

Almanac

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A Media Survey

Ranking Graduate Units

Last week in the news was an October 26 feature on higher education in which *U.S. News & World Report* issued its third biennial survey of undergraduate education. It found Penn ranked #19 among "national universities" on the basis of responses from college presidents.

(See page 3 for the list, and President Hackney's comments).

This week the magazine announced that it has surveyed for the first time the "top ten" choices of deans among graduate schools of business, medicine, law and engineering, and will publish them as part of longer articles in a November 3 issue.

An overview of how Penn fares in these lists, which are given more fully on page 3:

Wharton—#3, among 232 graduate business schools, with Stanford first and Harvard second; 56.5% of the deans responded to the survey.

Medicine—#3, among 144 schools, with 31.9% of deans responding. Harvard came in first and Johns Hopkins Second.

Law—#10, among 183 schools, with 52.5% of deans responding. Harvard and Yale tied for first place.

Engineering—#20, among 241 schools, with 65.6% of deans responding. MIT and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign ranked first and second.

The back-to-back features on higher education were publicized along with an announcement that *U.S. News* will also launch its entry into the student guidebook market in November.

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Pullout: November at Penn

40th Street Stabbings: Four-Part Response

Robert O'Brien, a 20-year-old College junior, was listed in "serious but stable" condition Monday at Presbyterian-UP Medical Center after emergency surgery early Saturday morning for stab wounds to the chest. By presstime his condition had improved to "satisfactory."

The attack on him at 2:30 a.m. Saturday, by an unknown assailant who had just been in a street fight with two other undergraduates, led to the announcement of four new measures by the President's Office:

- Hiring more security personnel with emphasis on weekend night and early-morning hours;
- Discussions with Philadelphia Police on steps they can take;
- Request to business owners to hire more security; and
- Request to all-night businesses to close in early morning hours.

Dr. Hackney's complete statement appears on page 14.

Mr. O'Brien was a bystander who was across 40th Street from the scene of an incident in which two Penn sophomores received injuries. The sophomore men—Patrick Maly of North Philadelphia and Joseph Fylypowycz of the Fairmount section of Philadelphia—were treated and released at Presbyterian.

According to newspaper and campus police accounts the chain of events apparently began on the Market Street subway en route to campus from Center City. The two Penn sophomores were trading comments on basketball teams with other passengers when two riders took offense at remarks about the '76ers. As the sophomores left the train at 40th Street, the two riders did also, and the two pairs continued a shouting match that "became pretty racial," then turned physical, according to Mr. Fylypowycz. One of the riders had a knife, and Mr. Fylypowycz was cut on the ankle before the struggle was broken up by other students.

The students involved in the altercation fled, and the man with the knife then attacked Mr. O'Brien, who had not been involved in the subway dispute or the street fight.

According to Campus Police, a quick-thinking McDonald's security guard named Love probably saved Mr. O'Brien's life by keeping pressure on the chest wound to contain bleeding.

Philadelphia Police are seeking two black males, about 19; one about 5'9", 150 pounds, wearing a black jacket; the other about 5'8", weighing 160, wearing a gray jacket. To report information call Philadelphia Police at 911.

Penn and the Stock Market

The recent volatility experienced by the financial markets and the resulting paper losses in endowment market value have been unsettling but at present appear not to have either a short-term or long-term impact on University operations. Endowment investment income, from stock dividends and bond interest, represents only a small portion, 3% to 7%, of University unrestricted and restricted revenues. Given the quality of the University's investment portfolio, an interruption of this revenue source is not anticipated in the short run.

Taking a longer term view, it should be remembered that nearly all University endowment is subject to a Spending Rule which determines the amount of investment income spending in a given fiscal year by multiplying endowment market value by a 5.5% spending rate. The actual formula uses a three-year moving average to calculate endowment market value and thus provides for a smoothing of

market fluctuations. Therefore, the impact of a reduction in endowment market value, even if actually sustained over time, will only gradually be absorbed into the University budget.

