

Almanac

Volume 23, Number 8

October 19, 1976

Published Weekly by the University of Pennsylvania

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1976

The Evening Bulletin



FIFTEEN CENTS

Penn Professor Is Awarded Nobel Prize for Virus Work



Prof. Baruch S. Blumberg and his wife celebrate.

By WILLIAM T. KEOUGH

Of The Bulletin Staff

Baruch S. Blumberg, a University of Pennsylvania professor, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine for his discovery of the hepatitis B virus and cancer-causing agent.

who also serves
for the Institute
at 7701 Burholme
a Fox Chase sec-

tion, spent 20 years of research to isolate an infectious agent known as the Australia antigen as the principal cause of viral hepatitis. The antigen, which is a protein, is a major cause of liver cancer, which is the most common cancer in this country. It is also common in Asia, where it is the principal cause of liver cancer. Dr. Blumberg, who is a professor of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, was awarded the Nobel Prize for his discovery of the hepatitis B virus and cancer-causing agent.

Chicago, who also writes a weekly column for Newsweek magazine. Until Dr. Blumberg's discovery of the Australia antigen, hepatitis, a major cause of liver cancer, was considered an incurable disease. It is now about 50,000 Americans a year who are infected with the virus. Dr. Blumberg's discovery of the hepatitis B virus and cancer-causing agent has been recognized, Dr. Blumberg said.



Prof. Baruch S. Blumberg gets news in his Society Hill home.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

The Daily Pennsylvanian

Professor of Medicine and Anthropology Baruch S. Blumberg is a 1976 winner of the Nobel Prize in Medicine. Dr. Blumberg, whose primary affiliation is as director for clinical research at the Institute for Cancer Research in Fox Chase, shares the award with Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases in Bethesda, Md. Although both were honored for their "discoveries concerning new mechanisms for the origin and dissemination of infectious diseases," their research projects were not related.

The award is in recognition of work done "over the course of the past ten or fifteen years," Dr. Blumberg told a news conference on October 14, the day the announcement was made. "It involved identifying the virus that causes the type of hepatitis called Hepatitis B; that's basically an inflamed liver," he explained. Identifying the virus has led to some promising clues in the search for preventive treatment not only of hepatitis, but also of a liver cancer, and possibly others as well.

The Nobel laureate first discovered the identifying particle, a small piece of protein, in 1963 in a blood sample from an Australian aborigine. At that time, it was just that—a protein particle. After several years of further research the Australia antigen was found to be a surface antigen for the virus that causes Hepatitis B. (The virus itself has never been seen or found, only the antigen).

Some results of the discovery:

1) The incidence of Hepatitis B has been drastically cut down in this country. The infection occurred most commonly through blood transfusions; now a test can screen out blood from donors who may be carrying the antigen and the hepatitis virus.

2) A vaccine to prevent Hepatitis B has been developed by Dr. Blumberg and his associate, Dr. Irving Millman. It has been tested successfully on chimpanzees, and is being tested on humans; it is manufactured commercially now, though "we are still several years away from general use," according to Dr. Blumberg.

3) Most important, the medical care to prevent infection could lead to a decrease and possible elimination of a type of liver cancer. The cancer, as common in some parts of Africa and Asia as breast or lung cancer is in this country, appears to be spurred in

its inception and growth by the contraction of Hepatitis B. By vaccinating against the hepatitis strain, physicians could hope to cut off one of the contributing sources of the cancer. Moreover, this method—of preventing infection and thereby eliminating a possible source of cancer—may prove applicable for other types of cancer as well.

Dr. Blumberg, who has a B.S. in physics from Union College in Schenectady, N.Y., and an M.D. from Columbia, became interested in vulnerability to disease in 1950 while fulfilling internship requirements in Surinam, South America. He began research on blood serums and proteins while working on his Ph.D. in biochemistry at Balliol College, Oxford. And the initial discovery of the antigen occurred at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Md., where he was chief of the geographic medicine and genetics section until 1964, when he assumed his present positions at the University and the Institute.

His numerous field trips to the Philippines, West Africa, Alaska, and other places have kindled in him another interest: medical anthropology. He teaches a course here studying the interrelationships between a society and its diseases. An underlying interest throughout his research has been in genetic variations among different peoples in their immunity and vulnerability to disease.

The first word of Dr. Blumberg's Nobel Prize came, like that of Dr. J. Robert Schrieffer's four years ago, when he wasn't around to hear it. Coming back from jogging at 6:30 a.m., Dr. Blumberg got a call from his sister who heard it on the radio. By the time he reached his lab there was a construction-paper red carpet to the door and confetti in the air. Though the day was declared a holiday, nobody went home: there was a press conference to hold, serum specimens to move out of the lab to make room for refreshments, phone calls coming like the congratulatory one from Governor Milton Shapp. "As far as I'm concerned, the celebration's just beginning," said Dr. Blumberg.

The next night's party was no trouble at all for his colleagues to arrange. The John Morgan Society had already chosen him months ago to be its honored guest and speaker at the Society's annual dinner at the Faculty Club. Despite a mighty rise in the

decibel level at the cocktail hour and with one monumental update in the script for introducing the speaker, the Society went ahead with dinner and Dr. Blumberg went ahead with "Life, Death and Liver Cancer in Senegal," his pre-announced topic for the evening.

ANNENBERG: APPLIED COMMUNICATION STUDIES

The Annenberg School of Communications celebrated the nation's 200th birthday and its own eighteenth last Friday by announcing the formation of a new Institute for Applied Communication Studies.

Self-seeded from School resources, the Institute will "start small" in January, Dean George Gerbner said, but will be subject to expansion as funded projects are developed.

