**Some Proposed Federal Funding Changes Affecting Penn**

**Student Aid:** A cut of 20% ($880 million) in student grant, loan and work-study programs; changes in eligibility for Guaranteed Student Loans, including a ceiling of $32,500 on family income; no student to receive more than $4000 in total aid including loans.

An estimated 4200 undergraduates would lose an average of $2900 apiece in federal aid. Some 2400 graduate students would lose an average of $3700 apiece. (These figures do not include any estimate of numbers receiving only Guaranteed Student Loans and who would become ineligible.)

**Research 1986:** Three agencies proposed for reductions are National Endowment/Humanities -10%, National Institutes of Health -6%, Department of Energy -2%, and two proposed for increases in research are Department of Defense +16%, National Science Foundation +7%.

NIH grants (primarily to health schools, but also to psychology, biology and chemistry in FAS and to bioengineering in SEAS) totaled $77 million in 1984, or 63% of that year's $122 million in federal receipts. DOE's support is primarily to physics in SAS for an ongoing high-energy project funded by separate appropriation. In 1984 Penn's NEH and NEA funds together came to about $1.5 million, primarily to SAS. Of the two agencies recommended for increase, NSF accounted for 11.8% of 1984 federal funds, primarily to SEAS and SAS; and Defense some 6.1%, mostly to SEAS.

**Research 1988:** The OMB's new directive to NIH (see details in President Hackney's letter to Senator Spector, pp. 2-3) erodes what had been a projected increase for 1988. As of December 1984, Penn was running some $3 million ahead of December 1983; Penn renewals hitting the eroded cycles total about $22.75 million.

Rising and falling with direct grants are indirect cost recoveries that NIH and other federal agencies negotiate with each university to maintain its research environment. In the formula is support for libraries, graduate student strength, physical maintenance and the central, school and departmental services to administer grants.

Ed. Note: Changes and impacts were collected from diverse sources including News Bureau, Office of Research Administration and telephone interviews and do not represent an official analysis.

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**Unfettered:** Sloan Research Fellowships have been awarded to three Penn faculty this year, two in mathematics and one in physics. Drs. Ted C. K. Chinburg and Dennis M. DeTurck are assistant professors of mathematics, and Dr. William R. Molzon is assistant professor of physics. The Sloan Foundation's prestigious fellowships are given annually to young scholars of outstanding promise — each of them a two-year award for "unfettered research." The mathematics department has gathered six of them since 1983 to Drs. David Harbater (1984), Christopher B. Croke, Vaughan F. R. Jones, Wolfgang Ziller (1983). In 1983, physics awards went to Drs. Paul Steinhardt and Eugene Mele, and one went to Dr. Laird Cormell in 1981.

**To Wharton:** Dr. Marion Oliver, associate provost since 1982, moves to the Wharton School July 1 as Vice Dean and Director of the Undergraduate Division. Dr. Oliver, who is also Master of Stouffer College House, succeeds Dr. Matthew J. Stephens of accounting, who will return to full-time teaching and research after 13 years as head of the undergraduate unit at Wharton. Dr. Oliver is a Fisk alumnus magnacum laude in math and physics who took his Ph.D. in math from Carnegie-Mellon and has taught statistics at Wharton. Before joining Penn he had been dean of urban and public affairs at Carnegie-Mellon, then provost and vice president for academic affairs at Millersville State College.

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**Reacting to Washington**

Within hours of the release of the proposed federal budget for 1986, Penn and others in the nation were protesting cuts in student aid and research that President Sheldon Hackney called "devastating to higher education." (See preliminary details of proposed cuts, left.) Separately, the biomedical research community was already mobilizing to ask Congress to reverse an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) directive to NIH to fund only 5000 new projects and renewals this year, when Congress had voted the 1985 to provide for some 6500. "What makes this so wholly unfair," said Vice Provost for Research Barry Cooperman, "is that it comes after the first cycle of awards has been given out on the basis of the 6500 total." If the second and third cycles are to bear the whole cut, proposals with peer-review scores that were well above the payline in the first cycle may have no hope of funding in the second and third cycles. Estimating that Penn will have about $22.75 million worth of renewals coming up in the current cycles, had added that "Penn scientists are very effective competitors, and were running just slightly ahead of last year at the end of the first cycle. But the depth of this cut in numbers, and the disparities in ratings, put this research in jeopardy."

