Turn It Off! Energy Program Attempts to Minimize Costs

When Horace Bomar, director of the new office of energy management, talks about the energy the University hopes to save over the next decade, he's talking, he warned, about "cost avoidance, not savings."

It's a difficult concept for many to grasp. "People assume that if we're not spending the money for utility costs, it's there to spend on something else," he said. "That's not so."

Cost avoidance means the University is trying to shave as much as possible off what are—and will continue to be—exorbitantly high fuel costs. Like the days of the horse and buggy, the days of cheap fuel are gone.

The high cost of energy is clearly one of the larger problems facing the University in the 1980s. What steps can be taken to cut consumption? What sacrifices will people be asked to make? How much of a hardship will they be? These are some of the questions university administrators are examining.

How exorbitantly high are energy costs? Consider the figures. The University's bottom line energy costs—which include all University buildings except the Hospital, the Wistar Institute and several small pass-through accounts—totaled nearly $3.5 million in 1972-73, the year before the Arab oil embargo. For fiscal year '78-'79, that total skyrocketed to $7,668,000 and it's projected to jump to more than $10 million in the current fiscal year, a 35 percent increase over last year. For fiscal year '80-'81, utility costs are projected at $13,378,000, a 29.4 percent increase over fiscal year '79-'80, and a whopping 74.5 percent increase over fiscal year '78-'79.

"A few years ago, energy was practically free," observed Vice Provost for Research Louis A. Girifalco. "Today it's a major portion of our budget."

That "major portion of our budget" is devoted to the University's two primary sources of energy—steam and electricity—both of which are purchased from the Philadelphia Electric Company (PECO). Steam is used for heating while electricity takes care of lighting and air conditioning. Gas and oil use are "minimal" according to Bomar, with gas utilized primarily for research facilities, and in some dormitories.

With an active energy conservation program in effect since 1973, Pennsylvania may be in better shape than other large universities. The Office of Operational Services credits that program with avoiding $8.3 million in utility costs since 1973.

"We were one of the first universities to have an energy office attacking the problem," Bomar said. "In terms of savings, we're up there with the best."

With the rate of increase in utility costs sharper each year, the effort to conserve seems a never-ending battle against lights left burning, wasteful air conditioning and too-high thermostats. Yet current conservation measures may have to become more drastic.

Of the estimated $10 million worth of steam and electricity the University will use this year, Bomar believes as much as 20 percent is "preventable waste."

That's the acknowledged goal: reduction of the University's energy consumption by roughly 20 percent. And two groups of people are working towards that goal: Bomar's energy management office and Girifalco's academic energy management committee.

The office of energy management handles the technical side of the question. Among their responsibilities:

- information-gathering on energy consumption across the University;
- maintenance of the energy calendar, a year-round timetable indicating when specific conservation measures are to be effected;
- monitoring and maintenance of individual building utility systems and the entire utility system;
- education of the University community on conservation measures;
- development of energy policies.

Bomar explained how they've examined individual buildings to improve energy efficiency, citing Vance Hall as one such project.

Built in the late 1960s when fuel was still inexpensive, Vance Hall was not designed with energy efficiency in mind, Bomar said, adding that two-thirds of the glass is on the north side—the coldest and least sunny side—of the building.

"Vance Hall was looked at by outside engineers specifically to reduce energy costs," Bomar said. "We spent $200,000 which yielded a 40 percent reduction in energy consumption, but we didn't touch the architecture of the building."

Instead, they redesigned part of the building's mechanical systems, tying the building into a central monitoring system (continued on page 8)

Inside

- A report from the National Commission on Research examines the federal accountability demands and research universities, page 2.
- Afro-American conference looks at the prospects of the black middle class, page 3.
National Commission on Research: Restore Quality of Accountability

The National Commission on Research, a non-profit organization devoted to the study and improvement of relations between research universities and government agencies, released its first report in mid-March on Accountability: Restoring the Quality of the Partnership.

Written in part by Professor Donald Langenberg, physics, the report suggests that the federal Office of Management and Budget overhaul its cost principles (Circular A-21) within three to five years, that a "standard deduction" be allowed for indirect costs in a research contract, and that grant sponsors be allowed to comment during audit of their grants.

As "an evolution toward improvement," the Commission also recommends that a new and independent forum be instituted for at least five years to provide a non-adversarial setting for the improvement of the government-university relationship.

The Commission was founded in 1978 by a number of associations concerned with the quality of research in higher education, including the American Council on Education and the National Academy of Sciences. The report is the first of a series that also will study peer review and other selection processes, alternative funding mechanisms, industry-university-government relationships and the development of research personnel.