The Investment Board, which is responsible for University investments, is taking a measured view of the present situation. Earlier expectations of a stock market correction resulted in a reduced exposure to equities, down to 55% of the portfolio, which dampened the effects of the recent volatility on the University's portfolio. Future actions by the Board in response to changing circumstances, of course, cannot be anticipated. However, the University community should draw comfort from the knowledge that under the management of the Investment Board, chaired by John Neff, the University's endowment has achieved one of the best performance records in the country over the last 10 years.

—Scott C. Lederman, Treasurer

From the Senate Office

The following agenda is published in accordance with the new Senate Rules adopted by mail ballot June 15, 1987.

Agenda of Senate Executive Committee Meeting Wednesday, November 4, 1987, 3-5:30 p.m.

1. Approval of the minutes of October 7, 1987.
2. Chair's Report.
3. Discussion of this year's agenda of the Academic Planning & Budget Committee with Provost Michael Aiken.
4. Selection of one SEC member to serve on the Senate Nominating Committee.
5. Appointment of Faculty Senate representative to Faculty Club Board of Governors and a Senate representative to serve as a member of Faculty Club House Committee.
6. Appointment of an assistant professor, from nominations made by assistant professors, to serve a 2-year term on the Senate Executive Committee.
7. Upcoming University Council items.
8. Other new business.
9. Adjournment by 5:30 p.m.

Questions can be directed to Carolyn Burdon, Faculty Senate staff assistant, Ext. 8-6943.

Econ Stat: A 5% Assumption

During the past year, the price level increased somewhat more rapidly than had been factored into the University's salary planning process. In August, consumer prices were 4.3% about a year ago nationally, and the increase was considerably more rapid in the Philadelphia area (5.9 percent over the past year). Of course, this means that a significant part of our salary increases were eroded by inflation.

In order to avoid this happening again, the Senate Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty feels that it is very important to begin the planning process with realistic figures about the anticipated increases in the CPI. (A basic principle should be that minimum salary increases should be sufficient to maintain a faculty member's real purchasing power.)

The latest forecasts from the WEFA Group (successors to Wharton Econometrics) project the CPI for all urban consumers (nationally) at a 5.0 percent annual rate from mid-1988 to mid-1989. The figures for Philadelphia are likely to be at least this high.

We suggest that the budgeting process begin with a 5 percent CPI increase assumption.

—Alan Auerbach, Chair for the Senate Committee on the Economic Status of the Faculty

Report of the 1986-87 Senate Committee on Academic Freedom and Responsibility

September 1987

The Senate Committee on Academic Freedom and Responsibility met five times and dealt with the following significant issues.

1. At the request of the Chair of the Faculty Senate, the committee considered the impact of *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission v. Franklin and Marshall College*, 775 F.2d 110 (3rd Cir. 1985), on the tenure evaluation process.

The committee believes that the possibility that the University could be subpoenaed by the EEOC to disclose faculty personnel files raises three concerns:

a. A crucial element of academic freedom is the assurance that personnel and tenure decisions will be made without the threat of arbitrariness, discrimination or retaliation. The availability of remedies for such actions is a basic element of the protection accorded to academic freedom. To the extent that such remedies require review of letters of evaluation, absolute confidentiality of letters of evaluation is inconsistent with the protection of academic freedom.

b. The possibility that documentary evidence might be subpoenaed by an outside agency could, in some circumstances, provide an incentive not to keep written records, and to rely on oral communications in the decision-making process. The possibility of such a failure to keep records is extremely troubling, both because it raises doubts as to the fairness and accuracy of the initial decision-making process, and because it makes subsequent reviews, both internal and external, more difficult. The committee therefore reaffirms the obligation of participants in the tenure and promotion process to avoid off-the-record communications and fully document their decision-making.

