



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Almanac

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Ford Focuses On Fringes

By Dr. Fred C. Ford
Director of Personnel

IN *The Outer Fringe* published in 1965 Dr. Mark H. Ingraham of the University of Wisconsin presents his report on the first comprehensive study of faculty benefits, other than retirement and insurance plans, provided by institutions of higher education. The study was undertaken for the Commission on Faculty and Staff Benefits of the Association of American Colleges with the collaboration of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the assistance of the American Association of University Professors. The report is based not only on the information furnished by 757 colleges and universities, including the University of Pennsylvania, but also on the judgments of their administrative officers.

Dr. Ingraham has a fresh and highly readable style. He brings to his report a long and broad personal experience as a teacher and administrator and is frank in his appraisal of the role of the benefits program in general and of the individual elements in the program. Following a chapter by chapter presentation of specific benefits, ranging from housing to parking, he undertakes in a concluding section to present his personal ranking of some of the more valuable staff benefits. The categories are listed in order of his estimate of their decreasing importance:

Category I

1. A reasonable retirement policy and provisions for post-retirement annuities including Social Security.
2. Time for continued scholarly activities including leaves for research or education, and aid for scholarly work in the summer.

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U. of P. Raises Tuition \$200

Tuition at the University of Pennsylvania will be increased effective with the 1966-67 academic year, President Gaylord P. Harnwell announced February 2.

Tuition for full-time undergraduates will increase \$200 annually, from the present figure of \$1,570 to a new total of \$1,770. With the general fee, undergraduate tuition and fees will total \$1,950 annually.

Summer School tuition will rise \$20 per course unit as of the 1966 session to

a new course unit total of \$120.

Tuition in the University's graduate and professional schools also will be increased.

In a letter mailed to students and parents, President Harnwell reported that "Rising educational costs associated with the maintenance of the University of Pennsylvania's leadership position in American higher education make mandatory an increase in student tuition for the 1966-67 academic year. . .

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THE PENNSYLVANIA SEWING CIRCLE? No, the dedication of the new Graduate School of Education building. At the ribbon cutting ceremony are Dr. Maurice J. Stratton, President of the Education Alumni Association; A. J. Caruso, executive director of the General State Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; President Harnwell; Dr. John R. Rackley, the Commonwealth's superintendent of public instruction; and Dr. Morris S. Viteles, dean of the Graduate School of Education and professor of psychology.

Dr. Robert D. Dripps Honored by Chair in His Name

Friends of Dr. Robert D. Dripps, physician, teacher and research scientist, have endowed a professorship in his honor at the School of Medicine, where he is chairman of the Department of Anesthesia.

The establishment of the chair—to be known as the Robert Dunning Dripps Professorship of Anesthesia—was recently announced by President Harnwell.

Dr. Harnwell said the income from the endowment would be used to support "a perpetual succession of distinguished teacher-scientists" in anesthesia. The first appointment to the chair has not yet been made, he added.

The Dripps Professorship, capitalized at \$500,000, is the seventh new chair to be established at the University in the course of its current \$93,000,000 Development Program.

Donors of the endowment include Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lincoln McNeil. Mr. McNeil is the founder of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Fort Washington, Pa.

Speaking on behalf of the donors, Mr. McNeil said:

"Having known Dr. Dripps since his childhood and having also been in a position to observe the progress of medical science over many decades, I find it wonderfully appropriate that the advances in anesthesia that have been made under Dr. Dripps' leadership will be continued into the long future in association with his name.

"We are especially happy to be able to recognize Dr. Dripps in so permanent a way while he is still in the prime of his career, with many years of productive work ahead."

Dr. Dripps, a member of the teaching staff since 1938 and department chairman since 1951, heads a large-scale research program. His work is credited with having made advances in reducing the hazards of anesthesia, preventing and treating surgical collapse, and lessening post-anesthesia discomfort.

He is chief of the Department of Anesthesia of the Hospital, senior civilian consultant in anesthesia to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, chairman of the Subcommittee on Anesthesia of the National Research Council, and former president of the Association of University Anesthetists, among other positions.

