

Almanac

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UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

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Hobstetter Outlines Financial Plight

Any doubt that the financial wolf is at the University's door vanished in the cold statistical light shed by Dr. John N. Hobstetter, vice-provost for research and the University's budget committee chairman, at the November 12th University Senate Meeting.

Dr. Hobstetter told those faculty members present at the sparsely-attended meeting that even though the Trustees have ordered the University to balance its annual budget by 1973, that the operating deficit for next year could run as high as \$8.2-million.

Dr. Hobstetter also noted that the true operating deficit for the 1969-1970 fiscal year was \$2.3-million, rather than \$700,000 as generally believed.

"For a number of years . . . a decade and a half or more . . . the University has had an operating reserve and it has generally run in the vicinity of a million-and-a-half dollars or more. At the beginning of the last fiscal year (ending June 30, 1970) the operating reserve was at \$1.6 million. If you take all the income from all sources and subtract what we spent, the deficit for the year was \$2.3-million."

(That is, the unrestricted budget, as opposed to the restricted budget funds which are earmarked for specific purposes.)

Thus, the \$700,000 figure which represents the University's present uncovered deficit, was achieved only by applying (and wiping out) the \$1.6-million from the operating reserve . . . the first time in 16 years that Pennsylvania has experienced an uncovered deficit.

But what is even more ominous is that even though most departments have made what Dr. Hobstetter calls "heroic" budget cuts to lower the projected operating deficit for this year to \$1.2-million, the overdraft in the operating reserve next June will total \$1.9-million.

"That's the way we'll enter next year," says Dr. Hobstetter, "with no operating reserve, but rather a large overdraft instead."

And that's only if things don't get any worse than they are right now.

For the purpose of seeing where we stand in budgetary terms, notes Dr. Hobstetter, we make certain tentative assumptions. This year the budget committee assumed the following:

—That enrollment and tuition would remain the same

—That the appropriation from the Commonwealth would be restored

—That Federal funding in support of graduate work and research would remain the same

—That the level of all services and programs would remain constant

Even if somehow these assumptions should turn out to be true, where would this leave the University? In other words, how far can it get on the money it thinks it can expect? Apparently, not very far.

"We know that in fiscal 1972 we will have an increase in the operating deficit

over last year," says Dr. Hobstetter. "For example, to lower the deficit this year we siphoned off all available unrestricted funds and applied them to it. When the siphon goes to work again next year it won't find anything left to use."

"In addition, in 1972 we're committed to the Commonwealth for rental payments on new buildings, and we also have to resume various kinds of annuity payments for which we're legally responsible. Then we'll have to meet certain building and employment contract escalations at the University, and we know the costs of supplies will probably increase five or six per cent just from inflation."

"So . . . if we add all these up, the projected operating deficit for 1972 should be about \$5.2-million, and this is before we provide salary increases for the faculty and administrative and clerical staffs."

Dr. Hobstetter says that in recent years our salaries haven't even kept pace with inflation, let alone the competition.

The obvious implication, even for such critical areas as student financial aid, is that we can no longer assume that these and other programs and services can be held constant, Dr. Hobstetter says.

As a result, the budget committee, through its seven subcommittees, is

taking the longest, hardest look ever at all University funded programs. These subcommittees, composed of representatives from the faculty, administration and student body include:

The group chaired by Dr. Otto Springer, professor of German and a former dean of the College, which is considering the budgets for administrative services such as building and grounds, the business offices, and development.

—Dr. Julius Wishner, professor of psychology, is heading the team weighing academic programs concerned with faculty appointments, salaries and size, as well as curricula requirements.

—The University's comptroller, Charles Farrell and his committee, are taking note of the costs of academic services provided by the Computer Center, the libraries, and the secretarial and technical staffs of the University.

—The cost of running Pennsylvania's intercollegiate athletic and recreational programs is being checked out by a committee headed by Harold Manley, vice-president for business and financial affairs.

—The heavy burden of making recommendations on tuition income and student aid falls to the unit under the guidance of Leo Levin, Professor of law

and former vice-provost for student affairs.