At stake with the research projects is indirect cost recovery on each. The Libraries, funded partly through such recovery, are also facing effects of line-by-line federal budget changes that "zero out" direct forms of library support nationwide, and would be hit by proposals to increase postal rates, and a recent AT&T filing to raise the cost of phone-lines used in library networks. The American Library Association and Association of Research Libraries are gearing up. On other fronts:

- AAUP National Secretary Morris Mendelson of the Wharton School returned from last week's AAUP government relations (continued next page)
How Much Research is Enough?

Your editorial of January 28, "How Much Research Is Enough," concluded with a challenge to Congress to justify its prior approval of 6500 new (sic) biomedical research grants to be awarded by the National Institutes of Health, in the face of a recent directive by the Office of Management and Budget that only 5000 such grants be awarded and at a time when the nation faces a $200 billion deficit. As president of one of the major biomedical research universities in the United States, I would like to take up this challenge as well.

Let me first correct some of the misconceptions apparent in your editorial. You talk about 6500 new, not 5000 new, grants. In fact, approximately half of these grants would be awarded as competing renewals for work already in progress and judged by peers to be highly successful. Less than 3500 would be for truly new grants, not a large number for virtually all of biomedical research within the United States. You cite a federal civilian research budget of $26 billion, but fail to point out that the entire 6500 grants in question have a price tag of under $1 billion. You hold up for emulation the example of Japan, where industry funds most research, but ignore the latest White Paper from the Japanese Science and Technology Agency expressing concern over the lack of basic research and creativity to which such a pattern of funding leads. Finally, you falsely impugn the integrity of academic science by alluding to a few, highly regrettable instances of fraud, without mentioning either the tens of thousands of dedicated and scrupulous biomedical researchers or the inherent protection against fraud provided by our system of refereed journals and peer-reviewed grant proposals.

The reality is that after several years of real declines in funding, the FY 85 appropriation for NIH would provide a new impetus for the nation's biomedical research enterprise. Such an impetus is needed not only for our continuing quest to improve the health of our citizenry, but also to reinvigorate the research facilities, training, and educational capabilities of our major universities on whom this nation depends at a time when it is very clear that our future well-being is linked to continued advances in fundamental knowledge. It is important to note that approximately half of the funds supporting basic research at universities is provided by grants from NIH to individual investigators.

I recognize that at a time of financial stringency no program, however meritorious, can be automatically exempt from reexamination and possible budget-cutting. I submit to you that the importance of NIH-funded biomedical research to the nation's welfare should place it among the last of programs to be cut, and then only after careful attention to the consequences, rather than in the arbitrary manner proposed by OMB.

-Den Edward Stemmler of Medicine, in his role as past chair of the Council of Deans, American Association of Medical Colleges, returned last week from a joint session of the AAUP and the Federation of American Societies of Experimental Biology (FASEB). The Dean said that the biomedical community may face conflicting pitfalls if the push to restore 1985 grants increases the threat of reductions next year and for the future. But he called the OMB's unilateral directive a dangerous precedent in congressional relations.

-Many FASEB member organizations have been encouraging faculties to write to Washington since January, when rumors of the OMB's directive to NIH for 1985 surfaced. Confirmation last week has stepped up the research societies' activity. Most are urging members to include brief descriptions of their own research. Some senior scientists are stressing the potential loss of promising younger investigators, and/or going beyond health issues to the effects on agriculture, industry, and international position of the U.S. linked to competitive R&D.

-Nursing's Associate Dean Diane McGivern, who chairs the National League for Nursing's public policy committee, said the League and other national nursing and education groups will be mounting a vigorous campaign. "Nursing has been hit from all sides," she said, "loans for professional education, the NIH research, the Division of Nursing — and a new Center for Nursing Research, just announced, that has been 'founded' but not funded." Dean Claire Fagin, a member of the Institute of Medicine—health policy arm of the National Academy of Sciences—is also expected to be active.

