

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Almanac

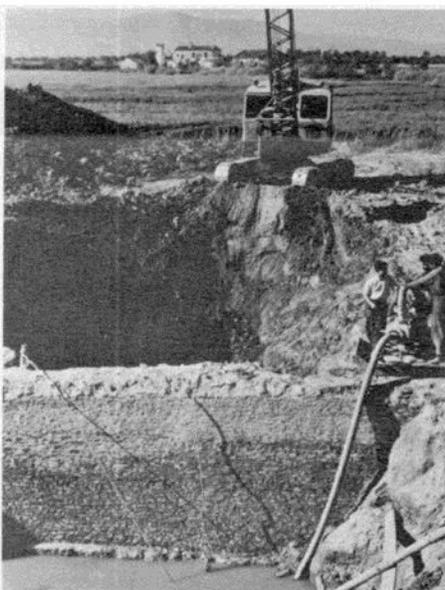
Ancient Luxury City of Sybaris Believed Found in Southern Italy

The discovery of what is believed to be the site of the ancient Greek city of Sybaris—reputedly the wealthiest, most luxury-loving and decadent city of the ancient world—was announced last month at the University Museum.

Dr. Froelich G. Rainey, director of the Museum and Professor Giuseppe Foti, superintendent of antiquities of Calabria, told an audience of scholars and members gathered at the Museum for reports on current expeditions that they have established "beyond a reasonable doubt" that Sybaris lies beneath 15 to 18 feet of earth on the plain of Craiti in Calabria, Italy.

Professor Foti made a special trip to the Museum to participate in the joint announcement which the archaeologists described as "of major importance not only because it solves one of the great mysteries of history, but also because it establishes the validity of new scientific methods of detecting buried ruins without excavation."

Ancient writers describe Sybaris as being built between two rivers, the Crathis and the Sybaris, where they emptied into the sea. In the 25 centuries that have passed since then, the terrain has changed. The two rivers now meet before they reach the sea and the ancient Greek colonies along that coast lie buried under many feet of sodden soil. Thus the exact location of Sybaris has long remained a mystery.



Workmen attempt to uncover the long retaining wall of Thurii, the city that replaced Sybaris. Without the use of the pumps, excavation would be impossible.

Final success in locating the buried ruins was due largely to an instrument called a cesium magnetometer which was developed for the Museum by Varian Associates of California with the assistance of Elizabeth K. Ralph, assistant director of the Museum's Applied Science Center for Archaeology.

The detector measures extremely slight variations in magnetism, such as those observed by spacecraft charting magnetic fields in space. When carried across a terrain, it can record subtle magnetic changes indicative of masonry walls or roof tiles 20 feet below the surface.

A high speed drill, mounted on a tractor, was used to confirm the objects detected by the magnetometer. It brought to the surface pieces of archaic tile and pottery of the time of Sybaris. Numerous stone structures at the Sybaris level were also struck by the drill and the foundations of one archaic building was excavated. It was possible, with the drill and magnetometer readings, to outline the

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Dr. Thomas Cochran Named Benjamin Franklin Professor

Thomas C. Cochran, professor of the history of the people of the United States, has been named Benjamin Franklin Professor of History. His appointment was approved by the Trustees at their December meeting.

Benjamin Franklin professorships honor those faculty who are particularly distinguished in scholarship and whose contributions to knowledge have been made in more than one discipline.

Dr. Cochran is considered by many to be one of the most outstanding economic historians of the United States and has been an ardent advocate for broadening the range of problems treated by historians and of introducing techniques from the social sciences into historical methodology.

He came to Pennsylvania in 1950 from New York University where he had risen from the rank of instructor to Professor.

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Military, Naval Sciences Lose Academic Credit

The faculty of the College last month voted that no Military Science or Naval Science courses taught by military personnel be counted for credit toward the baccalaureate degree in the College of Arts and Sciences. The decision will go into effect in the Fall of 1970, beginning with the Class of 1974. College students now enrolled in these courses will continue to receive credit for them.

The decision to remove credit was done without prejudice to the content of courses or the qualifications of the instructor but was based largely on the fact that faculty appointments to these programs are not initiated by the University, such faculty are not eligible for tenure and they do not receive any part of their salaries from the University. It was believed that the courses offered by these departments and taught by military personnel, whatever their merits, were not merely extra-college offerings, they were extra-University.

The other undergraduate schools of the University will vote on the issue in the next few weeks and are expected to also not give credit for the naval and military science courses.



The Cesium Magnetometer in use.

Ancient City of Sybaris Believed Found . . .

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foundation walls and probable columns of the buried buildings.

As Dr. Rainey explained, "either to have found the long-sought site of Sybaris or to have perfected the instruments would have been satisfying, but to have both attempts succeed was more than we had expected or hoped for."

Because of the problem of flooding, excavation has been limited to test cuts. So far, excavators are unable to contain or control the water which gushes up through the sandy subsoil of the site when it is penetrated by digging tools or shovels. However, the Italians plan a test excavation next spring.