—Student services, which include the budgets of the Office of Student Affairs, several Dean's offices, counseling and student housing among other things, will be evaluated by the subcommittee under Dr. Robert Eilers, professor in insurance.

The final committee, under John Hetherston, vice-president for coordinated planning, will examine the long range trends in the University's hospital and medical school and their relation to the University.

The seven subcommittees are scheduled to submit their individual reports to Dr. Hobstetter and the budget committee in the near future in order that recommendations can be made to President Martin Meyerson. He will use them in reviewing the University's financial situation for the Trustees' consideration at the meeting slated for January 14 and 15, 1971.

As for the ultimate question on everyone's mind—the prospect for salary raises in the immediate future—there remains Dr. Hobstetter's sobering observation of the current situation: "You can only get salary increases to the extent that you can reduce programs and services."

Callen Looks at Senate Action

University faculties have sometimes been accused of being out of contact with reality when it comes to some of the more mundane aspects of university administration—especially the nuts-and-bolts aspect of making a university go.

There has been some grumbling that the University Senate action of November 12th reflected this kind of insensitivity. Most of the grumbling stems from the Senate's seeming acquiescence to the Clelland Committee's call for elimination of aid to other schools and universities, reduced student financial aid in future years, and a general maintenance of the status quo in City/Commonwealth financial arrangements, in contrast to its stated objection to the plan to reduce faculty benefits by as much as fifty per cent.

But was the Senate merely unaware of the severity of the present financial crisis when it objected to the Clelland Committee's recommendation to trim faculty fringe benefits in a budgetary emergency, or was it acting in its own narrow self-interest?

Dr. Herbert Callen, professor of physics and chairman of the Senate insists that neither of these is the case.

The Clelland Committee, headed by Dr. Richard C. Clelland, professor and chairman of statistics and operations research, was set up in June 1970, to advise the University Council, Administration and Trustees on possible options regarding scholarship budgets during periods of financial deficits in future years.

The primary reason that the Senate reacted as it did to the report, says Dr. Callen, is that most of its members place a high value on the various fringe benefits they receive, and that some years ago a faculty committee encouraged even greater use of fringe benefits in lieu of salary hikes; consequently, any reductions in such fringe benefits are generally regarded as a cut in compensation. He fears that with current salaries already below par, any benefit cuts might lead to an exodus of faculty members and a rapid downgrading of the entire University.

Asked why the Senate declined to offer its advice on the other recommendations of the Clelland Report, Dr. Callen said:

"Let me summarize the Clelland Report as I see it. It divided the financial aid budget into four categories. The first was aid that we give toward various other institutions . . . free tuition to students of Haverford and Bryn Mawr, special arrangements with Pahlavi and others. The report recommended that with minor exceptions that this aid be eliminated. I don't think anyone welcomes the removal of these 'good neighbor' arrangements, but the recommendation was clear, inevitable and non-contentious."

"The second category was the personnel benefits that the faculty took exception to for the reasons that I've mentioned."

"The third area was aid given by reason of Commonwealth and City relationships. These are contractual obligations which are not within our power to change, leaving us nothing to discuss."

"This leaves the fourth category, and by far the largest, and that is aid given to students by virtue of their being students. This includes aid to academically outstanding students, culturally-deprived students, athletes, small-town residents and so on. It's clear that major economies can only be made in this area because it's by far the largest. The Clelland Committee made no recommendations as to how to choose among the various groups within this category, nor could it, since the Council Committee on Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid is the proper group to confront this most difficult of all the problems which we have to face . . . it would be inappropriate for the Senate to debate this question on the open floor without some prior study or recommendation."

"Furthermore, the President had just presented a resolution establishing a relationship between that category of aid and tuition. Again, this also made a floor discussion inappropriate. Consequently, the only category on which significant discussion could be carried out was that of personnel benefits."

The University's faculty, says Dr. Callen, is neither unaware of the severity of the present financial problem nor the sacrifices that will be required of it. On

the contrary, he says, it recognizes that it is the group which is going to bear, in a direct and painful way, the effects of economies, and it is ready to stand up to that reality.

"The question is," he says, "which form will that sacrifice take? Will it mean larger classes, less challenging students, less adequate facilities, larger teaching loads and so on? These are all possible ways by which the faculty will be affected by budget cuts."