Dr. Harold Frank, appointed this fall to the new post of associate dean for external affairs at the School, is in charge of planning and organizing the Institute. He comes from both the Wharton School and the School of Medicine, where he has been an assistant professor.

Members of the Annenberg School faculty and their advanced graduate students will form the core of the Institute. Its three main activities in applied communication studies will be (1) seminars for top-level executives; (2) special projects for private, public and nonprofit organizations; and (3) research and service projects to support the first two activities.

Emphasis will be on five areas of communications stemming from present faculty interests: the changing cultural environment of business and governmental policy-making; the economic and legal aspects of regulatory and self-regulatory processes in communications; the influence of technical, social, political and artistic factors in determination of communications policies; mass media content and effects; and the development of programs for planning policy alternatives including internal and external communication system analysis.

Dean Gerbner gave the background of the School's extension into applied communications in his introduction to the October 15 colloquium. (See text at right.)

SENATE

AGENDA FOR NOVEMBER 17

On the agenda for the November 17 meeting of the Faculty Senate (to be held from 3 to 6 p.m. in 200 College Hall) will be the following items:

1. Approval of minutes of April 28, 1976
2. Chairman's Report. *Robert F. Lucid*.
3. Final Report of the Committee on Education concerning indirect cost centers (follow-up to report published in *Almanac* April 27, 1976). *Donald D. Fitts*, chairman.
4. Final Report of the Committee on Students concerning undergraduate residential life (to be published in *Almanac* October 26). *Mitchell Litt*, chairman.
5. Documents on the Reorganization of the Faculty (to be published in *Almanac* either November 2 or November 9, depending on availability). *Eliot Stellar*, provost.
6. Documents on the Organization of Graduate Education (to be published in *Almanac* either November 2 or November 9). *John N. Hobstetter*, associate provost.
7. Report of the Committee on Academic and Responsibility concerning discontinuation of faculty for "just cause" (to be published October 26). *Phoebe S. Leboy*, chairman.

COMPUTER COMMITTEE

Dr. Warren Seider has been appointed by the Senate Advisory Committee to the University Computer Committee. His appointment was approved by SAC (subject to Dr. Seider's consent) at the October 6 meeting where Dr. Lee Benson was also named to the committee.

The following address was made by Dean George Gerbner on Friday, October 15, as part of his introduction of panelists Harold Lasswell, Lord Robbins and Frank Stanton, who led an Annenberg Colloquium after receiving their honorary degrees in the School's bicentennial convocation.

Making Tools and Using Them

Tomorrow it will be exactly eighteen years ago that The Annenberg School of Communications was incorporated as a postgraduate level educational institution in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the University of Pennsylvania. As a graduate school, its principal task was to chart the field of advanced scholarship in communications and to promote research into as-yet-uncharted areas.

Following in the footsteps of the first dean of the School, Gilbert Seldes, we built a faculty and curriculum in a field that was new to this University and rare enough at others. With little precedent to guide us—but no vested interests to constrain us—we were free to take a fresh and broad look at our mission.

We began by recognizing that as a graduate school we must make long-range investments in capital goods, so to speak, rather than just to fight brushfires with the inadequate tools available. I think those investments are paying off in basic contributions to knowledge and we are now in a better position to fight brushfires.

We organized three loosely structured clusters of study. The first was the many languages, codes, and modes of symbolizing behavior—communication through words, gestures, movement, touch, distance, pictures and imagery and design of all kinds from interpersonal to technologically produced and mediated. The second was the study of the social behavior of persons and organizations engaged in communications. And the third was the investigation of the dynamics of institutional life, decision-making, and policy in mass communications and telecommunications in the U.S. and around the world.

In the past decade, this curriculum has made some contributions to the development of our discipline. Our graduates have staffed and are leading a large number of other programs of study, research, and communications practice in academic and other institutions that want and can use advanced scholarly and professional qualifications. I might say that the demand for persons with such qualifications is still greater than the supply.

The School has extended the visibility and impact of the best work in the field by publishing the *Journal of Communication* which in the past three years has become the largest (and in our immodest opinion leading) scholarly journal in our discipline.

These activities have paved the way for the most recent new development. These developments reflect our belief that we can now continue the basic tool-making task and at the same time also turn major attention to the application of our tools and insights to general education and to some vital communication needs of society and its institutions. We have extended the contributions of our program to undergraduate education at the University. Our faculty and students have been increasingly involved in problem-solving and policy-related activities of all three branches of government and of many corporations. We are ready to strengthen and further extend such involvement, and to enlist others in that task.

I am therefore pleased to announce the launching of the Institute for Applied Communications Studies, a new activity of The Annenberg School of Communications as an educational institution. The Institute is organized to provide opportunities not normally available in the graduate degree curriculum. Its activities are designed to extend the contributions of the academic program to problems of private and public corporate and governmental policy-making. These activities include seminars for executives, special programs of training and study, and research and service projects designed to meet selected needs of private and public organizations.

—George Gerbner, Dean

OF RECORD



SUPPORTING SALARY CHARGES TO GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

The policy and procedures spelled out below were sent originally to deans, directors, department chairmen, principal investigators and business administrators on July 16, 1976. The document is being reissued and more widely circulated today because of extreme risk to \$25 million in salaries if the stated procedures are not followed in full.

Following is an official memorandum of extreme importance on the matter of salaries which are charged to federal contracts and grants. I cannot overemphasize the urgency of this matter, and I ask that you all give it your careful personal attention.