Dr. Dripps was born in Philadelphia and lives in Haverford.



Dr. Robert D. Dripps

Professor, Classify Thyself:

LAW: "A professor whose imitation of Socrates makes him worthy of hemlock." **Humpty S. Dumpty.**

VETERINARY SCHOOL: "The best informed professor on campus. He gets his information right from the horse's mouth." **Humpty S. Dumpty.**

DEMOGRAPHY: "A professor who teaches what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to conceive." **Adapted from Don Herold.**

HISTORY: "A professor who specializes in teaching about things that never happened, written by men who weren't there." **Adapted from anonymous source.**

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT: "A professor who teaches the management of our spiritual affairs as a method of bettering his temporal affairs." **Adapted from Ambrose Bierce.**

HISTORY OF ART: "A professor who is fascinated not by art, but the noise made by those who are in the art field." **Adaptation.**

DIVINITY: "A professor who attempts to explain the unknowable in terms of the not worth knowing." **Adapted from H. L. Mencken.**

PHILOSOPHY: "There are nowadays professors of philosophy, but not philosophers." **Henry David Thoreau.**

ENGLISH: "To be able to distinguish between a badly- and well-written book is not enough; a professor of literature can do that occasionally." **George Moore.**

HISTORY: "History repeats itself; historians repeat each other." **Philip Guedalla.**

ENGLISH: "Our American professors like their literature clear, cold, pure and very dead." **Sinclair Lewis.**

Almanac Polls Faculty on U.S. Policy in Vietnam

by Dr. Herbert S. Denenberg
Editor, *The Almanac*

A majority of faculty members responding to an *Almanac* poll on the Vietnam war indicated that they "basically disagree" with the U. S. Government's policy in Vietnam.

Twenty-eight indicated basic agreement with the administration's policy; 34 indicated basic disagreement. Seven qualified their answers so as to require elimination from the tabulation.

Over 50 per cent of the 132 faculty members polled responded. The graduate faculties of six departments participated—chemistry, classical studies, history, history of art, mathematics and political science.

Faculty names were taken from a 1965-66 *Graduate Studies Bulletin*. Like the man who discovered he had been writing prose all his life, the *Almanac* discovered it had taken a single stage cluster sample where clusters are selected rather than randomly drawn. Six departments were selected, and then all members of their graduate faculty were sent a brief mail questionnaire.

Since this was not a probability sample, it is not valid to generalize from this sample to University faculty opinion generally. However, due to the response of over 50 per cent, it affords strong evidence of the views of some of the departments represented.

By the mail questionnaire, the faculty was asked:

"Do you basically agree or disagree with the Administration's policy in Vietnam?"

Those who were polled, answered as follows:

	Agree	Disagree	Qualified Answer	No Response
Chemistry	10	9	0	8
Classical Studies	0	2	1	6
History	3	10	1	12
History of Art	4	2	0	5
Mathematics	2	5	2	16
Political Science	9	6	3	17
Totals	28	34	7	64

The response affords little evidence to support the proposition that opposition to U. S. policy in Vietnam comes from fields of study "unrelated to political science, international relations and Southeast Asian affairs." Dr. Wesley Fishel, chairman of the American Friends of Vietnam, which recently coordinated the signing of a petition on which 190 faculty members from 17 New England colleges indicated support of the administration policy, has claimed that opponents of the U. S. policy on the campuses are largely from fields of study unrelated to the Vietnam problem.

Half the signers of the New England petition were professors of government, history, or the social sciences. When the respondents to the *Almanac* poll from the political science and history departments are grouped against chemistry and mathematics, a majority of both groups, in about equal percentages, "basically disagree" with the Administration policy. However, a majority (60 per cent) of political science respondents (omitting those who qualified answers) indicated agreement. A second question was asked:

"In Vietnam, should the United States

- (A) stop fighting now and negotiate but keep our troops there,
- (B) pull out our troops, and then negotiate, or
- (C) keep fighting until we can negotiate on our own terms?"

