Ancient Luxury City of Sybaris Believed Found in Southern Italy

The discovery of what is believed to be the site of the ancient Greek city of Sybaris—reputedly the wealthiest, most luxury-loving and decadent city of the ancient world—was announced last month at the University Museum.

Dr. Froelich G. Rainey, director of the Museum and Professor Giuseppe Foti, superintendent of antiquities of Calabria, told an audience of scholars and members gathered at the Museum for reports on current expeditions that they have established "beyond a reasonable doubt" that Sybaris lies beneath 15 to 18 feet of earth on the plain of Craiti in Calabria, Italy.

Professor Foti made a special trip to the Museum to participate in the joint announcement which the archaeologists described as "of major importance not only because it solves one of the great mysteries of history, but also because it establishes the validity of new scientific methods of detecting buried ruins without excavation."

Ancient writers describe Sybaris as being built between two rivers, the Crathis and the Sybaris, where they emptied into the sea. In the 25 centuries that have passed since then, the terrain has changed. The two rivers now meet before they reach the sea and the ancient Greek colonies along that coast lie buried under many feet of sodden soil. Thus the exact location of Sybaris has long remained a mystery.

Final success in locating the buried ruins was due largely to an instrument called a cesium magnetometer which was developed for the Museum by Varian Associates of California with the assistance of Elizabeth K. Ralph, assistant director of the Museum's Applied Science Center for Archaeology.

The detector measures extremely slight variations in magnetism, such as those observed by spacecraft charting magnetic fields in space. When carried across a terrain, it can record subtle magnetic changes indicative of masonry walls or roof tiles 20 feet below the surface.

A high speed drill, mounted on a tractor, was used to confirm the objects detected by the magnetometer. It brought to the surface pieces of archaic tile and pottery of the time of Sybaris. Numerous stone structures at the Sybaris level were also struck by the drill and the foundations of one archaic building was excavated. It was possible, with the drill and magnetometer readings, to outline the

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Ancient City of Sybaris Believed Found . . .

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foundation walls and probable columns of the buried buildings.

As Dr. Rainey explained, "either to have found the long-sought site of Sybaris or to have perfected the instruments would have been satisfying, but to have both attempts succeed was more than we had expected or hoped for."

Because of the problem of flooding, excavation has been limited to test cuts. So far, excavators are unable to contain or control the water which washes up through the sandy subsoil of the site when it is penetrated by digging tools or shovels. However, the Italians plan a test excavation next spring.

The archaeologists declined to speculate on what buried treasures may lie beneath the soil and water table. However, they point out that Sybaris, although a colony, was the largest and richest Greek city of its time, not even exceeded by Athens. The Sybarites also founded a colony at Paestum where some of the most splendid ruins of ancient times have been discovered, including three magnificent temples.

According to ancient writers, the Sybarites lived a luxurious and decadent life. Its inhabitants were so attentive to their own comfort that, according to classic accounts, they built roofs over roads leading out of the city to provide shade for travelers. It is also written that, according to law, females invited to a public celebration had to be given a year's notice to allow them enough time to provide the appropriate attire.

Sybarites were also known to have established the first copyright system giving protection to the cooks who invented new delicacies.

It is said that the city was torn between factions of democrats and oligarchs. The latter were driven out and settled in Crotona, only to return and raze the city in 510 B.C. According to Strabo, ancient Greek geographer, the victors diverted the river Crathis to inundate the city permanently.

Dr. Rainey said that other accounts of ancient Sybaris make no mention of this diversion. A study of the site has led a hydrologist to believe that a subsidence of the land—perhaps in an earthquake—allowed the sea to break through the coastal dunes.

The story of the eight-year search for Sybaris will be told in a forthcoming book by Orville H. Bullitt, amateur archaeologist, banker and University Trustee. The book purports to life of the Greeks at the time of Sybaris in the 6th century B.C. with an account of the work of the expedition from its inception included. It will be published by J. B. Lippincott Company in the summer of 1969.

"Mr. Bullitt not only supplied the major part of the funds for this venture," Dr. Rainey explained, "but has also given the drive and enthusiasm which brought it to a successful conclusion."