Item 2 of the memo quotes the relevant section of the regulations which governs our federal contracts and grants. In essence, it states that the certification of time and effort expended on research grants and contracts must be made by someone with personal first-hand knowledge. In some cases in the past, forms have been routinely signed by secretaries, business administrators, or others without first-hand knowledge. While we have been warned in the past, HEW has now informed us in no uncertain terms that in the future, salary charges will not be honored without first-hand certification. In most cases such first-hand knowledge can only come from the project director or principal investigator or a business administrator directly connected with the project.

At risk here is up to \$25,000,000 per year in salaries paid from grants and contracts. It would be devastating if a significant fraction of the salaries were to be disallowed because of failure to follow procedural requirements.

The memorandum below describes the procedures we must follow henceforth. I am asking that each of you take personal responsibility to guarantee that they are scrupulously followed in your area.

—Eliot Stellar

POLICY AND PROCEDURE

Adopted June 7, 1976

Transmitted July 16, 1976

1. This memorandum supersedes one on the same subject issued by the Director of Research Administration on March 6, 1975.

2. Federal Management Circular 73-8, Cost Principles for Educational Institutions (Sect. J.7.d.), requires the University payroll system to be supported by "... (2) system which will require the individual investigators, deans, department chairmen or supervisors having firsthand knowledge of services performed on each research agreement to report the distribution of effort. Reported changes will be incorporated during the accounting period into the payroll distribution system and into the accounting records. Direct charges for salaries and wages of non-professionals will be supported by time and attendance and payroll distribution records."

3. In a recent audit government auditors questioned the University procedures implementing the above requirements.

4. To assure proper implementation of the federally required procedures it is the policy of the University that the project directors and principal investigators of sponsored projects will review and certify on a monthly basis the services performed on their projects. In certain selected large projects in which supervisors or department-level business administrators can demonstrate that they have first-hand knowledge of services performed on the project and have received individual written approval from the Vice-Provost for Graduate Studies and Research, the

monthly review and certification of services performed may be delegated. Records will be maintained of all such approved delegations in the Office of Research Administration.

As responsible individuals with first-hand knowledge of services rendered, project directors and principal investigators or designated supervisors and business administrators will perform the following actions:

(a) Review the charges shown on the monthly transaction sheets for each of their projects to determine that they fairly represent the effort devoted to the projects

(b) Make necessary notations of changes or corrections on the sheets for any exceptions and write a brief explanation for each.

(c) Initiate appropriate action forms if salary charges differ significantly from time devoted to the projects. Copies of documents making corrections to charges are to be sent to the Office of Research Administration for Grant/Contract record purposes.

(d) Certify the transaction sheet by signing the following statement which is found printed at the end of each month's Comptroller's report for each project account:

"SALARY ALLOCATIONS TO THIS RESEARCH PROJECT ARE CHARGED ESSENTIALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EFFORT EXPENDED BY THE NAMED PERSONNEL. SIGN, DATE, AND RETAIN IN YOUR FILES IN ACCORD WITH UNIVERSITY POLICY."

5. Federal Management Circular 73-8 (Sect. C.4.b.) further states the following with respect to allocation of costs.

"Any costs allocable to a particular research agreement under standards provided in this Circular may not be shifted to other research agreements in order to meet deficiencies caused by overruns or other fund consideration, to avoid restrictions imposed by law or terms of the research agreement, or for other reasons of convenience".

To comply with these regulations and preclude the possibility of having to refund disallowed transfers as a result of future audits, the following must be observed:

(a) Project directors and principal investigators or designated supervisors and business administrators, immediately following the monthly review of workload as represented in their project transaction sheets, must initiate documents necessary to correct errors reflected in the distribution. Included in the documents will be appropriate explanations for transfer actions taken.

(b) Any salary and wage transfers made from or to contract or grant accounts which are initiated subsequent to certification of the time and effort must include both narrative explanation of why the original entries were correct as well as an explanation for the delay in making the correcting entries. Refer to the Office of Research Administration memorandum entitled "Cost Transfers—DHEW Grants" for special instructions regarding transfers on HEW/NIH grants.

6. The Director of Research Administration will establish and administer periodic review of departmental compliance with the above procedures utilizing the services of the University's Internal Auditor, Independent Auditor and Comptroller's Office as appropriate. Records will be maintained on the results of the reviews. Any disallowances resulting from government audits for failure to comply with this policy will be charged to the responsibility center concerned.

The SAMP Issue and Basic Research: Another Look

by Eugene Michels

The comments by Dr. Karush in "The SAMP Issue and Basic Research" (*Almanac*, 10/5/76) are useful in that they help to clarify what appears to be the central issue in the current controversy over the future of SAMP. The purpose of my reply is to show that the issue is clearly that of the mission of our University and to comment upon the argument which Dr. Karush made for his version of that mission.

THE ISSUE

Dr. Karush's purpose was not one of making issue of the mission of the University. Earlier, in the section of the Steering Committee report co-authored by him (*Almanac Supplement*, 9/21/76), the implication of the University's mission for a decision on SAMP was posed in the dispassionate "If . . . then" form ("If the mission of the University is limited to the furthering of basic research, then . . . If, on the other hand, the University views its research mission as one of furthering basic knowledge and its clinical application, then . . ." [page 11]). As is his right, Dr. Karush now appears to have abandoned the dispassionate form. In doing so, he assumes that the University has the mission to which he subscribes and he argues in support of that mission.