c. The possibility that documentary evidence would be subpoenaed might result in unfairness to referees who write on the assumption that no one outside of the reviewing faculty will ever see their letters of evaluation. Such an assumption was inaccurate even before the Franklin and Marshall case raised the problem with regard to the EEOC. The University's internal grievance procedure provides that the colleague of the faculty member may see and review letters of evaluation, and the University has always had an obligation to comply with legitimate compulsory process in the context of civil suits. Nonetheless, until now there has been no regular procedure for expressing the existing qualifications as to confidentiality. An effort to highlight the various ways in which the references might reach outside parties runs the risk of being either incomplete or extraordinarily burdensome, as

well as encouraging off-the-record communications. Therefore, the committee sees no reason to encourage departments to raise the issue at present. However, to the extent that an explicit representation is made to experts outside of the University regarding confidentiality, it should be accurate. Thus, if requests for recommendations make reference to confidentiality, it is appropriate to note that references will be kept confidential subject to the bounds of the University's legal obligations.

2. The committee continued its discussions with the administration regarding the drafting of provisions pertaining to time limitations on the filing of grievances and protections for successful grievants whose appointments expire before their claims have been fully resolved. The committee expects the matter to be resolved very shortly.

3. The committee reviewed the complaint of a faculty member whose future salary increases were expressly made dependent on his refraining from making inciting or provoking comments to or about colleagues. The committee is of the clear and unanimous view that any use of salary to chill dissent and stifle candor by a faculty member would constitute a violation of academic freedom. We are maintaining an interest in the matter should such inappropriate conduct occur in the future.

4. In response to President Hackney's Report on Sexual and Racial and Ethnic Harassment, the committee informed President Hackney that it could not be "the primary mechanism for the resolution of harassment claims asserted by students or staff members against faculty members." President Hackney's subsequent statement on harassment policy (*Almanac* June 2, 1987) assigns jurisdiction over such claims to a new committee to be established by the Faculty Senate.

1986-87 Senate Committee on Academic Freedom and Responsibility

Regina Austin (law), Chair

James C. Davis (history)

Fred C. Frankel (microbiology/medicine)

John C. Hershey (decision sciences)

Seth F. Kreimer (law)

Arnold J. Rosoff (legal studies)

Judith Ann Smith (nursing)

Iraj Zandi (civil engineering)

Michael W. Zuckerman (history)

ex officio, F. Gerard Adams (economics), Senate Chair-elect

The President's column below is based on the undergraduate ratings by presidents, given in the first table at right. The graduate ratings below them were released after his text had been received.

For the undergraduate rating, U.S. News divided 1329 schools into nine categories, using Carnegie Foundation classifications in which Penn is one of 204 "national universities." Of their 204 presidents, 110 (53.9%) responded. Each school's undergraduate "rating" is the percentage of respondents who named it in the top ten of its category.

The ratings shown in the four graduate-school tables are the percentages of deans who named a school among the top ten.

From the President

What Do Presidents Know, Anyway?

This is a good news, bad news story.

The good news is that Penn—having gone unmentioned the last time *U.S. News & World Report* asked college and university presidents to select America's top 25 institutions of higher education—was ranked this time.

The bad news is that we were ranked 19th.

Let me suggest that while the good news easily outweighs the bad news, we ignore the latter at our own peril. Our first response might be, "Only 19th? Since when is *U.S. News & World Report* an arbiter of educational excellence?"

True, we have no way of knowing what biases were built into the sample for this survey. The magazine sought opinions from 1,329 college presidents, out of some 3,300 nationwide; 764 unidentified presidents or their staffs responded.

Even if we were assured of a perfect sample, we might question what validity we could attach to the opinions of these presidents.

In short, one could tag this survey as the worst sort of academic gossip—camouflaged by pretensions of scientific rigor.

But even gossip has a reality of its own—a reality we should take to heart.