"Before any of these are resorted to, we do think there are some glaring deficiencies in the operation of this university—as there are in every university—which can be eliminated, there are non-academic activities which can be curtailed, and there are changes in our admissions policy that can be effected."

"My personal opinion is that we should follow up in all of these areas, but with faculty salaries/and fringe benefits/coming last. Not because it's self-interest, for each one of these affects the faculty adversely, and therefore none are in our self-interest. I put faculty compensation last because I believe that on it rests directly the guarantee of the status and eminence of the University of Pennsylvania."

In its report, the Clelland Committee outlined three financial aid budget plans for dealing with fiscal emergencies ranging from mild in nature to very serious conditions. "Clearly," says Callen, "the University's financial crisis is even larger than anything the committee envisaged in plan three—but that doesn't necessarily mean that we should do precisely what it recommended under that plan."

He expects that in the future there will be a shift in emphasis which will value teaching more, and slightly deemphasize a number of other activities at Pennsylvania.

"That includes a more critical analysis of what constitutes research, some of which is so labeled only by the most charitable euphemisms. But that also has to be paralleled by a critical analysis of what constitutes teaching," Dr. Callen says.

Law Hall Named

The Law School's original building, constructed in 1901 and located at 34th and Chestnut Streets, has been named William Draper Lewis Hall, in a resolution by the Trustees, following a recommendation by the Law School's faculty and advisory board.

William Draper Lewis, who died in 1949, was Dean of the University's Law Department from 1896 to 1914 and continued as a professor of law until 1924. From 1923 to 1947, he was director of the American Law Institute.

Three Thousand per Week Hit the Ice

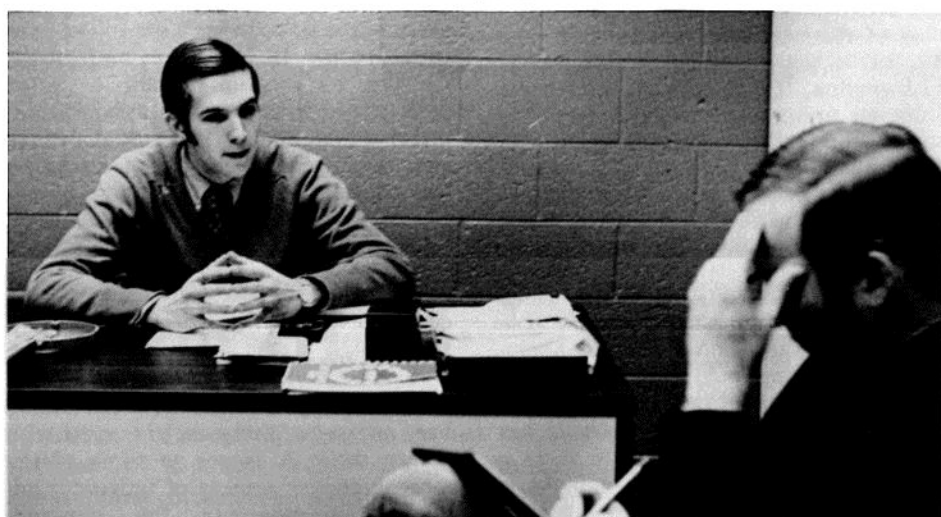


The sparkling new public locker room is clean enough to picnic on the floor—for one family at least.

Gold medalist Arlene Babe instructs a beginners' class in the elements of figure skating.

Hockey buffs can polish their slap shots and defensive techniques in the pickup sessions.

John McCormick, program director of the Class of '23 Ice Rink, outlines some upcoming plans for the new ice.



The Class of 1923 Ice Rink, newest of Pennsylvania's recreational facilities, is fast becoming its most popular one, and will certainly be the busiest by far.

In fact, it may have already reached that point even though it's not yet in full-scale operation, and isn't scheduled to be completed until sometime in February. Right now, more than 3,000 persons per week are taking part in some rink-related activity and the number is growing fast.

