

Almanac

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Senate:

Alternate Slate

The Faculty Senate will have a contested election for some offices for the third year in a row, with a petition slate submitted Monday for chair-elect, secretary-elect and four at-large positions.

Dr. F. Gerard Adams of Economics and Finance is the petition nominee for chair-elect (vs. Dr. Michael Katz of History).

Dr. David Silverman of Oriental Studies is the petition nominee for secretary-elect (vs. Dr. Ellen Pollak, English).

For at-large seats, the petition nominates Dr. Marilyn Hess, Pharmacology; Dr. Paul Liebman, Anatomy & Ophthalmology; Dr. John McCarthy, German; and Dr. Oliver Williams, Political Science.

They oppose Professor Howard Arnold, Social Work; Dr. Anna-Marie Chirico, Medicine; Dr. Robert Inman, Finance, and Dr. Jerry Jacobs, Sociology.

The nominating committee's nominees for Academic Freedom and Economic Status committees remained unopposed at presstime. The petition deadline is the end of the day Tuesday, March 4. Candidates may withdraw up until March 9, after which the Senate Office will prepare a mail ballot to send March 18. Ballots will be due in the Senate office April 1 for counting by April 3.

Skipping March 11: As a budget break, *Almanac* will not publish on March 11. Staff will be on duty to assist those contributing to the March 18 issue.

Two Calls for Nominations

Nominations for Dean: Graduate School of Education

Applications and nominations are invited for the position of Dean of the Graduate School of Education.

Correspondence should be directed to Professor Morton Botel, chair, Dean Search Committee, Graduate School of Education, B-21 Education/6216. The committee requests that applications and nominations be submitted by September 1, 1986.

The University of Pennsylvania is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer.

Nominations for Dean: School of Veterinary Medicine

The Search Committee for a Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine invites nominations for the deanship from the University community. It is anticipated that the new dean will assume office on July 1, 1987.

Nominations should be sent to: Dr. Mark Haskins, Chairperson, Search Committee for a Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, c/o Robert G. Lorndale, Office of the Secretary, 121 College Hall/6382.

Exploring 'Cafeteria' Benefits Option

The Human Resources/Benefits Office has released For Comment a report on PENNFLEX, a proposed flexible benefits program in which members of the faculty and staff could tailor their coverage in life and health insurance and qualify for new tax shelters. It contains a provision for conversion of benefit credits to cash.

PENNFLEX is outlined in the center four pages of this issue.

It is one of the topics on the agenda of a special meeting of the Faculty Senate to be held Monday, March 17 (see page 2) and is also discussed in the Report of the Senate Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty (page 3).

AAAS Alert: May 25-30

Philadelphia will be host to the 152nd national meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), to be held May 25-30 at the Franklin Plaza, Holiday Inn and Hershey Philadelphia Hotels. A preliminary program is appearing in two parts in the AAAS's weekly journal, *Science* (February 14 and 28).

Among some 150 symposia will be those on the changing health of the planet; science and apartheid; the replaceable human body; the use of animals in research; AIDS, trends in supercomputers; the Bhopal disaster; and biomedical imagery.

The meeting's nine public lectures, a Science Film Festival and a Science and Technology Exhibit will be listed in *Almanac* as the meeting date approaches. (NOTE: Members of the University who are participating in programs should forward their names to *Almanac* at 3601 Locust Walk/6224.)

Flexible or "cafeteria" benefits have been under discussion for several years at Penn, dating at least to the appointment of a subcommittee of the Personnel Benefits Committee of Council in 1979-80 (*Almanac* November 4, 1980). At that time, the charge was to examine a model in use at the Educational Testing Service in Princeton.

Two years later (*Almanac* November 9, 1982), the Senate Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty reported that a Subcommittee on Faculty Benefits had in 1981-82 "examined in considerable detail the possibilities of instituting a flexible benefits program . . . and will continue to pursue this heretofore intractable subject with a view to accelerating the University's progress."

The plan as now put forward For Comment contains a new health plan option which would make an eighth choice for Penn faculty and staff. (This proposal, called the Comprehensive Health Plan, is compared in detail with the other seven in the very center of the issue, pp. B-C.) Proposed options in life insurance are on page D, followed by tax-shelters under consideration.

Although an April enrollment "window" is coming soon, Benefits Manager James J. Keller emphasized that PENNFLEX will not be one of the choices in April 1986. "The earliest that PENNFLEX could be in place would be in time for the window of April 1987," he said. "There are many details still to be worked out."

"Three things deserve particular emphasis in the proposal," he added. "One is that the Comprehensive Health Plan is a *further* option, not a replacement of any that we already have. Second, no one would *have* to change anything at all, but everyone would continue to have opportunities to switch into or out of the various care and insurance plans in April of each year. Third, any savings to faculty and staff would be theirs to reallocate to other benefits or to take in salary."

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SENATE

From the Chair

On Intellectual Life on Campus

During a recent week on campus, I counted about fifty lectures, discussions, panel debates, and audiovisual events delving into fifty different topics, from "Crafting Indian Nationalism" to "Jewish Visual Symbols." In that week about half of the events clearly dealt with contemporary political and social problems while about a quarter of them were historical reviews and new interpretations. The rest focused on specific topics of limited interest and concern. Among all the titles and the descriptions, only a few promised an intellectual inquiry with emphasis on ideas and abstract thought. That week was as typical as any, reflecting the usual calendar of events on campus throughout the academic year.

There are, indeed, a few individual efforts, usually headed by single faculty members, that focus on clearly intellectual discourse. Unfortunately, these efforts are in the minority. The vast majority of activities outside the classroom push intellectual discourse into the back seat, assigning a primacy to social issues—or more clearly, to topical social conflicts, not on intellectual discourse. Even the presidential forum that concentrated last year on the family and this year on racism projected both topics as social problems, not as concepts and definitions that need to be explored and understood. As a result the emphasis was on social statistics, political measures, and social programs. For a leading university and a faculty that prides itself on its intellectual accent, such an approach, though helpful in many other accounts, is in fact rather limiting in terms of the opportunities it provides for a fundamental reexamination of the basic concepts that are instrumental in each case. Intellectual endeavors that emphasize popularizations and general education (i.e., "to educate the community") and that extend the lines of thought that have dominated the various scientific fields for decades can hardly retain the pretense of intellectual discourse in which incisive analysis of concepts can be attempted and abstract ideas can be explored.

