



# NEWSLETTER

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ASP - Newsletter

## A Call for Articles in BioScience

The Education Committee of ASP wishes to encourage the inclusion of more material on Photobiology in classical courses in Biology, as well the initiation and/or expansion of existing courses on Photobiology. This is obviously a problem of encouraging more teachers to teach more Photobiology. One approach is to assist them to become more knowledgeable in areas in Photobiology that are peripheral to their current areas of expertise, so that they will feel more comfortable about teaching these formerly peripheral areas of Photobiology. The type of review articles that appear in BioScience are very helpful in this regard.

Therefore, as a member of the Education Committee of ASP and as President of the American Institute of Biological Sciences (the publisher of BioScience), I encourage you to submit articles on the diverse areas of Photobiology for publication in BioScience.

Publishing an article in BioScience is an opportunity to communicate your ideas to thousands of professional life scientists and students of Biology. The readers span the entire range of the science, from the molecule to the society--microbiologists, botanists, zoologists and even interested laymen. A BioScience article should be interesting to this broad readership. The article should tell about the science, it cannot be the science. The paper should give an overview of the concepts and research, it is not the place to publish the primary data.

Effective articles often include diagrams, drawings and halftones. Detailed, complex tables should be avoided. Carefully selected references should lead an interested reader further, but since the article is not a detailed review for the fellow specialist, there is no need for a comprehensive survey of the original literature.

Readers are looking for an authoritative and interesting view of an area of research that is not their own. Often the reader's attention can be caught by an effective title, a well-written summary, and a first paragraph that moves briskly into the matter at hand. Readers are also helped by effective section headings. All BioScience articles will be reviewed for scientific content and for clear writing.

Your article should not exceed 5000 words (including space for illustrations). Please see a current issue of BioScience for "Information for Contributors".

Kathye Pettebone-Long  
Managing Editor

## Thesis Available

Copies of a thesis entitled "Interspecies comparison of action spectra for acute skin responses following ultraviolet radiation: mouse vs human" by Curtis A. Cole and directed by P.D. Forbes are available by writing to the Center for Photobiology, Temple University, School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA 19140.

## Position Open

Postdoctoral Position in Photosynthesis: Available 1 March 1983 for 1-3 years at Odense University in Denmark. Salary is Dkr. 191.000-195.000 (including pension and paid vacation) depending on qualifications. Research on energy conversion in membranes of green bacteria with emphasis on the role of a novel aminolipid and the isolation of bacteriochlorophyll *c*-lipid-protein complexes from chlorosomes. Send curriculum vitae and names of 3 references to Professor John Melvin Olson, Biochemistry Institute, Odense University, Campusvej 55, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark.

## RPI Program in Color Science and Technology to Move to RIT

Dr. Fred W. Billmeyer, Jr., Professor of Analytical Chemistry at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Director of The Rensselaer Color Measurement Laboratory, has announced that upon his retirement from the RPI faculty in 1984, Rensselaer's program in color science and technology will move to the Rochester Institute of Technology, where it will be a part of the School of Photographic Arts and Sciences. From its inception the program, designated The Rensselaer Color Measurement Laboratory, took a broad, interdisciplinary view of both color science and color measurement. At the time of its founding, the program was the only one in the United States devoted solely to color as a science and technology, in contrast to programs considering color only as it relates to a specific industry, such as textiles or photography, and in which color is only a small part of the whole. Although a few other programs of both types were later founded in this country, Rensselaer's has remained the largest. Similar programs exist in the small number in Europe, but those devoted purely to color science appear to be declining. One eminent authority has, in fact, characterized The Rensselaer Color Measurement Laboratory as the most prestigious in the world.