The archaeologists declined to speculate on what buried treasures may lie beneath the soil and water table. However, they point out that Sybaris, although a colony, was the largest and richest Greek city of its time, not even exceeded by Athens. The Sybarites also founded a colony at Paestum where some of the most splendid ruins of ancient times have been discovered, including three magnificent temples.

According to ancient writers, the Sybarites lived a luxurious and decadent life. Its inhabitants were so attentive to their own comfort that, according to classic accounts, they built roofs over roads leading out of the city to provide shade for travelers.

It is also written that, according to law, females invited to a public celebration had to be given a year's notice to allow them enough time to provide the appropriate attire.

Sybarites were also known to have established the first copyright system giving protection to the cooks who invented new delicacies.

It is said that the city was torn between factions of democrats and oligarchs. The latter were driven out and settled in Crotona, only to return and raze the city in 510 B.C. According to Strabo, ancient

Greek geographer, the victors diverted the river Crathis to inundate the city permanently.

Dr. Rainey said that other accounts of ancient Sybaris make no mention of this diversion. A study of the site has led a hydrologist to believe that a subsidence of the land—perhaps in an earthquake—allowed the sea to break through the coastal dunes.

The story of the eight-year search for Sybaris will be told in a forthcoming book by Orville H. Bullitt, amateur archaeologist, banker and University Trustee. The book pertains to life of the Greeks at the time of Sybaris in the 6th century B.C. with an account of the work of the expedition from its inception included. It will be published by J. B. Lippincott Company in the summer of 1969.

"Mr. Bullitt not only supplied the major part of the funds for this venture," Dr. Rainey explained, "but has also given the drive and enthusiasm which brought it to a successful conclusion."

RCA Computer System Installed at Moore School

The Moore School of Electrical Engineering has installed an RCA computer system for a number of special computer research projects. Birthplace of the modern digital computer, it is one of the leading centers of computer research in the United States.

"This is the first time that Moore School personnel have had a large system of their own that can be used exclusively for computer research," explained Dr. John G. Brainerd, director of the school. "We are especially pleased that the computer can be used for research in time sharing—an increasingly important field."

Researchers at the Moore School currently are engaged in some 35 projects touching on major areas of computer applications. Among the projects, Dr. Brainerd said, are: computerized studies of the human body; computer analysis of electric power systems that may help prevent blackouts; design of new information storage and retrieval systems in chemistry and other fields; the production of educational films that use animation generated by a computer; use of computers to help solve problems created by the explosive growth of technological information; military problems such as the simulation of helicopter formations; the replacement of certain aircraft instruments by computers; and new techniques for building and interconnecting computers.

Understanding of Stroke Goal of Brain Researchers

Brain researchers at the University of Pennsylvania are now at work on a project they hope will lead to a better understanding of stroke—a disease that hits 400,000 Americans every year and kills 200,000.

Dr. Martin Reivich, assistant professor of neurology, and his associates at the School of Medicine are going to produce an experimental model of a stroke in the monkey by blocking a cerebral artery. They will then be able to study the changes in cerebral blood flow and metabolism that occur under these conditions.

"We hope the information we obtain will help in understanding the changes that occur in patients with strokes and will lead to rational methods of treatment," Dr. Reivich says.

Two of the aspects of stroke that will be studied, Dr. Reivich says, will be the regulation of cerebral blood flow in response to changes in blood pressure, and the response of the cerebral flow to changes in the CO₂ content of the blood.

Normally the blood flow within the brain changes in response to changes in the CO₂ content, and stays constant in spite of changes in the blood pressure. In regions of the brain that have been hit by a stroke, however, the brain seems to lose its ability to regulate flow in response to changes in blood pressure and blood CO₂ content. With the model stroke created in the monkey, the experimenters will be able to study this loss of autoregulation in detail.

The experimenters will use and compare two different techniques for studying cerebral blood flow—an external technique that uses detectors placed next to the side of the head and a second technique that involves the study of thin slices of brain tissue.

The external technique, Dr. Reivich says, is currently being used on humans, while the second technique can only be used, of course, on animals. This study will let the experimenters make a correlation between the external technique and the second technique—an autoradiographic technique that gives investigators an exact picture of the changes in blood flow that are taking place within the brain.

University Awarded \$75,000 From Eastman Kodak Company

The University of Pennsylvania is one of eight colleges and universities given major grants for 1968 from the Eastman Kodak Company. A \$75,000 capital improvement grant has been received.

Four Elected to Five Year Terms As University Alumni Trustees

Four University of Pennsylvania alumni have been elected by alumni to five-year terms as Alumni Trustees of the University.

Elected were Julian S. Bers of Jenkintown, a member of the class of 1931; Howard C. Boerner, of Great Neck, New York, a member of the class of 1937; James W. Gray, Jr., of Tampa, Florida, a member of the class of 1949; and James A. Salinger of Cincinnati, a member of the class of 1943. All were graduated from the University's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.

Need Stressed For A "Design for the 70s"

Plans to engage all sectors of the University community—trustees, faculty members, students and residents of neighborhoods adjoining the campus—in creating a "design for the seventies" for the University were announced by President Harnwell in his annual message to alumni and friends of the University. The message was carried in the November issue of *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, the University alumni magazine.

