COUNCIL AND SENATE: ISSUES FOR FALL

Council's first meeting Wednesday, September 20, at 4 p.m. will introduce two major topics for discussion, the University's draft Affirmative Action Program and the initial presentation of an Admissions Committee addendum to the admissions policy for undergraduate schools. It will also name a new moderator to succeed Roger Walmsley; hear an informational report from the University Development Commission; and take up any additional matters proposed by the Steering Committee meeting September 13.

The Senate's first fall meeting will be October 4, its agenda to include reports of the McGill Committee (ALMANAC February 8) and the Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty (due next week in ALMANAC). Senate Chairman Jean B. Crockett said that a short report from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Structure of the Senate is also expected, and one from the Committee on Academic Priorities may be forthcoming.

The Senate Advisory Committee has met this fall to propose nominees to the search committee to select a new Provost, and has prepared a tentative list for President Martin Meyerson. SAC's search committee nominees will not be announced until the President announces the full committee, Dr. Crockett said.

COLLEGE FACULTY: THREE MEETINGS SET

Agendas have been announced for three College Faculty meetings this fall. All start at 11 a.m. on the date noted, in Room 207 College Hall.

September 19: Dean William Stephens reports; introduces Wharton's new Dean Donald Carroll and Engineering's Dean Arthur Humphrey; introduces new faculty and chairmen and records memorials for Professors Brotemarkle, Jones, Halpern, Salys and Gorr.

September 26: At a special meeting on admissions, reports will be from Dean of Admissions Peter Seeley; chairman Thomas Wood of the Council Committee on Admissions and chairman Robert Evans of the College Committee on Admissions. Questions from the floor.

October 3: Regular meetings (first Tuesday of each month) begin with a report of the Committee on Instruction on courses and majors, and a report of the Executive Committee on the Honor System.

(Continued on Page 8)
At Opening Exercises September 5, the President summarized a hundred years of changing curriculum and admissions patterns at Penn.

A Century of Evolution

by Martin Meyerson

Warmest wishes and welcome to all of you and especially to our student colleagues who are joining us for the first time. You have undoubtedly heard by now that you are the 100th class since our University moved from its location at 9th and Market Streets to West Philadelphia, and that this year we are observing the 100th anniversary of the opening of College Hall.

I shall tell you a little about some of the changes our University has seen in these 100 years, and I shall highlight every 20 years. But first, you might like to know that the move to West Philadelphia was the third in the University's history, a history that began before the birth of the Republic. The year 1740 has been designated as the founding of the University with the view that an institution is as old as the year of the oldest trust it administers, and 1740 was that year.

Then in 1749 a meeting of Philadelphia citizens concerned with education voted to establish a successor "Public Academy in the City of Philadelphia," chose 24 of their number as Trustees, and elected Benjamin Franklin—all of whom reside in the center of the College Green—President of the Board of Trustees. It was Franklin who had originally conceived the notion for the institution in his "Proposals relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania." The City voted 300 pounds and the Trustees 800 more for the Public Academy.

In 1753 a Scotsman, Dr. William Smith, became Provost—a term which was probably used to avoid confusion with Franklin's title of President—and obtained for the Academy a charter designating it a college. At the first commencement in 1757 the six members of the original class were awarded the Bachelor of Arts. Under Smith the institution became one of the most prominent on the continent, being the first to offer what we would call a "modern" curriculum, in which the classics were combined with a program of mathematics, modern language, physics, history, economics and public law.

At the opening of the Revolution there were 300 students in all the departments, but in the years of struggle the school suffered severely, in part because the endowment had been invested in mortgages which were repaid in Continental dollars, an almost worthless currency. In 1779 the college was reorganized as a university, the first institution in America to declare itself an independent, self-supporting, non-sectarian, non-denominational university. In 1781 Philadelphia voted 800 pounds and the Trustees 2,000 more for the Public School.