Only by examining the ultimate consequences of Dr. Karush's argument does it become apparent that he contributed (even if unintentionally) to shifting the locus of controversy from the particular case of SAMP to the general case of the University's mission. For the purpose of this examination, take as given the following contentions advanced explicitly and implicitly by Dr. Karush: (1) the concern of the University with areas of basic research and basic knowledge is an expression of its social responsibility (that is, the search for basic knowledge is the mission of the University); and (2) professional fields of knowledge, research problems in the professional fields, and the training of professionals hold no promise for contributing to the search for basic knowledge (that is, the professions do not fall within the mission of the University). At this point, Dr. Karush would be compelled to agree with Robert Wolff, who argued in *The Ideal of The University* that all professional schools and professional degree-granting programs should be driven out of the university and forced to set themselves up as independent institutes.

Dr. Karush avoids the harsh consequence of his argument by proposing that only that professional school which has basic science departments staffed by a teaching and research faculty of basic scientists is worthy of falling within the mission of the University. Quite aside from posing an obvious contradiction with prior principle, the exception requires the costly duplication of relevant basic science departments in all the professional schools. One wonders, also, if the exception was proposed with full awareness

the reported unhappy alliance between the biomedical groups and the health professions schools (see the *Almanacs* of 9/23/75, 12/2/75, 2/17/76, and 5/4/76). If one dismisses the contradiction, refuses the duplication, and ignores the unhappy alliance, the consequence of Dr. Karush's mission for the University would still be one of rejecting more than one of the University's existing professional schools. Even when one takes as given the major elements of Dr. Karush's argument, the issue fails to reduce to one which is SAMP-specific.

That the central issue in the current controversy is the University's mission receives some independent support from the following events briefly noted: (1) comments made by the President and others at the September 22 University Council discussion on SAMP (*Almanac*, 10/5/76); (2) the charge from the Senate Advisory Committee to one of its committees to study the role of professional education at the University; (3) the Resolution of SAMP and undergraduate education adopted by the Undergraduate Assembly on September 29; and (4) verbal reports, recently made, that the health affairs area lacks an agreed-upon mission and that the President's office is currently preparing a statement of mission for the University.

THE ARGUMENT

The quality of life is an important dimension of the human condition which begs both understanding and intervention. The professionals find their intellectual *raison d'être* in solving the problems raised by seeking to understand and manipulate the variables which affect that dimension. Many of these variables are not theoretically reducible to the level at which the basic sciences function.

When theoretical reduction is possible, mutually recognized, and of interest to basic scientists, the relationship between the professions and the basic sciences may be as described by Dr. Karush. A more typical, general description of the relationship between the professions (applied science) and basic science would be one of working toward each other to bring closure on certain phenomena of mutual interest, each working at its own level of reduction with paradigms suitable to that level. At the same time that each also attends to its primary calling. At the interface, it is not uncommon to find professionals engaged in basic research and basic scientists engaged in applied research.

Where attitudes and individual personalities pose no barrier, the professions and the basic sciences spur one another with new problems and new ideas; neither labors under the false impressions that the boundaries are fixed and the categories of knowledge exhausted; and science as a whole evolves (see Stephen

Toulmin's *Foresight and Understanding*). Surely this interactive relationship, if promoted, will foster the development of One University. (The University Development Commission recognized the potential of this relationship—see page 2 of its 1973 report).

Dr. Karush's statement of the relationship between the professions and the basic sciences is, I fear, an attempt to define territorial limits (for example, many of my colleagues within and without SAMP by Dr. Karush's definition are not concerned with the development of broad principles and general hypotheses). Perhaps unwittingly, Dr. Karush seems to be suggesting that we adopt basic science as the modern faith and return to the medieval conception that faith precedes science, fixes its boundaries, and prescribes its conditions (see Charles Haskins's *The Rise of Universities*). I intend no deprecation of basic science; rather, for the sake of science (both basic and applied), I have concern that the potential for interaction which is not yet fully realized at our University might be disregarded under Dr. Karush's "profound recognition of the unique and historic role of academic institutions in expanding human horizons through dedication to the freedom and excellence of inquiry."

I conclude my reply with a brief quotation which I think is appropriate to the intellectual task of examining ourselves and defining our mission: "There is only one way of seeing one's own spectacles clearly: that is, to take them off. It is impossible to focus both on them and through them at the same time."—Stephen Toulmin in *Foresight and Understanding: An Enquiry into The Aims of Science*.

COUNCIL

SAMP, STEERING AND THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

When the University Council met on September 22, its major agenda item was a discussion of the proposed phase-out of the School of Allied Medical Professions, with central focus on the report of the Reallocation Review Board. The following Wednesday, September 29, the Council Steering Committee met to set an agenda for the regularly scheduled October 13 Council meeting, discovered that no substantial agenda items were pending, and voted to cancel the October meeting. A mailing and an *Almanac* announcement informed Council members that its next meeting would be Wednesday, November 10.

Following these announcements, requests were transmitted to the chairman of Steering that an October meeting of Council be rescheduled, so that a further discussion of SAMP could take place before the October 28-29 Trustees meeting.

Steering met on October 13 to discuss this possibility, and heard Ted Maciag, chairman of the Undergraduate Assembly, urge that an October 27 special session of Council be called. The committee agreed that Council should provide every opportunity for the discussion of SAMP, remarking that it would have been quite ready to schedule a SAMP discussion at the regularly established October meeting if anyone—on or off Steering—had requested it. It further agreed to make the question of undergraduate education in general at the University, and SAMP in particular, the central agenda items of the regular November 10 Council meeting. But in the light of the fact that no SAMP proposal was to go before the Trustees in late October, and of the fact that the November 10 meeting would be at least as timely and surely better attended than a hurriedly called special meeting, the committee decided not to call for a special October Council meeting. Thus the next meeting of University Council will indeed be Wednesday, November 10, at 4 p.m. in the Furness Building.

