my country; one was a foreigner and one was foolish enough to travel to the United States.” There was a tremendous denial, and as one watches those dominoes coming down now, it makes one want to weep.

I just got the new issue of *The Scientist*, and the lead article is on AIDS in China, which is the latest country to try singing that song. It just made me shiver because it's the same language of denial and marginalization that has characterized the whole epidemic: “Yes, we have AIDS, but it's in drug users, Yes, we have AIDS but it's in that set of people that I don't know anything about and don't want to have anything to do with.” And that has, in fact, colored the entire

human response to AIDS in ways that are truly ugly—and very dangerous.

The other really reproducible effect of AIDS is marginalization. It has occurred even in places where AIDS started among very advantaged people. (In fact, in the African countries it was affluent people who were able to travel who became infected first.) But inexorably, AIDS has moved itself to marginalized segments of populations in a way that has made the social response that much more challenging and difficult.

Let me talk now about some good news. A lot of good work has been done in 18 years that is extremely important, and to the extent that we're not taking full advantage of it, we should be. The best news is that low-tech prevention works. We do not have to be having a pandemic. In fact, it's been shown in places where you'd think it was impossible to show, that one can, by social and behavioral interventions—thoughtful and nonmarginalizing ones—drastically drop the rate of new infection with HIV. Two countries of great note in that regard are Thailand and Uganda, where they've gone from double digit seroprevalence in highly susceptible popula-



Public health expert June Osborn is president of the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation.

tions (sexually active young people and so on) to a remarkable fourfold, fivefold, tenfold dropping in the HIV seropositivity in those populations.

It's not actually a new observation. In San Francisco in 1981, the seroconversion rate in the gay community from one year to the next had been about 18 percent for the two or three years preceding (when one looked at sera that had been stored for other purposes), and it dropped to almost 0 in 1984. It came back up to between 1 and 3 percent subsequently; but even 3 percent, which was the worst of the statistics, was still sixfold better than before. And yet “Oh, my gosh, it's going up again” was the response, in a non-quantitative way that was quite judgmental and not very helpful. There's a lot of that dismissive attitude around, when in fact those interventions are the most effective tools we have.

Prevention works, and it works in ways that we didn't guess at the beginning, although even early on it was obvious that one could prevent something that was so difficult to transmit. It turns out that one of the things that makes HIV more efficient in its spread is the coexistence of other sexually transmitted diseases. And so there have actually been some brute force efforts in some of the countries at very great risk of double digit sero prevalence, in which either all symptomatic sexually transmitted diseases have been treated or, in one instance, the entire population was treated as if they had a sexually transmitted disease, and in each of those instances, the sero conversion rate to HIV dropped quite substantially. So in fact, there are some things that can be done without the ability to do refined diagnostics and high-tech therapy and so on.

In particular, for those who are HIV-positive—and this is another miraculous thing that's not being used much—it turns out that pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) was, right from the outset, the presenting illness in about 60 percent of HIV cases; for almost a like number of people, it was also the cause of death from AIDS. PCP could be prophylaxed very effectively with inexpensive antibiotics, and indeed that has now been shown to have a remarkable effect. These antibiotics are the only pharmacologic intervention that is affordable in the developing world. The awareness that that's a useful clinical intervention has not been given full attention but is awfully good news.

Prevention works. It works very well. It works far better than anything else we've got in this epidemic.

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JANUARY

calendar of events

<http://www.rockefeller.edu/rucal>

THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY — Please Post

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15

10:30 a.m. **Mycobacterium tuberculosis: Host Interactions Viewed at the Gene Level.** Issar Smith, The New York Public Health Research Institute. Tuberculosis Club Seminar. **110B Nurses Residence.** *Coffee 10:15 a.m. Contact Claudia Manca, 327-8103.*

12:00 p.m. **Structures and Assembly of the HIV-1 Proteins.** Wesley Sundquist, U. of Utah. CFAR Seminar. **6th Floor Conference Room, ADARC, 455 First Ave.**

12:00 p.m. **Mechanisms for Accurate Chromosome Segregation.** Edward D. Salmon, Professor, Dept. of Biology, U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Molecular Biology Seminar. **116 Rockefeller Research Laboratories, MSKCC, 430 East 67th St.**

12:30 p.m. **Analysis of Estrogen Hormone Action Using ER-alpha and ER-beta Knock-out Mice.** Kenneth S. Korach, Director, Environmental Disease and Medicine Program and Chief, Laboratory of Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology NIEHS, NIH. Endocrinology and Reproductive Biology Seminar. **110B Nurses Residence.**

1:00 p.m. **CD40 and IgM Signaling in Human B Cell Tumors.** Elaine Shattner, Assistant Professor, Division of Hematology-Oncology, Dept. of Medicine, CUMC. Immunology Seminar. **Weill Auditorium, C-200 CUMC, 1300 York Ave.** *Contact Michele Lavarde, 746-6452.*