In his message, the President states that the "design for the seventies" will be drawn up during the 1968-69 and the 1969-70 academic years.

As he explains, "There is a national mood calling for a reassessment of goals and the setting of priorities among them. . . . Neither the doctrine and rhetoric nor the organizational structures of the past may be valid for the present and foreseeable future."

Dr. Harnwell points out that universities are being asked to assume unparalleled obligations; to provide better education with more professional ramifications for greater numbers; to enlarge, to improve, and to disseminate knowledge at an accelerated rate; and to become more deeply involved in the pressing social problems of our population centers.

At the same time, he says, universities are confronted by looming financial demands beyond their anticipated resources. Also, he observes, student-watching is assuming the proportions of a new national pastime, and universities are finding themselves hard put to answer the question, "Who's in charge?"

"Only a redesign will enable us to cope with the pressures to come. Accordingly, Pennsylvania is taking a number of related steps in this direction," he says.

Among the steps which Dr. Harnwell discusses in his report are:

- The establishment by the Trustees of a task force, composed of Trustees, students, and members of the faculty and administration, to examine the present governance of University and to recommend changes.

- A study by the Wharton School's Management Science Center of the structure and processes of higher education. This study comprises definition of the 'ideal university,' the creation of computer models which may be used in making academic planning decisions, and the development of a University-wide administrative information system.

- The appointment by the University Council of an *ad hoc* committee to make recommendations for creation of an academic planning committee.

- Integration of the Trustees' Committee on Long-Range Planning with

other University planning mechanisms.

- A systematic study of the University's communication patterns within its own structure and with its neighbors.

As these and other studies reach the joint-discussion stage, Dr. Harnwell proposes to convene a "University Conference on the Future."

As he explains, "When the Trustees, faculty, administration, students, and alumni of the middle 50's and early 60's were asked to design and insure the University's future, they responded with an effort which ushered in an era of unprecedented growth for Pennsylvania. . . .

"The time is now at hand for a similar joint adventure in creating a grand design for the 70's. Once again I seek the counsel and co-operation of all members

Graduate Group Established In Computer Service

A graduate group in computer and information science has been established at the Moore School of Electrical Engineering, Dr. John G. Brainerd, director of the Moore School, announced recently.

Although a computer and information science curriculum has existed since 1959 at the University, the number of master's degree and doctoral candidates has grown rapidly in recent years, and the need for an integrated curriculum and corresponding research program was clearly warranted, Dr. Brainerd said.

There are 235 graduate students this year who have designated a primary interest in such a program. Research projects have expanded accordingly.

The group will be chaired by Dr. John W. Carr III, professor of computer science. The faculty will include five full professors and offer some 30 advanced courses. In addition more than 40 related courses will be available outside the Moore School.

The detailed program will allow those students doing advanced degree work in computer and engineering science to emphasize the "software" or computer programming aspect of their research. This includes synthesis and analysis of artificial languages and their processors, theory and application of problem-solving mechanisms, and the study of "artificial intelligence."

Information theory, logic design, mathematics and switching theory will also be core study areas. Ideas and applications will be applied to, or borrowed from, other engineering and academic disciplines including linguistics, philosophy and physics to mention a few.

of the University community in planning it."

Also included in the report was an outline of the tremendous growth that has taken place since Dr. Harnwell became President in July 1953, as indicated by the following:

Faculty Salaries—Average salary for a full professor rose more than \$11,000 during the past 15 years. Twenty-three new professorships have been funded.

Scholarships and Student Aid—Since 1953, student aid has risen from \$1,300,000 to the record \$13,583,000 awarded in the academic year 1967-68.

Physical Plant—Since 1953, 75 major construction projects have been completed at a total cost of \$96,000,000, including 35 new buildings. An additional 12 projects are now underway at an estimated cost of \$32,000,000. An additional \$150,000,000 in improvements are currently in the design stage. Plant value has increased from \$56,140,000 to \$156,120,973.

Operating Expenditures—Up from \$27,264,000 in 1953 to \$135,554,757 for 1967-68. For fiscal 1969, the total proposed expenditures amount to \$142,000,000.

Sponsored Research—Annual dollar expenditures for sponsored research projects have mushroomed from \$4,000,000 to \$42,649,846, a ten-fold increase in fifteen years.

Gifts and Bequests—The total received from all sources of philanthropic support since 1953 is \$185,000,000. Gifts, grants, and bequests made during 1967-68 reached a new all-time high total of \$23,884,847 compared to \$3,000,000 fifteen years ago. More than \$90,000,000 has been subscribed toward the \$93,000,000 Development Program launched four years ago.

Dr. Cochran . . .

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He was chairman of the history department here from 1963-65. In 1965-66, Dr. Cochran was Pitt Professor of History at Cambridge, England where he was awarded an honorary MA degree.