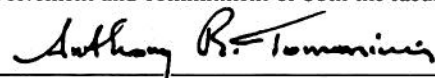
This is not meant to say that topical social issues are not important or should not be presented and discussed on campus. Rather that the concern and the analysis should extend well beyond the topical aspects of these issues and should concentrate on the fundamental intellectual-conceptual aspects that need the sharp scrutiny and exploration of the keenest and most ingenious minds. This is the type of unique contribution that an outstanding faculty like ours can offer. Everything else should be considered a "second best" option, compromises appealing

more to our political instincts than to our intellectual propensities. This is the reason that I have been searching intensively over the last few months to find the means of starting an intense intellectual discourse on campus focused on the major intellectual concerns of our era.

There is another aspect to all this (beyond the disappointment engendered by the initiatives of the high administration) that concerns me. It is the relative lack of sufficient initiatives at the school and departmental levels, as well as the lack of organized activity among the faculty. A few years ago I had the pleasure of attending the "professorial" lecture of a new professor at the University Museum. The professor, deeply steeped in the best European scholarly tradition, delivered a most incisive analysis of historical events of a particular period and locality, deriving in the process, several general principles and testing analytical tools. It is a pity that such a tradition of "professorial lectures" by everyone who attained the rank of full professor is not strictly upheld throughout the campus, with open invitations, and in the presence of a good part of the University leadership.

I do not know whether anyone is ready to examine what courses of action can be taken at this moment to promote intellectual discourse on campus. However, I do believe that this campus is quite ready to start a serious discussion on this topic. It is true that the same kind of malaise has afflicted the campuses of most leading universities of the country in the last few years. It is also rather apparent that most of the advanced, radical, and truly liberated thinking in both the social and intellectual spheres lately has been coming from research institutions other than the traditionally leading university campuses. This should be a cause of serious concern for all of us who have dedicated our lives to university endeavors.

Concerning Penn specifically, the opportunity is really great to develop national leadership in the examination of the compelling intellectual questions of our era, and to contribute to a profound reexamination of the major problems of our society not through political and programmatic calibrations but through the reformulation of the definitions of the problems themselves and the re-conceptualization of both goals and means. Such an endeavor can absorb our most advanced students, too, and can increase the involvement and commitment of both the faculty and the students.



To Members of the Faculty Senate: Call to Meeting

19 February 1986

Dear Colleagues,

You are invited to attend a special meeting of the Faculty Senate on Monday, March 17, 1986 3-5:30 p.m. in 200 College Hall. The meeting is called for the purpose of discussing and acting on two important items:

1. *Changes in the Rules of the Faculty Senate.* The five proposed resolutions are focused on some important questions that need to be discussed and decided. Should the 12 at-large positions on the Senate Executive Committee be retained or abolished? Should the representation on SEC from the Medical School, the Veterinary School, the Wharton School, and the School of Arts and Sciences be increased or stay as it is now? Should we change the Senate Nominating Committee to one which is a subcommittee of SEC members? Should we routinely have annual elections of the leadership of the Senate or leave matters as they are with elections only by petition?

2. *Report of the Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty.* The report includes two sections: one on the recommended salary increases for 1986-87 and a second on changes in employee benefits. The recommendations on salary changes were introduced during the November Faculty Senate meeting but were not approved because of the absence of a quorum. The matter of changes in employee benefits is complicated and requires careful deliberations. Essentially, the administration proposes two probably non-controversial changes (one about variable life insurance levels and another about tax-sheltered medical expenses accounts) and a third more crucial change concerning the medical health program. This change requires a \$200 deductible (\$600 per family), a co-payment of 80/20 up to the first \$5,000, a potential coupling of dental and medical health programs, and a set of other cost-reducing requirements. In exchange for the important economies that the new program promises to produce, the administration suggests a reduction of the premium by \$40. The real questions the faculty has to consider focus on the impact this new program can have on the faculty, on the possibility of more equitable sharing of the economies with the University, and on the possibility of achieving increased coverage together with program economies. After all, a family may have to pay up to \$1,600 per year, while the program itself may experience economies of up to 50% over the present costs.

Please make every effort to join us in discussing and acting on these two major items at the March special Senate meeting.

Cordially yours,
Anthony Tomazinis, Chair

Agenda Special Meeting of the Faculty Senate Monday, March 17, 1986 3-5:30 p.m. in 200 College Hall

The agenda will include:

1. Report of the Chair
2. *For Action: Proposed changes in the Senate Rules* presented by Professor Irving Kravis (summary of resolutions appears below; printed in full in *Almanac* 10/29/85 and 2/11/86 and available at the meeting):
 - Resolution 1. Abolish the 12 at-large members and the increase number of constituencies from 26 to 36;
 - Resolution 2. Nominating Committee chosen from SEC membership and from nominees by petition;
 - Resolution 3. Committee on Committees selected from SEC membership;
 - Resolution 4. Require signature of nominees for constituency representative elections;
 - Resolution 5. Nominating Committee shall annually nominate two candidates for vacancies.
3. *For Action: Economic Status Committee Report* presented by Professor Jean Alter (full report on page 3). Discussion on proposed new options on life insurance and on tax-sheltered accounts. Resolutions on:
 - a. Salary increases;
 - b. Health benefits changes.
4. Adjournment by 5:30 p.m.

Note: Coffee and tea will be available outside Room 200 from 2:30 p.m. and during the meeting. Come early to greet your colleagues and exchange views and news.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty

February 25, 1986

(For Discussion and Action at the Faculty Senate Meeting March 17, 1986)

The purpose of this second report of the Senate Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty is to inform the faculty about the progress of our discussion of salary increases with the Provost, and to alert the faculty about planned changes in their health benefits program.

1. The Committee met with the Provost and is pleased to welcome the administration's stated dedication to raising the real income of the faculty. However, the currently projected increases do not appear to meet the goal of the 5-year plan of "matching up" increases granted in our peer institutions for the past four years. We fear that, as a result, the relative position of Penn may slip further behind in the rankings of faculty salaries.

2. The Committee has studied projected changes in faculty benefits. It approves in principle the planned modification of the life insurance program that provides for more options, as well as the proposed establishment of tax-sheltered accounts for medical expenses. However, it does not endorse at this time the proposed changes in the health benefits plan.