According to John McCormick, the program director, whose plans call for maximum use of the \$3.2-million facility, around 800 persons tried the new ice over homecoming weekend (November 7 and 8), and on the following Saturday close to 350 more showed up to skate and sign up for lessons.

Current figures show some 100 children now attending starter sessions on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, with about 120 adults turning out for similar lessons in the twice-weekly morning and evening classes. In addition to all this, there are a couple of hundred people at the daily public skating sessions. Some 150 would-be Gordie Howes and Bobby Orrs have already signed up for intermural hockey too, while on Sunday mornings, roughly 150 members of University figure skating clubs get together to polish their competitive skills.

Ivy League Hockey games, which at some schools are the *raison d'être* for having a rink in the first place, are still the prime entertainment event at the Pennsylvania rink, but constitute only a part of the overall picture. In fact, most of the hockey that will be played on the Class of '23 ice will be played by pickup teams, intermural clubs, and members of the Intermural Hockey League which rents the facility and has scheduled five games there for every Saturday morning of the hockey season. The first face-off,

believe it or not, will be at 5 a.m., with play continuing through 12:30 p.m.

"When you look at the operation of a rink like this, you have to look at it as a twelve-month program," McCormick says. "Fortunately, here at the University we're taking a realistic approach, especially with the token admissions." The admission fees—.50 cents for Pennsylvania students, .75 cents for University people and their immediate families and \$1.50 for the general public—are designed to help hold down the high cost of keeping the operation open and running, but without discouraging people from using it. Even though the rink is committed to operate at a loss, McCormick is determined to see that as many persons in the area benefit from it as possible.

McCormick, who expects skating to become as popular in the Seventies as bowling was in the Sixties, says the rink may ultimately be operating 20 hours a day, 7 days a week for 11 months of the year, especially since it's the only real such facility for miles.

"The South Mountain Arena in West Orange, New Jersey is open twenty-three hours a day," he notes. "By February, we'll probably be open from six a.m. to one or two a.m. every day."

If McCormick gets the dehumidifier he should have had at the start of the building program, he'll be able to extend the schedule through the summer, including figure skating classes and a hockey school, thus making the Class of '23 Ice Rink one of only a handful of United States Figure Skating Association university members offering a full year-round skating and hockey program.

Other bargains in addition to the low recreational admission fees include a .50 cent rental charge for skates that retail at \$35 a pair, plus similarly low rates for group skating lessons for whomever is interested. Presently, there are five pro-

fessional instructors on hand, most of them holders of USFSA gold medals for figure, dance or pair skating.

Raw beginners shouldn't sign up for lessons, however, until they can at least balance themselves well enough to skate forward under their own steam on single runner skates. Three or four non-skaters floundering about on the ice can wreak havoc in a class of twenty persons or so, says McCormick, so novices are encouraged to start out in the public sessions before joining a class.

Once beginners can make it on their own, there's no limit to how far they can go in developing their skating technique. Children under 16, for instance, can begin with six-week group lessons on Saturday or Sunday and work their way up to club hockey, figure and dance skating clubs. The price—\$10 for University children and \$15 for guests—includes free admission to any recreational sessions that might follow. Comparable basic lessons at a private skating club usually cost around \$25 for 10 lessons plus an admission charge for each lesson.

To keep the youngsters from getting discouraged and losing interest, McCormick has arranged an incentive program, based on the basic USFSA tests, that awards each child an attractive embroidered cloth badge for completing each new step in the course.

For those over 16, group lessons, including admission to recreational skating, are available at \$4 for students, \$6 for faculty and staff, and \$12 for the general public. Private lessons can be arranged by calling the rink office at 594-6606.

Right now, all of the class schedules are still subject to change because attendance patterns have yet to establish themselves. Among the things to be worked out are the best times to reserve the rink for University use and the best times to

open it up to the public. McCormick expects to have a more definite lineup sometime next January. "One of the problems," he says, "is that everyone wants to skate after four p.m."

In the meantime, if you've got your own skates, bring them along even if they're not in such good shape. You can leave them in the skate shop on the premises and they'll sharpen them for you for \$1.50. (How to tell if your skates need sharpening is one of the useful bits of information you can pick up in the group lessons.) If you don't have skates, chances are that you'll be able to rent a pair even though not all the new skates have arrived yet. The final shipment of children's sizes and large adult skates are due in around December 15th. Sizes, once they are fully stocked, will range from a child's 10 (below size 1) to size 13 in men's skates.