—Robert F. Lucid, Chairman
Steering Committee of Council

A SAMP Faculty Opinion

Authors' Note: Up to this point in the review process of the School of Allied Medical Professions all reports and responses have come from the Dean's Office on our behalf with our full knowledge and participation. At this time, however, we would like to respond separately to the issue of research.

We have chosen to respond to the letter by Dr. Fred Karush (*Almanac* October 5) and to the report on the School of Allied Medical Professions (*Almanac Supplement* September 21) in order to clarify what we view as our role, as faculty at SAMP, with respect to research in this University. The implication has been made that a basic scientist joining an allied health faculty or a student graduating from a school of allied health has chosen to forego contributions to basic science and limits his or her potential to the delivery of health care through active service and perhaps occasionally through applied "evaluative" research. This largely ignores the reality of the situation at SAMP and prompts us to speak in public forum.

Dr. Karush's concern that any health school in this University should be supported by basic science is well taken. It is fortunate, then, that our ranks here include "a teaching and research faculty of basic scientists," including a psychologist, neuroanatomist, parasitologist and microbiologist. Little recognition has been given to the SAMP faculty who are presently actively involved in basic science research programs—despite the lack of available facilities within the confines of SAMP. Many of us are graduates of allied health programs as well as having advanced degrees in the sciences. Perhaps because of this, we are acutely aware of the integral relationship of basic science research and teaching with applied sciences for the enhancement of health care. The opportunity exists here for us to use our professional backgrounds in identifying and pursuing basic science research problems which will contribute to the knowledge of our professions as well as to the "understanding of natural phenomena."

Our students are actively involved in a variety of independent research projects designed to encourage research as a lifetime pursuit. We have designed our curricula to include extensive and critical literature review in basic science journals and to integrate our research productivity into teaching sessions. This has been done while simultaneously carrying heavy teaching and advising responsibilities, searching for funds for the development of our research facilities, and responding to time-consuming University reviews.

We agree with Dr. Karush that basic science is a fundamental element for the advancement and progress of a profession even when its end product does not directly contribute to improved health care, and we wish to be listed along with our research colleagues in the medical, veterinary, dental and nursing schools as contributors to the esoteric aspects of science. We, however, have no objection to being listed also with our colleagues from SAMP who are concerned with evaluative research and whose contributions do not reach the "lofty heights" of progress akin to the study of the biochemical correlates of mental depression, but rather are relegated to the lowly leagues of applied science—in rank with Jenner, Lister, Pasteur, Waksman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and also Alexander Fleming, who serendipitously discovered penicillin during the course of studies with *Staphylococcus* in his hospital laboratory.

Charles E. Benson, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
Susan J. Herdman, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
Ruth Leventhal, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
Elsa L. Ramsden, Ed.D., Associate Professor

HONORS

Dr. Stanley J. Brody, professor of social planning in the School of Medicine, is the new chairperson-elect of the social research, planning, and practice section of the Gerontological Society.

Dr. R. Jean Brownlee, Dean of Advising at FAS, is one of six women named this year by Governor Milton J. Shapp as Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania, in recognition of "outstanding service to the Commonwealth."

Dr. Ruth J. Dean, former medieval bibliographer in the Library, has been elected a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy, the humanities' organization parallel to the sciences' Royal Society.

Dr. Loren Eiseley, Benjamin Franklin Professor of anthropology and the history of science, received the Bradford Washburn Award of the Museum of Science in Boston. He has also been named the recipient of the Joseph Wood Krutch Medal of the Humane Society of the United States.

Dr. Rochel Gelman and *Dr. Martin Seligman*, associate professors of psychology, were presented with Early Career Awards at the American Psychological Association convention.

The family of the late *Dr. Paul Gyorgy*, professor of pediatrics, have accepted, on his behalf, the National Medal of Science.

Emeritus President *Gaylord P. Harnwell* was honored by a surprise party in Harnwell House on September 29, his 73rd birthday. Twenty-four cakes (one from each floor) were baked for the 600 people in attendance. Building Director Frank Allegra presented Dr. Harnwell with a "Harnwell House" T-shirt, and everybody sang.

Dr. Luigi Mastroianni, William Goodell Professor and chairman of the obstetrics and gynecology department, was elected president of the American Fertility Society.

Dr. Ezekiel Mphahlele, professor of English, has been chosen to take part in Senegal's tribute to its President Leopold Senghor.

Dr. Albert I. Oliver, professor of education, received a Certificate of Recognition from the Pennsylvania Association for the Study and Education of the Mentally Gifted, of which he is a former president.

Dr. Norman D. Palmer, professor of political science, has been appointed a research consultant to the newly-organized Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis.

Dr. David White, professor and chairman of the chemistry department, has been selected to receive the 1976 award of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society.

DEATHS

James H. Belfer (August 29 at 20), a senior in the Wharton School.

Dr. Francis P. Clarke (October 1 at 80), emeritus professor and former chairman of the philosophy department. After receiving his doctorate from the University in 1928, he taught here until 1966, when he retired. The co-author of *History of Philosophy* was a specialist in medieval philosophy. A collection entitled *Inquiries into Medieval Philosophy* was published in his honor in 1971. Dr. Clarke was former chairman of the Catholic Commission on Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and former vice-president of the National Education Association.

John Tanier (September 24 at 38), laboratory course preparator in the biochemistry department of the School of Dental Medicine. He first came to the University in 1963 as a research laboratory technician in the medical school's biochemistry department.

WISTAR CANCER RESEARCH OPENINGS

The Wistar Institute's new \$1,080,711 award from the National Cancer Institute will support sixteen trainees over the next five years—ten at the predoctoral level and six postdoctoral candidates in such areas as carcinogenesis, chemotherapy, immunology, tumor biology and viral oncology.