The objectives of this program have been three in number. The first of these has been fundamental research in color science. In the past, such research was carried out either in large industrial laboratories, a notable example being the studies of MacAdam and Evans at Kodak, or in government standardizing laboratories or those associated with nonprofit organizations, such as the National Bureau of Standards or (at the time) the Munsell Color Company. Support for these programs has dwindled as industry has become more competitive and as the pressures on government laboratories have taken other directions. Except for minor resurgences in some areas, there is very little work of this type being done at present. If the demands of color technology are not to drain the reservoir of underlying science, it is essential that basic research continue. At Rensselaer, the success of this objective is attested to by over 125 publications designated Contributions from The Rensselaer Color Measurement Laboratory.

The second objective of The Rensselaer Color Measurement Laboratory has been graduate education in color science and technology. It is estimated that the application of industrial color technology in the United States requires the employment of 10,000 to 20,000 workers. Most of these employees require little formal training in color, and Rensselaer's program of continuing education has served this need. The Rensselaer Color Measurement Laboratory has seen the education of tomorrow's leaders in color science as a more important objective, however, and it is here that its efforts have been concentrated. For lack of programs devoted to a comprehensive education at the postgraduate level in the basic science of color, the alternative of self-education on the job has had to suffice for the present generation of industrial colorists in this country. The unevenness and inefficiency of this process, and its inevitable bias towards mastery of just enough technology to solve the immediate problem, are among its obvious disadvantages. Rensselaer's program has overcome these deficiencies by training over 20 Ph.D. and M.Sc. color scientists in a broad, interdisciplinary approach which provides employees ready to attack the problems of the application of color science in any of a wide variety of fields.

The final objective of this program has provided an essential ingredient for the success of the first two, liaison with industry. The program has recognized that the vast majority of its students in color science and technology will seek employment in industry. Close liaison with this industry has not only made an important contribution to the education of these students, but has also provided for the transfer of information in both directions, so that the research projects of the program both take direction from the needs of industry and supply direction towards the fulfillment of these needs. The well-known RPI summer continuing-education courses in color technology, moving to RIT in June 1983, are an outgrowth of this objective of Rensselaer's program.

Billmeyer comments that the enthusiastic interest of the staff of the School of Photographic Arts and Sciences at RIT makes it an ideal place to relocate his color science and technology program. "With the presence of the Richard S. Hunter, Professor of Color and Appearance Science, and a junior staff member as well as my own part-time contributions in providing continuity and a transfer of technology, we will be able to expand my present program into new areas in addition to those in which my students and I have been successful in the past. I look forward to even greater achievements for the program in its new location."

Billmeyer has announced that he will maintain his personal residence in Schenectady, New York, and retain a few of his current activities, including the editorship of Color Research and Application, while assisting in the establishment and growth of the color science program under the direction of young staff members at RIT.

Meetings

1983

- April 10-15 Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. Chicago, Illinois
- April 21-26 Biosynthesis of the Photosynthetic Apparatus: Molecular Biology, Development and Regulation. Keystone, Colorado
- April 24-28 The Clayton Foundation Symposium on Porphyrin Localization and Treatment of Tumors. Santa Barbara, California
- May Principles of Mutagenesis, Carcinogenesis, and Teratogenesis, Peoples Republic of China, Alexander Hollaender, The Council for Research Planning in Biological Sciences, Inc., c/o Associated Universities, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., 603, Washington, DC 20036-2077, (202)462-4475
- May 26-28 International Symposium on Porphyrins in Tumor Phototherapy. Milan, Italy  
Scientific Secretariat: G. Bandieramonte, R., Marchesini, Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Via Venezian, 1 - 20133, Milano, Italy
- May 26-31 American Association for the Advancement of Science--Annual Meeting. Detroit, Michigan
- June 5-10 American Society of Biological Chemists. San Francisco, California
- June 8 IV Annual Meeting of the Italian Group of Photobiology. Padua, Italy  
Contact: Dr. F. Dell'Acqua, Istituto di Chimica Farmaceutica, Università di Padova, Via Marzolo, 5-34100, Padova, Italy
- June 9-11 International Symposium on: New Trends in Phototherapy Photobiochemistry of Tetrapyrrolic Pigments and Biomedical Applications. Padova, Italy  
Contact: Prof. F.F. Rubaltelli, Clinica Pediatrica, Università di Padova, Via Giustiniani 3, Padova 34100 Italy
- June 13-16 DOE 7th Solar Photochemistry Research Conference. Berkeley, California
- June 26-30 American Society for Photobiology Meeting. Madison, Wisconsin
- June 17-18 Symposium on Infant Vision. Rotterdam, The Netherlands. J. van Hof-van Duin, Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam, Postbus 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam
- July 3-8 7th International Congress of Radiation Research. Amsterdam, Netherlands
- July 7-11 American Institute of Biological Sciences - Annual Meeting. Grand Forks, North Dakota
- July 25-29 XVI International Conference, International Society for Chronobiology. Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, St. Stephens Green, Dublin 2, Ireland
- August 1-6 6th Photosynthesis Congress. Brussels, Belgium
- August 21-26 11th International Conference on Photochemistry. College Park, Maryland
- August 26-30 The Forsius Symposium on Colour Order Systems, a Mid-Term Meeting of the International Colour Association. Kungälv, near Gothenburg, Sweden
- September 3-10 8th International Congress of Pure and Applied Biophysics. Bristol, England
- September 12-14 Third National Conference on Synchrotron Radiation Instrumentation. National Synchrotron Light Source, Brookhaven National Laboratory. Contact: Dr. William Thomlinson, NSLS, Building 510E, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, NY 11973, (516) 282-3937