RCA Computer System Installed at Moore School

The Moore School of Electrical Engineering has installed an RCA computer system for a number of special computer research projects. Birthplace of the modern digital computer, it is one of the leading centers of computer research in the United States.

"This is the first time that Moore School personnel have had a large system of their own that can be used exclusively for computer research," explained Dr. John G. Brainerd, director of the school. "We are especially pleased that the computer can be used for research in time sharing—an increasingly important field."

Researchers at the Moore School currently are engaged in some 35 projects touching on major areas of computer applications. Among the projects, Dr. Brainerd said, are: computerized studies of the human body; computer analysis of electric power systems that may help prevent blackouts; design of new information storage and retrieval systems in chemistry and other fields; the production of educational films that use animation generated by a computer; use of computers to help solve problems created by the explosive growth of technological information; military problems such as the simulation of helicopter formations; the replacement of certain aircraft instruments by computers; and new techniques for building and interconnecting computers.

University Awarded $75,000 From Eastman Kodak Company

The University of Pennsylvania is one of eight colleges and universities given major grants for 1968 from the Eastman Kodak Company. A $75,000 capital improvement grant has been received.
Need Stressed For A “Design for the 70s”

Plans to engage all sectors of the University community—trustees, faculty members, students and residents of neighborhoods adjoining the campus—in creating a “design for the seventies” for the University were announced by President Harnwell in his annual message to alumni and friends of the University. The message was carried in the November issue of The Pennsylvania Gazette, the University alumni magazine.

In his message, the President states that the “design for the seventies” will be drawn up during the 1968-69 and the 1969-70 academic years.

As he explains, “There is a national mood calling for a reassessment of goals and the setting of priorities among them. Nor is this the doctrine and rhetoric nor the organizational structures of the past may be valid for the present and foreseeable future.”

Dr. Harnwell points out that universities are being asked to assume unparalleled obligations; to provide better education with more professional ramifications for greater numbers; to enlarge, to improve, and to disseminate knowledge at an accelerated rate; and to become more deeply involved in the pressing social problems of our population centers.

At the same time, he says, universities are confronted by looming financial demands beyond their anticipated resources. Also, he observes, student-watching is assuming the proportions of a new national pastime, and universities are finding themselves hard put to answer the question, “Who’s in charge?”

“Only a redesign will enable us to cope with the pressures to come. Accordingly, Pennsylvania is taking a number of related steps in this direction,” he says.

Among the steps which Dr. Harnwell discusses in his report are:

- The establishment by the Trustees of a task force, composed of Trustees, students, and members of the faculty and administration, to examine the present governance of University and to recommend changes.
- A study by the Wharton School’s Management Science Center of the structure and processes of higher education. This study comprises definition of the ‘ideal university,’ the creation of computer models which may be used in making academic planning decisions, and the development of a University-wide administrative information system.
- The appointment by the University Council of an ad hoc committee to make recommendations for creation of an academic planning committee.
- Integration of the Trustees’ Committee on Long-Range Planning with other University planning mechanisms.
- A systematic study of the University’s communication patterns within its own structure and with its neighbors.

As these and other studies reach the joint-discussion stage, Dr. Harnwell proposes to convene a University Conference on the Future.
Police Urged To “Play It Cool”

A series of ten Police Guidance Manuals which its authors hope will serve as a national model for law enforcement training literature has been prepared by Law faculty members Louis B. Schwartz and Stephen R. Goldstein, in cooperation with the Philadelphia Police Department.

Some 7,300 sets of the manuals, in which police are urged to “play it cool” in dealing with political dissenters, minority groups, “troublesome kids” and young people who dress and behave oddly, were delivered to the Philadelphia Police last month. Bound sets are being produced for later distribution by the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to other law enforcement agencies, crime commissions, law libraries, civil liberties organizations and others.

The ten guides were begun two years ago under a $43,404 grant of the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance (now L.E.A.A.) of the Department of Justice. They are designed to “supplement but not supplant the regulation manuals and other training materials now in use,” Professor Schwartz said.