Although the predoctoral slots are presently filled, the Institute will consider candidates for future openings at that level, as well as at the postdoctoral level where some openings do presently exist, according to Dr. Elliot Levine, coordinator of research and training at Wistar.

In the Institute's new cancer research facility, opened in 1975, trainees work on such diverse projects as comparative study of the viral etiology of tumors; chromosome assignments for the expression of viral genomes and the malignant phenotype; the action of chemical carcinogens in cell culture; and the detection of mycoplasma contamination. The trainees study in such disciplines as molecular biology, virology, biochemistry and biophysics.

Those interested in applying to the program may contact Dr. Levine at the Wistar Institute, 36th and Spruce Streets.

LETTERS A \$2000 QUESTION

The recent appearance of ex-CIA official William Colby at a Connaissance presentation at a reported fee of \$2000 raises a question of some financial importance. In these days of serious financial stringency it seems unreasonable to permit use of \$2000 of University funds for ventures in quasi-show business by a group presumably dedicated to sponsoring discussions of important public issues. I suggest that the future University financial support to student organizations which import outside speakers be subject to a University-imposed limitation on the fee payable, e.g., \$500 (plus transportation, food and lodging). Serious public figures interested in "getting a message across" are not likely to expect show business fees and speakers who appear only for show business fees should find their subsidies elsewhere (e.g., at trade association conventions).

—Dr. Ervin Miller, Associate Professor of Finance

Dr. Miller's letter was read on the telephone to members of the University Life staff, one of whom replies:

There are several points raised in Dr. Miller's letter to which I would like to respond:

1. For many years Connaissance has had the responsibility for bringing to campus *nationally known* figures to speak on political and social issues. It has been the group's experience that people who fall into this category are, contrary to Dr. Miller's belief, very interested in money. Most speak only under the auspices of lecture bureaus, with fees ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Since Congress recently lifted the \$1,000 ceiling on the fees its members may charge, it is almost impossible to find a noteworthy public servant who will speak for less than \$2,000. Other well-known public figures (Jesse Jackson and Ralph Nader, to cite two recent examples) ask even more.

2. Connaissance is very sensitive to this problem and has tried often to solicit the assistance of faculty and staff members with contacts in Washington or elsewhere in reducing speakers' fees. So far they have had little success. However, Connaissance warmly welcomes suggestions from anyone who might be able to provide access to prominent speakers at lower prices.

3. Connaissance is required by the Student Activities Council to outline its efforts to negotiate the lowest possible fee each time it requests funding for a speaker. However, the market for prominent speakers of wide audience interest is such that our refusal to pay the fee would only mean that Penn would have no program of this kind and the speakers would appear on other campuses and be paid the going rate. As a matter of fact, Connaissance has been forced to reduce considerably the number of speakers it sponsors each year because of the exorbitant increases in fees. Perhaps the target of Dr. Miller's criticism should be those public-spirited representatives of the people rather than those wishing to provide a program of broad interest to the University community.

—Francine Freedman, Associate Director of Student Life

OPENINGS

The following listings are taken from the Personnel Office's bulletin of October 13. Dates in parentheses refer to the Almanac issue in which a complete job description appeared. The full list is made available weekly via bulletin boards and interoffice mail. Those interested should contact Personnel Services, Ext. 7285, for an interview appointment. Inquiries by present employees concerning job openings are treated confidentially.

The University of Pennsylvania is an equal opportunity employer. Qualified candidates who have completed at least six months of service in their current positions will be given consideration for promotion to open positions.

Where qualifications for a position are described in terms of formal education or training, significant prior experience in the same field may be substituted.

The two figures in salary listings show minimum starting salary and maximum starting salary (midpoint).

ADMINISTRATIVE/PROFESSIONAL

ACCOUNTANT I (2) to prepare journal entries on subsidiary and general ledger accounts, prepare financial statements submitted to grant sponsors, analyze subsidiary and general ledger accounts, file subsidiary ledgers, supervise work of junior accountants. *Qualifications:* Knowledge of the principles, practices, and procedures of fund accounting, and grant and contract reporting requirements. Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with major course work in accounting, or at least five years' progressively responsible accounting experience. \$9,100-\$12,275.

ACCOUNTANT II (10-12-76).

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR IV responsible for the preparation, review, administration of fifteen budgets, screening, interviewing, selection, and supervision of all personnel; payroll administration and salary review; inventory control; staff liaison and office management. Coordinates and develops with the chairman of research all contracts, grant applications, and other financing requests. High level of independent judgment required. *Qualifications:* Supervisory experience with ability to meet and work with people, speak and write effectively; direct experience in budget work required. College degree in business administration and substantial coursework in accounting. At least six years' responsible experience required. \$16,300-\$22,400.

CAREER ADVISOR (9-20-76).

DIRECTOR OF ADVANCED PLACEMENT (9-21-76).

DIRECTOR OF CGS & SUMMER SCHOOL (9-14-76).

DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (9-14-76).

DRAFTSMAN (9-14-76).

FACILITIES PLANNER (9-28-76).

JUNIOR RESEARCH SPECIALIST designs and runs experimentation in laboratory, including both grant-related and other projects. Teaches students the principles of operation and maintenance of laboratory equipment; provides instruction or assistance on any problems associated with the performance and or design of research investigations: schedules running times for utilization of the equipment. *Qualifications:* Expertise in experimental design, statistics, and electronic control equipment. A Ph.D. (or its equivalent) in experimental psychology. Some experience in experimental work in depression and/or helplessness. \$9,100-\$12,275.

LIBRARIAN II (9-14-76) with Arabic, Persian, Turkish language competence.