These changes would offer, in the spirit of flexibility, a choice between the existing *Blue Cross/Blue Shield/Major Medical* plan (or any of the *HMO* plans), which practically reimburses all covered expenses, and a new "*Comprehensive Plan*" which, for the same coverage, would require a \$200 per person annual deductible (with \$600 maximum per family) and a 20% co-payment with an annual maximum of \$1000 per subscriber. According to current estimates, the total premiums would also be 20% lower than under the *BC/BS/MM* plan.

While accepting the idea of flexibility, and the notion of a \$200 deductible, the Committee has the following reservations about the soundness of that plan:

1. In return for the deductible, instead of a "cheaper" plan with the same coverage, the Committee feels it would be possible to have a "better" plan with unchanged premiums, or a combination of both. It urges the administration to explore these possibilities and present the corresponding options so that the faculty could express its preference.

2. The Committee fears that the 20% co-payment would put an excessive burden on some faculty members.

3. The Committee is very concerned that, as a result of a reduced pool and potential "adverse selection," the premiums will dramatically increase for those faculty members who would choose to remain in the present

BC/BS/MM plan.

4. The Committee strongly approves the principle that "any savings achieved would be passed back to faculty and staff," but would like to have further information about the specific procedures provided to implement that principle and to enable the faculty to monitor this implementation in the years to come.

In conclusion, the Senate Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty submits the following two resolutions to be voted on by the Faculty Senate:

Resolution 1: The Faculty Senate reaffirms its support for an average increase of 9.8% in continuing faculty salaries in 1986-87, as a necessary step for preventing the University of Pennsylvania's further loss of ground in faculty compensation with respect to peer institutions.

Resolution 2: The Faculty Senate recommends that any implementation of the proposed changes in the health benefits program be postponed until the Faculty Senate is able to vote its endorsement of a new program that:

a. is based upon a comparison of several options, including the presently proposed "*Comprehensive Plan*," that provides for either comparable decrease in premiums and/or increase in coverage, or a combination thereof;

b. Future premiums would not unduly rise for individuals that choose to remain in the present program;

c. Incorporate procedures that insure that any resulting saving are equitably shared by the faculty and the University, and that the administration provide the Senate Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty with actuary data of the program's experience for annual review.

Senate Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty

Jean Alter (Romance languages), Chair

Diane H. Crane (sociology)

Ezra S. Krendel (statistics)

Paul Liebman (anatomy)

Roger H. Walmsley (physics)

James E. Walter (finance)

ex officio:

Jacob M. Abel (mechanical engineering), Past Senate Chair

Roger D. Soloway (medicine), Senate Chair-elect

Anthony R. Tomazinis (city planning), Senate Chair

Colorlines: All-Day Symposium

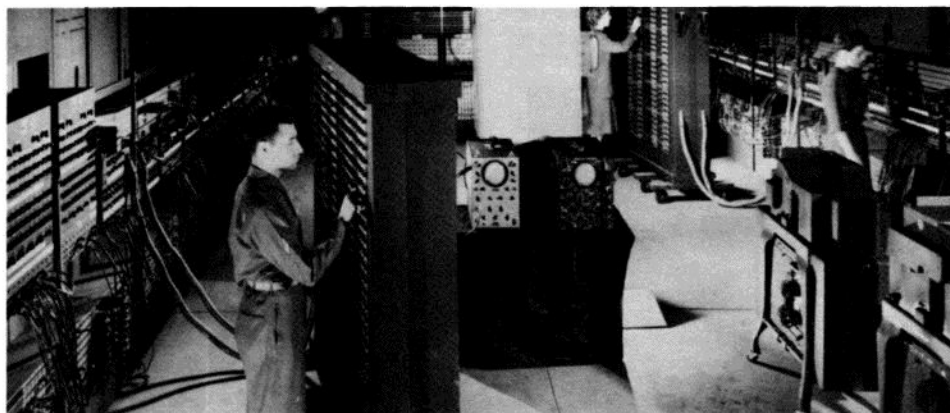
March 20, the next date in the President's Forum on "Colorlines: The Enduring Significance of Race," will be an all-day symposium in three parts, open to all at 286 McNeil.

Dr. Helen Dickens of the Medical School will lead a morning session (9:30-12:30) on "Race as a Matter of Significance," with panelists Howard Taylor of Princeton, Alfred Pasteur of Hunter and, from Penn, Alan Mann of Anthropology and Kathryn A. Woolard of Education.

A 2 p.m. session on Racial Prejudice, led by Associate Dean Howard Arnold of Social Work, will feature Martin Kilson of Harvard, Howard Winant of Temple, and, from Penn, Michelle Fine of Education and Elijah Anderson of Sociology.

Institutional and Political Racism is an evening topic, led by Penn Law Professor Ralph Smith, with James Jones of the University of Houston and Penn's Houston Baker of English.

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Ancestral Portrait: Penn's 4,000 microcomputers—expected to be 10,000 in three years—are the direct descendants of the 30-ton, 18,000-tube ENIAC born 40 years ago in the Moore School basement. Weather Researcher J. Presper Eckert and the late Physicist John W. Mauchly set out to solve the problem of massive calculation in 1943 on an Army grant to compute firing tables for artillery. When the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator was unveiled February 14, 1946, the world's first digital "electronic brain" had missed the war but signaled "the end of the Industrial Revolution and the beginning of the Information Age," as SEAS Dean Joseph Bordogna put it. Still seen on campus is ENIAC's Project Director John Brainerd—who recalls that a young accounting professor, Adolph Matz, was assessing business uses while ENIAC was still under wraps.

HONORS & . . . Other Things

Books, Books, Books

Dr. Nancy M. Farriss, professor of history and author of *Maya Society Under Colonial Rule: The Collective Enterprise of Survival* (Princeton, 1984), won three awards for her book which traces the Maya society from 1500 to 1820. The Erminine Wheeler-Voegelin Award was given by the American Society for Ethnohistory for the best book in ethnohistory to appear in the last year. Dr. Farriss also won the American Historical Association's Albert J. Beveridge Award in American History and the Conference on Latin American History's Herbert E. Bolton Prize.

Dr. Walter Licht, associate professor of history, received the Philip Taft Labor History Award last year for *Working for the Railroad: The Organization of Work in the 19th Century* (Princeton, 1983). The award for each year's "finest book on American labor history" is sponsored by the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University.