Beginning with “The Policeman’s Role in Criminal Justice,” the new guides stress the meaning of basic statutes and the discretion a policeman may exercise in his day-to-day enforcement of them. They also give background and arguments on both sides of current controversies over stop-and-frisk, wire-tapping, civil disobedience and similar issues.

Race relations are emphasized in the series, particularly in the volume on “Criminology for Policemen” which combats common misconceptions about criminality and race.

“Policemen are human beings and have prejudices like other people,” explains the authors of the new manuals. “You’re not expected to like all groups equally. In fact, you may be kidding yourself if you say you do. It’s much healthier to admit that, because of your upbringing or some personal experience, you do have a prejudice; but knowing that, make up your mind to watch out for it and not let it affect your official conduct and manner.”

ASPECTS OF CRIME DISCUSSED

The manual also makes these points:—Historically, the highest city crime rates have always been found in slums, no matter what racial or ethnic group lived there. There is reason to believe that if Negroes today lived under conditions similar to those of whites, the Negro crime rate would “not be substantially different from the white rate.”

—Noting that almost any honest adult will have to admit to himself he’s broken a law and that if everybody who ever committed a crime was in jail, there wouldn’t be many left outside to run the country’s business, “the job of law enforcement, therefore, is not to wipe out the criminal population but to keep the pressure on by catching and convicting enough offenders so that everybody knows that it’s risky to violate the law.”

—Increasing punishment does not always increase deterrence.

—There are all sorts of gangs but even those that give serious trouble “probably spend most of their time in non-criminal activity.” Police are warned against abusing any youngster, despite extreme provocation. “He may be ugly, filthy-mouthed and even dangerous. As a human being you may be angry. But it’s your job to do the best you can to keep your temper and, if possible, your good humor. Be firm, protect yourself against physical attack, but play it cool. Don’t swear back at him. Don’t go down to his level.”

—Disorderly conduct does not include odd behavior or dress or public display of affection. “Young people often dress or behave in a way that shocks people, but unless the behavior is extreme enough to violate some other law, for example, open lewdness, there is no offense.”

—A citizen is not required to obey police orders except in a few special situations. Nor is it an offense to argue with police. “A person being placed under arrest, or his friends or even passersby, may express disapproval of the policeman’s action. This can be very hard to take, especially when the argument takes a disrespectful form; but every experienced policeman knows that he has to expect this sort of thing in the course of his job.”

—Police must distinguish between open violation of the law and legitimate protests by minority groups. “Some minorities turn out to be right and end up as majorities. Only minorities, at first, favored social security and minimum wage laws, or were interested in preventing child labor or pollution of air and water.”

Just two of the whimsical cartoons by John Pretsch which illustrate the new Police Manual written by Louis B. Schwartz and Stephen R. Goldstein.
$100,000 Given to Support Work in Human Resources

A grant of $100,000 has been made by the Appleman Foundation of New York City to the University in support of its work in human resources in our cities.

The grant establishes at the University the Nathan Appleman Fund, earmarked for programs involving the black community. Appleman, who is a resident of Palm Beach, Florida, and who maintains offices in New York City, is an independent oil producer, a Class of 1925 alumnus of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Jewish Committee.

In making the grant to the University, Appleman explained that he was concerned for the black people in the cities of America and about the tension which exists between them and the Jewish community. "We must find new ways to work together and to reduce these tensions and create better educational and economic opportunities for the disadvantaged," he said.

The Human Resources Center at the University, headed by Dr. Howard E. Mitchell, 1907 Foundation Professor of Urbanism and Human Resources, will be the most immediate beneficiary of the Fund. The Center is carrying out more than a dozen local and national projects to help improve opportunities for the disadvantaged.

The Fund will be administered through the University's Center for Urban Research and Experiment, which is directed by Robert B. Mitchell, professor of city planning.

One-Fourth of Freshmen Skipped Introductory Courses

A record one-fourth of the freshmen who began studies at the University last fall skipped one or more introductory courses because they earned high marks on the Advanced Placement Tests given during their senior year of high school.