Medical School had separate quarters; they were in Logan Hall which was built in 1874 at the same time as the main wing of the University Hospital, the first teaching hospital owned and operated by a university. Even so, the new campus on 10 acres of open land on Woodland Avenue left something to be desired. Provost Stille described it as "covered with festive goats, brickbats, hens and tomato cans" and expressing the "earnest desire that the campus might go to grass," he purchased two bushels of clover seed provided by individual subscriptions from the faculty.

The institution was still very small. The Class of 1872, the last to graduate before the move, numbered 34, and the class of 1876 which entered 100 years ago, numbered 39. Almost all of its members came from Philadelphia. Most had majored in ancient languages and belonged to one of three "secret societies" or fraternities, organizations which were apparently frowned upon by the faculty. These societies, however, pleased one student, offered almost the "only opportunity for college association outside the recitation rooms." (Except literary societies, the Philomathean, which is still with us, and its rival, the Zelosophic, a type of debating club. A new extracurricular activity, organized by the Class of 1876, was the Franklin Scientific Society.)

In 1872 some students were severely reprimanded for attending an intercollegiate athletic meeting in New York the year before. Nonetheless, the next year they founded a College Athletic Association, adding a wholly new dimension to University life. The first action of the Association was to send H. L. Geyelin to represent the University at Saratoga; to this lone track athlete fell the honor of being the first to wear the Red and Blue, which became the official colors of our University. Two years later Pennsylvania played its first official football game at the Germantown Cricket Club and lost to Princeton 6 to 0. Student pressure for athletics had prevailed over faculty and board opposition.

Having just confronted the maze of enrolling and settling into your University, many of you may feel that no student has ever had to suffer worse. But a glance at the "Rules to be Observed by Students in the Department of Arts," promulgated in the 1870's, may just change your mind. I shall quote you a sampling:

"Students are to enter the College Building by the south door, and must not congregate without the College title, nor in front of the College Building."

"Umbrellas and canes are never to be taken into the Chapel [now Room 200, College Hall] nor the Recitation rooms."

"When once in the College Grounds, students must not leave the premises without permission from the Provost or some member of the faculty."

"The Janitor has control of the passages and the yard and will be respected and obeyed as an officer of the Board of Trustees. He will note all breaches of order and decorum..."

These rules applied to all students, but freshmen were relegated to a particularly humble position. Indeed, the presi-
dents of the three upper classes appointed a committee to see that freshmen observed such rules as wearing black caps, entering College Hall by the rear door, not sitting in the first four rows in the classrooms, and giving way to upper classmen on the walks around the campus.

And what of the academic progress of the institution? Provost Stillé wrote the Trustees as follows:

"... it may be gratifying to hear that so competent an observer as Dr. Alland, the Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, after an inspection of every Department of the University, which occupied nearly six hours, expressed the opinion that he had seen no institution of learning in any part of the world where the foundation for the great work of higher education was stronger or more firmly laid than here..."

But there was at least one prominent Philadelphian who did not think that all was well with the graduates of this splendid institution. Joseph Wharton, impatient with the ineptitude of liberal arts graduates and finding them "dull in arithmetic, slovenly in handwriting and grossly ignorant in bookkeeping and accounting," in 1881 gave the University $100,000 to start the program which bears his name. The first year the enrollment was 13; there was one full-time professor and a part-time instructor, and by 1892, when three full-time four-year courses were established, the enrollment was 113. It took ten more years to double that figure.

Moving to 1892, the graduating class numbered 100, with 85 from Pennsylvania. Just three years later the College instituted its own entrance examinations—heretofore a certificate by the preparatory school was sufficient for admission. The College expressly stated that it did not require an examination in arithmetic but candidates were expected to translate continuous passages from English into a number of foreign languages. In Latin and Greek a knowledge of the geographical and historical references of the texts read was required, as was a thorough knowledge of general Greek and Roman history. Also candidates had to have read at least 300 pages of modern French prose and 200 of German. 1893 was also the third year since the Medical School had added an extra year to the 3-year curriculum in order to allow more time for clinical experience. This practice was widely acclaimed and soon adopted by other institutions throughout the country. By that time the University Hospital had been operating for 18 years and had treated over 17,000 patients at an average daily cost of $1.33 per patient—about 1% of what teaching hospitals charge today. And for those who were in good health—a beer and a serving of oysters could be had for 3 cents.