Dr. Thomas Hughes, professor of history and sociology of science, won the Dexter Prize which honors the best book of the year on the history of technology, for *Networks of Power: Electrification in Western Society, 1880-1930*.

Awards

Dr. Thomas Hughes (above), is the first person to win both the Leonardo da Vinci Medal and the Dexter Prize for 1985 from the Society for the History of Technology, in the same year. The da Vinci Medal is awarded to one who has demonstrated the most "outstanding lifelong contribution to . . . the history of technology through research, teaching, publication or other involvement."

Dr. Elias Burstein, Mary Amanda Wood Professor of Physics, has been awarded the 1986 Frank Isakson Prize for Optical Effects in

Solids given by the American Physical Society. He is the fourth recipient of the Isakson Prize, awarded every other year. Dr. Burstein was honored for his "pioneering work on the optical properties of semiconductors and insulators, particularly extrinsic photoconductivity, the anomalous banded optical absorption shift (the Burstein shift), magneto-optical effects in semiconductors, and infrared and Raman processes."

Dr. Leonard Jarett, chairman and Simon Flexner Professor of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at the School of Medicine and chairman of the Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at HUP, has received the Ernest Cotlove Award from the Academy of Clinical Laboratory Physicians and Scientists. This award, the highest scientific award of ACLPS, is given to individuals whose scientific achievements have led to major understandings of disease processes and have effected the field of pathology and laboratory medicine.

Dr. Herman Beerman, emeritus professor of dermatology, has received the Stephen Rothman Memorial Award given by the Society of Investigative Dermatology. The award is presented for distinguished service to investigative cutaneous medicine based on major achievement in the scientific field, contributions in teaching, and/or recruitment of outstanding people to dermatology. Dr. Beerman was also honored by the College of Physicians for his outstanding and distinguished record of 50 years' service to the College. For his pioneering work in syphilis, Dr. Beerman received the Thomas Parran Award and a Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Governor's Citation.

Mr. John Wydrzynski, laboratory manager, accepted an award on behalf of the Medical Pathology Section of HUP's Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine from the National Diabetes Research Interchange

(NDRI) recognizing the Section's cooperation with NDRI in providing tissue specimens for research purposes. HUP was one of the first hospitals in the area to cooperate with NDRI, a non-profit corporation dedicated to the procurement, preservation, and distribution of tissues to researchers studying diabetes and its complications, cystic fibrosis, retinitis pigmentosa, cancer, and other diseases.

Dr. Stanley J. Brody, professor of physical medicine and rehabilitation in psychiatry in the School of Medicine, has received the Donald P. Kent Award of the Gerontology Society of America for his leadership in health care policy. Dr. Brody is also a Fellow of the Center for the Study of Aging. The annual award recognizes professional leadership through teaching, service, and interpretation of gerontology to the public. Elaine M. Brody, adjunct associate professor of social work in psychiatry, has received the Brookdale Award for her "distinguished leadership in translating research results into practical programs and policy".

Dr. George Rochberg, emeritus professor of music and composer in residence, and Richard Wernick, professor of music and musical director for the Penn Contemporary Players, won 1985-86 ASCAP Awards by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. The awards, granted by an independent panel of musicians and academicians, are based upon "the unique prestige value of each writer's catalogue and the performances of his compositions that are not reflected in the Society's survey of performances." Dr. Rochberg has been commissioned by the Chicago Symphony to compose a piece for the Chicago sesquicentennial; Sir Georg Solti will conduct the premiere in Chicago next month. The world premiere of Mr. Wernick's Violin Concerto was led by Ricardo Muti with the Philadelphia Orchestra last month and repeated at Carnegie Hall.

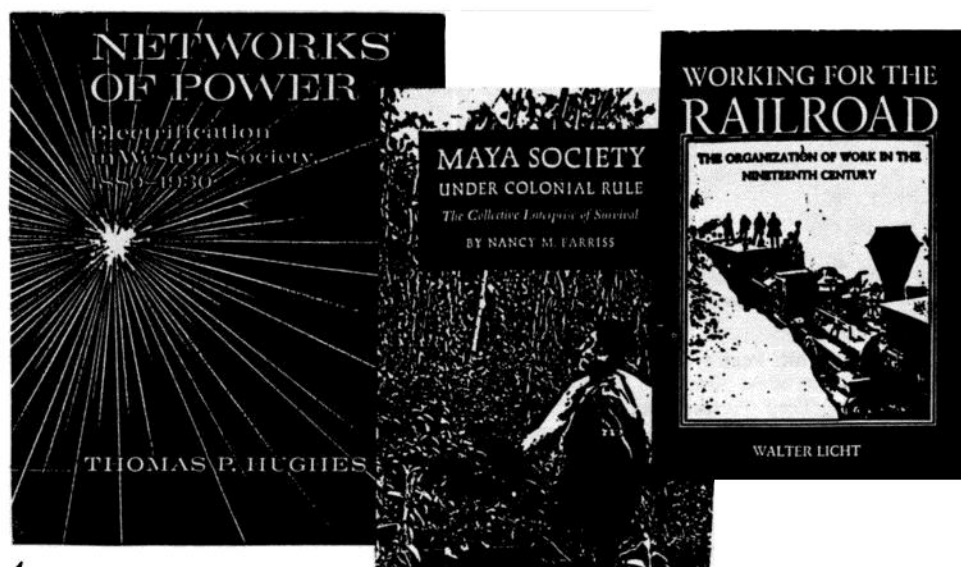
Chinary Ung, assistant professor of music and composer, received a commission from the Philadelphia Orchestra, under a grant from the Pennsylvania State Arts Council, to write a major orchestral piece for them. It will receive its world premiere on November 20, 1986, under Dennis Russell Davies.