Among this year's 1,700 freshmen, 418 earned a total of 1,074 course units of credit in the tests. In 1955, the first year of Pennsylvania's participation in the Advanced Placement Program, 32 course units of credit were earned by 16 freshmen in an entering class of 1,400.

Over half this year's credits were earned in English; mathematics was the most popular course for advanced placement in 1955 but holds second rank this year. Advanced credit has also been earned in American history, French, biology, European history, chemistry, Spanish, Latin, physics and German.

Hospital Builds Special Units To Study Shock, Respiratory Ills

Asthma, emphysema and bronchitis are among the diseases that will be studied in the University Hospital's new pulmonary research laboratories, dedicated last fall. In addition, a two-bed patient care unit has been built for clinical research in shock and trauma.

The pulmonary research laboratories, built and equipped at a cost of more than $40,000, will be used for research originating in the pulmonary disease section of the department of medicine.

Investigations in the labs will revolve around the use of a body plethysmograph, originally developed in 1955 by Dr. Arthur B. Dulgher, professor of medicine. This highly sophisticated device measures exactly the resistance to breathing in the body's airways and the volume of air in the chest cavity. It is so sensitive it can readily detect the effects on the airways of smoking a single cigarette.

The plethysmograph will be used to study effects of air pollution on asthma sufferers, to test effects of drugs in the treatment of asthma and bronchitis, and to establish effects of surgery on emphysema.

Dr. Robert L. Mayock, chief of the pulmonary disease section, along with Dr. Robert Rogers, director of the respiratory intensive care unit, and Dr. Ronald F. Coburn, assistant chief of the pulmonary disease section, are supervising the research projects of five pulmonary fellows in the labs.

SHOCK UNIT IS FIRST IN AREA

The shock and trauma unit is under the direction of Dr. Jonathan E. Rhoads, chairman of surgery, and is the first of its kind in the Delaware Valley area. The reasons for the high mortality rate of septic shock resulting from massive infections will be investigated.

Patients admitted to the unit will include those with infections of the urinary tract; patients with respiratory infections, sometimes resulting from pneumonia; gynecologic patients, including those with infections resulting from abortions under non-sterile conditions; and patients with other massive infections of the abdomen.

Mark Shedd Teaching Course On Education in Urban Areas

Dr. Mark R. Shedd, Philadelphia superintendent of schools, this semester is teaching a course on "Education in Large Urban Areas" which carries one course unit's credit.

Because of the critical and changing nature of those in septic shock, patients will be under constant observation. Special trained nurses—one per patient—will be on duty around the clock.

Because every patient in septic shock is unique, physicians will use the results of frequent measurements of body processes to determine treatment. Monitors by each bedside will read heart rate, arterial and venous blood pressure and rate and volume of breathing per minute. A laboratory in the unit will be used for emergency studies such as blood gas and body metabolism analyses.

Because there are several underlying pathologic mechanisms which produce similar results, the shock syndrome will be studied in several areas:

- Dr. Leonard Miller, assistant professor of surgery, will head a team of surgical investigators seeking to learn the precise mechanism that causes death from shock.
- Drs. Bryan E. Marshall and Ethan T. Colton of the anesthesia staff, will study the effects of massive infection on the lungs.
- Dr. K. C. Tsou, associate professor of chemistry in surgical research, will conduct detailed studies of changes in the body's cellular structure during infection and cell changes that result from various treatment.
- A biochemist will join the group later in the year to conduct studies of tissue changes in shock patients.

Residential Rehabilitation Subject of Book Put Out by Environmental Institute

A study and analysis of Queen Village Incorporated, a non-profit group whose goal was to provide rehabilitated housing in the Queen Village area of Philadelphia, has been written by Dr. Paul Niebank, assistant professor of city planning and John B. Pope.

The book discusses the problems Queen Village—and any other non-profit group—faces when attempting to provide rehabilitated housing. Its Chapters deal with such subjects as the evolution of ideas, problems of fund raising, property acquisition and management, methods and accomplishments of rehabilitation and market response.