In addition to the skate shop and rental office, other rink features include a spacious public locker room, coin-operated rental lockers, and refreshment machines.

Built mainly by funds given in 1968 by the Class of 1923 at its 45th reunion, the rink was officially dedicated on October 24th. It has a skating surface 200 feet by 85 feet with rounded corners, seats 2,800 spectators for hockey matches and other shows, and has accommodations for the press and television, plus dressing, training, and first-aid rooms.

This year's professional staff includes Pennsylvania students Arlene Babe and William W. Roberts III, Villanova student Margaret A. Millier, Vermont graduate Nancy Hoch, and Douglas D. Searfoss, a former Ice Follies skater now with the Comptroller's Office of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Activity schedules and other information can be obtained at the rink office, 3130 Walnut Street.

Sex Counseling Program Clinic, Center Announced

Two new elements in a comprehensive sex counseling program for University students have been announced by John A. Russell, Jr., vice provost for student affairs.

One is a Family Planning Clinic now open, in the University's Student Health Service under sponsorship of the Planned Parenthood Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania, with physicians chosen by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University's School of Medicine.

The other will be a Sex Counseling Center opening in January for male and female students, staffed on a voluntary basis by counselors of the University-affiliated Marriage Council of Philadelphia, Inc.

The new units are added to help tie together the scattered services which deal with students' questions on sex and on emotional issues related to it, Mr. Russell said. Present services are:

- * Religious and personal counseling by campus chaplains and religious advisors.
- * Psychological services of the University Counseling Service of the Dean of Students' Office.
- * "Drop-in" consultation with medical student volunteers who man "Talking Points" throughout the campus during evening hours.
- * An ongoing lecture and discussion program run by the Dean of Residential Life's Office.
- * Distribution of literature including the question-and-answer booklet prepared for Pennsylvania students by Dr. Elaine Pierson (Mrs. Luigi Mastroianni) in cooperation with the Dean of Students' Office.
- * In-house training for Residence Advisors and other adults who live in the campus residential system as "resource persons," conducted in cooperation with Planned Parenthood.

Impetus for the Clinic came from Pennsylvania's lowered age of consent to medical care, according to Mrs. Margo P. Marshall, associate director of residential staff, and coordinator of planning for the comprehensive counseling program. The legislative change in effect made every college-age student eligible to request birth control assistance without parental consent. Such requests could not be given priority over more critical medical prob-

lems at Student Health, and students began to turn to off-campus agencies.

Planned Parenthood's new college division agreed to underwrite staff members for a campus-based Family Planning Clinic under the direction of Dr. Paul F. Schrode, director of Student Health Service. A gynecologist from the School of Medicine, two nurses and a receptionist are chosen by Student Health and paid by Planned Parenthood. The program deals with family planning only, and does not deal with pregnancy or abortion, Dr. Schrode said. A fee will be charged.

The Marriage Council members who will rotate on duty at the Clinic and the Center are chosen by Dr. Harold Lief, head of the Marriage Council and Professor of Psychiatry at the University, as well as national president of SIECUS (Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S.).

The Family Planning Clinic will be open from 5 to 8 p.m. on Wednesday evenings, with lecture and question-and-answer period from 5 to 6. From 6 to 8 p.m., the staff will see approximately 12 patients by appointments made in advance through Student Health.

Starting in January, a Marriage Council member will be on duty during clinical hours to answer questions and refer students to the Sex Counseling Center and to other services of the University.

Still another evening each week, Marriage Council staff members will man the Sex Counseling Center in the East Tower of the Superblock. There, they will see both male and female students, graduate and undergraduates, singly or in couples (including the University's numerous campus-housed married students). They will take up a wide range of issues that go beyond contraception: sex role behavior, gender identity, emotional problems, sexual dysfunction and so on.