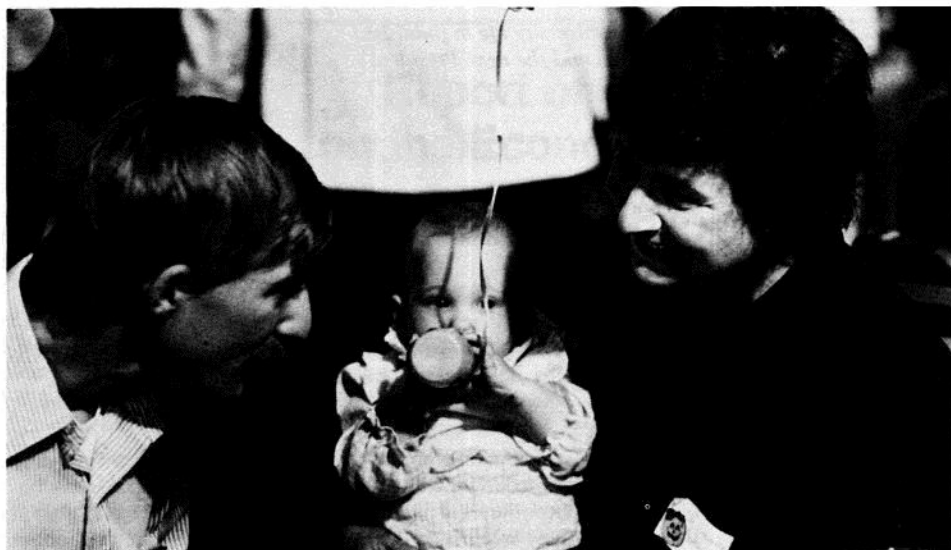
Dr. Frank W. Warner, professor of mathematics, received a citation from the City Council during National Higher Education Week (October 19-26) "as a fine representative of the nominees for the Professor of the year." He was one of six professors from Philadelphia to be honored in conjunction with Resolution No. 573 "in tribute to the faculties of Colleges and Universities in Philadelphia."

The Penn Institute in Local History, sponsored by the College of General Studies, re-

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At a fall reunion of 250 babies who survived high-risk births, Dr. Maria Delivoria Papadopoulos was honored for her work as head of the Intensive Care Nursery at HUP. The unit is credited with an outstanding record in preventing neuropsychiatric deficits because of modern technology and aggressive therapy that "wastes no time between birth and the beginning of therapy," a spokesman said.

ceived an award "in recognition of creative and exemplary effort in new programs in continuing education" from the National University Continuing Education Association, Region II, representing the Middle Atlantic States. The institute has assisted secondary school social studies teachers from Pennsylvania to create community history projects with their students.

Elections

Dr. Campbell Laird, professor of materials science and engineering, has been elected a Fellow of the American Society for Metals, the leading society for those working in metallic materials.

Dr. Zellig S. Harris, professor emeritus of linguistics, has been elected a Corresponding Member of the British Academy.

Dr. Cecil L. Striker, professor and chairman of the department of the history of art, has been elected Corresponding Member of the German Archaeological Institute, Berlin. Dr. Striker is on academic leave this year with a grant from the NEH to complete a book on Medieval Architecture and Dendrochronology in Greece and Turkey.

Dr. George Crumb, Annenberg Professor of Music, recently elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, has received an invitation from the Soviet government to visit Russia in April for the Conference of the Union of Soviet Composers. He is the only composer from the United States to be invited to the conference to which composers from other countries have been invited.

Dr. Alvin H. Johnson, emeritus associate professor of music and executive director of the American Musicological Society, has been elected an honorary member of the society. Honorary memberships have been given only 17 times before in the 51 years since the AMS was founded.

Dr. Peter Randall, professor of plastic surgery and chief of the division of plastic surgery at HUP, was installed as First Vice-President of the American College of Surgeons, a scientific and educational association of surgeons that was organized in 1913 to improve the care of the surgical patient.

Dr. Edward J. Stemmler, dean of the School of Medicine, has been named Chairman-Elect of the Assembly of the Association of American Medical Colleges. The first dean from Penn to serve in this position since 1958-59, he will assume the position in the fall of 1986. The D.C.-based Association was formed in 1876 and represents all of the 127 U.S. medical schools, more than 400 teaching hospitals, over 70 medical societies, and the U.S. medical students.

Dr. Virginia LiVolsi, director of the Section of Surgical Pathology in the Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at HUP and professor of pathology at the School of Medicine, was elected to the International Academy of Pathology Council, United States/Canadian Division. The Council functions as the major governing body of the IAP which fosters education and research in Pathology.

Dr. Morton M. Kligerman, professor of radiation therapy, has been elected to the board of directors of the American Cancer Society, Philadelphia Division for a two-year term beginning in September 1985. In 1983, the Philadelphia Division awarded him its Scientific Award, recognizing outstanding accomplishment in basic or clinical research.

Dr. Robert Rutman, professor of bio-chemistry and molecular biology, has been named the chairman of the board of the Ile-Ife Center for the Arts & Humanities, home of the Arthur Hall Afro-American Dance Ensemble.

Dr. Joan E. Lynaugh, associate professor and director of the Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, has been reappointed as the American Nurses' Association's representa-

tive to the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals' Professional Advisory Committee for the Long-Term Care Accreditation Program through 1986.

Dr. Karen Wilkerson, assistant professor of nursing, has been appointed to the Pennsylvania Cancer Control, Prevention and Research Advisory Board.

Study and Teaching

Dr. Lynn H. Lees, associate professor of history, has been named an ACLS/Ford Fellow and will study Urban pauperism, kinship, and intergenerational responsibility in England, 1790-1940. Dr. Lees is one of 13 scholars selected from a national competition whose research "brings humanistic perspectives to bear on social issues of particular interest to the Ford Foundation" Three other Penn professors have also been named recipients of the American Council of Learned Societies' fellowships: **Dr. Charles H. Kahn**, professor of philosophy, will study *Plato's creation of the philosophical dialogue*; **Dr. Ewa T. Morawska**, assistant professor of sociology, will study *Insecure prosperity—Jews in small town industrial America, 1870-1940*; and **Dr. Alexander Vucinich**, emeritus professor of history and sociology of science, will study *Science and Soviet ideology*.

Dr. Richard S. Dunn, Roy F. and Jeannette P. Nichols Professor of American History, has been elected to the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professorship of American History at Oxford for the academic year 1987-88. The Harmsworth Professorship was founded in memory of Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth, eldest son of the first Viscount Rothermere, who was killed in WWI. The first Harmsworth Professor took office in 1922.