Among Dr. Cochran's many activities, are the presidency of the Organization of American Historians, representative on the Social Science Research Council, editor of the *Journal of Economic History* and member of the American Philosophical Association. He has written many books and articles including *The American Business System* and *Railroad Leaders* and is the co-author of *The Age of Enterprise*.

Police Urged To "Play It Cool"

A series of ten Police Guidance Manuals which its authors hope will serve as a national model for law enforcement training literature has been prepared by Law faculty members Louis B. Schwartz and Stephen R. Goldstein, in cooperation with the Philadelphia Police Department.

Some 7300 sets of the manuals, in which police are urged to "play it cool" in dealing with political dissenters, minority groups, "troublesome kids" and young people who dress and behave oddly, were delivered to the Philadelphia Police last month. Bound sets are being produced for later distribution by the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to other law enforcement agencies, crime commissions, law libraries, civil liberties organizations and others.

The ten guides were begun two years ago under a \$43,404 grant of the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance (now L.E.A.A.) of the Department of Justice. They are designed to "supplement but not supplant the regulation manuals and other training materials now in use," Professor Schwartz said.

Beginning with "The Policeman's Role in Criminal Justice," the new guides stress the meaning of basic statutes and the discretion a policeman may exercise in his day-to-day enforcement of them. They also give background and arguments on both sides of current controversies over stop-and-frisk, wire-tapping, civil disobedience and similar issues.

Race relations are emphasized in the series, particularly in the volume on "Criminology for Policemen" which combats common misconceptions about criminality and race.

"Policemen are human beings and have prejudices like other people," ex-

plain the authors of the new manuals. "You're not expected to like all groups equally. In fact, you may be kidding yourself if you say you do. It's much healthier to admit that, because of your own upbringing or some personal experience, you do have a prejudice; but knowing that, make up your mind to watch out for it and not let it affect your official conduct and manner."

ASPECTS OF CRIME DISCUSSED

The manual also makes these points:

—Historically, the highest city crime rates have always been found in slums, no matter what racial or ethnic group lived there. There is reason to believe that if Negroes today lived under conditions similar to those of whites, the Negro crime rate would "not be substantially different from the white rate."

—Noting that almost any honest adult will have to admit to himself he's broken a law and that if everybody who ever committed a crime was in jail, there wouldn't be many left outside to run the country's business, "the job of law enforcement, therefore, is not to wipe out the criminal population but to keep the pressure on by catching and convicting enough offenders so that everybody knows that it's risky to violate the law."

—Increasing punishment does not always increase deterrence.

—There are all sorts of gangs but even those that give serious trouble "probably spend most of their time in non-criminal activity." Police are warned against abusing any youngster, despite extreme provocation. "He may be ugly, filthy-mouthed and even dangerous. As a human being you may be angry. But it's your job to do the best you can to keep your temper and, if possible, your good humor. Be firm, protect

yourself against physical attack, but play it cool. Don't swear back at him. Don't go down to his level."

—Disorderly conduct does not include odd behavior or dress or public display of affection. "Young people often dress or behave in a way that shocks people, but unless the behavior is extreme enough to violate some other law, for example, open lewdness, there is no offense."

—A citizen is not required to obey police orders except in a few special situations. Nor is it an offense to argue with police. "A person being placed under arrest, or his friends or even passersby, may express disapproval of the policeman's action. This can be very hard to take, especially when the argument takes a disrespectful form; but every experienced policeman knows that he has to expect this sort of thing in the course of his job."

—Police must distinguish between open violation of the law and legitimate protests by minority groups. "Some minorities turn out to be right and end up as majorities. Only minorities, at first, favored social security and minimum wage laws, or were interested in preventing child labor or pollution of air and water."

CARTOONS ILLUSTRATE TEXT

Each of the ten, paperbound volumes is about 30 pages long. Whimsical cartoons by John Pretsch illustrate the text, which is written in non-technical language and laced with anecdotes and hypothetical cases.

The manuals draw on the 1967 Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

Louis B. Schwartz is Benjamin Franklin Professor of Criminal Law and Administration and is Director of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws headed by former Governor Brown of California. He was Reporter for the Model Penal Code of the American Law Institute and at one time headed the General Crimes Section of the Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice.

Stephen R. Goldstein is Assistant Professor of Law and a former member of a major Philadelphia law firm. He was at one time a law clerk for Mr. Justice Arthur J. Goldberg of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Among the authors' many advisors was another University faculty member, Dr. Marvin E. Wolfgang, director of the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law and director of research for the federal "Violence Commission."



Just two of the whimsical cartoons by John Pretsch which illustrate the new Police Manual written by Louis B. Schwartz and Stephen R. Goldstein.

\$100,000 Given to Support Work in Human Resources

A grant of \$100,000 has been made by the Appleman Foundation of New York City to the University in support of its work in human resources in our cities.

The grant establishes at the University the Nathan Appleman Fund, earmarked for programs involving the black community. Appleman, who is a resident of Palm Beach, Florida, and who maintains offices in New York City, is an independent oil producer, a Class of 1925 alumnus of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Jewish Committee.