2:00 p.m. **A Neurotoxin Insensitive v-SNARE in Membrane Traffic in Polarized Cells.** Thierry Galli, INSERM Researcher, CNRS, Institut Curie, Paris, France. Cellular Biochemistry and Biophysics Seminar. **116 Rockefeller Research Laboratories, MSKCC, 430 East 67th St.**

2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. **On the Power of Chemical Synthesis.** Samuel J. Danishefsky, Chair and Director, Laboratory for Bioorganic Chemistry, MSKCC, and Professor, Chemistry, Columbia U. **New Tools for Probing Protein Structure, Interaction and Control.** Brian T. Chait, Camille and Henry Dreyfus Professor, RU. **Life History of T Lymphocytes.** Harald von Boehmer, Director and Professor, Institut Necker, INSERM 373, Faculté de Medecine, France. NAS Symposium. **Caspary Auditorium.**

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19

12:00 p.m. **Structural and Functional Analysis of Natural Microbial Communities.** Karl Schleifer, Division of Microbiology, Munich Technical U., Munich, Germany. Lecture. **305 Weiss.** *Contact Vincent A. Fischetti, 327-8166.*

The *Calendar of Events* is published Fridays throughout the academic year. Deadline for submitting events is 12:00 p.m. Tuesday. Events submitted by the Tuesday two weeks before the event will be announced in two consecutive calendars—space permitting.

Events may be submitted via e-mail to rucal@rockvax.rockefeller.edu, through the World Wide Web (<http://www.rockefeller.edu/rucal/ru-entry.html>), or by fax (212-327-7876). Contact Paul C. Focazio (212-327-8969) for more information.

To reserve space for on-campus events, e-mail roomres@rockvax.rockefeller.edu or contact Julie Ranton-Francis via fax (212-327-7876) or phone (212-327-8072). Items will not be listed in the calendar without a previously confirmed room reservation.

To subscribe to the *Calendar of Events* mailing list, send e-mail to macjorndomo@comm.rockefeller.edu with SUBSCRIBE RUCAL-L <Your Name> in the body of the message.

12:00 p.m. **Membrane Protein Structure and Folding Investigated by Site Directed Spin Labeling.** Ralf Langen, Jules Stein Eye Institute, UCLA School of Medicine. Structural Biology and Dept. of Biochemistry Seminar. **E-115 CUMC, 1300 York Ave.**

3:00 p.m. **Chip-based Integrated Devices for Monitoring DNA Changes.** Paolo Fortina, Associate Professor, Pediatrics, U. of Penn. School of Medicine. **305 Weiss.** *Contact Emily Gegeliya, 327-7387.*

4:00 p.m. **Amino Acid Sites and Sequences Influencing the Folding and Misfolding of Beta Sheet Proteins.** Jonathan King, Professor, MIT. Center for Studies in Physics and Biology Seminar. **B Level Conference Room, Smith Hall Annex.** *Tea 3:30 p.m. Contact Matthew Turner, 327-8184.*

4:00 p.m. **Research in Progress.** Steve Kalik, Laboratory of Visually Guided Behavior, and Eun-Kyung Suh, Laboratory of Barry Gumbiner, Graduate Program in Neuroscience, Cornell U. Graduate School of Medical Sciences. Progress in Neuroscience Seminar. **Weill Auditorium, CUMC, 1300 York Ave.** *Reception 3:45 p.m.*

4:00 p.m. **Regulators of the Mammalian Replication Genes.** Pradip Raychaudhuri, Associate Professor, Dept. of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, U. of Illinois at Chicago. Molecular Pharmacology and Therapeutics Seminar. **116 Rockefeller Research Laboratories, MSKCC, 430 East 67th St.** *Tea 3:45 p.m.*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20

11:00 a.m. **Parameters Controlling Formation of the dpp/TGFb Morphogen Gradient in the Developing Drosophila Wing.** Thomas Lecuit, Dept. of Molecular Biology, Princeton U. Weekly Research Seminar. **305 Weiss.** *Contact Shauna Seliy, 327-8655.*

12:00 p.m. **Control of Platelet Reactivity by Human Endothelial Cell Ecto-ADPase/CD39.** Aaron J. Marcus, Chief, Dept. of Hematology-Medical Oncology, VA Medical Center. Clinical Research Seminar. **110B Nurses Residence.**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21

4:00 p.m. **Fibrinogen: The Glue of Life.** David H. Farrell, Associate Professor, Oral Molecular Biology, Oregon Health Sciences U. LFKRI Research Seminar. **Lower Level Conference Room, New York Blood Center, 310 East 67th St.** *Tea 3:45 p.m. Contact Rosanna Martinez, 570-3357.*

8:00 p.m. **Is Beauty Skin Deep?** Elaine Fuchs, Professor, Dept. of Molecular Genetics and Cell Biology, U. of Chicago, and Investigator, HHMI. Harvey Society Lecture. **Caspary Auditorium.** *Tea 7:30 p.m.*

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

11:00 a.m. **Modeling and NMR Studies on the PH Domain from C. elegans UNC89.** Nikalas Blomberg, EMBL-Heidelberg. Seminar. **360 Flexner Hall.**

