Harnwell Seeks Expression of Opinion On Revising University Calendar

Faculty Members Criticize University Proxy Handling

Superblock Opens To 90% Capacity Despite Strike

Trustees Establish New Committee For Urban Affairs

Dr. Henry Abraham Named Chairman-Elect Of University Senate

Students and members of the faculty and administration of the University of Pennsylvania have been asked to express their views on the need for a calendar study committee. President Harnwell, president of the University. Consideration of a calendar change has been requested by students and faculty members who wish to participate in pre-election activities this fall.

In a letter mailed Friday, June 26, Dr. Harnwell asked students, administrators, and faculty members to express their opinions on three alternative courses of action:

1. Make the 11 days preceding and including November 3 an "unstructured period of time in which the University will remain open but for which faculty and students in each course may work out initially satisfactory arrangements which will free those interested to participate in campaign activities, and to make sure that required course material is covered.

2. Make no change in the university calendar.

3. Make October 24 - November 3, inclusive, days of recess, continue classes until December 23, and have final examinations in the period January 11-16, inclusive, days of recess, continue classes until December 23, and have final examinations in the period January 11-16.

President Harnwell asked students, administrators, and faculty members who wish to participate in special projects including our country's bicentennial, to establish an advisory body to the President and which would consider a modification of the calendar in order to provide a fall recess during which students and faculty may participate in special projects including our country's bicentennial. Dr. Harnwell appointed a calendar study committee in the person of Richard B. Woods, professor of history, to examine the implications of possible calendar changes. In June 1969, the faculty expressed deep concern over the University's handling of the General Motors Proxy issue, and a meeting with President Gaylord P. Harnwell.

Four faculty members of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, representing a group of interested Wharton students and faculty, have expressed deep concern over the University's handling of the General Motors Proxy issue, and a meeting with President Gaylord P. Harnwell.

The Wharton faculty members also took time to discuss the University's news release of May 20 announcing its decision to vote its 33,300 shares for GM management. They expressed the belief that the announcement of the University's decision two days prior to GM's annual meeting precluded any opportunity for student and faculty expression of the decision reached. The statement was issued in favor of the proposals of the Project on Corporate Responsibility. No statement was issued by the University referring this interpretation. The minute of the meeting was subsequently amended to indicate the desire of some students for the entire University community is appreciated.

A Trustees' Committee on Urban Affairs has been set up to develop policy recommendations for the University's role in the urban environment, Chairman William L. Day has announced. It will be headed by John W. Eckman, president of William H. Rorer Inc. and member of the Quadrapartite Commission on University-Community Relationship. Six additional members will be:

Gustave D. Amsterdam, Esq., board chairman and president of Bankers Securities Corp., and former chairman of the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority; Arthur A. Nason, chairman of the board of John Wanamaker Philadelphia Inc., chairman of the executive committee of the Greater Philadelphia Movement and co-chairman of the Urban Coalition; Marcus A. Foster, associate superintendent for community affairs of the Philadelphia Board of Education who became superintendent of schools in Oakland, Cal., July 1; Judge A. Leo Higginbotham of the U.S. National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence; Ernest Scott, Esq., chairman of the Greater Philadelphia Movement and chairman of the Philadelphia Bar Association; and Robert L. Trescher, Esq., partner of McConnico & Rhoads, also a former Philadelphia Bar Association chairman and a member of the U.S. Bar Association's Committee on Federal Judiciary.

The new committee will deal with policy relations with other university-community programs, the Quadrapartite Commission, University-Related Schools programs, and relations with other urban or regional institutions concerned with developing and implementing solutions to the urban challenge, Mr. Day said.

It grew out of an ad hoc Trustees committee which had been advising the President and his Assistant for External Affairs, Francis M. Betts, in such programs earlier.