In making the grant to the University, Appleman explained that he was concerned for the black people in the cities of America and about the tension which exists between them and the Jewish community. "We must find new ways to work together and to reduce these tensions and create better educational and economic opportunities for the disadvantaged," he said.

The Human Resources Center at the University, headed by Dr. Howard E. Mitchell, 1907 Foundation Professor of Urbanism and Human Resources, will be the most immediate beneficiary of the Fund. The Center is carrying out more than a dozen local and national projects to help improve opportunities for the disadvantaged.

The Fund will be administered through the University's Center for Urban Research and Experiment, which is directed by Robert B. Mitchell, professor of city planning.

One-Fourth of Freshmen Skipped Introductory Courses

A record one-fourth of the freshmen who began studies at the University last fall skipped one or more introductory courses because they earned high marks on the Advanced Placement Tests given during their senior year of high school.

Among this year's 1,700 freshmen, 418 earned a total of 1,074 course units of credit in the tests. In 1955, the first year of Pennsylvania's participation in the Advanced Placement Program, 32 course units of credit were earned by 16 freshmen in an entering class of 1,400.

Over half this year's credits were earned in English; mathematics was the most popular course for advanced placement in 1955 but holds second rank this year. Advanced credit has also been earned in American history, French, biology, European history, chemistry, Spanish, Latin, physics and German.

Hospital Builds Special Units To Study Shock, Respiratory Ills

Asthma, emphysema and bronchitis are among the diseases that will be studied in the University Hospital's new pulmonary research laboratories, dedicated last fall. In addition, a two-bed patient care unit has been built for clinical research in shock and trauma.

The pulmonary research laboratories, built and equipped at a cost of more than \$40,000 will be used for research originating in the pulmonary disease section of the department of medicine.

Investigations in the labs will revolve around the use of a body plethysmograph, originally developed in 1955 by Dr. Arthur B. DuBois, professor of medicine. This highly sophisticated device measures exactly the resistance to breathing in the body's airways and the volume of air in the chest cavity. It is so sensitive it can readily detect the effects on the airways of smoking a single cigarette.

The plethysmograph will be used to study effects of air pollution on asthma sufferers, to test effects of drugs in the treatment of asthma and bronchitis and to establish effects of surgery on emphysema.

Dr. Robert L. Mayock, chief of the pulmonary disease section, along with Dr. Robert Rogers, director of the respiratory intensive care unit, and Dr. Ronald F. Coburn, assistant chief of the pulmonary disease section, are supervising the research projects of five pulmonary fellows in the labs.

SHOCK UNIT IS FIRST IN AREA

The shock and trauma unit is under the direction of Dr. Jonathan E. Rhoads, chairman of surgery, and is the first of its kind in the Delaware Valley area. The reasons for the high mortality rate of septic shock resulting from massive infections will be investigated.

Patients admitted to the unit will include those with infections of the urinary tract; patients with respiratory infections, sometimes resulting from pneumonia; gynecologic patients, including those with infections resulting from abortions under non-sterile conditions; and patients with other massive infections of the abdomen.

Mark Shedd Teaching Course On Education in Urban Areas

Dr. Mark R. Shedd, Philadelphia superintendent of schools, this semester is teaching a course on "Education in Large Urban Areas" which carries one course unit's credit.

Because of the critical and changing nature of those in septic shock, patients will be under constant observation. Specially trained nurses—one per patient—will be on duty around the clock.

Because every patient in septic shock is unique, physicians will use the results of frequent measurements of body processes to determine treatment. Monitors by each bedside will read heart rate, arterial and venous blood pressure and rate and volume of breathing per minute. A laboratory in the unit will be used for emergency studies such as blood gas and body metabolism analyses.

Because there are several underlying pathologic mechanisms which produce similar results, the shock syndrome will be studied in several areas:

—Dr. Leonard Miller, assistant professor of surgery, will head a team of surgical investigators seeking to learn the precise mechanism that causes death from shock.

—Drs. Bryan E. Marshall and Ethan T. Colton of the anesthesia staff, will study the effects of massive infection on the lungs.

—Dr. K. C. Tsou, associate professor of chemistry in surgical research, will conduct detailed studies of changes in the body's cellular structure during infection and cell changes that result from various treatment.

—A biochemist will join the group later in the year to conduct studies of tissue changes in shock patients.

Residential Rehabilitation Subject of Book Put Out by Environmental Institute

A study and analysis of Queen Village Incorporated, a non-profit group whose goal was to provide rehabilitated housing in the Queen Village area of Philadelphia, has been written by Dr. Paul Niebanck, assistant professor of city planning and John B. Pope.

The book discusses the problems Queen Village—and any other non-profit group—face when attempting to provide rehabilitated housing. Its Chapters deal with such subjects as the evolution of ideas, problems of fund raising, property acquisition and management, methods and accomplishments of rehabilitation and market response.

The book has been published by The Institute for Environmental Studies and copies are available from the Institute at \$2.95 each.

University Council News

December 11:

● The Committee on the University Press was disassociated from the Committee on Research and has become a University operating committee.