-Fresh from the National Academy's meetings last week, NAS Council member Dr. Lawrence Klein of economics said the federal budget was not on the agenda but was heavily discussed in talk. The Nobel laureate called the OMB directive a "shocker" and the proposed budget "very lopsided. Economists like balance," he said, "and a balanced budget is good for the economy. The federal budget needed to be improved and there were three ways — cut social spending, cut military spending, increase revenue. But the admin-
which has been so painstakingly constructed over the years. Anticipating that the FY 85 appropriation for the Institutes allowed for 6000+ grants, NIH has already awarded the first third of its FY 85 awards; applicants in the second round of funding, with equivalent or better scores for scientific merit, are being told that their proposals will be rejected.

We have attempted to measure the effect of the OMB directive on biomedical research here at Penn. Last year (University Fiscal Year 1984), NIH provided approximately $77 million in research and training support here, of which about 76% supported individual investigators. Approximately $225 million in competitive projects will be under NIH consideration for renewal between January 1 and September 30, 1985. Important biomedical research will be cut short in midstream. Landmark work risks elimination as a result of this new OMB policy.

Finally, the OMB directive, while perhaps within the letter of the law, flouts what is clearly Congressional intent in enacting the FY 85 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill. Both the House and Senate conference reports direct NIH to fund more than 6000 new and competing grants—6200 in the House report (H. Rpt. 98-911, p. 30) and 6850 in the Senate (S. Rpt. 98-544, p. 50). This "back-door" impoundment of funds, contrary to Congressional wishes, creates a most troubling precedent.

I hope that you will register your vigorous opposition to this policy to Chairmen Weicker and Hatfield. Should OMB fail to modify this policy, I hope that you would use your influence as a member of the Appropriations Committee to seek promptly legislation to rescind this ill-founded directive, which would have such a disastrous effect on our nation's current and future health and well-being.

—Sheldon Hackney
EXHIBITS

Now
Newport News Civic and Cultural Center
Design Competition, entries of the seven finalists at the Fine Arts Gallery, Meyerson Hall, until February 28. Gallery hours: Tuesday through Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

FILMS

GSAC
All films shown in Room B-1, Meyerson Hall, 8 p.m., admission $3 general admission. $2.50 for members, students, senior citizens. Information: 387-5125. Ext. 222.

International House
Films shown at International House, $3 general admission. $2.50 for members, students, senior citizens. Information: 387-5125. Ext. 222.

Neighborhood Film Project:
14 Revising Romance: New Feminist Video. 7:30 p.m. Second presentation scheduled for February 28.
15 Swing: The Story of Mandy (Oscar Micheaux); Dread Beat An’ Blood (Franco Rossi). 7:30 p.m.
20 Les Blank Retrospective 5: Spend It Always for Pleasure. 7:30 p.m. Also February 21 at 7:30 p.m.

Press Shots
Studio Theatre, film series about journalism presented by Annenberg Center Interacts in association with The Daily Pennsylvanian in honor of its 100th anniversary. Discussions with journalists, professors and other professionals will follow the shows scheduled for 7 p.m. Admission $2.50.
14 Mr. Deeds Goes to Town: 6, 8, & 10 p.m.
15 Under Fire: 7 & 10 p.m.
16 All the President’s Men: 7 & 10 p.m.

PUC Film Alliance
Thursday night series: double features 8 p.m., single features 10 p.m., Irvine Auditorium, admission $2.50.
14 King of Hearts (directed by Philippe de Broca, with Geneviève Bujold); Kind Hearts and Coronets (starring Alec Guinness in eight roles).

Serious Film Series
Free admission, noon and 2 p.m., Art Gallery, Houston Hall (Office of Student Life).
14 The Power Pinch (vignettes depicting sexual harassment at the work place).

MUSIC

16 Serenata performs French Baroque Music on original instruments: Hotteterre, Philidor, Marais, Leclair, Dufay, with performers Mandy Rosenfeld-Hedges and Ruth Conant Yizreel, lecturer at the University of Haifa, and Webb Wiggins, harpsichord; 8 p.m., Church of the Savior. Also February 17 at another location. Tickets $6, $4 for students and senior citizens, and may be purchased the door, or reservations may be made by phone; call 247-4323.