For Hoover and Bocaccio

1912—another score of years later—was a major turning point for our University. That year the College Department was divided into three separate schools: the College, the Towne Scientific School and the Wharton School, and from that day dates our remarkable numerical growth.

The University began 1912 with 5000 students, 20% of them freshmen, and granted 290 A.B.'s. Two-thirds of the graduating class came from Pennsylvania. Fully half of the graduates took engineering degrees. That pattern would change; by 1925 the Wharton School would have a total enrollment of 2720 and award 464 degrees.

I almost hesitate to tell you that between 1892 and 1912 tuition fees had actually decreased from $160 to $150, and the minimum cost of board and lodging outside the dormitories (the Quadrangle was completed in 1897) was $164.50 for 37 weeks in 1892 and still only $185.00 in 1912.

Athletics by then was the major concern of student life. Mask and Wig, founded in 1888, was flourishing. Other student activities had grown significantly with a Cercle Françaix, a Deutscher Verein, a Press and a Chess Club—the last an activity that may flourish again. And the record of the Christian Association was an admirable one. Besides Bible study sessions, which were apparently very well attended, it ran an employment bureau, sent student recruiters to preparatory schools, and campaigned to send Philadelphia children to summer camp. The Association was also the backbone of the University Settlement which oversaw activities such as classes in business skills, boys' clubs, visits to and free dinners for the poor, and a dispensary.

But let us skip another two decades. In the fall of 1932 "The Pennsylvania" held a straw ballot for the 1932 national election and Herbert Hoover won by a margin of 2 to 1 over Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The paper also reported that "we are now permitted to read, outside the secreted haunts of our own rooms, unexperigated (sic) editions of [Bocaccio's] Decameron without becoming conscience stricken."

Unbecoming and Indecent

But more important, that year a separate Liberal Arts College for Women was organized (it opened in 1933). It offered a four-year curriculum identical to that of the men, although women did not attend classes with men and were still barred from the Wharton and the Moore Schools and the School of Veterinary Medicine. The admission of women had been a controversial issue throughout the history of the University. The Trustee minutes of 1764 record, for instance, that "A School for Women was never a part of our original Plan; it is unbecoming and indecent to have girls among our Students."

It was not until 1880 that the first degree, a Ph.D., was awarded to a woman. Women were admitted to the Law and Graduate Schools in 1883, and with the establishment of the "College Course for Teachers" in 1894 a back door to the A.B. degree for women was opened. In 1914 the Medical and Dental Schools began to admit women and the School of Education since its foundation in 1912 has always had more women than men.

By 1952 there were 1700 women undergraduates (700 in the College for Women) as opposed to 5,000 men. The Medical School had only 20 women of a total of 500 students. The University's fulltime enrollment that year had reached nearly 10,000 in addition to 8,000 part-time students, and the faculty had passed the 2,000 mark. Every state and territory, and 48 foreign countries were represented, although one large segment of our population was not—there was no more than a handful of black students. Tuition was low by present day standards; that year it went up by $100 to $700. On the other hand, there was still almost no financial aid for needy students.

And what else can I tell you about that year of 1952—the year, incidentally, in which I joined our faculty. The "Daily Pennsylvania" asked the members of the 25th anniversary class (the class of 1927) to list both the best and the worst that the University had done for them. One unfortunate Western alumni replied to the latter half of the question with: "An appetite for good oysters and no way to obtain them in the West." Another gave his formula for getting only the best at "Old Penn." "Live on the campus. Join a fraternity if invited. Try to make Phi Beta Kappa. If unable to achieve Phi Beta Kappa, do one of the following: try to make an athletic team or a non-athletic activity. Go to church every Sunday. Go to bed early and get up early."