● A new policy statement on the draft was adopted. Instead of declaring that re-admission of students who have been imprisoned for violation of the Selective Service Act is something to be decided on an individual, case-by-case basis—conscience being the controlling factor—the new statement stipulates that its principles apply equally and without prejudice to students who do not comply with the selective service system or other military obligations and whose education is interrupted as a consequence; their applications shall be considered on the same, essentially academic, basis that is used for others, and the use of the word “conscience” is deleted. The new statement also provides for an advisory effort to help those whose education has been interrupted for reasons related to the military service or draft, whether or not they have previously been associated with the University.

Bartholomew Named Director Of Animal Field Service

Dr. Richard C. Bartholomew, a veterinarian with special training in obstetrics and reproductive diseases, has been named the first director for the Field Service conducted by the School of Veterinary Medicine from its large animal hospital at New Bolton Center, near Kennett Square.

Dr. Bartholomew also has been appointed assistant professor of medicine on the veterinary faculty.

The Field Service has three principal functions: providing veterinary services on a round-the-clock basis for livestock and horse owners in the Center's practice area; providing private veterinary practitioners with an expert consultation service; and teaching veterinary students in this special area of veterinary medicine.

Three or four students are assigned to the Field Service at one time, and each student spends two weeks on the service as part of his clinical education. Many staff veterinarians at the Center also are available to help handle heavy case loads or to supply expert knowledge in complicated cases.

Dr. Bartholomew, 30, was graduated from the Veterinary College at Cornell University in 1962 and served for two years in the Cornell Field Service clinic.

He was named Assistant Professor of Medicine at Cornell's veterinary school in 1964 and held that post until last year when he entered Cornell's graduate school to work on his master's degree.

Among other things . . .

APPOINTMENTS:

DR. DONALD S. MURRAY, assistant to the President for Federal Relations, has been appointed a member of the Grants Administration Advisory Committee for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This committee assists in developing solutions to the problems of grants administration and functions as a sounding board to planned new approaches and policies.

DR. GEORGE CRUMB, associate professor of music, will be the 1969 visiting composer at the University of Iowa in March. While on the Iowa campus, he will give three seminars on his own compositions and will confer with individual student composers about their works. In addition, the University's Center for New Music will give a first performance of a new work which Dr. Crumb is composing especially for it.

DR. JONATHAN E. RHOADS, chairman and professor of surgery, was elected Chairman of the Board of Regents for the American College of Surgeons at its meeting in Atlantic City last fall. Dr.

Rhoads has also been elected national Vice President and President-elect of the American Cancer Society.

MRS. JANE LEVINE, research associate with the Reading Clinic, has been named to a HEW National Advisory Committee on Dyslexia and Related Reading Disorders. For the past four years Mrs. Levine has worked on the indexing and abstracting of the extensive collection of books and articles on dyslexia available at the University.

JERRE MANGIONE, professor of English, has been named one of three judges for the fiction division of the National Book Awards program. The annual Book Awards presentation will take place March 12 in New York City where seven awards of \$1,000 each will be given for books judged to be the most distinguished among those written by American citizens and published in the United States during the past year.

DR. HIRAM HAYDN, professor of communications, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Buckingham En-

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Subject of Relocation Heads List of Books

Relocation: From Obstacle to Opportunity, the first volume in a series on Environmental Studies, has just been published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. The book, written by Paul L. Niebank with Mark R. Yessian, is based on research conducted at the University in conjunction with the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment officials, and deals with the problems of displaced elderly persons within our cities. The series is being sponsored by the Institute of Environmental Studies.

Other books recently published by the Press include:

The Private City: Philadelphia in Three Stages of Its Growth by Dr. Sam Bass Warner, Jr., professor of history at the University of Michigan, with a foreword by Dr. Lee Benson, professor of history at the University.

Psychiatric Aftercare: Planning for Community Mental Health Service, by Dr. Max Silverstein, executive director of Pennsylvania's Mental Health Association from 1954-1966 and now lecturer in the Graduate School of Social Work.

Prices: Issues in Theory and Public Policy, edited by Dr. Almarin Phillips, professor of economics, and Oliver E. Williamson, associate professor of economics. Contributors include Dr. Lawrence K. Klein, Benjamin Franklin Pro-

fessor of Economics; Dr. Sidney Weintraub, professor of economics, and Dr. Paul E. Green, professor of marketing.

Medium Chain Tryglycerides, edited by Dr. John R. Senior, assistant professor of medicine, with Dr. Henry L. Bockus, emeritus professor of medicine and gastroenterology, among those contributing.

Heinrich Von Kleist: A Study in Tragedy and Anxiety by John Gearey, assistant professor of Germanic and Slavic Languages, City College of New York.

Cyprus: Constitutionalism and Crisis Government by Dr. Stanley Kyriakides, foreword by Roy Macrides.

Dictionary of Russian Personal Names, revised second edition, by Dr. Morton Benson, chairman and professor of Slavic Languages at the University.

The Child and the Republic: The Dawn of American Child Nurture by Bernard Wishy, director of Medical and Administrative Systems at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City.