Museum

Three Philadelphia Emmys were awarded for two public service spots made for the Man and Animals show at the University Museum for the Veterinary School's 100th anniversary. Videosmith, Inc., produced "Abby at the Museum" and "CATS at the Museum". "Abby" was named "Outstanding PSA" and cited for lighting. Both spots together won the "Outstanding Campaign." These PSA's have also received awards in the national Monitor competition and the national CASE competition.

Sports

Ms. Cissie Leary, women's tennis coach, was named Coach of the Year by the Philadelphia Suburban Tennis Association, the local chapter of the United States Tennis Association, for her team's performance in the spring and fall seasons of 1985. The award, which nominates her for the Middle States Tennis Association Coach of the Year, was presented in December.

Alvin Kraenzlein, a 1900 graduate of Penn's Dental School and an Olympic athlete unequaled in winning four individual events, (the 110- and 100-meter hurdles, long jump and 60-meter dash) was posthumously inducted into the United States Olympic Committee's Hall of Fame. He is also memorialized with a 24-page biography file in the University Archives (available for \$8.50 a copy).

Bishop Desmond Tutu's January 14 address at Penn continues to reverberate through University life in published excerpts and on cassette tapes students play at gatherings. As Black History Month ends, and the next President's Forum prepares for a March 20 "Colorlines" symposium, here is a transcription in full.

Bishop Tutu's Words for Penn

My dear friends, my sisters and brothers [standing ovation]. One of the great advantages of a black skin is that when you are blushing nobody notices.

I stand here on behalf of very many people back home, who wanted to have been here themselves to express, on their own behalf, their deep appreciation for your commitment to their struggle for justice, for peace, for reconciliation, for humanity; who'd have liked to have been here to see you in your identification with them, when you take over their struggle to say that it is *your* struggle. It isn't given to many of us to be able to say without being presumptuous that they know they are speaking for millions.

As you know, someone [the Rev. Jerry Falwell] visited my country and, on his return to this country, pontificated about the fact that one of my attributes (which very few people mention when they introduce me) was that I was a phony. Now I would like to say to him, and to those who may support him, that I know that this is one occasion when I speak without fear of contradiction: I *do* speak on behalf of millions when I say, "thank you", to you. Thank you for your caring. Thank you for your support. Thank you for your prayers. Thank you for your commitment.

I know, too, that I am using words that are hackneyed, that are shop-soiled, flyblown, utterly inadequate as vehicles for conveying the deep emotions which I seek to represent to you today. But then this is not a peculiar phenomenon for today, because each one of you knows that one characteristic of human language is how utterly inadequate it turns out to be in expressing the deep feelings that you and I often experience. How often human language is in arrears of the reality that it seeks to describe. And so often, perhaps ravished by the beauty of a Beethoven symphony or the allurements of a wonderful sunset, you try to describe to another what has happened to you, and you end up, somewhat lamely, "Oh, it was very beautiful." And even if you were to use how many words, you know deep down within you that you have not succeeded in letting the other share the emotion that you have experienced. But I would want to ask you to exercise some imagination. And, perceive these words, "thank you", as being shot through and through with emotion that is ultimately ineffable.

How do you get to express, for instance, the feeling of a father, sentenced to twelve years imprisonment for a political offense, who is able to appeal against his conviction and sentence because the Southern Council of Churches for which I have worked is able to fund that appeal with assistance and support that has come from right around the world? Can you imagine how he must have felt when his appeal succeeded? And now, he is free! He is not languishing in a maximum security prison. If he were to stand up in front of you and to say, "Thank you," would you be able to fathom the depth of his feeling? I ask you to try and feel in the words that I say, "Thank you," that father, saying those words to you. Or can you imagine what his wife must feel like when she wants to say to you "Thank you, that I am not a grass widow for twelve years." For his children, "Thank you that we are not bereft of our daddy for twelve years." I would multiply examples of a kind of what your support has meant, what your support means.

Some institutions, like your own, have raised funds for various organizations back home that are striving against the evil, the iniquity of apartheid. And on behalf of all of those, I want to say thank you. And I would like to say so particularly to young people, who have helped us recover a new faith in humanity.

Something is happening on the campuses in America. Someone said, some time ago that, "Oh, well, most young people these days are concerned about how they will make out in the rat race. There's very little of the idealism there was in the 1960's and most students care only about what grades they will make." I can testify to the falsity of that statement. I came to this country in May of last year and visited a number of campuses. And you'd have thought that we were back in the 60's when the campuses were reverberating with the cries of those who were saying "let our boys come home."—with all the campaigning against Vietnam, and all the dreams that people were dreaming about the Great Society where it would not be the color of a person's skin that would count but the content of their character.

I came in May, at a time when, normally on campus, people are virtually obsessed with exams and grades and degrees. Now I am not one to pooh-pooh degrees and grades; Those are important things. But, it warmed the cockles of one's heart—I don't know what cockles are but they certainly were warmed—when I would speak to audiences of 15,000 students sitting out in the blazing sun in California to demonstrate, to protest against the evil of apartheid. They were saying there are some things that are more important than degrees. They were saying it in an extraordinary way—when they needn't have, because you see in the Vietnam situation, there was a fair degree of self-interest: they were talking about Americans and they were also perhaps a little concerned that they might be drafted into the army. And so they were a little concerned that they might kick the bucket many, many miles away from home. But on this occasion, young people were being concerned about something with which in their self they needn't have been concerned. They were caring about the human family. And this idea is one that has spilled over into things like Live Aid and "We are the World." Young people who often don't hit the headlines, who go away from their homes to serve in third-world countries and gave part of their lives.

A wonderful testament to a belief in this deep reverence for human persons. Because, you see my friends, even when you don't articulate it in so many words, you are ultimately saying you accept one of the basic tenets of the Judeo-Christian faith—that a human person, whatever their condition or status in the world, is someone to be approached with a deep reverence because this is someone created in the image of God. There are some lovely stories in the beginning of the *Bible*. One of them describes how God created the first person (because you know this *is* poetry really)—speaks of God creating us out of dust. And then as something utterly precious and fragile, God breathes the breath of life to give life to this clod of earth, and forever, God holds us in the palms of his hands. The words of the song, "He has the whole world in his hands,"—he has you, he has me. And you in your concern may not always say it in this way. But, as you are saying that as you look on each one of God's children, you realize that this is someone who is indwelt by the spirit of God. This is someone who is a tabernacle of the holy spirit of God. This is someone who is God's representative. This is someone who is God's viceroy, someone of infinite worth. And this is why you execrate as much as you do this evil policy, this iniquitous policy, this totally immoral policy of apartheid, which seeks to find the worth of a person in a biological irrelevance—the color of one's skin. And you say it can't be, it can't be that. What makes me valuable to God is something as ephemeral, as un-universal as this biological quality. And you agree that ultimately the blasphemy of apartheid is that it can turn God's children,

and make them doubt that they are God's children, and have them treated as if they were less than what God intended them to be.