This question was designed by Louis Harris for a poll reported in the December 6, 1965 *Philadelphia Inquirer*. The *Almanac* response was as follows:

	Respondents
(A) Stop fighting now and negotiate	28
(B) Pull out our troops and negotiate	10
(C) Keep fighting, negotiate on our own terms	19

Compared to Harris' results, the University respondents were less likely to answer "keep fighting, negotiate on our terms." The comparative results:

	University	Nat'l. Avg.*
(A) Stop fighting now and negotiate	50	13
(B) Pull out our troops and negotiate	18	4
(C) Keep fighting, negotiate on our terms	32	71

Many respondents found that the Harris question was ambiguous and failed to present other important options. For example, these alternatives were also suggested: "keep fighting until we can negotiate" (deleting "on our own terms"); "keep fighting until we can negotiate without preconditions on either side"; and "keep fighting until we can negotiate on reasonable terms." Seven respondents posed such additional alternatives.

The *Almanac* was delighted to learn that the respondents were critical of both questions, one drafted by expert Louis Harris and the other by an amateur. Of course, the question relating to "basic agreement" or "disagreement" also drew criticism. Several respondents indicated the issue was too complicated to indicate "basic" agreement or disagreement, and that the question as posed did not indicate the nuances involved in the issue. Another said: "I am declining to answer because the problems are much too complex for a simple multiple choice questionnaire, and I haven't the time to write out the required long statement." (Unfortunately the *Almanac* only had time for the short and simple questionnaire!)

There were some interesting correlations between the answers to the two questions. Most respondents who indicated that we should "keep fighting until we can negotiate on reasonable terms" indicated basic agreement with administration policy. Almost every respondent who checked "pull out our troops and then negotiate" indicated basic disagreement. About 75 per cent who said we should "stop fighting now and negotiate but keep our troops there" indicated basic disagreement.

After observing all of the problems generated by asking a simple question like "Do you agree or disagree with the Administration's policy in Vietnam," the *Almanac* will be surprised if any international problem is ever settled by negotiation. The *Almanac* also concludes that the same respondents who found the simple question too simple would have found a more complex question too complex. And he finally concludes that he will leave polling to Louis Harris. Do you basically agree or disagree?

Some comments received by faculty members, received in
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Medicare Repaints Fringe Benefits Picture

by Dr. Robert D. Eilers

Associate Professor of Insurance

Several faculty members at the University have inquired about the desirability of enrolling in the voluntary portion (Part B) of the Medicare program that will become effective on July 1, 1966, as well as the need for those age 65 and over to continue in the University's Blue Cross-Blue Shield group coverage and group major medical program. The following comments may be of some assistance to those who must reach a decision on these matters. It may be well first to summarize the provisions of the Medicare program.

Benefits Under Medicare

Part A of the program offers partial reimbursement for hospital and nursing home expenses (nursing home benefits do not commence until January 1, 1967, however), and coverage is automatic for this portion of the program for virtually all persons age 65 or over, regardless of whether they are working. Dependents must be 65 or over to be covered. Part A provides the following benefits:

- A. Hospital benefits: 90 days of hospitalization in rooms containing two to four beds. The patient must pay \$40 of the hospital cost before benefits commence. After 60 days of hospitalization have been received, the patient must pay \$10 per day for each of the final 30 days of hospitalization available. The extra cost of a private room must be borne by the patient, unless ordered by his physician. When benefits have been exhausted, a new set of benefits commences after the lapse of 60 days.
- B. Out-patient diagnostic services: After the patient has paid \$20 for such services, the program pays 80 per cent of the cost for studies performed within a 20-day period.
- C. Skilled nursing home benefits: 100 days maximum after a person has been hospitalized for at least three days. The patient must pay \$5 a day after 20 days of nursing home care have been received. A new period of benefits commences when 60 days have elapsed after prior benefits have been exhausted.
- D. Psychiatric hospital care: 190-day lifetime limit. Benefits are not paid for treatment in an extended

care facility that provides care primarily for mental diseases.