In that year, 1952, University President Harold Stassen set up the University Development Fund, and the next year my immediate and illustrious predecessor, President Gaylord Harnwell, initiated the Educational Survey of our University, which was finished in 1962 and involved innumerable faculty,
administration and students as well as over 200 outside consultants. The Fund and Survey touched upon and influenced every phase of life at the University. The most obvious result has been the tremendous physical expansion of the campus. Since Dietrich Hall was opened in 1952 and Woodland Avenue with its earshattering trolleys—which formerly cut diagonally across the Green—was closed, about 85 building projects have been or are being completed. It is already difficult to fathom that it is only during the last couple of years that our University has become a primarily residential one.

Another extraordinary change that has taken place is in the quality of you, our undergraduates. In the late 1960's too, Pennsylvania adopted a long overdue policy of encouraging the admission of disadvantaged students in significant numbers. We have also abolished limits on the number of women students in all parts of the University.

There are many other changes that affect you even more directly. Curricula have become enormously flexible, with the introduction of individualized majors, freshmen seminars, and efforts to eliminate the boundaries between certain graduate and undergraduate programs.

But what is the deeper meaning for you who are here with me today at this milestone date in the history of the University? I venture to say that even 20 years and certainly 40 and 60 years ago, many of you would not have been here. University education used to be for a relatively small group.

**A State of Becoming**

All of us probably prefer our University as it is today—a larger, more complex, more national institution involved in its community and city and one in which relatively few of the old rules and norms persist. But this liberalized, perhaps more humane institution also places very great burdens on you, our students. You are free to make so many choices, academic and personal, that you may sometimes be tempted to make none at all, and even yearn a little for the days when all that was expected of you was to do as you were told, when the University was a kind of refuge.

I started my comments with reference to the extraordinary character of our school in the late Colonial period. Without question the College of Philadelphia was the most stimulating center of higher learning in the Colonies. Yet there was a strange hiatus in our (and indeed in all) American institutions of higher education from the time of the beginning of the Republic to the end of the Civil War. They limped along as finishing schools for boys—and on rare occasions girls—from prosperous families, some acquired more social cachet and financial resources than others. But no comprehensive university existed in North America.

Between the Civil War and 1900, when Pennsylvania and 13 other universities founded the Association of American Universities, a great transformation took place. For us, September 1872, the opening of College Hall, marked the turning point. Soon we would be a university in which more and more of the ideals associated with our founding would be achieved. We would become a comprehensive center of learning in which all could properly sense that they were on the frontier of knowledge. Undergraduates such as yourselves would be not at a college alone but at a University college wherein the ferment going on in the arts and sciences and professions should be available to all including freshmen.

To talk of such ferment suggests both that it has been fully achieved and also that it is available to all. Neither of course is the case. Universities must constantly be in a state of becoming. The presence of each new generation of students such as you insures this evolution. Thank you, therefore, members of the Class of 1976, for being at our University.

**DEATHS**

I. S. Ravdin

1894-1972

Last Thursday the University community held memorial services for Dr. I. S. Ravdin, who has been described as "the dominant figure at the University of Pennsylvania in the twentieth century." His death at 77 followed a long illness. It was preceded by over 50 years of service to medicine and to the University.

Dr. Ravdin was born in Indiana, the son and grandson of physicians. He took his B.S. at Indiana in 1916 and his M.D. at Pennsylvania in 1918, and served his internship at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1919 he was appointed Instructor of Surgery in the medical school he was later to lead.