Someone may have said to you what you do here in America is of little consequence—it doesn't count, it doesn't make any difference. My dear friends, don't ever be deluded into accepting such a blatant lie. What you do here, what *you* do—and you, and you, and you—makes a difference. You know something? Often you and I are overwhelmed when we face problems. And apartheid is a major colossus, and often we are made to shrug our shoulders and feel impotent and say "What can puny me do against this?" But remember that a sea is made up of drops of water. Remember that it is individuals who make a difference.

This week we are celebrating with profound truth in honoring a great, great son of the soil, who made a difference. And, you make a difference. You make a difference, you make a difference for the victims of apartheid when they hear that you have protested, you have demonstrated, you have said something against evil and injustice, and oppression. And somehow, their spirits are lifted, for they know, then, that we have friends, know the world cares. Know injustice does not have so many friends. And their morale is boosted. What you do and what you say make a difference. The perpetrators of apartheid quiver before you because they know that they are trying to live a lie. And what you do and what you say are part of the refutation of that lie. And their morale, in its turn, is subverted. Of course, you have heard, too, my friends, how they say, "Do you know how to eat an elephant? It is massive, isn't it?" Well, they say, "You eat an elephant one piece at a time." And you have made a difference.

In 1984, we came here in September. And if you had said to anyone that in 1985 the U.S. Congress would be discussing what sanctions—not whether sanctions—but *what* sanctions to apply to South Africa, almost everybody would have said, "It looks like you need to go and lie on somebody's couch and let them sit by you with a pad on their knee and tell them some of your dreams." Because almost everybody would have said, "Sorry, it looks like you do have a screw loose." But you and others across this land, by your demonstrations, by standing out in the rain, and in the cold, and in the sunshine, and in the heat, you helped to do something which only human beings can do—which is to transform the moral climate in this land. And you worked to help transform, quite dramatically, so that Congresspeople and Senators got the message. The people of America were saying, "Enough is enough. We do not want to be aligned with a policy that rubs the dignity of God's children in the dust and crumbles it underfoot." And you, with your "people power," which we celebrate today, were able to force the hand of the President of this land who had said, "We will never apply sanctions to South Africa," for he put down precisely that. Yes, they may have been mild sanctions, but they were sanctions all the same.

Because you were saying you have made a choice, you have made a moral choice. You were saying "America has made a choice."—America, which has sadly had an extraordinary penchant for backing the wrong horse. Because when you look around the world, say in the Phillipines and South Korea, in Latin America, in far too many places on the globe, it seems America has been hoodwinked into accepting that you can be as blatant in your erosion of human rights as long as you declare that you are anti-communist. And so you find America has been backing some of the most repressive governments—and you are saying, "We have made a choice." The struggle in South Africa is a moral struggle. You are saying we have decided; we want to be on the side of justice, not injustice. We have decided to be on the side of right, not on the side of wrong. We have decided to be on the side of humanity, and not on the side of inhumanity. We have decided to be on the side of compassion, and not on the side of naked, brutal power. We have decided to be on the side of sharing, of caring, and not on the side of hoarding the goodies just for a few. We have decided that we can no longer be on the side of a government that can kill four year olds who are playing in front of their home—with rubber bullets. And at the inquest, the magistrate can say no one is to blame for this death, when only the police and the security forces use rubber bullets.

You say, we can no longer be on the side of a system that says to a man "When you get married, it is an order for you to be separated from your wife, that you leave your family and go into the white man's town as a migrant worker." You marry in order to lead an unnatural life in a single sex hostel, you marry so that you are separated from your children for eleven months of the year. Say no. We have decided we can't be on the side of such a system. We have decided we can no longer be on the side of a system that destroys stable communities because they are black communities. The authorities say "Where those people live is now to be handed over to whites," and stable communities are destroyed, and people are uprooted, and people are dumped, dumped as if they were rubbish, dumped as if they were things, in poverty stricken Bantustan homelands. And you say "No. We can no longer be part of something that supports something so iniquitous, which destroys black family life not accidentally, but deliberately as part of government policy." Three and a half million people have been so uprooted and so dumped. So we have decided we can no longer be a part of something that supports a system which places children in areas where there is little food, so that black children starve, not because there is no food—for South Africa is a land which is normally a net exporter of food—they starve because of deliberate government policy. We have a land which has pioneered heart transplants—some of the most intricate, magical technology, and yet we have not yet worked out how we can provide people with a clean supply of water. We can still have in South Africa outbreaks of cholera in a land that has pioneered heart transplants.

We can no longer support a system that says we are going to give discriminatory, inferior education to God's children, and stunt their emotional and intellectual growth deliberately. We want to be part of the system, the movement spearheaded by children who have said "You know something, we have been created in the image of God. We have been created for freedom—And we will be free even if it means that we will take a stone against guns, police dogs, police bullets, tear gas, detention without trial, solitary confinement. We will strive, we will strive until victory is won." And you and I and all of us are part of that great movement, God's own movement, the freedom movement. The movement for humanity, the movement that says "Hey, South Africa will be free for all of its people, black and white!" You say we're part of that movement. And you know our people have said "We execrate racism with every fiber of our being." And that does sound almost like a slogan—and then they prove it.