- E. Home care benefits: 100 visits by a nurse during the year following the patient's discharge from a hospital or skilled nursing home after a stay of three or more days.

- F. Drugs: when in hospital.

Part B of the Medicare program is designed to cover charges of physicians and is available to persons age 65 and over who wish to enroll and pay the required \$3 monthly charge. An additional \$3 is contributed to the program by the government on behalf of each participant; thus, there is a substantial subsidy for the Part B program. After the patient has paid \$50 of physicians' charges in any calendar year, 80 per cent of the reasonable charges for covered services will be paid by the plan during the remainder of the year. Charges for pathology, radiology, psychiatry, anesthesiology and dental surgery are included. Charges for services provided by podiatrists and chiropractors are excluded. Part B covers up to 100 home health visits in addition to those covered under the basic plan (Part A) and without a requirement of prior hospitalization. Ambulance service and diagnostic X-rays are also covered. Incidentally, persons who are 65 or over must enroll in Part B prior to March 31, 1966, if they wish to be covered in this supplemental portion of the program. (Those who will reach 65 after January 1, 1966, have seven months to enroll in Part B).

There is virtually unanimous agreement among knowledgeable individuals that all persons eligible should enroll in the supplemental program (Part B), as the protection offered is not available at such a low price from private organizations. Most insurance companies and Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans are encouraging enrollment in the program.

University Group Benefits for Uncovered Expenses

The decision whether a person at least 65 should retain the University's group medical expense coverages hinges on the impact the uncovered expenses in the remainder of the Medicare program would have on the individual's financial position. The uncovered expenses may be summarized as follows:

Hospitalization: \$40 plus \$10 per day

for the 61st to 90th day; private-duty nursing

Out-patient services: \$20 plus 20 per cent of remaining costs

Skilled nursing home: \$5 per day for the 21st to 100th day

Physicians' services: \$50 plus 20 per cent of remaining charges

Drugs: Unless administered by a physician or as part of treatment in a hospital or extended care facility.

Thus, the "deductible" amount could total \$110, and the patient's portion of subsequent expenses depends upon whether an individual has the Blue Cross Standard or Co-pay Comprehensive Coverage and whether he has Blue Shield Plan A or B. In any event, Blue Cross and Blue Shield will not pay for services for which benefits have been received under Medicare.

Both types of Blue Cross coverage provide a maximum of 70 days' hospitalization; consequently, the Medicare benefits are more extensive in this regard. Under either type of Blue Cross coverage an individual would be paid part or all of the \$40 Medicare deductible and all of \$10 amount borne by the patient for the 61st to 90th day of hospitalization. Diagnostic benefits are not provided under the Blue Cross Standard Coverage; the Co-pay Coverage has a \$5 deductible on medical services. Thus, the Co-pay Coverage would absorb part of the \$20 deductible for diagnostic services under Medicare and all of the 20 per cent co-insurance up to a maximum of \$75 annually.

Both Blue Shield plans offered under the University coverage provide indemnity benefits. For example, the Blue Shield coverages have maximum amounts that will be paid for specific types of surgery, with \$200 and \$300 being the highest amounts that will be paid for the most serious types of surgery under Blue Shield Plans A and B, respectively. Blue Shield also provides indemnity benefits for physicians' visits. Part B of the Medicare program pays 80 per cent of all reasonable charges by physicians, subject to the limits noted previously.

The University's major medical expense protection, insured through the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, is a separate plan from Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage and seeks to relieve the financial burden of costly

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Ford on the University's Fringe Benefits

(continued from page 1)

3. Major medical insurance.
4. Continued benefits and privileges for retired faculty members and widows including major medical insurance and work facilities for retired members.

Category II

1. Housing—especially for new members.
2. Group life insurance.
3. Children's education.
4. Provisions for income during disability caused by sickness or accident.
5. Health services and basic group medical insurance such as Blue Cross-Blue Shield.