My view of the *U.S. News & World Report* survey is that a number of schools ranked ahead of Penn certainly are not as strong as we are, by any measure. It's not even clear just what is being rated.

The faculties of several universities ranked ahead of Penn are not as strong as ours; those schools can, however, lay some claim to the strength of the undergraduate experience they offer.

Other schools ranked above Penn have superb faculties, but display a notorious disdain for undergraduates.

We get the short end of the stick, no matter which end is up. Apparently, the traditional modesty that we are attempting to lay to rest still haunts us to some degree.

There is, however, a bright side to all of this.

Undergraduate education obviously is the aspect of our reputation that needs the most attention—and we have been giving it.

For the past five years, the undergraduate experience has been Penn's top priority. We have invested money, imagination and a great deal of faculty effort in undergraduate life and the undergraduate course of study.

It may be a little discouraging to see a lag time between our efforts and the response of the general public, but it is clear that our current students, prospective students and high school counsellors increasingly view Penn as an institution that is unsurpassed.

The unprecedented, overwhelming response to our offers of admission for the Class of 1991 is important evidence that our efforts are paying off handsomely. The fact that the presidents surveyed by *U.S. News & World Report* haven't heard it yet merely confirms what faculty members tell me from time to time—that presidents frequently are the last to know.

Finally, when we think about the ranking of national universities, what about measures of scholarly distinction? Admit rates and yield? Federal funding for research? Growth in endowment funds? Or levels of private support?

It might surprise the surveyed presidents to know this, but Penn ranks considerably higher than 19th in every one of these quantitative standards. Every single one.

Just as importantly, our momentum is upward. Our Admissions Office and University Relations Office are succeeding in telling our story, and our faculty and our University Life staff are working hard to ensure that Penn undergraduates have the most rewarding experience possible.

The bottom line is that no hype—rankings in national magazines included—can substitute for the real thing.

Our returns tell us that we're on the right track. They tell us that our real job is to continue to plan carefully, working together to address our areas of need and to build on our strengths.

If the track leads to higher than 19th the next time around, so much the better.

—Sheldon Hackney

From U.S. News & World Report

Rank	Rating
1 Stanford	65.5%
2 Harvard	64.5%
3 Yale	62.7%
4 Princeton	52.7%
5 Berkeley	36.4%
6 Dartmouth	34.5%
7 Duke	32.7%
8 Chicago	30.0%
9 Michigan/Ann Arbor	30.0%
10 Brown	25.5%
11 Cornell	24.5%
12 Massachusetts	24.5%
13 Chapel Hill	24.5%
14 Rice	23.6%
15 Virginia	21.8%
16 Johns Hopkins	19.1%
17 Northwestern	18.2%
18 Columbia	17.3%
19 PENN	16.4%

Graduate Business

1 Stanford	86.3%
2 Harvard	80.9
3 PENN	79.4
4 MIT	69.5
5 Chicago	66.4
6 Northwestern	65.6
7 Michigan/Ann Arbor	51.9
8 Carnegie Mellon	39.7
9 Columbia	36.6
9 UC/Berkeley	36.6

Graduate Engineering

1 MIT	92.4%
2 Illinois/Urbana-Champaign	79.1
3 Stanford	78.5
4 UC/Berkeley	77.2
5 CalTech	63.9
6 Michigan/Ann Arbor	58.9
7 Purdue	50.6
8 Cornell	41.8
9 Carnegie Mellon	41.1
10 Texas/Austin	39.2
11 Georgia Tech	36.1
12 Wisconsin/Madison	32.3
13 Rensselaer Poly	24.7
14 Princeton	24.1
15 Minnesota/Twin Cities	20.3
16 Ohio State	13.9
17 Virginia Poly/State	11.4
18 Penn State	11.4
18 UCLA	11.4
20 PENN	10.8