Carl Kaysen, vice chairman and director for research of the Sloan Commission on Government and Higher Education and a University trustee, is also a member of the Commission, although he did not serve on the subcommittee authoring this first report.

The Commission does not argue with the idea of accountability. "The issue is how that accountability is to be rendered," the report states. While government-university relations have deteriorated because of differences about accountability for research contracts, the report concludes that "the quality of the relationship must be restored on the basis of mutually understood and agreed-upon principles and objectives."

The detail and volume of government (continued on page 5)

Director of Communications Named

Mary Perot Nichols, a well-known broadcast executive, communications specialist and former investigative columnist and reporter, was named director of communications last week.

Nichols currently is director of WNKC, AM, FM and TV in New York and former director of communications in the cabinet of Boston Mayor Kevin H. White.

"Mary Nichols is an extraordinary person who brings to her new post a deep set of cultural interests and wide administrative and executive experience. She has capabilities in the print and electronic media which will make her extremely valuable in both the internal and external aspects of the position," Meyerson said. The appointment is effective July 1.

Nichols, 53, was an investigative columnist for the Boston Herald American, a freelance journalist specializing in housing and urban affairs and former city editor, political columnist and feature writer for the Village Voice.

She was director of public relations for the New York City Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Administration during the early terms of Mayor John V. Lindsay and was also associated with the American Friends Service Committee, working with displaced persons.

She had been an editorial assistant at Time and an editor of children's books at Artists and Writers Guild.

Nicholas also had served as a member of Manhattan Borough President's Community Planning Board No. 2: director of the Women's City Club of New York; director, the Parks Council of New York and as a member of the advisory board of the Livable City, a publication of the Municipal Arts Society.

She is a native of York, Pa. and a graduate of Swarthmore College with a major in political science.

Speaking Out

Editor: I feel compelled to correct a misstatement appearing on the first page of the Almanac of 27 March 1980. The statement in question reads:

"...Before 1958, government-sponsored grants were not audited, and checks were sometimes delivered directly to the principal investigator rather than to the institution supporting his work...."

May I assure you that government contracts and grants have always been subject to audit both by the cognizant audit agency and by the General Accounting Office. To the best of my knowledge the only grants ever paid directly to individuals were to the chairman of study sections and they were subject to audit in any event. That practice probably was discontinued about 1958.

I speak as one who served as Assistant Comptroller for War Contracts during World War II and who spent much time establishing the Office of Sponsored Research which later became the Office of Project Research and Grants (of which I served as director) which ultimately became the Office of Research Administration.

It was also my good fortune to serve as a member of the National Committee which created the original A-21 as an improvement over the then operative "Mills Formula" and "Blue Book." I take no credit for any degeneration since.

I would appreciate your making note of this information in a future issue of the Almanac.

Donald S. Murray
Professor of Statistics and South Asia Regional Studies and Acting Coordinator of International Programs

4 April 1980
Speakers Define Prospects and Problems of New Black Middle Class

Speeches by author Toni Morrison and political columnist Carl Rowan highlighted a two-day symposium on New Black Middle Class Prospects last week at the University. Sponsored by the Afro-American Studies Program, the sixth annual conference sparked a lively discussion between speakers and audience.

The conference explored the class, cultural, occupational, political and attitudinal dimensions of the growing black middle class.

Morrison, known for her haunting novels Song of Solomon and Sula, pondered the question “What ever became of the race people?” Race people were those individuals in the black community whose prestige, wisdom, social involvement and more secure financial position made them respected within black circles and apparent leaders to the outside world.

“They were the people poor blacks sought out,” she said. Because of their obligations to the whole of black life and the restrictions racism placed on them, the race people did not betray the rest of their group.

“Black morality was the axis upon which those actions turned,” Morrison said of the efforts the race people made. Their commitment was to the group, rather than to individuals.

Unfortunately, the work of the race people has been appropriated by large agencies, Morrison said. The agencies’ orientation is toward the individual rather than toward the group, she said and so “for the first time, the possibility for class conflict” among black people exists.

Morrison lamented the apparent passing of the race people. “If their rarity becomes extinction, the result will be tragic.”

Rowan took a more current and political tack than Morrison, urging the audience to fully exploit its opportunities of access to “the circle of gossip” to advance black interests.

“I am delighted that somebody decided to give a conference on the black middle class,” Rowan said, explaining that blacks have a tendency to “put down” upwardly mobile members of their group as “self-outs” to white society.