1:00 p.m. **C-Rel: The Master Switch of Life and Growth.** Hsiou-Chi Liou, Assistant Professor, Medicine, CUMC. Immunology Seminar. **Weill Auditorium, C-200 CUMC, 1300 York Ave.** *Contact Michele Lavarde, 746-6452.*

MONDAY, JANUARY 25

11:00 a.m. **Regulation of Telomere Length and Telomerase Activity in T and B Lymphocytes.** Richard J. Hodes, Director, National Institute on Aging. Immunology Seminar. **116 Rockefeller Research Laboratories, MSKCC, 430 East 67th St.**

12:00 p.m. **Thymic Output in Normals Versus HIV Infected Persons With and Without Treatment.** Linqi Zhang and Sharon Lewin, ADARC. CFAR Seminar. **6th Floor Conference Room, ADARC, 455 First Ave.**

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26

4:00 p.m. **Hepatitis C: Progress and Challenges.** Charles M. Rice, Professor, Dept. of Molecular Microbiology, Washington U. School of Medicine. Lecture. **305 Weiss.**

4:00 p.m. **Retinoic Acid: Production, Regulation and Obstruction.** David E. Ong, Professor, Biochemistry, Vanderbilt U. School of Medicine. Pharmacology Seminar. **Weill Auditorium, C-200 CUMC, 1300 York Ave.** *Refreshments 3:45 p.m.*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27

3:45 p.m. **High Bile Duct Cancer.** Leslie H. Blumgart, Member, Attending Surgeon and Chief, Hepatobiliary Service, Dept. of Surgery, MSKCC. Lecture. **Auditorium, Rockefeller Research Laboratories, MSKCC, 430 East 67th St.** *Tea 3:15 p.m.*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28

4:00 p.m. **From Budding to Fusion: Minimal Molecular Machinery.** Thomas Söllner, Assistant Member, Cellular Biochemistry and Biophysics Program, MSKCC. Progress in Neuroscience Seminar. **Weill Auditorium, CUMC, 1300 York Ave.**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29

12:00 p.m. **Germ Cell Development and Migration in Drosophila.** Ruth Lehmann, Professor, Developmental Genetics Program, Skirball Institute, NYU, and Investigator, HHMI. Molecular Biology Seminar. **116 Rockefeller Research Laboratories, MSKCC, 430 East 67th St.**

1:00 p.m. **Switching-off the CD28 Response.** Philip King, Assistant Scientist, HSS, and Assistant Professor, Medicine, CUMC. Immunology Seminar. **Weill Auditorium, C-200 CUMC, 1300 York Ave.** *Contact Michele Lavarde, 746-6452.*

The Arts and Other Events

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15

12:00 p.m. **Tri-institutional Noon Recitals.** Lynette Tapia, soprano, and Joan Kruger, piano, performing works by R. Strauss, Bellini, Rossini, Debussy and others. **Caspary Auditorium.** *Free admission. Open to RU/CUMC/NYPH/MSKCC community and guests.*

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19

8:00 p.m. **Peggy Rockefeller Concerts.** Viktoria Mullova, violin, and Charles Abramovic, piano, performing works by Beethoven, Bach and others. **Caspary Auditorium.** *Contact Cathy Rogers, 327-8437.*

THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY Friday Lectures and Thesis Presentations

Events are held in Caspary Auditorium at 3:45 p.m. and tea is served in Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Lounge at 3:15 p.m., unless otherwise noted. All are welcome.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15

4:00 p.m. **Philip Levine Memorial Lecture: Life History of T Lymphocytes.** Harald von Boehmer, Director and Professor, Institut Necker, INSERM 373, Faculté de Medecine, Paris, France. *Tea 3:30 p.m.*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20

Thesis Presentation: Resurrecting the Dead: Dendritic Cells Cross-present Antigen Derived from Apoptotic Cells for the Induction of Viral and Tumor-specific Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes. Matthew Albert, Biomedical Fellow, RU.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

The Genetic Control of Olfactory Behaviors. Cori Bargmann, Professor, Depts. of Anatomy and Biochemistry, U.C.-San Francisco, and Assistant Investigator, HHMI.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29

mRNA Processing and Gene Control. James L. Manley, Professor, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Columbia U.



FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

12:00 p.m. **Tri-institutional Noon Recitals.** Morgan State U. Choir. Nathan Carter, Director. Celebrating the birthday and legacy of Martin Luther King, Jr. **Caspary Auditorium.** *Free admission. Open to RU/CUMC/NYPH/MSKCC community and guests.*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27

8:00 p.m. **20th Century Retrospectives Concert. The Creation. . . Infinity,** with performances by Samuel Sanders, Carol Wincenc, Alexis Pia Gerlach, Ann-Marie Seager, Audrey Axinn, Mia Chung, Hiroko Yajima, Jon Manasse and Darrett Adkins. *Pre-concert lecture by Jerome Lowenthal at 6:45 p.m. For tickets and information, call 327-7007.*

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