A few weeks ago a white woman died, and because people recognized her as a stalwart in the fight for justice and for peace and for reconciliation, at her funeral 20,000 people turned out to pay a remarkable tribute to Molly Blackburn, white; and over 90% of those who came to that funeral were black persons. People who you would have thought by this time would say "To hell with all white people." They say "Ah-ah, we don't hate white people, we hate apartheid, we hate injustice, we hate oppression, and we are for goodness, for justice and for peace." And they say "Yes, we too have been to the mountain-top and we too have seen the promised land, and we too want to stride together, black and white, into this tremendous future whose vistas open up before all of us—black and white. They say we are going to be human together, black and white. We are going to stride into this great future, this new South Africa, this non-racial South Africa where people will count not because of the color of their skins, but where people count because they have been made in the image of God. We will stride out together into this new South Africa, a democratic South Africa. We will stride out together, and walk tall, black and white together, knowing that we can be human only together in fellowship, as children of one family, of one father, members of the same family, the human family, God's family—black and white together. You and all of your people in this land are part of that great, great movement. Freedom is coming, freedom for all of us. For as long as one is unfree, all are unfree. Freedom for all of us black and white together is a'coming. And if God, if God is for us, the God of the exodus, the great liberator, God who stirred the head of his people leading them from bondage into freedom, if this God is for us, who can be against us.

Update

MARCH ON CAMPUS

Correction: the date listed in the March pullout calendar for the talk by Albert Raboteau, *Religion and the Traditions of Black Protest*, was incorrect. The correct date is **March 18; 7:30 p.m.**, W.E.B. DuBois College House (Afro-American Studies Program, W.E.B. DuBois College House).

CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES

Recreation

Children's Saturday morning classes, 9-9:45 additional swimming class from 10-10:45 a.m. Classes in fencing (ages 8-15), swimming, (ages 5-15) and gymnastics (ages 4-12) will be offered, starting March 22. Fees for seven weeks: children of faculty/staff, students and alumni, \$22; community residents, \$25. Information: Ext. 6102. March 19 is the deadline for registration.

FITNESS/LEARNING

Career Planning/Placement

4 *New Settings for Teaching;* Steve Hirsch, senior instructor, Sperry Corporation; 4:30-6 p.m., HSP Room, Houston Hall. Call Ext. 7530 to register. (Graduate Student Career Seminar).

Computing Resource Center

5 *Macintosh User Group Meeting;* 6 p.m., 1st floor Conference Room, Van Pelt Library, with a demonstration on the Macintosh Plus. Information: 387-6440 or 222-3776.

IBM PC and Compatibles User Group Meeting; noon, Room 230, Houston Hall. Information: 623-4141.

6 *Vax User Group Meeting;* 3:30 p.m., Room 554, Moore Building. Information: Ext. 4707.

7 *Apple II Family User Group Meeting;* noon, Room D-44, Graduate School of Education (Apple Lab). Information: Ext. 1014.

18 *Administrative User Group Meeting;* noon, Room 230, Houston Hall. Information: Ext. 1780.

Atari User Group Meeting; noon, Room 235, Houston Hall. Information: Ext. 1144.

TALKS

4 *Structure and Function of the Insulin-receptor;* Ora Rosen, Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research; noon, Room 404 Anatomy-Chemistry Building (Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics).

6 *Gene Amplification and the Imprecision of Site-Specific Recombination of Hepatitis B Virus in Hepatomas;* Chiaho Shih, department of biochemistry/biophysics; 4 p.m., Room 196 Medical Labs Building (Microbiology Graduate Group).

Social-Cognitive Development in Adulthood: Levels and Variations; Kurt W. Fischer, department of psychology, University of Delaware; 3 p.m., Room D-9, Graduate School of Education (Psychology in Education Division, Graduate School of Education).

Gating Mechanisms in Ionic Channels; Clay Armstrong, department of physiology; 4 p.m., 4th floor, Physiology Library, Richards Building (Department of Physiology).

Music From Around the World

When the Italian Army drafted that country's "most promising artist," pianist Paolo Restani, France's Philippe Bianconi, a silver medalist in the seventh Van Cliburn competition, stepped forward to fill the ranks in the Music Department's Distinguished Artists Series. The show goes on Sunday, March 23 at 3 p.m. in Harrison Auditorium, Museum.

Pandit Shivkumar Sharma, India's master of the santoor, makes his only Philadelphia appearance Saturday, March 22 at 8 p.m., also in Harrison.

In honor of Saint Patrick's Day, Roslyn Briley, winner of the Fleadh Cheoil, plays traditional music for the Irish harp, Sunday, March 16, at 11:30 a.m. in the Potlatch Restaurant at the Museum. International House wears the green a week later with Mick Moloney and a host of Irish entertainers in song and dance, Friday, March 21 at 8 p.m.



Geomorphic Control of Fresh Water Mussel Distributions; Robin Vannote, Stroud Water Research Laboratory; 4 p.m., Seminar Room, Hayden Hall (Department of Geology).

Death, Rebirth, and Ideology; Maurice Bloch, department of anthropology, London School of Economics; 3-5 p.m., Room 221, College Hall (Ethnohistory Program).

The For-Profits and the Health Care Industry; Michael Bromberg, executive director for health affairs, Federation of American Hospitals; 4:30-6 p.m., Auditorium, Colonial Penn Center (Leonard Davis Institute of Economics).

11 *Multispanning Membrane Transport Proteins: Structure, Synthesis and Function;* Harvey Lodish, Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA; noon, Room 404 Anatomy-Chemistry Building (Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics).

14 *The Effects of Androgens on the Acetylcholine Receptor as Studied by the Patch Clamp Techniques;* Sol Erulkar, department of pharmacology; 4 p.m., 4th floor, Physiology Library, Richards Building (Department of Physiology).

18 *Protein Phosphorylation in Growth Control and Oncogenic Transformation;* Tony Hunter, The Salk Institute, San Diego, CA; noon, Room 404 Anatomy-Chemistry Building (Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics).

Paleozoic Glaciations and Drift of Western Gondwana; Franklin Van Houten, Princeton University; 4 p.m., Seminar Room, Hayden Hall (Department of Geology).

19 *Models (political, alas!);* Fred Frey, department of political science; 4 p.m., Room B-32 (Anspach Lounge), Stiteler Hall (Political Science, International Relations).

Hal Foster, senior editor, *Art in America*; 6:30 p.m., Alumni Hall, Towne Building (Graduate School of Fine Arts, Student Lecture Series).

The Rise of Color Photography; John Szarkowski, director, department of photography, Museum of Modern Art; 7 p.m., Room B-1, Meyerson Hall (Institute of Contemporary Art, Art in the Eighties Lecture Series).

Deadlines

The deadline for the weekly calendar update entries is Monday, a week before the Tuesday of publication. The deadline for the April pullout is Monday, March 10. Send to *Almanac*, 3601 Locust Walk/6224 (second floor of the Christian Association).

Almanac

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