"The University was reluctant to create a purely clinical program for students, despite the changed state laws, without at the same time providing the education and personal counseling students need in such a critical area of their lives," Mrs. Marshall said. "When students in recent forums identified sex as one of the most serious emotional factors in college life," she added, "they were not talking about mechanics and contraception, but about matters of conscience and human interaction."

War Impact Analyzed

In a preliminary report on the "Impact of Vietnam War Expenditures on the Philadelphia Economy", Dr. Walter Isard, chairman, and Thomas W. Langford, Jr., of the Regional Science Department state that some \$284 million in directly expendable Federal funds could have been made available during fiscal 1968 for education and housing programs if the Vietnam War had not been underway.

One hypothetical distribution of this \$284 million total which could have occurred was \$170.4 million to elementary and secondary education; \$56.8 million each to institutions of higher education and construction of housing for low-income families, in the Philadelphia area.

The authors state: "It is now well recognized that the employment which was channelled into Vietnam War activities could and would have been profitably occupied in other economic pursuits. Hence, when the Vietnam War effort is reduced, hopefully by 100 percent, the amounts of the inputs of any of the 496 sectors directly and indirectly required by the Vietnam War should not be viewed as indicative of the amount by which the output of that sector is likely to be contracted. Rather that amount should be viewed as resources (and associated productive capacity) released for the support of other government programs and private undertakings or as output that may be foregone in order for the economy to turn out products of higher priority."

These findings are based on the Philadelphia Region Input-Output Study which separates into 496 sectors the production of goods and services in the Philadelphia 8-county area. Further, a final demand subtable comprised of 86 sectors has been formed in addition to the original group of 496 sectors. Among these 86 sectors, 36 sectors relate to Federal government agencies. The authors

state: "For the first time, we believe, there is presented a highly detailed and comprehensive portrayal of Federal activities within a major metropolitan region. In classifying the Federal government agencies, the military agencies were further classified according to their primary activities: procurement; manufacturing, research, and development; and military base operations, in order to identify those agencies which have unique expenditure patterns. The authors note that an important distinction between private agencies and governmental organizations providing services is that government services are not sold on the open market (and thus cannot be given valuations as easily) and many of them cannot be defined as benefiting individual customers but rather apply to society as a whole.

There are two distinct purchasing patterns in the Philadelphia area for goods and services required for military purposes. One pattern is the actual expenditures for the goods and services. The other pattern represents purchases of goods and services consumed by the military agency in pursuit of its mission.

The study initially raised two basic questions. One related to the ways in which the Philadelphia regional economy would have been different today (1968) if there had been no Vietnam war and if the programs listed had taken place at the levels proposed. The second related to the extent to which the three programs, at the levels assumed, would have effectively constituted an offset policy if the war had come to an end during 1968.

The preliminary answers to these questions indicated that the overall change in the gross product of the Philadelphia economy would have been less than 3.5 percent. The projected changes for most of the 496 industries would have been of relatively minor consequence.