Law Schools

1 Harvard	91.7%
1 Yale	91.7
3 Michigan/Ann Arbor	88.5
4 Columbia	84.4
4 Stanford	84.4
6 Chicago	83.3
7 UC/Berkeley	77.1
8 Virginia	57.3
9 NYU	56.3
10 PENN	42.7

Medical Schools

1 Harvard	84.8%
2 Johns Hopkins	71.7
3 PENN	60.9
4 UC/SF	58.7
5 Yale	56.5
6 Washington/MO	50.0
7 Stanford	47.8
8 Duke	45.7
9 Columbia	43.5
10 Cornell	37.0

Speaking Out

To Parking Planners

I have noted that representatives of the University's Office of Transportation and Parking, in both private and public communication, refer to surface parking lots as being part of a "land bank". This suggests (and justifies) that they may be "withdrawn" and applied to other uses, in general as building sites. I believe that this point of view is in error for at least two reasons:

1. Land in the University's urban setting exists for purposes other than supporting buildings. Space is required for walkways, plazas, lawns, flowerbeds, playing fields, building access, parking, etc. The view that open land is "banked" leads to the obvious conclusion that College Hall Green may be used to host future library or administrative space expansion, with pedestrians accommodated in tunnels under these new buildings.

2. Parking is a legitimate auxiliary service which is required to support the life of the University in the same way that security, garbage collection, food service, dormitory and lodging facilities do. Our Society, and especially our urban environment, has been shaped to a great degree by personal ownership and use of automobiles. No amount of wishing or short-term planning will effect this condition to any great degree.

The great apparent differences in opinion between consumers (parkers) and providers (Office of Transportation and Parking) suggest that we should, as a community, agree on some fundamental concepts. In this light, I offer the following principles:

1. Personal automobile transportation plays a major role in access to the University.

2. Parking space is and will continue to be a scarce commodity.

3. Both individuals and institutions make decisions, with long-term implications, based on historical experience.

* If we can all agree upon these three principles (and I see no legitimate argument that would falsify any of them), then the following conclusions follow:

1. Planning must accommodate present and future requirements for automobile access and storage (parking).

2. Planning for University access, to individual buildings, as well as to the entire area, should be undertaken on a coordinated, long-term basis.

3. Free market processes should be used to adjust the present and future supply of parking to its demand, across the University.

With respect to this last conclusion, it is probable that a major factor contributing to the present parking problem is a chronic *underpricing* of parking by the University. This has created a parking shortage, in much the same way that rent control creates housing shortages, by providing disincentives to construction of new facilities (due to low return on capital) and to use of transportation alternates (due to their relatively higher apparent cost).

In the short-term these conclusions suggest the need for:

- Lotteries, blind auctions and other randomized, free market processes to adjust the immediate problems of parking supply and demand in an equitable fashion.

- Review of present and future building plans to ensure that adequate provision is made for street access and communication to transportation services and parking facilities.

- Capital funding for new parking facilities, to be paid for by future user fees, charges against overhead and/or gifts, in the same way as for any other University physical facility.

- Concrete planning for improved transportation alternates (other than personal automobile use) for those who either choose to use them or are priced out of the parking market. At the very least, we should be urging the construction of the Civic Center/University station on the SEPTA Regional Rapid Transit Airport Line.

In any case, we must have an end to the present situation of confrontation between different constituencies of the University community, produced by an obvious failure to plan for present and future parking requirements.

—Jonathan Black, Professor of Research in Orthopaedic Surgery & Professor of Bioengineering

Response to Dr. Black

As one who has tried to make headway on transportation and parking issues for many years, I welcome Dr. Black's comments on our apparently worsening parking situation. Access to campus is an essential element in fulfilling the academic mission of the university, and actions to correct the current intolerable situation are urgently needed. Dr. Black's observations (para. 1 and 2) and most of his suggestions (para. 3) are in concert with those in the Facilities Committee's report (published in the *Almanac Supplement* May 19, 1987), which was endorsed by the University Council.