Category III

1. Faculty Club and social facilities.
2. Travel expenses to meetings.
3. Parking.
4. Moving expenses.

Category IV

1. Credit Union.
2. Athletic facilities.
3. An emergency fund—"president's fund."
4. Campus events.

The priority of an effective salary program in faculty compensation is unquestioned. The assignment to a benefits program of funds that would otherwise be paid in salaries will provide, however, a wide range of opinions from among the faculty members in a given institution. An assistant professor with a base salary of \$8,000 will view the assignment in a different light from the professor with a base of \$16,000. No matter how objective they might strive to be, a single faculty member 25 years of age and a married faculty member of 50 with three teen-age children cannot approach a benefits program with the same scale of observation.

In his categorizing in terms of benefits frequency and importance Dr. Ingraham is, of course, attempting to rank the benefits elements on the basis of optimum value to the total faculty rather than to the needs of a specific individual. Even then he recognizes that local conditions could dictate different, sometimes drastically different, rankings on various campuses. The order of his rankings will be questioned on some campuses, but it would seem that a more fruitful activity would be the appraisal of how well the



Dr. Fred C. Ford

institution had provided for its faculty members the benefits included in the various categories.

If Dr. Ingraham were to evaluate the benefits program of the University of Pennsylvania, I believe that he would assign us an excellent rating. Each of the 21 items he lists has either been covered locally by an effective program or is one where a present effort is being made to improve the particular benefit. Our newly-adopted long-term disability income plan would certainly satisfy his recommended coverage. Continued steps are being taken to increase the institutional contribution to our TIAA/CREF annuity program. Our local housing situation differs from schools not located in metropolitan areas, but the excellent services being provided by the Faculty Housing Information Office and the newly-established Personnel Guaranteed Mortgage Plan give the faculty member the guidance and assistance he may need.

Having a good present benefits program is one thing; retaining a favorable institutional standing among those universities with whom we wish to be compared is another story. To be most effective a benefits program must be placed under constant study and review. At Pennsylvania this responsibility has been assigned to the Personnel Benefits Subcommittee of the Faculty Affairs Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Dan M. McGill, Frederick H. Ecker Professor of Life Insurance. Recommendations on changes in present coverage and additional benefits are made by this group for the consideration of the Faculty Affairs Committee and the University Council.

Each faculty member, in making his personal appraisal of our benefits program against that recommended by Dr. Ingraham, is invited to send to Dr. McGill for Committee consideration any suggestions for improvement to our program.

An Editorial?

Secretarial Service: The Marginal Fringe

UNIVERSITIES, NOW SO adept at acquiring atom smashers, giant computers, and multi-million dollar buildings, may be neglecting to provide an even more important condition of work—adequate secretarial help.

This by implication is one of the conclusions of a recently published book, *The Outer Fringe*, an examination of all faculty benefits other than annuities and insurance. The book is based on an elaborate questionnaire completed by 757 colleges and universities, including the University of Pennsylvania.

In the chapter on secretarial help, the book concludes: "Clearly economy, effectiveness of work, and morale would all be enhanced by more and sometimes better secretarial help. One gains the impression, however, that the really professional secretaries (in contrast to student help and new temporary typists) who serve our institutions are a dedicated, industrious, intelligent group who, in spite of coffee breaks, produce an enormous amount of first-class work."

The chapter ticks off precise figures on the exact nature of secretarial help furnished:

- ¶ 80 percent of the colleges and nearly all of the universities provide typing either regularly or "sometimes" for research articles;
- ¶ 20 percent of the institutions provide for typing of scholarly books; 40 percent do so "sometimes";
- ¶ The overwhelming majority of institutions provide for the typing of instructional materials.

The book notes: "When one talks with faculty members across the country, the impression is gained that secretarial help is insufficient in quantity and spotty in quality." In fact, the authors thought secretarial help should be "taken for granted as part of the working structure of a college or university" but found out that this was a mistaken assumption.