Rowan labeled this attitude a “great form of self-hatred,” noting that a powerful black middle class does make difference in all of black society.

“A minority in this country makes little progress without the support of the leadership,” Rowan said. He thought that blacks could gain this support through cautious political maneuvering. He recommended black politicians not endorse any candidate “until you see the blacks in his eyes.” Rowan has yet to endorse a presidential candidate.

Other speakers discussed general aspects of the group, while several centered on specific prospects or dilemmas confronting the new black middle class.

L. Bart Landry, associate professor of sociology and Afro-American studies at the University of Maryland explained the economic dimensions of the “new" black middle class. Landry used data compiled from 600 black and 600 white two-parent families living in 21 American cities in 1976 to demonstrate the viability of the new black middle class when compared to the white middle class.

While at first glance the families compared favorably, Landry pointed out that black families had to work harder to achieve an income similar to that of their white economic peers. When the income provided by wives was removed from the analysis, white families averaged about $5,000 more per year than the black families. Even when educational differences were controlled, black men still seemed to be short-changed on pay day.

When the women in the families were questioned about their motivation for working, Landry continued, most black women indicated that they worked because their families needed the money, while many white women gave other reasons.

Differences in wealth between the racial groupings also emerged from Landry's data. While home ownership was higher among the black middle class, the economic value of black homes was on the average less than that of white homes. In 1976, the average black home in the study was valued at $31,000, while the average white home was worth $45,000.

Landry concluded that the class structure has expanded within the black population but that blacks still lack a true capitalist class. He said that black enterprise “pales in comparison” to America’s multinationals.

G. Franklin Edwards, professor of sociology at Howard University, expanded on Landry's points by explaining the increasing range of jobs blacks occupy as the black middle class grows. Edwards associated the rise of the black middle class not only with the opening of American society through civil rights legislation but also with increases in the number of white collar occupations in the labor market.

Within this expanded white collar sector, Edwards pointed to shifts among blacks in professional choices. Before 1960, the majority of black professionals were found either in the ministry or education. Now the range of choices available have reduced this skewness to a plurality of black professionals.

(continued on page 5)
On Campus

April 3-April 11

3, Thursday

Lecture: The South Asia program features Kenneth Bryant of the University of British Columbia on Strategies of Communication in Vasantin Poetry at 11 a.m. in Classroom 2, University Museum.

The Department of Materials Science and Engineering and the LRSM sponsor a lecture on Recent Developments in the Powder Metallurgy of Structural Materials by Dr. J. E. Smugeresky of the Sandia Laboratories, in Livermore, California at 4 p.m. in Room 105 of the LRSM Building.

The Ancient History Graduate Group presents Dr. Mario Levi on Sidelights on Alexander at 4:30 p.m. in the Harrison-Smith-Penniman Room of Houston Hall.

Morse Peckham of the English department at the University of South Carolina will lead a colloquium on Meta-Criticism as a Behavioral Science.

8, Tuesday

Lecture: The Faculty Tea Club presents Chinese Cooking—a Demonstration by Betty Foo at 1:30 p.m. in the Faculty Club.

9, Wednesday

Concert: The University Wind Ensemble will present a free concert in Room 200, College Hall at 8 p.m. Call Ext. 8719 for more information.

Council Meeting: The University Council will meet in the Council Room, Furness Building, 4:46 p.m.

Lectures: The Morris Arboretum Laura L. Barnes Lecture features Dr. Peter Ashton, director of the Museum of Art, Rutgers University, on Modern Art in New York, the College of Rutgers sociology department on Blue Collar, White Collar—Social Class and the Family in American Television at 4 p.m. in the Annenberg School colloquium room.

The Undergraduate Psychology Society presents Professor Ann Beif, sociology, on Women and Madness in Room B-21 of Stiteler Hall at 4:30 p.m.

10, Thursday

Blood Drive: The University Hospital will seek blood donations at High Rise North from 1-7 p.m.

Movies: International Cinema brings the Czechoslovak film End of August at the Hotel Ozone to the Women's Studies Program on Riddle and Proverbs in Chestnut Hill.

Concert: The University Choir performs in Tabernacle Church, 3700 Chestnut at 8:30 p.m. Free.


Movies: International Cinema presents Everything for Sale at 9:30 p.m. Admission to each movie is $2.

11, Friday

Concert: The University Choir performs in Tabernacle Church, 3700 Chestnut at 8:30 p.m. Free.