Fall Term Enrollment

	Full Time		Part Time		Total	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Allied Medical Professions						
Undergraduate	105	216	0	0	105	216
Special or Certificate	146	54	1	0	147	54
Total	251	270	1	0	252	270
Arts and Sciences						
College	2,909	2,968	0	0	2,909	2,968
Graduate	2,438	2,457	838	731	3,276	3,188
Total	5,347	5,425	838	731	6,185	6,156
Communications						
Graduate	66	43	12	21	78	64
Special or Certificate	11	8	17	11	28	19
Total	77	51	29	32	106	83
Education						
Graduate	201	167	254	247	455	414
Special or Certificate	3	1	64	46	67	47
Total	204	168	318	293	522	461
College for Women	1,651	1,868	0	0	1,651	1,868
Nursing						
Undergraduate	444	106	0	0	444	106
Graduate	102	100	1	13	103	113
Special	1	268	296	206	297	474
Total	547	474	297	219	844	693
Oral Hygiene	72	77	0	0	72	77
Social Work						
Graduate	198	207	22	25	220	232
Special	1	2	53	45	54	47
Total	199	209	75	70	274	279
Wharton School						
Undergraduate	1,475	1,422	1	0	1,476	1,422
Graduate	1,182	1,204	32	108	1,214	1,312
Evening-Special	0	0	1,067	1,252	1,067	1,252
Total	2,657	2,626	1,100	1,360	3,757	3,986
Fine Arts						
Graduate	399	432	25	25	424	457
Special	0	3	30	25	30	28
Total	399	435	55	50	454	485
General Studies						
Undergraduate	357	228	1,145	1,606	1,502	1,834
TV	0	0	35	0	35	0
Total	357	228	1,180	1,606	1,537	1,834
Engineering, Undergraduate						
Chemical	112	87	0	0	112	87
Civil	60	55	0	0	60	55
Electrical	172	161	0	0	172	161
Mechanical	121	113	0	0	121	113
Metallurgy	25	19	0	0	25	19
Total	490	435	0	0	490	435
Engineering, Graduate						
Chemical	15	22	34	30	49	52
Civil	11	18	26	26	37	44
Electrical	113	135	355	322	468	457
Engineering Mechanics	2	1	16	9	18	10
Mechanical	17	18	38	37	55	55
Metallurgy	19	14	9	11	28	25
Total	177	208	478	435	655	643
All Engineering	667	643	478	435	1,145	1,078
Dental Medicine	556	571	0	0	556	571
Special	119	63	0	0	119	63
Total	675	634	0	0	675	634
Law	516	593	4	0	520	593
Graduate Law	13	18	0	0	13	18
Total	529	611	4	0	533	611
Medicine	548	575	0	0	548	575
Graduate Medicine	94	61	70	121	164	182
Total	642	636	70	121	712	757
Veterinary Medicine	302	305	0	0	302	305

Summary

	1960	1969	1970
Full Time Students			
Undergraduate	5,904	7,504	7,588
Graduate	1,567	5,043	4,886
Professional	1,913	2,029	2,186
Totals	9,384	14,576	14,660
Full and Part Time	17,927	19,021	19,577

News in Brief

Harvard Names Visiting Committee Members

President Martin Meyerson and Dr. Phillip DeLacy, professor of classical studies, have been appointed to Harvard University visiting committees for 1970-71. Dr. DeLacy will serve on the Classics committee and President Meyerson on the Graduate School of Design committee.

Renee C. Fox Receives Teaching Award

Dr. Renee C. Fox, professor of sociology in psychiatry, has received a \$10,000 E. Harris Harbison Award for Gifted Teaching. Dr. Fox was one of the ten 1970 recipients of such awards, made by the Danforth Foundation.

Snow Closure Code Numbers

When radio stations announce the closing of schools and colleges because of snow, the University will be identified by the code number 102, with the exception of Wharton's Evening School of Accounts and Finance and the College of General Studies, which will be referred to as 2102.

Martineau To Direct Annual Giving

Allen L. Martineau has been named director of Annual Giving. He has been associated with the University's Annual Giving and Alumni Relations offices since he was graduated from Pennsylvania in 1965. Most recently, he has served as assistant director of Annual Giving. Martineau replaces Edward F. Lane who has become director of the University's Commonwealth Relations Council.

Social Security Taxes Up, Up and Away

The Social Security tax rate in 1971 will be 5.2 percent and the taxable wage base will be \$7,800, says Dr. Fred C. Ford, director of personnel. Thus in 1971 the maximum individual contribution rises by \$31.20 to a new ceiling of \$405.60.

Davies Named Benjamin Franklin Professor

Dr. Robert E. Davies has been designated Benjamin Franklin Professor of Molecular Biology. His appointment to the distinguished chair was announced during the summer, but not heretofore in Almanac.

Commonwealth Relations Council Formed

The University has formed a Commonwealth Relations Council.

President Martin Meyerson said the chairman of the Council is Charles S. Wolf of York, executive vice president of the York Container Company, a Trustee, and a member of the Trustees' Committee on Government Relations. Divisional chairmen will

Fox, D.D.S., of Philadelphia, chairman of the Dental Medicine Section; and Bruce Schmuck, V.M.D., associated with the Great Valley Veterinary Hospital in Malvern, chairman of the Veterinary Medicine Section.

Edward F. Lane, who has been a member of the University's staff since 1950 and director of Annual Giving since 1969, has been named Director, Commonwealth Relations Council.