If indeed a consensus in favor of the guidelines and actions in that report is growing, then I urge the University Council, and others, to increase pressure for concerted action on all four of the major parking recommendations of the committee:

(1) construct one or more remote lots on vacant land near the University;

(2) increase average parking rate at about the rate of inflation;

(3) increase rates for core area spaces substantially, peripheral lots moderately, and charge less at remote lots;

(4) initiate a 5-year planning process for parking and transportation that is related to University growth and needs.

I am somewhat encouraged by recent efforts of the Administration, including the Office of Transportation and Parking, although I hasten to add that much greater efforts will be necessary to obtain substantial relief from the present situation. Negotiations for a temporary site for a remote lot have commenced, and while this specific proposal, as described to me, has many deficiencies, it is a step in the right direction.

Hopefully it will be followed shortly by plans for remote lots. Modest rate differentials between core and peripheral lots have been introduced; greater differentials would allocate spaces more effectively. The average permit rate increase was more than recommended, but of course, if remote lots had been opened early this fall, as originally envisioned, the average increase would have been far less. There has been no action on a comprehensive 5-year plan of the type the committee envisioned, but a consultant has been retained to study parking problems, concentrating on the Medical Center area.

The main point of disagreement between the administration and the committee recommendations would appear to be on pricing and the speed at which parking capacity will be expanded, the administration placing greater emphasis on general rate increases while the committee emphasizes increases in capacity and differential pricing. These two views are certainly not incompatible, and indeed the differences may be more apparent than real. The Facilities Committee report calls for a substantial increase in the number of spaces, some in garages (including the two under construction), but most in lots at the river fields and other new sites. To allocate these spaces, permit rates should be much higher in the core areas, and this would increase substantially the yield from core lots and garages over their present yields. Also, with more remote parking spaces, more of the core spaces could be used for transients, increasing revenue further. Lots are inexpensive compared to garages, as are shuttle buses, so revenues should cover expenses in those facilities—new and old.

The time for action is now. The problem is serious and surely will get worse as the Medical Center is developed. The Facilities Committee intends to continue to press for the actions described above and for action on transit improvements, and we look forward to working with the Office of Transportation and Parking and others in addressing this very serious problem.

—Edward Morlock, Chair, University Council Committee of Facilities; and UPS Foundation Professor of Transportation, Systems Department (SEAS)

Update on Parking

Independent of the exchange above is the following statement on parking, released this week.—Ed.

The availability, assignment and cost of parking in and near the University are of concern to a broad cross section of the University community.

The University operates two types of parking: permit and transient. The largest commitment of spaces is to permit parkers, those who day in and out drive to the University for work.

Permits have been available over the years to faculty and staff. Permits for most lots have been assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. Nonetheless, it is well known

SPEAKING OUT welcomes the contributions of readers. Almanac's normal Tuesday deadline for unsolicited material is extended to THURSDAY noon for short, timely letters on University issues. Advance notice of intent to submit is always appreciated.—Ed.

and here acknowledged that some small convenience lots are controlled by individual schools or sub-units, and permit assignments do not always conform to a first-come, first-served basis in those areas.

Over the years, the demand for permit parking has grown while the supply of permit parking has dramatically decreased. Surface lots have been converted to building sites for the University's academic and research programs. The Mudd Building, The Wharton Executive Education Center, The Office for Career Placement and Planning, and the chilled water plant for the Clinical Research Science Building have all eaten up parking spaces.

The demand for permit parking has grown in part due to disillusionment with public transportation, and the decline in gasoline prices. Demand for parking has also followed the growth in employment that has occurred at the hospital as well as throughout the University.

Finally, demand for permit parking has grown as transient rates for parking have accelerated dramatically not only in University City but also in Center City.

Over the last several years, the University has sought to relieve some of the pressure for permit parking by acquiring new surface lots. Since 1982, surface permit parking on the PGH site on Civic Center Boulevard for some 550 vehicles provided much-needed although temporary relief. Now that site is giving way to construction, forcing Penn once again to scramble for alternatives.