Three reports in the series on Racial Policies of American Industry headed by Dr. Herbert R. Northrup, chairman and professor of Industry. These include *The Negro in the Automobile Industry*, *The Negro in the Steel Industry* and *The Negro in the Aerospace Industry*.

terprises, a publishing venture specializing in an Afro-American audio-visual history and culture. Professor Haydn recently completed his 25th year as editor of the *American Scholar*.

DR. PIER L. BARGELLINI, associate professor of electrical engineering, has been appointed to the staff of Comsat Corporation as a consultant on satellite communication problems.

AUTHORS:

DR. LARRY NG, senior resident in neurology, is the editor of a collection of essays entitled, *Alternatives To Violence*, just published by Time-Life Books. Two chapters in the book were contributed by University faculty members Dr. Kenneth Appel, professor emeritus of psychiatry, and Dr. Stuart Mudd, professor emeritus of microbiology. The essays were collected by the Committee for Alternatives to Violence, a group organized specifically to promote public discussion of violence, of which Dr. Ng is a member as well as Dr. Emily Mudd, professor of family study in psychiatry.

MORRIS L. COHEN, Biddle law librarian and professor of law, is the author of the monograph *Legal Research in a Nutshell*, just published by the West Publishing Company.

DR. LARRY P. GROSS, assistant professor of communications, is the author of "Manipulated Time and Eating Behavior" (with E. Schaefer) in the October issue of the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. His review of *Synanon* by Guy Endore appears in the November issue of *Psychology Today*.

DR. HERBERT J. SPIRO, professor of political science, is the co-author of "Why Federations Fail," edited by Thomas M. Franck and published by the New York University Press in October and has written two articles, "The Cognitive Interest of Science in *The Political Dimension of Science*, published by the Evangelische Akademie, Loccum, Germany and "The American University System" which appeared in the October issue of *Europa Forum* published in Munich.

An excerpt from his book *Government by Constitution* is the first selection in a new book now out edited by a professor from the University of Nebraska, *Constitutionalism and Politics: Conflict and Consensus*. Dr. Spiro has also been elected to the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Politics*, and recently attended the annual meeting of the African Studies Association, of which he is a Fellow.

MORTON LUSTIG, assistant administrator of the Government Studies Center, and Miss Janet S. Reiner, doctoral candidate in city planning, are the authors of the chapter, "Local Government

and Poverty in Rural Areas," which appears in *Rural Poverty in the United States*, sponsored by the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty and published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Mr. Lustig is also project director and JAN Z. KRASNOWIECKI, professor of law, editor, of the *Index of Reported Planning Cases in Pennsylvania 1966 and 1967*, prepared under a grant from the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs and published annually by the Pennsylvania Planning Association.

Portrayal of Violence On Television Studied

Dr. George Gerbner, dean and professor of communications, is principal investigator for a study of the portrayal of violence on network television drama which is being conducted for the National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence.

Associate investigators working on different aspects of the study are Dr. Marten Brouwer, visiting associate professor of communication; Dr. Cedric C. Clark, postdoctoral fellow in communications; Dr. Klaus Krippendorff, assistant professor of communications; and Jay Haley, director of the family research, Child Guidance Clinic, Philadelphia. Michael F. Eleey, a recent Annenberg graduate, is staff supervisor and other communications graduate students are working as research assistants and analysts. One week of dramatic programming for 1967 and 1968 will be analyzed.

Dr. Percy H. Tannenbaum, professor of communications, has been engaged separately as a consultant to the Commission.

DR. GEORGE SCHLEKAT, dean of admissions, is the author of an article, "Do Financial Aid Programs have a Social Conscience?" which appeared in the fall issue of *College Board Review*.

DR. CEDRIC CLARK, postdoctoral fellow in communications, is the author of "Problems in Rural Communications" which appeared in this month's issue of *Canadian Journal of African Studies*. He is also a member of the Communications Division of the National Conference on Black Power.

HONORS:

DR. BRITTON CHANCE, director of the Johnson Research Foundation and chairman of biophysics, was cited for his pioneer work in enzyme chemistry as one of ten winners of the third annual

Awards for Excellence given by the Governor's Committee of 100,000 Pennsylvanians.

DR. BARTON GLEDHILL, assistant professor of clinical reproduction in the veterinary school, is leaving this month to spend four to six months in Sweden at the Karolinska Institute and at the Royal Veterinary College, both in Stockholm. He will be working under a special two year NIH fellowship grant research on DNA and nuclear proteins in spermatozoa.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS:

NORMAN S. FINK, partner in the law firm of Lans & Fink, New York City, has been named Counsel to the Development Program at the University. Mr. Fink, a graduate of Dartmouth and the Harvard Law School, is a specialist in real estate, corporations, estates and trusts, business sales and acquisitions, and administrative law.

NOBLE SMITH has been named director of medical development at the University succeeding Dr. Richard D. Stine who has become a partner in a consulting service to government agencies and educational and other non-profit institutions. Mr. Smith has been director of capital programs at the University.