Wolf said the new Council will work to provide improved liaison between the University and people of Pennsylvania. He said he hoped the Council would be able to suggest new programs through which public awareness of the University's contributions to the Commonwealth might be increased. In addition, Wolf said he hoped the Council would be able to convey to the University the ways in which it is viewed by the public.

Serving on the Council will be approximately 300 distinguished Alumni including residents in each of the geographical areas of the state.

The University has had a long and close relationship with the Commonwealth. The University first received state aid in 1779 and has received an appropriation from every session of the General Assembly since 1903. At the present time, approximately 9,000 Commonwealth students attend the University and, of its alumni, more than 50,000 reside in Pennsylvania. Among these alumni are about 1,000 physicians, 11,250 dentists, 3,100 lawyers and judges, and 70 percent of the state's veterinarians.

Newman Center Dedicated

The new \$1 million Newman Center at 38th and Chestnut was dedicated Sunday, December 6. Presiding were President Meyerson and Archbishop John Cardinal Krol. The Rev. James Murphy, Catholic Chaplain, officiated.

Gomberg Leads GSE Leadership Program

Dr. William Gomberg, professor of industry in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, is directing the new doctoral program in educational leadership in the Graduate School of Education.

The Ford Foundation-sponsored Administrative Leadership Program started this fall with an initial grant of \$226,562. It was designed under an earlier Ford grant of \$58,000.

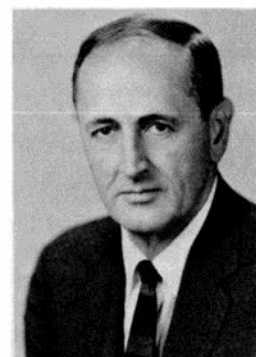
Dr. Neal Gross, dean of the Graduate School of Education, said the program is designed to prepare a "new breed" of administrator, one capable of making basic changes in the operation and structure of urban schools and systems. Twelve students, not all educators by initial training, are enrolled in the first phase of the three-year, Ed.D, program.

Gardner Receives Gold Medal of Merit

John W. Gardner, former Secretary of HEW, received the 21st annual Gold Medal of Merit from the Wharton School Alumni Society on November 17.

He was cited for his "inspired performance in both the public and private sectors, and for his personal contribution to the progress of American society."

On the same day, Gardner delivered a Howard Crawley Memorial Lecture in which he noted what he sees as "the beginnings of a powerful movement to call the great institutions of our society, corporate and governmental, to some reasonable accountability."



Social Administration Program Launched

A new social administration program, aimed at putting "a new cutting edge" to social work, has been announced by the School of Social Work's Dean John S. Morgan.

With the support of a \$55,931 grant from HEW, Dr. Archie Hanlan is directing formation of the new program within the framework of existing doctoral programs. Dr. Hanlan said the new program will have four thrusts: The making of models, administrative and organizational, for the delivery of social services; studying new linkages among professionals, non-professionals, and volunteers; extension of empirical evaluation techniques to social welfare policies; and education, particularly of those with cross-disciplinary interests.

Law School Begins Health Law Project

The Law School is conducting a unique new health law project.

Funded by a \$235,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity and directed by Edward V. Sparer, associate professor of law, the project will develop a curriculum and teaching materials in such areas as health benefits programs (e.g., Medicare and Medicaid); the role of consumers in management and planning of health care facilities; governmental regulation of hospitals; and doctor-patient relationships.

Sparer cited as bases for research in forming the new curriculum the great increase during the past decade in enactment of laws at all levels of government which may reshape patterns of health care.

Wallace To Lead Anthropology Association

Dr. Anthony F.C. Wallace, chairman of the department and professor of anthropology, has been chosen president-elect of the American Anthropological Association.

New Home for Leonard Davis Institute

The Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics has received a half-million dollar gift from Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Davis to support an enlarged program and the purchase of a building.

The building, to be known as Colonial Penn Center, will provide space for the Institute, the MBA program in health care administration, several offices of the Community Medicine Department of the School to Medicine, some offices of Wharton's Insurance Department, and the Huebner Foundation.

Almanac is published 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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