Movies: International Cinema presents Everything for Sale at 9:30 p.m. Admission to each movie is $2.

Continuing Exhibits

Sir Peter Shepard: Collected Works in the Faculty Club Lobby, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

The Shadow Catcher: E. S. Curtis in the University Museum, Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 1-5 p.m.

Urban Encounters at the Institute of Contemporary Art in the Fine Arts Building, Monday, Wednesday-Friday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Thursday, 10 a.m.-7:30 p.m., weekends 1-5 p.m.

Henri Labrouste, 1801-1875, in the Graduate School of Fine Arts, 4th floor space, Monday-Friday, 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m., through April 25. The show commemorates the 100th anniversary of the architect's death.

House Arts opens on April 7 at 6:30 p.m. in High Rise East's Dance Gallery in the Upper Lobby. The show runs through April 12, hours are 10 p.m.

Ground Works opens April 8 at 7:30 p.m. in the Philadelphia Academy of Music Courtyard on the fourth floor of College Hall. The exhibit continues through April 25, hours are 7:30 p.m. on weekdays, noon-5 p.m., 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m., Thursday.
**New Black Middle Class**

(continued from page 2)

Martin Kilson, professor of government at Harvard, discussed the emergence of a new black political class of elected officials. Because of racism and its restrictions on black participation in the electoral process before the 1960s, the black political class’ limited “number and character did not permit description,” Kilson said.

While some outstanding black individuals were involved in government as “clientage politicians” before the 1960s, Kilson noted, these people were “too weak to be considered a viable political class.” A clientage politician was a politician linked as an individual to powerful whites who could negotiate for blacks, he said.

The civil rights victories of the 1960s have opened the electoral process for blacks, Kilson said, and have created a new class with generally common characteristics. Most of new black politicians—75 percent—are from “stable working class or upper blue collar” black families.

This closeness allows the leaders to “understand those still beneath,” he said, and so the new class is still “responsive to these still on a lower level. We would have to be naive to think this attentiveness will persist indifferently,” Kilson warned.

Loretta Williams, assistant professor of sociology at the University of Missouri, questioned the ramifications of affirmative action on the new black middle class.

Williams suggested that the rising group has over-invested its future in the success of the affirmative action programs. She said that some view the black middle class as a “managed” class created primarily because of these programs.

Because of the diffusion of affirmative action to a wide spectrum of groups including Aleuts and white women, Williams wondered if it had a “built-in tension” caused by the competition for jobs between these groups.

The greatest set of problems stemming from affirmative action programs were perceptual, Williams said. For some, she said, “the implication...is that racial minorities can not make it on their own and need white male assistance.”

Cora Bagley Marrett, professor of sociology and Afro-American studies at the University of Wisconsin related the problems of one group of aspiring black capitalists—the building contractors and the trade associations formed to combat these problems.

Black contractors have formed trade associations, Marrett said, both for educational and protective purposes. Many contractors enter the field with knowledge of construction methods alone and lack the business acumen to manage payrolls or other business aspects of a firm. Trade associations work with government programs to provide this technical knowhow.

Marrett pointed out, though, that problems of minority contractors go beyond simple inexperience. Black contractors often experience difficulties in receiving adequate financing and bonding. The combination of firms in trade associations offers more leverage to combat these problems with the banking and insurance communities.

Charles Nichols, professor of English at Brown University, spoke on the cultural accomplishments of black artists and the relationship of the black middle class to this “high” culture.

The black artist, he said, “is obligated to his audience...he is part of his community.” He compared this involvement to the call-and-response form used traditionally in black churches.

This immersion in the community is coupled with sophisticated level of craftsmanship which has carried the black artist beyond realism and naturalism into a greater subtlety of forms. Ellison, for example, “created a wholly new narrative landscape” in *Invisible Man*.

The black artist has also turned to black history as a source for his art. Nichols said. He noted that over 120 black heritage societies now flourish across the country.

He also said that black artists have also turned inward, creating more psychological works. He hoped that this would not devolve into an abandonment of community.

Each speaker’s remarks were discussed by a panel of fellow scholars and questioned by the audience in public discussions at the close of each session.

S.J.S.
Opportunities

The following listings are condensed from the personnel office's bulletin of March 27. Because of the delay occasioned by printing schedules, these listings should not be considered official. Some positions may not be available.