Dr. Henry Abraham has been named Chairman-Elect Of University Senate. At its May meeting, the University Senate chose Dr. Henry Abraham, professor of physics, as its new chairman-elect. Dr. Abraham will succeed Dr. Herbert C. Cohen, professor of physics, as chairman-elect next meeting.

Other officers elected were: Secretary-elect—Dr. Alan C. Kor, assistant professor of history. Committee on Academic Freedom and Responsibility—Dr. C. W. Churchill, Carl V. M. Patterson Professor of Chemical Engineering; Dr. T. J. Langen, professor of physics.

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Eight Receive Guggenheim Fellowships

Eight University of Pennsylvania faculty members have been elected as Guggenheim Fellows for research during the 1970-71 academic year. They are: Dr. Robert M. Netting, professor of sociology, in studies of economic and social change; Dr. Norman L. Miller, professor of oriental studies, in the translation of Arabic; Dr. Nicholas K. Gontias, professor of neuropsychiatry in the School of Medicine, in the study of criminal behavior; Dr. Robert M. Netting, associate professor of biology; Dr. William D. Proctor, professor of economics; Dr. Henry E. Ziegenfuss, professor of dentistry and director of the Dental School, in the study of community health; Dr. Ethel M. Glazier, associate professor of psychology; and Dr. Shiochiro Sakai, professor of mathematics.

With a total of eight Guggenheim Fellows this year, the University of Pennsylvania has moved from its rank with Cornell University, the University of Chicago, the University of Minnesota, the University of Michigan and the University of Wisconsin to its present position as one of the leaders in the country, according to Arthur Ando, professor of finance and head of the Department of Economics at the University of Louvian in Belgium. For the past four years, Dr. Ando has been a member of the board of the Federal Reserve Board through the Social Science Research Council. This study is being conducted in cooperation with the University of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the American Council of Learned Societies.

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Dr. M. Frank Norman, assistant professor of political science, will conduct research on mathematical learning theories at Rockefeller University in New York City under his Guggenheim Fellowship, attempting to formulate classes of models for the study of human learning and lower animals. According to these models the course of learning is a stochastic or probabilistic process, with the emphasis of his effort to the mathematical analysis of these processes. He is writing a monograph, "Mathematical Learning," and a book, "Mathematical Learning Theories: A First Step in this area.

As a fellow in the Mediterranean Studies Fellowship conducting research on "The Celebration of Religious Festivals in China During the Han Dynasty," Dr. Shiochiro Sakai, professor of mathematics, will visit the following institutions: University of Helsinki; University of London in England; University of Paris and University of Louvain in Belgium; University of Hamburg, Germany; University of Oslo, Norway; Aarhus University, Denmark; Kyoto University and Tohoku University in Japan. During these visits, he will study examples of type III factors, derivations on operator algebras and the Stone-Weierstrass theorem for operator algebras.

Dr. S. D. Goitein, professor of history, will research at the University of Pennsylvania and at Cambridge University in England to complete a companion volume "Medieval Islam: 1300-1700," in his study "Mediterranean Society." This volume will be comprised of letters and chronicles from Mediterranean societies translated from Arabic into English. An unusual characteristic of these documents that they were written with Hebrew characters but in the Arabic language. Dr. Goitein plans to conduct most of his research on studies in theoretical econometrics at the University of Louvian in Belgium. For the past four years, Dr. Ando has been a member of the board of the Federal Reserve Board through the Social Science Research Council. This study is being conducted in cooperation with the University of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the American Council of Learned Societies.

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On April 6, the Investment Committee of the Trustees met and discussed the two "consumer-oriented" proposals of the Project on Corporate Responsibility. These proposals called for the placing of three new members representing the public interest on the General Motors Corporation Board of Directors and the establishment of a University Investment Committee for Corporate Responsibility.

The June 6 meeting took place before the planned May 22 meeting was rescheduled and had an opportunity to study the documentation received from the companies. During its discussion on this occasion, the committee considered the results of a referendum by which alumni and students voted 749 to 299 in favor of the proposals and a letter from four Wharton School faculty members respectfully requesting the Trustees to vote for the two proposals.