In 1921, Dr. Ravdin married Dr. Elizabeth Glenn, the co-author of a surgical research paper he was then preparing on blood transfusion. After a year's study in physiology at Edinburgh, Dr. Ravdin returned to Pennsylvania to resume his teaching and his research on the physiology of the gall bladder, burns and wound healing. The 22-year-old Ravdin and his colleagues helped clarify the effects of anesthesia on liver function.

During his academic career, more than 100 surgical residents trained under Dr. Ravdin, and many of them followed him into careers in academic medicine. He was the translator of Martin Kirschner's classic German surgical text, *Operative Surgery*, in the early 1930's.

Dr. Ravdin was appointed Harrison Professor of Surgical Research and director of the Harrison Department of Surgical Research in 1935. Ten years later he began his chairmanship of the department of surgery and was named John Rhea Barton Professor of Surgery and surgeon-in-chief at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. He held these three posts until 1959 when he was named Vice President for Medical Affairs (the position now known as Vice President for Health Affairs).

Dr. Ravdin headed the University's medical division, encompassing the Schools of Medicine, Dental Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Nursing, and allied Medical Professions, and the University's two teaching hospitals, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and Graduate Hospital. As vice president, he worked toward increased interaction and cooperation among the varied medical disciplines. He presided as the medical school—the oldest in the country—celebrated its bicentennial in 1965. Then Dr. Ravdin retired as vice president in the fall of that year, becoming Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

During World War II, Dr. Ravdin had served and been honored by the U.S. Army, and in 1956 was appointed senior civilian consultant to the Surgeon General. That same year, he was called to Washington as a member of the team that operated on President Eisenhower for ileitis.

Dr. Ravdin took a prominent part in the first surgical procedure to be televised in color, and continued to use that medium in the teaching of surgery.

He was active in both cancer research and treatment, and
was an early advocate of the use of chemical agents in the treatment of cancer. Over the years he served on editorial boards of eight medical journals; headed more than a dozen major societies and councils in medicine and surgery; and received eleven honorary degrees including one from Pennsylvania.

His honors abroad included election to the Royal Colleges of England, Canada and Edinburgh. In Philadelphia, his living memorial is the wing of the Hospital named the I.S. Ravdin Institute in 1962 in his honor. He is survived by his wife, by his daughter Elizabeth Ravdin Bergus and his son William Dickie Ravdin. Another son, Dr. Robert Glenn Ravdin, Professor of Surgery here, died in March.

* * *

Dr. Adolph Conrad Gorr (August 8 at 69), Associate Professor of German and author of A Short German Review Grammar. A member of the faculty since 1931, he had held posts at several universities during a 47-year career. Dr. Gorr also preached in German at the Nazareth Evangelical Lutheran Church and Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church in Camden, New Jersey.

Dr. M. August Lindauer (May 28 at 65), Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at the School of Medicine and specialist in cardiology.

Dr. Anthony Sals (July 31 at 70), Professor of Slavic and Baltic Languages. A native of Lithuania who came to this country in 1947, he collaborated with Dr. Alfred Senn, Emeritus Professor of Germanic and Balto-Slavic philology, on the Lithuanian-German dictionary which was completed in 1968.

Mrs. Inez Sneed, (June 30 at 45), member of the Faculty Club staff for 13 years; in an accidental fire in her home.

APPPOINTMENTS

ALMANAC

Margaret M. (Mardie) McIlroy, former editorial assistant at the Pennsylvania Gazette, has become Assistant Editor at ALMANAC. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr and of the Radcliffe Publishing Procedures Course.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Charlotte E. Fiechter, who has been Assistant Dean in the College for Women, has been named Director of the University's Continuing Education Program—no longer "for Women," but expanding to include men returning to college as well. She succeeds Mrs. Virginia Henderson, founding director of the program, who retired in June.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Mrs. Verity Powell, a Stanford University graduate in sociology, is the new Associate Administrator in the Office of Equal Opportunity. She has been at the University of Washington (Seattle) for the past three years, in personnel work including implementation of an affirmative action program.