The book has been published by The Institute for Environmental Studies and copies are available from the Institute at $2.95 each.
Bartholomew Named Director Of Animal Field Service

- Dr. Richard C. Bartholomew, a veterinarian with special training in obstetrics and reproductive diseases, has been named the first director for the Field Service conducted by the School of Veterinary Medicine from its large animal hospital at New Bolton Center, near Kennett Square.
- Dr. Bartholomew also has been appointed assistant professor of medicine on the veterinary faculty.
- The Field Service has three principal functions: providing veterinary services on a round-the-clock basis for livestock and horse owners in the Center's practice area; providing private veterinary practitioners with an expert consultation service, and teaching veterinary students in this special area of veterinary medicine.
- Three or four students are assigned to the Field Service at one time, and each student spends two weeks on the service as part of his clinical education.

Among other things...

Subject of Relocation Heads List of Books

Relocation: From Obstacle to Opportunity, the first volume in a series on Environmental Studies, has just been published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. The book, written by Paul L. Nie-banck with Mark R. Yessian, is based on research conducted at the University in conjunction with the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, and deals with the problems of displaced elderly persons within our cities. The series is being sponsored by the Institute of Environmental Studies.

APPOINTMENTS:

- Dr. Donald S. Murray, assistant to the President for Federal Relations, has been appointed a member of the Grants Administration Advisory Committee for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This committee assists in developing solutions to the problems of grants administration and functions as a sounding board to planned new approaches and policies.
- Dr. George Crumb, associate professor of music, will be the 1969 visiting composer at the University of Iowa in March. While on the Iowa campus, he will give three seminars of his own compositions and will confer with individual student composers about their works. In addition, the University's Center for New Music will give a first performance of a new work which Dr. Crumb is composing especially for it.
- Dr. Jonathan E. Rhoads, chairman and professor of surgery, was elected Chairman of the Board of Regents for the American College of Surgeons at its meeting in Atlantic City last fall. Dr. Rhoads has also been elected national Vice President and President-elect of the American Cancer Society.
- Mrs. Jane Levine, research associate with the Reading Clinic, has been named to a HEW National Advisory Committee on Dyslexia and Related Reading Disorders. For the past four years Mrs. Levine has worked on the indexing and abstracting of the extensive collection of books and articles on dyslexia available at the University.
- Jerre Mangone, professor of English, has been named one of three judges for the fiction division of the National Book Awards program. The annual Book Awards presentation will take place March 12 in New York City where seven awards of $1,000 each will be given for books judged to be the most distinguished among those written by American citizens and published in the United States during the past year.
- Dr. Hiram Haydn, professor of communications, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Buckingham En-

(Continued on next page)
terprises, a publishing venture specializing in an Afro-American audio-visual history and culture. Professor Haydn recently completed his 25th year as editor of the American Scholar.

Dr. Pier L. Bargellini, associate professor of electrical engineering, has been appointed to the staff of Comsat Corporation as a consultant on satellite communication problems.

AUTHORS:

Dr. Larry Ng, senior resident in neurology, is the editor of a collection of essays entitled, Alternatives To Violence, just published by Time-Life Books. Two chapters in the book were contributed by University faculty members Dr. Kenneth Appel, professor emeritus of psychiatry, and Dr. Stuart Mudd, professor emeritus of microbiology. The essays were collected by the Committee for Alternatives to Violence, a group organized specifically to promote public discussion of violence, of which Dr. Ng is a member as well as Dr. Emily Mudd, professor of family study in psychiatry.

Morris L. Cohen, Biddle law librarian and professor of law, is the author of the monograph Legal Research in a Nutshell, just published by the West Publishing Company.

Dr. Larry P. Gross, assistant professor of communications, is the author of "Manipulated Time and Eating Behavior" (with E. Schaefer) in the October issue of the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. His review of Synanon by Guy Endore appears in the November issue of Psychology Today.