Bulletin boards at several campus locations list full job descriptions. New listings are posted every Thursday. Bulletin board locations are: Franklin Building: outside personnel office, Room 130; Towne Building: mezzanine lobby; Veterinary School: lower directory, data center, and Ledy Labs; first floor, outside Room 102; Anatomy-Chemistry Building: near Room 358; Rittenhouse Lab: east stairwell, second floor, LSRM; first floor, opposite elevator; Johnson Pavilion: first floor, next to directory; Logan Hall: first floor, near Room 117; Social Work/Caster Building: first floor; Richards Building: first floor, near mailroom; Law School: Room 28; basement; Dietrich Hall: first floor, outside E-108.

For further information, call personnel services, Ext. 7285. The University is an equal opportunity employer. Where qualifications include formal education, advanced administrative experience in the field may be substituted. The two figures in salary listings show minimum starting salary and maximum salary. Positions listed may have strong internal candidates. If you would like to know more about a particular position, please ask at the time of applying for the position.

Administrative/Professional

Accountant I (2094) $10,375-$14,375.
Assistant Director (2831) $16,125-$22,725.
Assistant Director (2093) supervises operation of large cafeteria; responsible for food ordering, storing, preparing, and serving food; maintains employee scheduling and training; maintains computerized data, payroll; supervises service personnel; the delay occasioned by printing schedules, these listings should not be considered official. Some positions may not be available.

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Gifts to University Announced

Library Clerk (3 positions) Union wages.
Medical Receptionist (1 position) (B397) $8.755-$10.450.
Project Budget Assistant (B249) $7.975-$10.150.
Project Budget Assistant (B276) $9.500-$10.750.
Records Assistant (2939) $7.975-$9.375.
Secretary IV (2901) $5.370-$6.950.
Secretary I (2902) $5.370-$6.950.
Residence Hall Clerk (2673) $5.570-$7.088.
Secretary II (1 position) $5.875-$8.750.
Secretary IV (1 position) $7.975-$10.450.
Secretary V (1 position) $8.625-$10.950.
Secretary Medical/Technical (8 positions) $6.875-$10.150.
Secretary/Technician, Word Processing (2 positions) $7.975-$10.150.
Statistical Assistant (2674) $8.625-$10.950.
Store Cashier (2928) $5.900-$7.525.
Technician Physical Laboratory II (B-1016) $8.575-$10.850.
Utility Person (2900) Union wages.
Utility Person (02940) installs and relocates laboratory equipment; performs routine maintenance duties; responsible for security of assigned areas; maintains department directories and signs; sorts and redirects mail; high school graduate; 2 years related experience; able to move actively and lift heavy objects) Union wages.

Utility Person (02940) installs and relocates laboratory equipment; performs routine maintenance duties; responsible for security of assigned areas; maintains department directories and signs; sorts and redirects mail; high school graduate; 2 years related experience; able to move actively and lift heavy objects) Union wages.

Ten part-time support staff positions are listed on campus bulletin boards.

HUP Seeks Student Help

The public relations department at HUP is looking for a student to work part-time. Responsibilities include running errands, distributing mail, photocopying material and answering telephones. They're looking for someone to work nine flexible hours each week; the salary is $3.50 per hour. For information call Rochelle Torrens at the HUP Employment Office, 662-3175.

The University has recently received more than $3.9 million to support student financial aid, bringing the total gifts for financial aid to $21,798,000 since the current $255 million capital campaign began in the fall of 1975. "As the financial pressure on our students continues, increased support becomes crucial to attracting the most outstanding students to Pennsylvania," explained Provost Vartan Gregorian. "Gifts from alumni and friends release important operating dollars now being used for student aid."

A $1 million bequest from W. Richeson Schofield of Philadelphia will provide scholarship support to undergraduates. Schofield, 1918 graduate of the School of Electrical Engineering, was vice president and director of Leeds & Northrup Co. His contribution gives the University all-important funds to help students in any school offset the annual tuition, fees and living expenses which average an estimated $5,600.

Economic pressures on students in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences will be eased with a $1.2 million trust established by the estate of Mrs. Katherine Kolb Paanakker Gutman. Gutman was the daughter of Colonel Louis John Kolb, an 1888 graduate of the College. Kolb was president of the Kolb Baking Company, of Philadelphia, which later merged with what is known today as the General Host Corporation, producers of Bond Bread.

Students in the Wharton School will benefit from a $100,000 gift for scholarships from the estate of Esther R. West in memory of her husband, Herman O. West. A 1918 Wharton graduate, West taught accounting at the Wharton School from 1918 to 1933 and was president and chief executive officer of the West Company, a rubber products firm in Phoenixville.