Medicare Ravels Fringes

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illnesses or injuries. The maximum benefit under this program is \$15,000. If a person has the University's Blue Cross-Blue Shield Plan B coverage, major medical benefits commence after the individual has personally paid for medical expenses that equal two per cent of his base salary. Such benefits continue until the individual's eligible medical expenses are less than \$100 in a three-month period. This deductible amount is five per cent of one's base salary if he does not have the Blue Cross-Blue Shield protection. The major medical plan pays 80 per cent of most charges after benefits commence. (Daily hospital room and board benefits are limited to \$25, and there are a few other restrictions.) Thus, the University's major medical plan would pay 80 per cent of most of the medical expenses not paid under Medicare after an individual had himself paid medical expenses totalling two or five per cent of his base salary.

Quite probably the carriers for the University's group coverage will suggest that changes be made in the protection for those eligible for benefits under Medicare. There is little doubt that a person with Blue Cross-Blue Shield major medical and Medicare coverages has overlapping protection and, in a sense, is over-insured.

Conclusions

Persons age 65 and over should elect to participate in the supplementary portion (Part B) of the Medicare program.

It would seem advisable for those eligible to participate in the Medicare program to consider retaining the major medical coverage. The protection afforded under the major medical plan probably justifies the monthly cost of \$3.00 per family (75 cents per individual) for most individuals aged 65 and over.

It is likely that many individuals who are eligible for coverage under both Medicare and the University's group medical expense insurance would be well advised to discontinue their Blue Cross and Blue Shield protection after July 1, 1966, unless a special program is developed by Blue Cross-Blue Shield for persons age 65 and over. The benefits of the two programs overlap currently, and duplicate benefits will not be paid in the event that medical expenses are incurred. Moreover, many will prob-

ably consider that the uncovered expenses of the Medicare program that would be borne by Blue Cross and Blue Shield are not a sufficient risk to entail the monthly cost of \$6.03 per individual for Blue Cross Co-pay and Blue Shield Plan B coverages. It should be noted, however, that Blue Cross would pay for any days of hospitalization, up to their maximum, after Medicare benefits were exhausted. Also, withdrawal from Blue Cross-Blue Shield raises the deductible for the major medical coverage from two to five per cent of one's base salary. Nevertheless, the cost of Blue Cross-Blue Shield protection may still be viewed by many as being excessive for the protection afforded over and above the major medical coverage.

TUITION INCREASE

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"The University announces these tuition adjustments with regret in view of the additional financial burden placed on our students and their parents. At the same time, I can assure all concerned that this step is absolutely necessary and that no student, currently enrolled or prospective, will be denied a University of Pennsylvania education as a consequence of the increased charges.

"Accordingly," Dr. Harnwell continued, "the forthcoming tuition adjustments will be accompanied by a more than commensurate addition to our student aid resources. These resources currently afford aid to approximately one of every three students at Pennsylvania and, among students receiving aid, about one-third receive assistance to an extent greater than tuition."

Dr. Harnwell reported that the tuition increase "reflects the upward cost of living trends generally throughout the country. Our personal dollars buy less. More specifically, it reflects the critical financial problems confronting America's colleges and universities, whether gift or tax-supported.

"All have one thing in common. Their dollars also buy less."

He continued, "It is interesting to note that historically income from student tuition has been just about equivalent to the faculty salary payroll." The funds to meet all of the other costs which the University must bear to maintain its plant and conduct its work come from other sources.

LAURELS:

The San Diego Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union sponsored a champagne reception in honor of Dr. Clarence N. Callender, emeritus professor of business law and former chairman of the department. Dr. Callender was saluted as the chapter's most distinguished civil libertarian. He was also honored with the establishment of "The Clarence N. Callender Collection on Civil Liberties" in the San Diego County Law Library.

Among the many tributes and letters read at the reception was the following, written by Bernard F. Cataldo, professor of business law: "Dr. Clarence N. Callender's former associates and many friends at the University of Pennsylvania note with deep satisfaction your proposed tribute to him. We refer to your champagne reception in his honor on January twenty-third, and add our felicitations to yours on this happy occasion. Each of us here has a vicarious joy which attends the event. Dr. Callender has long cherished and long championed the cause of freedom and individual liberty, and we are well aware of his great contribution to that cause. We applaud your action and acknowledge with pleasure your choice of this distinguished civil libertarian."