Dr. Herbert J. Spiro, professor of political science, is the co-author of "Why Federations Fail," edited by Thomas M. Franck and published by the New York University Press in October and has written two articles, "The Cognitive Interest of Science in The Political Dimension of Science," published by the Evangelische Akademie, Loccum, Germany and "The American University System" which appeared in the October issue of Europa Forum published in Munich.

An excerpt from his book Government by Constitution is the first selection in a new book now out edited by a professor from the University of Nebraska, Constitutionalism and Politics: Conflict and Consensus. Dr. Spiro has also been elected to the Editorial Board of the Journal of Politics, and recently attended the annual meeting of the African Studies Association, of which he is a Fellow.

Morton Lustig, assistant administrator of the Government Studies Center, and Miss Janet S. Reiner, doctoral candidate in city planning, are the authors of the chapter, "Local Government and Poverty in Rural Areas," which appears in Rural Poverty in the United States, sponsored by the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty and published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Mr. Lustig is also project director and Jan Z. Krasnowiecki, professor of law, editor, of the Index of Reported Planning Cases in Pennsylvania 1966 and 1967, prepared under a grant from the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs and published annually by the Pennsylvania Planning Association.

Portrayal of Violence
On Television Studied

Dr. George Gerbner, dean and professor of communications, is principal investigator for a study of the portrayal of violence on network television drama which is being conducted for the National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence.

Associate investigators working different aspects of the study are Dr. Marten Brouwer, visiting associate professor of communication; Dr. Cedric C. Clark, postdoctoral fellow in communications; Dr. Klaus Krippendorff, assistant professor of communications; and Jay Haley, director of the family research, Child Guidance Clinic, Philadelphia. Michael F. Eleye, recent Annenberg graduate, is staff supervisor and other communications graduate students are working as research assistants and analysts. One week of dramatic programming for 1967 and 1968 will be analyzed.

Dr. Percy H. Tannenbaum, professor of communications, has been engaged separately as a consultant to the Commission.

DR. GEORGE SCHLEKAT, dean of admissions, is the author of an article, "Do Financial Aid Programs have a Social Science?" which appeared in the fall issue of College Board Review.

DR. CEDRIC CLARK, postdoctoral fellow in communications, is the author of "Problems in Rural Communications" which appeared in this month's issue of Canadian Journal of African Studies. He is also a member of the Communications Division of the National Conference on Black Power.

HONORS:

Dr. Britton Chance, director of the Johnson Research Foundation and chairman of biophysics, was cited for his pioneer work in enzyme chemistry as one of ten winners of the third annual Awards for Excellence given by the Governor's Committee of 100,000 Pennsylvanians.

Dr. Barton Gledhill, assistant professor of clinical reproduction in the veterinary school, is leaving this month to spend four to six months in Sweden at the Karolinska Institute and at the Royal Veterinary College, both in Stockholm. He will be working under a special two year NIH fellowship grant research on DNA and nuclear proteins in spermatozoa.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS:

Norman S. Fink, partner in the law firm of Lans & Fink, New York City, has been named Counsel to the Development Program at the University. Mr. Fink, a graduate of Dartmouth and the Harvard Law School, is a specialist in real estate, corporations, estates and trusts, business sales and acquisitions, and administrative law.

Noble Smith has been named director of medical development at the University succeeding Dr. Richard D. Stine who has become a partner in a consulting service to government agencies and educational and other non-profit institutions. Mr. Smith has been director of capital programs at the University.

TRAVELERS & SPEAKERS:

Dr. Luigi Mastroianni, Jr., professor and chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology, recently participated in a seminar at the First Congress of Argentina on the Study of Sterility held in Rosario, Argentina. Dr. Mastroianni was also made an honorary member of the faculty of the University of Rosario.

Dr. Arieh Loya, assistant professor of Arabic literature, read a paper entitled "The Tribulation of Arab Society and Its Effects on Arabic Poetry" at the Near East Round Table Conference held at New York University. The paper will be published in Volume II of the Round Table published by the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Literatures at the University.

Dr. Ralph M. Showers, professor of electrical engineering, was keynote speaker for the 1968 IEEE Electromagnetic Compatibility Symposium; the title of his address was "EMC Comes of Age."