As noted in the related article on page one, the June 6, 1969, action was widely reported and interpreted as establishing an unqualified commitment to vote for the proposals at the next meeting. The chairman of the Investment Committee was encouraged to seek the advice of the chairman of the Investment Committee's chairman, no public statements from the country of the Investment Committee considered the resultsof the referendum and action on this occasion, the committee considered the results of a referendum by which alumni and students voted 749 to 299 in favor of the proposals and a letter from four Wharton School faculty members respectfully requesting the Trustees to vote for the two proposals.

Because of several days' absence from the country of the Investment Committee's chairman, no public statement was issued by the University seeking to refute or correct this interpretation immediately. The committee's appearance in the press. The matter was discussed further at the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees on April 10, when the chairman of the Investment Committee was encouraged to seek the advice of the chairman of the trustees at their regular stated meeting of May 1.

On May 1, 1969, the Investment Committee meeting were subsequently amendments made to the following text.

"The Committee voted to give the chairman authority and discretion to vote for the General Motors proxy when it is received, including authority to vote for the two resolutions which are common to the proposals, with respect to any five proposals to come before the General Motors Annual meeting.

"We hope that on some appropriate occasion the trustees of the General Motors Board of Directors will be presented with a detailed analysis of the reasons for reducing environmental pollution by government action, to add to their own concerns, and of the need for reducing and eliminating the use of pollutants from the vehicles it manufactures. However, in the long-run interests of our urban environment, we do not feel that any can be warranted on the basis of the Corporation's past accomplishments or the effects of its processes and products on human health and the environment.

"The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania are hereby authorized to seek consultation with fellow Trustees, alumni and personal representatives of trust appointment. In this rather as an opportunity to be fulfilled by the trustees of the University to neglect the issue of corporate leadership to elevate the public interest on the General Motors Corporation when a sufficient- ly high priority or adequate financial result is not forthcoming.

"The University's decision to vote for the General Motors proxy when it is received, including authority to vote for the two resolutions which are common to the proposals, with respect to any five proposals to come before the University's upcoming annual meeting.

"It is possible that this common link might ultimately lead to easier or more consistent diagnosis of some type of cancer. The possibility of increasing the socioeconomic impact by developing human cancer cells using radioactive labeling could conceivably lead to a blood test for the early detection of most types of human tumors, Dr. Edynak concluded.

The research was supported by grants from the John A. Hartford Foundation, Inc., the National Cancer Institute, and the New York Cancer Research Institute, Inc.
It was only last year that the concept really caught the public's fancy with the appearance of the science fiction novel, 'The Andromeda Strain', but Dr. Brown says that 'way back in 1960 or 1970, scientists were beginning to wonder about 'What if? What if there were life forms on the moon that could be pathogenic to man, or have other serious side effects?' What, for instance, would happen if an organism was brought back to earth that metabolized nitrogen as life here on earth does, but incorporated it metabolically in such a way that it was itself unmetabolizable by earthly organisms. As these alien organisms multiplied and died, more and more nitrogen would disappear from our atmosphere until eventually it would be unable to support our own life forms.

The chance of something like this happening, or even the chance of disease-causing organisms being brought back to earth by our astronauts is extremely small, says Dr. Brown. "But the numbers game always comes out the same in the end. That is, that the possibilities are never zero, and thus any catastrophe would be enormous."

Consequently, at a 1964 inter-agency conference chaired by Dr. Brown at the National Academy of Science in Washington, scientists and engineers from all fields agreed that the risk of 'backcontamination' was serious enough to recommend quarantine for space travellers by a 20-7 vote. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration accepted the recommendation and asked the committee to oversee the design and setting up of a new quarantine facility.