SPECIAL EVENTS

15 Lunch at Hillel, program Strangers in Paradise—The Case of U.S. Volunteers in Kibbutz, with Dr. David Mittelberg, senior researcher at the Institute for Research and Study of the Kibbutz, member of Kibbutz Yizreel, lecturer at the University of Haifa, and author. Lunch will be available for purchase or may be carried. Call Ext. 7391 if you plan to attend.
19 Fireside Chat with Mrs. Helen O’Bannon: How I Got Where I Am, at 11 a.m., Houston Hall Lobby. Faculty interested in leading informal discussions in this new program series are asked to contact Dr. Charlotte Jacobsen, director, Student Life.
7 The Faculty Club celebrates Mardi Gras (on Shrove Tuesday), from 5-7 p.m., in the Hourglass. All current Club members and members of the University community who are eligible to join the Club are invited to enjoy New Orleans jazz and hors d’oeuvres, “on the house.”

TALKS

12 Dutch Modernist Poetry of the Fifties and the Cobra-Movement in Painting: Dr. Hugo Brems, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; 8 p.m., Max Kade German Center (Department of Germanic Languages and Literature, Program of Comparative Literature).
13 From Paleography to Patronage: A Blue Koran of the 10th Century; Jonathan Bloom, fine arts department, Harvard University; 4 p.m., 4th floor lounge, Williams Hall (Middle East Center, Department of the History of Art).

Dutch Neo-Realistic Poetry in Connection with the Visual Arts from Dachau and Dada to Nouveau-Realisme and Conceptual Art; Dr. Hugo Brems, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; 8 p.m., Max Kade German Center (Department of Germanic Languages and Literature, Program of Comparative Literature).
14 Progress in the Characterization of Chemical Neurotransmission; Dr. Floyd Bloom, director, Division of Preclinical Neuroscience and Endocrinology, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, CA; 4 p.m., Auditorium, Wistar Institute (Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology).

What the Adrenals and Gonads Tell the Brain; Dr. Bruce S. McEwen, department of neurobiology, Rockefeller University; Pharmacology Seminar Rooms, Suite 100-101 Mezzanine, Medical Laboratories (Department of Pharmacology).

Aspects of Contemporary Dutch Literature: Dr. Hugo Brems, University Leuven; 8 p.m., Fine Arts Building (Dutch Studies Program).
15 Optimus Rubies and Jade; Trade and Ethnicity on the Thai-Burma Frontier: David Feingold, Institute for the Study of Human Issues, Philadelphia, 6 p.m., Classroom 2, University Museum (Philadelphia Anthropological Society).
18 The Jewish Family and Marriage Under Islam; Dr. Mordechai Friedman, Tel Aviv University; 1 p.m., 4th floor lounge, Williams Hall (Middle East Center, Oriental Studies).

Recent Experimental and Theoretical Studies of Particle and/or Vapor Mass Transfer from High Temperature Gases; Dr. Daniel Rosner, department of chemical engineering, Yale University; 3:30 p.m., Alumni Hall, Towne Building (Department of Chemical Engineering).
19 Dynamic Properties of the Canine Trachea from 2 to 100 Hz; Dr. Michel Kotlikoff, cardiopulmonary division, HUP; 12:30 p.m., Physiology Library, Richards Building (Respiratory Seminars).

Music Aesthetics and the Deconstruction of Rosseau; Dr. John Neubauer, professor of comparative literature, University of Amsterdam, 4:30 p.m., Room 11, Annenberg School of Communications (Center for the Study of Art and Symbolic Behavior, Graduate Program in Comparative Literature and Literary Theory).

Deadlines

The deadline for the March pullout calendar is today, February 12, by noon, for the February 26 issue. The weekly update deadline for calendar entries is at noon, a week before the Tuesday of publication. Send to Almanac, 3601 Locust Walk, 18 (second floor of the Christian Association Building).