OFFICE MANAGER (2) (9-14-76).

RESEARCH SPECIALIST III responsible for electron microscopy faculty; maintains a Phillips 200 electron microscope, scanning electron microscope, a freeze fracture unit, vacuum evaporators, ultramicrotomes, and a dark room; cuts ultra-thin sections of excellent quality and prepares buffers for fixation, plastic embedding, etc; teaches grad students and faculty techniques of thin sectioning, negative staining, freeze fracturing, preparation of grids, and processing biological material. *Qualifications:* Graduation from college or university with a science major, preferably in

biology or chemistry, graduate training in biology desirable. Several years of direct professional level experience as a research technician or specialist involving electron microscopy investigative research. Demonstrated high-level professional competence in the field of electron microscopy research; familiarity with the conduct of research and development work; ability to write well and participate in the writing of scientific papers. \$13,000-\$17,550.

SECURITY SPECIALIST (9-14-76).

VOCATIONAL ADVISOR (10-12-76).

SUPPORT STAFF

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT I (NEW YORK) (10-5-76).

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT II assists in preparation and typing of budgets. Maintains records of expenditures and reconciles with printouts. Prepares personnel action forms, requisitions, and journal vouchers. Coordinates office personnel. Develops and compiles data for reports and surveys. Handles petty cash. Types confidential material, etc. *Qualifications:* Bookkeeping, typing, and filing. Knowledge of University procedure desirable. Four years' related experience or demonstrated ability. \$7,475-\$9,350.

BILLING ASSISTANT (9-28-76).

BOOKSTORE CLERK (10-12-76).

CASHIER (10-12-76).

COLLECTION ASSISTANT (10-12-76).

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT coordinates data into accounting records, checks trial balances, and checks other accounting records for desired information or accuracy. Controls the impact of sub-system upon the financial accounting system. Contacts vendors regarding outstanding credits. *Qualifications:* Two years of college education, with at least fifteen hours of coursework in accounting or equivalent thereof. Computational skill. Ability to analyze a problem and arrive at its solution with a minimum of supervision. Ability to get along well with others. \$6,950-\$8,675.

LABORATORY COURSE PREPARATOR responsible for teaching physiology and pharmacology laboratories, setting up equipment for various types of experiments including in vitro tissue and whole animal experiments. Assists in experimental surgery, maintains lab, orders supplies and animals, moves equipment. *Qualifications:* B.S. degree in appropriate discipline, three years' lab experience, ability to assume responsibility and supervise the work of others. Ability to move heavy instruments. \$10,700-\$13,375.

RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHER I to review abstracts and present data as required. Should assist in editorial assignments involving researched information. Will be responsible for the preparation and maintenance of researched bibliography materials. Will be required to perform various clerical functions relating to the preparation of materials for publication. *Qualifications:* Must be able to work independently in some instances regarding the selection of material and data. Reasonable typing abilities. Two years of college work as well as some experience in the field of research bibliography. Extensive experience could be substituted for college background. \$6,950-\$8,675.

RESEARCH LABORATORY TECHNICIAN II (2) (10-12-76).

RESEARCH LABORATORY TECHNICIAN III (8) (10-12-76).

RESEARCH LABORATORY TECHNICIAN (2) does 1) in vitro test on the blastogenic response of human peripheral blood lymphocytes to various antigens stimuli-special skills in sterile techniques, experience in tissue culture, and radioisotope work. 2) Assists in studies of isolated tissue preparations and perfused organs; fluorometric and spectrophotometric enzymatic analyses of metabolites; performs gas-liquid chromatographic analyses; assists in enzyme isolations, purifications; prepares animals with experimentally induced diabetes; obtains blood and urine samples from such animals and analyzes them for specific metabolites. *Qualifications:* A.B. or B.S. degree with science major. Must be competent in the performance of fluorometric, spectrophotometric-enzymatic analyses and in the execution of in vitro and perfusion studies of isolated tissues. \$8,375-\$10,475.

SECRETARY II (5) (9-14-76).

SECRETARY III (10-12-76).

(continued)

SECRETARY III (MORRIS ARBORETUM) (9-14-76).

STATISTICAL ASSISTANT maintains permanent log of documents submitted by various input areas to the accounting system. Inspects the computer output of the information entered into system, noting and analyzing all errors, rejects, and omissions. Liaison between departments. Searches various secondary sources for statistical data in order to respond to questionnaires and surveys. Operates various types of statistical and business machines. Performs related duties as assigned. \$7,475-\$9,350.

STUDENT WORKER (2) (temporary) (10-12-76).

SUPERVISOR-MECHANICAL SYSTEMS (10-12-76).

SUPERVISOR-ACCOUNTING assigns all job order numbers, which are used to control and account for every activity. Prepares and/or supervises preparation of initiating, adjusting, correcting, and closing entries to accounting system. Conducts meetings with all levels of departmental personnel to assure a common understanding of systems, procedures, and programs. Works directly with the business administrators of department budget accounts and the operation and maintenance budget accounts of the University and related facilities assigned. *Qualifications:* High school graduate. Two to three years' college education in business administration, with emphasis on accounting and data processing, or equivalent experience, preferably in a "job shop" or industrial organization. Excellent facility with numbers and data compilation. \$7,475-\$9,350.

PART TIME

CASHIER (PART-TIME) (10-12-76).

SECRETARY II (PART-TIME) (10-5-76).

SECRETARY II (PART-TIME) transcribes from dictating equipment or from handwritten or typewritten copy onto a video text editor. *Qualifications:* Experience typing letters, reports, tabulations, etc. involving normal range of business vocabulary. (Proven capability for high quality work). Good command of basic English grammar, and office procedures. Typist; will train on text editor. Reliable and dependable. 3:30 PM-6:30 PM or 3:30 PM-7:30 PM. Salary to be determined.