Dr. Melvin C. Molsost, professor of chemical engineering, presented a paper on the effect of high-temperature, high-pressure hydrogen on steels at the Fifth Congress of the Chemical Society for Metals held in Detroit.

Bernard Wolfman, professor of law, spoke before the University of Miami's (Continued on next page)
Among other things . . .

Third Annual Institute on Estate Planning this month where he discussed the subject of "The Effect of State Court Adjudications on Federal Estate Tax Questions—Bosch and its Implications." Earlier, he chaired a Roundtable of five panelists discussing taxation and education in taxation with respect to the developing countries at the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in New Orleans, and addressed the annual meeting of the Eastern Association of College and University Business Officers on the subject of "Faculty Governance."

DR. ALBERT OLIVER, professor of education, recently spent two and a half weeks visiting American Schools abroad. Representing the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, he chaired the evaluation visit at the International School of Geneva; he made a special visit to the Tehran American School and he visited American Schools at Rome, Madrid, Paris and the Hague, all of whom are seeking accreditation under special arrangement with the Middle States Association. While abroad, he was invited to be a consultant at the annual conference held by the European Council of International Schools in Frankfurt.

DR. W. GEORGE FOUVEY, recently appointed associate in obstetrics and gynecology, was in Tunisia as a Population Council Consultant to the National Family Planning Program for two weeks during the month of October.

Dr. J. O'M. Bockris, professor of chemistry, this last fall lectured in the ACS-organized course on surface chemistry at the University of Rochester, attended the Electrochemical Society meeting in Montreal where he delivered a lecture on "A Mechanism of Metal Deposition" and was organizer and chairman of the symposium on the mechanism of electrocrystallization at the meeting of the International Society of Electrochemistry in Detroit.

DR. LEONARD NANNIS, associate professor of chemical engineering, addressed the Philadelphia Section of the Electrochemical Society on "Progress in Electrochemical Engineering" in November.

DR. HENRY J. ABRAHAM, professor of political science, was one of three authors to address the General Management Training Center of the U.S. Civil Service Commission on "Ideas and Authors: General Issues in Law" in Washington, D.C. His book-at-issue was Freedom and the Court.

DR. HARIKRAMA KRITIKOS, associate professor of electrical engineering, gave a paper on "E.M. Scattering From Air Currents" at the XVIP Symposium of the AGARD-NATO, during the E.M. Propagation Committee meeting in Oslo, Norway.

DR. OTIS H. GREEN, professor of English, gave the opening address of the convention of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association at Jacksonville, Florida; his subject was PLUS ULTRA: The Cultural Expansion of Spain in the Sixteenth Century.

BRITTON HARRIS, professor of city and regional planning, was the U.S. representative to meetings of a Group of Experts on Computer Models in Urban Planning and Administration, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Oslo and Paris. Earlier he was the keynote speaker for the Annual Symposium sponsored by the Association for Computing Machinery—this year on the subject of application of computer to the problems of urban society—and presented a paper, "New Tools for Research and Analysis in Urban Planning" at the 1968 National Conference of the American Institute of Planners in Pittsburgh.

DR. MAURICE A. BRULL, professor of engineering mechanics, recently attended the meeting of the Structures and Materials Advisory Group of Aerospace in Research and Development (NATO) held in Stuttgart, Germany. Dr. Brull also delivered a series of lectures on composite materials at the University of Liege in Belgium.

DR. EDWARD E. WALLACH, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology, recently participated in a symposium at the Dayton Obstetrical Society where he spoke on long term metabolic effects of hormonal contraceptives. He also attended a symposium at St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston, New Jersey where he spoke on gynecologic endocrinology.

DR. HSUAN YEH, director of the Towne School of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, served as chairman of the Energetics Session at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical engineers last month.

DR. HUMPHREY TONKIN, assistant professor of English, recently delivered a convocation lecture at Elizabethtown College on "International Communication." Earlier, in August, he read a paper, "The English Renaissance and its Poetry" at the International Summer School of the Universal Esperanto Association in Madrid.