MANAGEMENT

In addition to the Richard Paumen and John Pyne Jr. appointments announced by Vice President for Management Paul Gaddis (Page 1), his office also notes the assignment of Scott C. Lederman, former director of administration and planning at Wharton Graduate, as Assistant to the Vice President for Management. Marion Callahan, former secretary to the Dean at Wharton, has joined Mr. Gaddis as secretary.

MORGAN-PENN PROJECT

Mrs. Justine J. Rector has joined the University as Coordinator of the Morgan State College-University of Pennsylvania Cooperative Project, succeeding Mrs. Yvonne Perry who returned to graduate work to complete her doctorate. Mrs. Rector, a CW graduate who took her MS this year at Columbia University, continues as moderator of WPVI-TV's "Check It Out." She has been a counselor in Philadelphia public schools, an instructor in the Great Lakes College Association, and administrative assistant to the north City Area Wide Council, as well as a supervisor in the appellate division of the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office. Mrs. Odette Fuller, formerly of the Registrar's Office, has replaced Mrs. Kit Zonana as secretary to the Morgan-Penn Project.

PERSONNEL RELATIONS

Maria D. (Mia) Argenti has been named Assistant Director of Training and Staff Development, reporting to Training Officer Jack Glover. A 1968 CW graduate, she graduated from the Montessori Training Center in 1969, then went to Bologna as a Fulbright Teaching Assistant. She has also taught in Philadelphia's Greene Towne School, and in public schools while completing her MS at the Graduate School of Education.

In the Personnel Department, Mrs. Kay Clark has succeeded Bart Kramer as Benefits Officer, with Mrs. Julia Mathias as secretary-receptionist there. Barbara D'Ulisse has been named Salary Administrator, and Timothy Sotos, formerly of the Residential Life staff, is now Assistant Director of Personnel Services, reporting to James J. Keller, the new Director of Personnel Services.

In Personnel's employment and recruitment services, Mrs. Karen Freedman, Clare Trout and Joie Anderson have been assigned as personnel job counselors in specific areas. Valerie Sandillo is the senior receptionist and Carol DeLuca joins shortly as receptionist in the employment section.

PLACEMENT SERVICE

James Harrison, a graduate of Hampton Institute with an MSW from Penn's School of Social Work, has joined the staff as Alumni Placement Officer... Joan McCull, who took her BA at Pomona College and previously worked in the office of the Vice-Provost for Student Affairs, will counsel undergraduates as a Placement Assistant... Bernadine Miller, a Mount Holyoke graduate with an MBA from the Wharton School, has become Assistant Director supervising the job development and employment program for undergraduates in addition to advising graduating students.

Nadia Orysen, who holds an MA from GSAS and an MS from the Graduate School of Education, has been promoted to Assistant Director advising students interested in educational opportunities. Patricia Prezko, a CW alumna, is now responsible for career-related summer employment.

Patricia Fenchuk, graduate of Central Michigan University; Lynn Nutt, William Smith College; and Arleen Steinberg, Herbert H. Lehman College have joined the support staff at Placement.

SECURITY

Nancy Carpenter, a violinist with the Little Orchestra of Philadelphia who studied at the National Music Camp at Interlochen and at the New School of Music in Philadelphia, is the University's first woman security guard. She teaches music in Newtown Square and practices marksmanship at Tri-Town Gun Club, Chester County, where she is reported to outshoot 75% of the male members.

ALMANAC September 12, 1972
Contracts and Grants for Research and Related Activities
Received by Faculty Members During June 1972

ARMY:  J. Edinger (Towne School) “Decision Rules for Multi-
Parameter Water Quality Management in Reservoirs” $9,852. . . . 
B. Steinberg (Moore School) “Research in Azimuth Determina-
tion Techniques for Tracking Ordered Systems” $54,940.

NAVY:  J. Brainard (Moore School) “International Solid-State
Circuits Conference” $8,000.