IN TRANSLATION:

Three books by Dr. Elizabeth B. Hurlock, lecturer in educational psychology, will be available in translation. Her high school text, *Child Growth and Development*, and a college text, *Child Development* (McGraw-Hill), are now being translated into Japanese. Another book, *Adolescent Development*, has been translated into Polish. It was published in 1965 by Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warsaw, Poland.

VIETNAM POLL

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connection with the poll, will be reported in a subsequent issue. Other faculty members are invited to send a brief statement of their views on Vietnam for quotation.

* The Harris tabulation does not add to 100% as he offered an additional possible response—"no opinion." In the opinion of the Almanac, this response would not be needed in a faculty poll dealing with Vietnam, or any other question.

Among other things...



Dr. E. Sculley Bradley

ON WALT WHITMAN AND THE GREAT SOCIETY:

"The good society," as Whitman preached it, was defined in The American Declaration of Independence, but it has only recently attained the rank of Presidential policy. Whitman over and over again proclaimed the inalienable natural rights and the consequent equalization of opportunity for all persons—even women. He was equally depressed by the contemporary blue-stockinged woman as professional reformer and by the opposite and debilitating maiden of chivalry." From *"Contemporary Problems Forecast by Walt Whitman,"* a speech delivered by Dr. E. Sculley Bradley, professor of English, at the tenth anniversary meeting of the American Studies Association's regional meeting at Baylor University.

LAURELS:

Dr. Britton Chance, chairman and professor of biophysics and director of the Eldridge Reeves Johnson Research Foundation, recently returned from Amsterdam, where he received the Genootschap Medal of the Amsterdam Society for the Advancement of Medicine, Surgery, and the Natural Sciences. Among the previous recipients of the medal were Albert Einstein, Sir Henry Dale, and Sir Hans Krebs. Dr. Chance is the first American to receive the medal.

AUTHOR:

Divisional Performance: Measurement and Control is the title of a new book by David Solomons, professor of accounting. The book was published by the Financial Executives Institute, under a research contract with the Institute.

ON ECONOMICS:

"Policy debates in the political arena undoubtedly entail predictions of the consequences of a particular policy. It can be vouchsafed that the discussion and implementation of public policy would be improved, and would be less scrambled and confused with a greater apprehension of the concepts of economic theory."

"Inherently, it is frivolous and academic to dispute or attempt to arbitrate the issue of whether or not economics 'really' is a science. Whether physics is or is not a science is unimportant—the vital point is that the study of physics illuminates a range of matters that are inscrutable without its devices." From *Intermediate Price Theory* (Chilton Company, 1964). By Dr. Sidney Weintraub, professor of economics.



Dr. Sidney Weintraub

APPOINTMENTS:

Recently appointed a member of the U. S. Army Materials Research Agency was Dr. John O'M. Bockris, professor of chemistry and director of Electrochemistry Laboratory. . . Governor William Scranton has appointed Morton Lustig, assistant supervisor, Government Consulting Service, to membership on the Steering Committee for a Pennsylvania Conference on Natural Beauty.

SPEAKER:

Dr. John N. Hobstetter, professor of metallurgical engineering and director of the Laboratory for Research on the Structure of Matter, discussed "The Materials Frontier" at the Philadelphia Luncheon Series sponsored by the alumni societies of the College, College for Women, the Engineering Schools, and the Wharton School.

RAVE REVIEW:

From a February *New York Times Book Review* Section: "Philip Rieff (University Professor of Sociology) has become our most learned and provocative critic of psychoanalytic thinking of the compelling mind and character of its first proponent. Rieff's 'Freud: The Mind of the Moralist' remains the sharpest exegesis yet to be done on the moral and intellectual implications of Freud's work. It was a critical masterpiece, worthy of the man who inspired it; and it is now followed by a work that suffers not at all in comparison" ("The Triumph of the Therapeutic").