THINGS TO DO

LECTURES

The epic proportions of *Roland, Charlemagne, and the Poetics of Memory* are outlined by Eugene Vance, professor of comparative literature at the University of Montreal, Thursday, October 21, 8 p.m., Franklin Room, Houston Hall.

Learning the Racial Hierarchy: Red Children in White America is Dr. Ann Beuf's topic in the October 21 Philomathean Society lecture; 4 p.m., 4th floor, College Hall. She is assistant professor of sociology.

The Wharton Latin American Association sponsors Henry Wells, professor of international relations, at the Faculty Club. His topic: *U.S.-Russian Influences in Latin America: the Puerto Rican-Cuban Case*. October 21, 5 p.m.

Whither? Professor Mary Hesse, of Cambridge, goes *Beyond the External-Internal Debate in History of Science* at a joint colloquium of the Departments of History and Sociology of Science and of Philosophy. Room 107, Smith Hall; October 25 4 p.m.

Live from Annenberg: *Dramatic Structure and Social Form*, a talk by visiting faculty member David Chaney (from the University of Durham in England), explores dramatic implications of daily life. Colloquium Room, Annenberg School; October 25, 4 p.m.

Dr. Janwillem Nordhalt discusses *Dumars and Adams: The First Two Representatives in Holland* in Houston Hall Auditorium at 4:30 p.m. October 25. The speaker is professor of American history at the University of Leiden in Holland.

Believing, Valuing, and the Quality of Life is the topic of the Thomas Woody Society lecture by Dr. Charles Dwyer, professor of education, at 7:30 on October 26 in the Woody Room on the second floor of Van Pelt Library.

Rosalind Krauss, of the Hunter College faculty, speaks on David Smith in the ICA's *Emerging Traditions* series October 26; 7:30 p.m.; Fine Arts Auditorium.

The Faculty Tea Club sponsors guest speaker Dr. Neal Gross, professor of sociology and education, at its October 26 meeting. His topic is *Women and Men as School Administrators*. Faculty Club, 1:30 p.m.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson is the Connaissance speaker October 26 in Irvine Auditorium at 8 p.m.

THEATER

The last mime in the Wilma Theatre Project's Second Annual Festival, Jon Harvey, performs October 22 and 23 at 8 p.m. in the Christian Association Auditorium.

The McCarter Theatre Company production of *A Streetcar Named Desire*, starring Shirley Knight and Kenneth Welsh, premieres at 7 p.m. on October 27. For tickets, call the Annenberg Center box office, Ext. 6791.

FILM

Penn Union Council film offerings this weekend are *Lawrence of Arabia* (7:30 p.m., Friday, Fine Arts B-1), *Cabaret* (7:30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Saturday, Irvine), and *African Queen* (midnight, Saturday, Fine Arts B-1). The first two are \$1, the third \$.50.

The Bridge, Rain, New Earth, and Night and Fog are the October 27 films in the Annenberg Documentary Series; 4 and 7 p.m. in the Studio Theater of the Annenberg Center.

The October 27 documentary in the CA's *Real to Reel* series is *Methadone: An American Way of Dealing*; 8 p.m., CA Auditorium, \$1.

MEETINGS

The *Librarians' Assembly* meets tomorrow (Wednesday) in the Van Pelt Conference Room at 3 p.m.

New A-3 women (as well as others of course) are invited to the meeting of WEOUP's A-3 Task force this Friday at noon in 112 Logan.

The Twenty-Five-Year Club meets at 11:45 a.m. on October 26, just prior to the general meeting of the Faculty Tea Club, in the Faculty Club (see LECTURES above).

MIXED BAG

Homecoming is this weekend. Faculty and staff are welcome to participate in Friday's Penncentennial football dinner (Ext. 6110 for reservations); the Friday night soccer game (8:15 p.m. on Franklin Field); a College Hall Green Picnic at 11:30 a.m. on Saturday; the Penn-Yale football contest at 1:30 p.m. Saturday; and a post-game party at the Faculty Club. The sponsor is the General Alumni Society; call Ext. 7811 for information.

Children of faculty and staff are eligible for *Saturday instruction classes* in swimming, gymnastics, dance, fencing, and volleyball. The six-week courses begin October 23, and registration fee is \$12 per child. Call R.A. Glascott Ext. 6100, for information.

SHAKESPEARE SYMPOSIUM

The Philomathean Society's Shakespeare Symposium, held in honor of the late Professor Alfred B. Harbage, combines music, talk, and an exhibit into a week of sheer Shakespeare. Lecturers include Drs. Roland Frye, professor of English; Barbara H. Smith, professor of English and communications; Derek Traversi of Swarthmore; Ralph M. Sargent of Haverford; and Daniel Seltzer of Princeton. Collegium Musicum performs complementary lute music and madrigals from the Elizabethan period, and a program of music, dance, and drama will be presented by students from the Harnwell Arts Project. The Rare Book Collection has prepared a display of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's works for early quarto editions (including a 1611 *Hamlet*), and examples of translations. The events run from October 24 through October 30. For exact schedule information, call Ruth Adelman, 382-3084.

NOMINATION OF LUCE SCHOLARS

A campus deadline of November 23 has been set for nomination of outstanding seniors, recent graduates and other young Americans *not in Asian studies or international studies* to work in Asia during 1977-78 on a generous stipend. Additional details will be published next week—or call James B. Yarnall at the Office of International Programs, Ext. 4661.

ALMANAC: 515 Franklin Building (16) Ext. 5274

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