ARPA:  A. Heeger (Physics) “Molecular Design of Solid State
Phenomena” $76,134.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE:  R. Davies (Pathobiology) “Molecular
Biology” $84,461. . . . J. Durand (Economics) “Demography
Training Grant” $46,728. . . . J. Wishner (Psychology) “Per-
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A. Austrian (Research Med.) “Surveillance of Pneumococcal
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. . . S. Botelho (Physiology) “Lacrimal Gland Factors Influenc-
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. . . S. Brill (Medicine) “High Frequency Electrocardiography
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. . . F. Castana (Pedodontics) “Dental Auxiliary Utilization
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Training Grant” $46,728. . . . J. Wishner (Psychology) “Per-
bersonality and Experimental Psychopathology” $47,873. . . . 
A. Austrian (Research Med.) “Surveillance of Pneumococcal
Infection for Field Trials of Polyclonal Pneumococcal Vaccine” 
$292,608. . . . L. Bello (Pathobiology) “Transcription and Trans-
lation in Mammalian Cells” $32,152. . . . P. Bianchi (Pharma-
cology) “Electrolytes in Nerve and Muscle Function” $64,094.
From the Graduate School of Education

Spencer Foundation: Second Year

Young faculty up to assistant professor in any area of the University are again invited to apply for the Graduate School of Education's Spencer Foundation grants for research into "educational problems, processes, and phenomena," Dean Neal Gross announced.

He has appointed a senior faculty committee headed by Eliot Stellar (Neurological Sciences) to screen applications. Its members are Professors Morton Botel (Education), Ruben Reina (Anthropology), Burton Rosner (Psychology) and Marvin Wolfgang (Sociology).

The Spencer Foundation awarded $90,000 last year to be used over a three-year period toward interdisciplinary research. Additional applications from postdoctoral fellows, graduate assistants and fellows will be considered this year.

The general guidelines set forth by the Spencer Foundation:

"Within each institution, the funds will be distributed by a faculty committee as individual grants to young faculty members, on the basis of specific research proposals submitted by them to the committee. Ideally, such proposals will span two or more disciplines and will develop new lines of inquiry into educational problems, processes, and phenomena.

Appointed by deans of education, the committees responsible for making these awards are composed of senior scholars who are aware of the contributions that can be made to the study of education by work in such fields as sociology, economics, psychology, political science, and the natural sciences. Evidence of superior communication across disciplinary lines and a record of high-quality educational research served as criteria for selecting the universities to receive these funds."

How to Apply

Research proposals should be submitted to Dr. Stellar under the following guidelines.

1) The principal investigator should hold an Academic appointment in the University of Pennsylvania of Assistant Professor or below. Proposals from postdoctoral fellows and graduate assistants and fellows will be considered.

2) Proposals should be for the initiation, or completion of a highly original, specific research project, inquiring into educational problems, processes, or phenomena.

3) Proposals of an interdisciplinary nature will be favored.

4) Awards will typically be in small amounts, ranging up to $5,000 for a one-year period, although larger projects will occasionally be considered and renewal for a second year occasionally granted.

5) Proposals must be submitted by October 30, 1972, and awards will be made to begin as early as December, 1972.

6) The proposal itself should be concise, in no case over ten double-spaced pages and should include the following sections:

a) Abstract (one page or less)

b) Purpose

c) Background

d) Procedure

e) Anticipated results

f) Significance for education

7) The proposal should also contain a budget, covering research expenses, but not stipend or salary for the principal investigator.

8) The following supporting documents should accompany the proposal:

a) Curriculum vitae

b) Bibliography

c) Pertinent reprints or manuscripts

9) Six copies of the proposal should be sent to Dr. Eliot Stellar, 243 Anatomy-Chemistry Building.
NEWS IN BRIEF  Continued

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. Tumen

A new gastroenterology laboratory has been opened at Graduate Hospital in what Dr. Oscar A. Ross describes as a testimonial to Dr. Henry J. Tumen, Emeritus Professor of Medicine whose “interest and support in gastroenterology made this laboratory possible.” The lab offers testing and diagnostic services for patients and gives G-I residents a laboratory for study of chemistry and immunology as they relate to G-I studies.