September 13-16 Visual Pigments. Bristol, England

1984

March 1-3 Photobiologic, Toxicologic, Pharmacologic, and Therapeutic Aspects of Psoralens. National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, NC

July 1-6 9th International Congress on Photobiology (also 12th ASP Meeting). Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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TENTATIVE PROGRAM  
ASP 11th Annual Meeting  
June 26-30, 1983, Madison, WI

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PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THE DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF ABSTRACTS IS 18 MARCH 1983. CALL THE SECRETARIAT IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL ABSTRACT FORMS.

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- SYMPOSIA:**
1. Actions of Solar UV on Cells (Organized by J. Jagger) Speakers -- T. Coohill; M. Peak; R. Tyrrell
  2. Primary Photochemical Events in Families of Biomolecules (Organized by A. Lamola) Speakers -- S. Braslovsky; S. Wang; I. Kochevar
  3. Rapid Photophysical Processes (Organized by J. Longworth)
  4. Determinants of Porphyrin Photosensitization (Organized by D. Kessel) Speakers -- A. Girotti; L. Grossweiner; D. Doiron; D. Kessel; C. Gomer
  5. Energy Transduction by Membranes (Organized by A. Jagendorf) Speakers -- E. D. Bownds; B. Cafiso; A. R. Crofts; L. Dutton; M. Gutman
  6. Structure and Development of Photosynthetic Membranes in Prokaryotes (Organized by B. Marrs) Speakers -- S. Kaplan; B. Marrs; P. Scolnik; J. Williams; D. Youvan
  7. Science and Public Policy (Organized by H. Strauss) Speakers -- R. Ginsberg; P. Kahn; H. Strauss
- WORKSHOP:**
1. Synchrotrons in Photobiology (Organized by J. Sutherland) Speakers -- M. Daniels; T. Ito; W. Laws; P. Snyder; J. Sutherland
- LECTURES:**
1. Photoaging - A. Kligman
  2. Plant Responses to Blue Light: Pigments and Processes - W. Briggs
- SCHOOLS**
1. Assay of UV Photoproducts in Cells - B. Rosenstein
  2. Techniques in the Photobiology of Mammalian Skin - J. Parrish
  3. The Use of ESR in Photobiology - J. Norris

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IN ADDITION, a group called "Molecular Biology of Photosynthetic Prokaryotes" will be meeting immediately after the ASP. The Thursday afternoon Symposium (B. Marrs) will be the connecting point between the two meetings. Please watch for further details -- you may wish to stay for the Friday MBPP meeting.

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**AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PHOTOBIOLOGY**

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