LAURELS:

Dr. Morris Hamburg, professor of statistics and operations research, was recently appointed to the Advisory Committee to the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Internal Affairs, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and to the Steering Committee of the National Governors' Conference on Comparative Statistics. He is also the co-author, with John H. Norton, instructor of statistics and operations research, of "Recommendations for a Coordinated Federal-State-Local Program of Small Area Data on Population, Labor and Income" published by the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics of the Joint Economic Committee of the U. S. Congress. Fortunately, the article has no subtitle.

Dr. Hamburg also wrote a paper which was delivered at the Institute of Management Sciences' (TIMS) annual meeting in Vienna. The paper will appear in the *Psychology of Management Decision*, to be published by the College on Management Psychology of TIMS. It is entitled "Statistical Decision Theory and Benefit-Cost Analysis for Preferredness of Choice Among Alternative Public Projects."



Dr. Morris Hamburg

Among other things...

SPEAKERS:

Dr. William T. Fitts, Jr., professor of surgery, attended the scientific meeting of the Alabama Chapter of the American College of Surgeons at Point Clear, Alabama, and delivered a paper on "Treatment of Breast Lesions."

Dr. Otto Springer, Dean of the College and Vice-Provost, attended the meetings of the Modern Language Association of America in Chicago and served as chairman of the Medieval Section of the Association.

Dr. Albert J. Stunkard, professor and chairman of psychiatry in the School of Medicine, has returned from a trip to Japan and Thailand, where he lectured at the Second International Conference on the Regulation of Food and Water Intake, Tokyo, and at the Royal Thai Army Hospital and the Prasat Neurological Hospital, both in Bangkok. While in the Thai capitol, Dr. Stunkard also addressed alumni of the School of Medicine . . . **Dr. Howard E. Mitchell**, assistant professor of education and director of the University's Human Resources Program, was a consultant at the planning session of the White House Conference on Civil Rights.

Dr. Luther L. Terry, vice-president for medical affairs, spoke on "Present and Future Objectives of the U.S. Public Health Service" before a medical school assembly.

AUTHORS:

Dr. Samuel Seltzer, D.D.S., associate professor of oral pathology, and **Dr. I. B. Bender**, associate professor of oral medicine at the School of Dental Medicine, are co-authors of *The Dental Pulp* (Lippincott Company).

Dr. Frederic Roll, associate professor of civil engineering, was an invited participant in a colloquium on the *Nature of Inelasticity in Concrete and Its Structural Effects* held at Cornell University. He presented the following two papers: "Long-Time Creep-Recovery of Highly Stressed Concrete Cylinders" and "A Method of Superposition for the Time-Dependent Deformation of Concrete and Cement Mortar Due to Decreasing Uniformly Distributed Stresses." Dr. Roll was also an invited participant in the *International Conference on the Structure of Concrete and Its Behavior Under Load* held at Imperial College, London, in September where he presented the paper, "The Relation Between Time-Dependent and Residual Deformations of Unsealed Concrete, Mortar and Paste Subjected to Uniformly Distributed Stresses."

LAURELS:

Dr. Edward P. Hutchinson, professor of sociology, attended by Presidential invitation the signing of the new immigration bill at the Statue of Liberty.

THE ELECTED:

Dr. Herman Beerman, professor of dermatology in the School of Medicine, has been elected president of the American Academy of Dermatology.

The new president of the Organization of American Historians is **Dr. Thomas C. Cochran**, professor of history. Dr. Cochran is also a newly elected chairman of the Conference on Slavic and East European History. His book on *The Hussite King* was just published by the Rutgers University Press.

TRAVELING SPEAKER:

Dr. Vincent H. Whitney, chairman of sociology and director of Population Studies Center, attended the First International Conference on Family Planning in Geneva, Switzerland. He was also invited to read a paper at the Second World Population Conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The Almanac is published monthly during the academic year by the University for the information of its faculty and staff.

Suggested news items should be sent to the Editor.

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