DR. RHoads STEPS UP

President Richard Nixon has appointed Dr. Jonathan Rhoads, Professor of Surgery and retiring Chairman of the Department of Surgery, as Chairman of the National Cancer Advisory Board to which he was named earlier this year.

Dr. Rhoads is also President of the American College of Surgeons and was recently elected President of the American Surgical Association and Vice President of the International Federation of Surgical Colleges. Last month, he became Director of the Department of Surgery of Pennsylvania Hospital, replacing Dr. Peter V. Moulder, now director of Academic Surgery.

FACULTY-STAFF FOOTBALL TICKETS

This fall the faculty and staff will be able to purchase season football tickets in the South Stands at half price: $12.50. Tickets to individual games will be available at $2.50.

Faculty and staff members may purchase half-price tickets for members of their families.

Special end zone prices are also available to faculty and staff. General admission will be $2 for adults, $1 for children; reserved seats will be $3 per ticket. Reserved seat season tickets can be bought on a family plan of $15 for the first member and $5 for each additional family member. Purchases may be made on Faculty Club account numbers.

SEMINARS FOR BUSINESS WRITERS

The Wharton School, the Society of American Business Writers and the National Conference of Editorial Writers, begin their fourth seminar for business writers tomorrow in Room 286 McNeil Building. The three-day program includes lectures and discussions led by Wharton faculty members.

BULLETINS

ACADEMIC FREEDOM PETITION

A petition being circulated by members of the British scientific community on behalf of the Russian Professor B. G. Levich is available on this campus through Dr. Robert E. Davies, Benjamin Franklin Professor of Molecular Biology. Professor Levich was “dismissed from his Chair at Moscow University, removed from his leading position in the Electrochemistry Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences, expelled from all scientific councils and editorial boards, and prevented from lecturing, publishing and attending conferences” after his two sons applied (as yet unsuccessfully) for permission to emigrate to Israel, according to the appeal circulated by D. B. Spaulding, D. H. R. Barton, K. G. Denbigh, F. Dainton and P. V. Danckwerts. Copies of the case history and the petition are available from Dr. Davies at Ext. 7861.

PLACEmENT GUIDE

The Office of External Affairs has issued a Placement Guide to Research and Social Action Projects showing some 70 opportunities for students to work out independent study/field work projects. Andy Sullivan and Carol Jones made up the list, available by calling Ext. 7154.

DEANS IN TRANSIT

Dean of Students Alice F. Emerson and those of her staff formerly at Logan Hall are now in the former Delta Tau Delta House on College Hall Green (3533 Locust Walk). Mrs. Emerson has assumed many of the responsibilities formerly held by the Vice Provost for Student Affairs (ALMANAC July 11).

Director of Residential Life Edwin M. Ledwell and the Office of Fraternity Affairs have also moved into Delta House.

In a few weeks, Dean R. Jean Brownlee and the staff of the College for Women will move to the Logan Hall space formerly held by the Dean of Students. A comprehensive change-of-address list will appear in a future issue, as these and other moves are completed.

ANYONE CAN PLAY

Open auditions for the Penn Players’ production of “Man of La Mancha” will be held September 13, 14 and 15 at the Annenberg Center.

Any member of the University community may audition — faculty and staff included—for the musical based on Don Quixote. Stephen M. Silverman directs the production at Harold Prince Theatre November 2 through 12. The audition schedule:

For actors, singers and dancers, Wednesday 4 to 7 p.m.; Thursday 4 to 6 and 7 to 10; and Friday 4 to 6 p.m. Callbacks begin at 7 p.m. Friday.

For the orchestra (where guitarists are especially urged to try out): Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 10 p.m.