Later, with two successful Lunar Landing missions under its belt, NASA posed the question to the review committee: 'Should we continue to quarantine the astronauts?' By now, Dr. Brown's committee had quite a bit of experience to guide them plus the biological and medical reports from Apollo 11 and 12, NASA, of course, wanted to get rid of the morale-sapping requirement of quarantine, for a number of reasons—the high costs, the inconvenience to the astronauts, and the degrading of scientific information caused by excessive handling of lunar samples. The committee voted for quarantine anyway," says Dr. Brown, "because there was a glut of information pro and con (and) the evidence favoring termination of a lunar quarantine policy was insufficient. We could predict that 'what was found' on the Apollo 13 site on the basis of Apollo 11 and 12 data."

The Apollo 13 crew, he points out, was supposed to take core samples from eight to twelve feet down as far as ten feet for temperature measurements. Consequently, as the committee is concerned," says Dr. Brown, "this is essentially an environmental, and not a biological, chance is still small and there is probably no life, no pathology, nothing... that changed our decision."

"Considering the vastness of the lunar surface and subsurface environments, the miniscule sampling of its surface rocks, and the few man-hours of exposure to extraterrestrial materials, it would be impossible to maintain the idea that life had not even been present, I can hardly feel comfortable concluding that the earlier Apollo missions missed the mark on the moon for possibly dangerous life forms."

Even so, it is more than likely, according to Dr. Brown, that if there is no demonstrable difference between the information obtained from the three landing sites, NASA will decide for removal of quarantine on future trips to the moon.

It is also possible that this time NASA will go along with the committee's recommendation to allocate only a few of Apollo 13's core samples for testing, setting the others aside until the end of quarantine so that chemists, geologists and other scientists around the world will get clean samples for their own experiments.

In the meanwhile, results of experiments with earlier lunar samples have already produced considerable consternation among NASA scientists. Bacteria representing a cross-section of terrestrial organisms were exposed to four types of lunar soils. They thrived in three of them, but the fourth, an Apollo 11 core sample, proved toxic and the organisms died. The same soils, taken from the same site, produce an entirely different picture on the earth when grown in a nutrient culture. Moreover, the third type of lunar soil contains potassium-rich glasses which are nutrients and these could overcome a deficiency in the culture medium originally used to grow the liverworts. Dr. Brown's own research is not directly concerned with the possibilities of extraterrestrial life. A plant physiologist, he is interested in how plants function and grow. He is collaborating with Dr. Orville A. Dahl, professor of botany, in a series of studies on how plants grow in centripetal (in gravitational fields above normal gravity) and in orbiting satellites (in gravitational fields below normal gravity).

Their experiments on the effects of weightlessness on plants were originally scheduled as part of NASA's Biosatellite program, but were set back when NASA called a halt to further tests for budgetary reasons. The team's basic project calls for time-lapse photography and morphological examination of a small plant of the mustard family that grows from seed to seed in one day. The recent growth studies were intended to help them get a more complete understanding of the growth of liverworts. Dr. Brown would like to see more biologically significant observations performed in space on man and instrumented animals before astronauts venture beyond the orbit of the earth, 'We need tests on primes because we can do things to them that we can't do to humans to see how they perform,' he says, and 'we should also make each flight a bit longer in increments. Until we have longer than two months duration is tested, says he, NASA will be ill-prepared for the real long mission such as a journey to Mars. We know that man survives 14 days in space without any serious or permanent ill effects, but the population (on the space craft) is so small that you can't really tell. Now we probably do 36-45 days (Sky Lab 1—the first orbiting science laboratory) and then off to Mars. The results tell us that something will happen, and I certainly don't have that kind of faith in the safety of the most biologically dangerous planet in our solar system, says the scientist."

Dr. Brown harbors an exotic organism that could cause us to be sick very small. "I can cite that the lunar soil is in an easily leachable state and rich in metals toxic to humans. It also contains potassium-rich glasses which are nutrients and these could overcome a deficiency in the culture medium originally used to grow the liverworts."