TRAVELERS & SPEAKERS:

DR. LUIGI MASTROIANNI, JR., professor and chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology, recently participated in a seminar at the First Congress of Argentina on the Study of Sterility held in Rosario, Argentina. Dr. Mastroianni was also made an honorary member of the faculty of the University of Rosario.

DR. ARIEH LOYA, assistant professor of Arabic literature, read a paper entitled "The Tribalization of Arab Society and Its Effects on Arabic Poetry" at the Near East Round Table Conference held at New York University. The paper will be published in Volume II of the *Round Table* published by the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Literatures at the University.

DR. RALPH M. SHOWERS, professor of electrical engineering, was keynote speaker for the 1968 IEEE Electromagnetic Compatibility Symposium; the title of his address was "EMC Comes of Age."

DR. MELVIN C. MOLSTAD, professor of chemical engineering, presented a paper on the effect of high-temperature, high-pressure hydrogen on steels at the Fiftieth Congress of the Chemical Society for Metals held in Detroit.

BERNARD WOLFMAN, professor of law, spoke before the University of Miami's

(Continued on next page)

Among other things . . .

Third Annual Institute on Estate Planning this month where he discussed the subject of "The Effect of State Court Adjudications on Federal Estate Tax Questions—*Bosch* and its Implications." Earlier, he chaired a Roundtable of five panelists discussing taxation and education in taxation with respect to the developing countries at the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in New Orleans, and addressed the annual meeting of the Eastern Association of College and University Business Officers on the subject of "Faculty Governance."

DR. ALBERT OLIVER, professor of education, recently spent two and a half weeks visiting American Schools abroad. Representing the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, he chaired the evaluation visit at the International School of Geneva; he made a special visit to the Tehran American School and he visited American Schools at Rome, Madrid, Paris and the Hague, all of whom are seeking accreditation under special arrangement with the Middle States Association. While abroad, he was invited to be a consultant at the annual conference held by the European Council of International Schools in Frankfurt.

DR. W. GEORGE POVEY, recently appointed associate in obstetrics and gynecology, was in Tunisia as a Population Council Consultant to the National Family Planning Program for two weeks during the month of October.

DR. J. O'M. BOCKRIS, professor of chemistry, this last fall lectured in the ACS-organized course on surface chemistry at the University of Rochester, attended the Electrochemical Society

meeting in Montreal where he delivered a lecture on "A Mechanism of Metal Deposition" and was organizer and chairman of the symposium on the mechanism of electrocrystallization at the meeting of the International Society of Electrochemistry in Detroit.

DR. LEONARD NANIS, associate professor of chemical engineering, addressed the Philadelphia Section of the Electrochemical Society on "Progress in Electrochemical Engineering" in November.

DR. HENRY J. ABRAHAM, professor of political science, was one of three authors to address the General Management Training Center of the U.S. Civil Service Commission on "Ideas and Authors: General Issues in Law" in Washington, D.C. His book-at-issue was *Freedom and the Court*.

DR. HARALAMBOS KRITIKOS, associate professor of electrical engineering, gave a paper on "E.M. Scattering From Air Currents" at the XIV Symposium of the AGARD-NATO, during the E.M. Propagation Committee meeting in Oslo, Norway.

DR. OTIS H. GREEN, professor of English, gave the opening address of the convention of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association at Jacksonville, Florida; his subject was "PLUS ULTRA: The Cultural Expansion of Spain in the Sixteenth Century."

BRITTON HARRIS, professor of city and regional planning, was the U.S. representative to meetings of a Group of Experts on Computer Models in Urban Planning and Administration, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Oslo and Paris. Earlier he was the keynote speaker for the Annual Symposium sponsored by the Association for Computing Machinery—this year on the subject of application of computer to the problems of urban society—and presented a paper, "New Tools for Research

and Analysis in Urban Planning" at the 1968 National Conference of the American Institute of Planners in Pittsburgh.

DR. JOHN MIKUTA, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology, attended a panel meeting in Denver on the subject of cancer of the cervix as a representative of the Organizational Committee for the Society of Gynecologic Oncologists of which he is secretary. He is also Secretary of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia.

DR. MAURICE A. BRULL, professor of engineering mechanics, recently attended the meeting of the Structures and Materials Advisory Group of Aerospace in Research and Development (NATO) held in Stuttgart, Germany. Dr. Brull also delivered a series of lectures on composite materials at the University of Liege in Belgium.

DR. EDWARD E. WALLACH, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology, recently participated in a symposium at the Dayton Obstetrical Society where he spoke on long term metabolic effects of hormonal contraceptives. He also attended a symposium at St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston, New Jersey where he spoke on gynecologic endocrinology.

DR. HSUAN YEH, director of the Towne School of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, served as chairman of the Energetics Session at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical engineers last month.

DR. HUMPHREY TONKIN, assistant professor of English, recently delivered a convocation lecture at Elizabethtown College on "International Communication." Earlier, in August, he read a paper, "The English Renaissance and its Poetry" at the International Summer School of the Universal Esperanto Association in Madrid.

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

News items should be sent by the first of the month to:

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