On November 15, we will open a new lot at Murphy Field. It has been resurfaced, lighted and fenced, and parking attendants will be assigned to enhance security.

This year we have reserved all of the permit spaces that become available when students graduate for faculty and staff assignments.

We are currently resurfacing, lighting and fencing surface lots acquired within the last year at 41st and Chestnut and near Hollenback under the South Street Bridge near 30th Street for permit parking. We are currently in discussions with a land owner east of Penn for remote parking, which would be connected to campus by shuttle bus service.

In June, after long negotiations with the city to acquire the land, we began construction of an \$8 million, multi-level parking structure at 34th and Chestnut that should be available for permit and transient parking late next summer.

In November, we expect to begin constructing an underground parking structure on the PGH site in conjunction with our institutional partners involved in developing that land. This garage, which would provide 536 spaces, would be a transient garage for University and other users.

Regrettably, much of this activity merely replaces permit parking spots that have been lost through construction. If the University is to continue to meet the demand for parking, it will have to construct additional parking structures. To pay for these structures, permit parking rates will have to rise faster than inflation to generate income to pay for construction. We continue to plan for additional garages and intend to execute those plans assuming resources are available.

—Helen O'Bannon, Senior Vice President

Restore Spring Practice?

The performance of our football team in the first half last Saturday against the Naval Academy illustrated perfectly the penalty that Ivy League teams must pay for having forsaken spring practice in 1953. The team faced an unfamiliar type of offense, one seen rarely and quite different from the norm. They were on their way to being obliterated before they managed to make the necessary ad hoc adjustments in the second half and to then make a respectable come-back.

Thirty-four years ago the newly-formed Ivy group eliminated spring practice as a symbol to their commitment to de-emphasize football and to bring the sport under control of the academic community. The operational aspects of this commitment were the elimination of athletic scholarships and the establishment of minimum standards for admission of recruited student-athletes. The elimination of spring practice was purely symbolic. That there was no actual principle involved is reflected in the fact that sports like crew, squash, tennis, etc., can be active in both school terms.

Now, after 34 years, it is clearly established that the Ivy group is marching to a different drummer than the "big time" football institutions. The need for symbolism has long since passed. Now, the only effect of eschewing spring practice is to prevent the Ivy football teams from performing up to the level of their ability and to put them at a disadvantage with respect to non-Ivy rivals, such as their Colonial League opponents, soon to become regular opponents. It can also be argued that players with an incomplete grasp of their assignments and of the necessary skills of their positions are more exposed to injury than properly-prepared players. In addition, the reinstitution of spring practice would probably be of most benefit to the weaker teams in the league, since they have the farthest to go in raising their levels of performance.

It is now time for the Ivy presidents to eliminate the ban on spring training in football. No one but the hopelessly demented could possibly interpret this as a sign of failing commitment to the Ivy principles.

—Charles J. McMahon, Jr.
Professor of Materials Science, SEAS

Holiday Hospitality

The nearness of Thanksgiving on November 26 starts many of us thinking in earnest about the whole holiday season ahead. As we plan our hospitality, remember that at the University there are over 2000 students and 600 visiting scholars from foreign lands, many of whom would appreciate an invitation to share a holiday meal at home. If you want to add foreign students or scholars to your guest list (and don't already know someone you might invite directly), please call Jan Newell at the Hospitality Program of International House, 387-5125, Ext. 225.

—Joyce Randolph, Director
Office of International Programs

On the Streets

Penn's operating budget for FY 1988 is \$963 million, which is greater than some of the developing countries' budgets for their entire populations. There are hundreds of student-scholars from these developing countries contributing to the revenue of Penn by paying tuition, fees, health insurance, recreation fee, etc. All these scholars, representing some 106 countries of the world (nearly half of them developing countries) come to Penn with high expectations of an equal opportunity to learn. However, for at least a few of them it remains an unrealistic expectation.