The University also received a number of gifts for graduate fellowships. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation has made a three-year grant of $913,778 to continue its support of the Clinical Scholars program. Under the direction of Dr. Samuel P. Martin III, this program enables physicians who have completed their clinical training in medicine to pursue their education in such non-medical areas as management, sociology, epidemiology and computer science.

The estate of Ethel P. Mallery provided $205,000 for fellowships in the Law School and the School of Medicine for students from Blair County, Pennsylvania, where the Mallerys lived. The Law Fellowships are to be named in memory of Ethel Mallery's husband, Charles R. Mallery, a 1913 graduate of the Law School.

From the estate of Sara E. Carrow, a bequest of $175,000 has established the Martha Alice Parkinson Memorial Fund for the training of surgical residents at HUP. Mrs. Carrow, of Philadelphia, was a 1926 graduate of the School of Education.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has made a gift of $85,000 to the Program for the Eighties to establish Northwestern Fellowships in Insurance in the Wharton School.

Another bequest of $50,000 comes from the estate of Marguerite B. Hamer, of Knoxville, Tenn., who received her Ph.D. degree from Penn in 1919. She has provided for fellowships in the history department.

The five-year Program for the Eighties, now in its final year, has reached $230 million of its $255 million goal to develop the University's academic strengths selectively.

Textbook Director Resigns

After fifteen years with the University bookstore, Inez DiFabio has begun a new chapter in her life. As of Friday, March 28, DiFabio retired her position as director of the textbooks department and took advantage of her new free time.

DiFabio started working at the bookstore in 1965 as a part-time secretary and was promoted through the ranks until she attained her directorship position. Among her many duties, she was responsible for ordering the textbooks requested by the various departments and professors throughout the University. She considers this contact to be the most rewarding aspect of her job. "I have a great respect for knowledge and I have worked with such brilliant people," she said. "Just talking to them has made my job a pleasure."

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that automatically triggers fans, pumps and other systems as needed.

Bomar is also planning a campus-wide energy audit that would identify those buildings and areas of the campus where "we're really wasting." The audit would help establish a laundry list of projects for the rest of the decade.

Girifalco's academic energy management committee pulls together academic and administrative staff to consider far-reaching lifestyle changes that would help reduce energy uses.

That committee includes Dean Donald C. Carroll, Wharton; Dean Robert H. Dyson, Jr., FAS; Dean Arthur E. Humphrey, engineering; Dean Edward J. Stemmle, medicine; Janis I. Somerville, vice provost for university life; James V. Maugeri, director of student data in the registrar's office; Mary-Jo Ambrose, assistant to the vice provost for research; John Ravage, director of publications, Donald J. McAlee, director of physical plant; and Horace Bomar.

Girifalco explained that the committee "will analyze energy use related to the academic and research missions of the University."

With technical data from the energy management office as background, Girifalco's committee will examine all aspects of University life. Among their chief, and most difficult, considerations, will be lifestyle changes: altering academic and class schedules, work hours, facility use and availability.

Because Pennsylvania is an extensive research university, facilities and services can't simply be shut down when the students are not here, as they can be at other colleges and universities, Girifalco said.

"Research goes on 24 hours a day, seven days a week," he said. "We have to make sure that faculty have the time and space to perform those experiments. The University can't give up research because energy costs are high."

Is it possible to separate the teaching and research functions, closing down teaching facilities when classes are not in session, and combining research in facilities that could remain open? Girifalco notes that most buildings are of multiple use, combining teaching and research.

"The University has never separated research and teaching in its philosophy, so it's difficult to separate the two physically," he noted.

The committee will consider, however, the extent to which zoned control can be utilized, shutting down those parts of a building that are not in use while keeping research areas going, he said.

Council Agenda Set

The University Council meets next Wednesday at 4 p.m. in the Council Room of the Furness Building. Among the items on the agenda:

- a report from Vice President for Operational Services Fred Shabel on the energy problem and possible solutions;
- a report by Carol Tracy from the Safety and Security Committee;
- a report by Dean Louise Shoemaker from the Community Relations Committee;
- discussion of the proposed bylaws amendment on graduate-professional student membership on the Council;
- action on proposed resolutions on the University's relationship to the United Way;
- continued discussion on the guidelines and integrated statement of policy on research.

'Danger' in Bennett Hall

Nick Danger, a spoof on the golden age of radio by Firesign Theatre opens tonight in Bennett Hall at 8 p.m. A production of Intuitions, the experimental student company, the show runs through April 5. A late show at 10 p.m. follows the opening, with 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. curtains for the weekend performances. Admission is $2.