The few that we are referring to are the doctoral candidates in the Graduate Group of City and Regional Planning, Architecture and Energy Management and Policy administered under the School of Fine Arts (GSFA). These scholars—some of them beginners and some veterans of three to four years—are denied an equal opportunity and an equal access to the facilities that their counterparts in other departments are enjoying. Whereas full-time doctoral candidates in other departments of the University are provided with a decent workplace (or call it an office), the GSFA doctoral students are literally doing their dissertations on the streets. A visit to different buildings and departments would reveal the discrepancies in the facilities provided to students. For instance, visit the McNeil Building where Regional Science, Sociology, Economics and Population Studies are located, and you will come across amazingly privileged doctoral students; a fourth-floor room of 60' x 40' just for half a dozen students of Population Studies with tables, chairs, lockers and file cabinets and innumerable personal computers on the second floor, each student having access to it at any time. It would be a pipe dream for GSFA students to talk about a workplace such as the Wharton School's or, for that matter, Social System Sciences in Vance Hall or even the cubicles in the basement of History and Sociology of Science on 34th Street.

The GSFA students, after year-long deliberations, succeeded in having their own unfurnished lounge in Meyerson Hall; and, believe it or not, the students themselves chipped-in money to buy a sofa, a carpet, a locker and a coffee-making machine. Now, even that lounge has been brought down to give way to a few computers and office space. Once again more than 70 students of City Planning alone are on the streets looking for a meetingplace. It would take several pages to tell the story of the last two years of misery and frustration, but suffice it to say that an equal opportunity and equal access to comforts are denied to the GSFA students, despite the fact that GSFA students pay the same tuition and fees as others. It is incomprehensible that these students are denied even such basic facilities as a table and a chair, if not a safe locker. It is a shame that doctoral students do not have a meetingplace and at least a telephone to leave messages. How does the GSFA expect its students to pursue scholarly knowledge without discussions, one fails to understand.

It is unfortunate that the recently announced Five-Year Plan (1987-91) of

Speaking Out continues

Speaking Out *(continued)*

GSFA does not address this issue and the enrollment is projected at the same level as previous years. What is even more frustrating is the fact that the poorest of the poor institutes in any developing country provides its doctoral students with a workplace, and that is denied at Penn to the scholars sponsored by governments of poor developing countries which fill the coffers of Penn using their taxpayers' money.

This open letter to the administrators of GSFA and the President of the University of Pennsylvania seeks to know if there is any uniform policy that would govern the rules and regulations for sharing the facilities of the University. Is it left to the individual schools and departments to decide which doctoral students should get what? Or has the University scrapped its policy of equal opportunity to a few—like the GSFA students?

—Transmitted by GAPSA on behalf of the writer/spokesperson for 27 doctoral students in the Graduate Group in City Planning, GSFA

Response from GSFA

In response to the letter from doctoral students in GSFA concerning lack of workspace for them, we wish to make the following points.

Space is very limited in GSFA, in part because of the remodeling of space for the Computer Center and restoration of the Furness Building. Until the beginning of this semester, all Ph.D. students have had access to lounge and computer work areas. Many are assigned carrels. Most Ph.D. students with teaching responsibilities have office space. Unfortunately, space will continue to be tight until work on the buildings is completed in 1990.

We meet regularly with student representatives and will welcome the opportunity to discuss these space concerns with the Ph.D. representatives.

—Lee G. Copeland,
Dean and Paley Professor

—Ann L. Strong, Associate Dean
and Professor of City & Regional Planning

Homecoming Weekend

Once again the General Alumni Society has planned a busy weekend on October 30 and 31 for Homecoming alumni and friends. Activities which will appeal especially to faculty and staff include the following: Friday evening there will be a pep rally at 7 p.m. in Superblock. Saturday morning at 11 a.m., Associate Archivist Ham Elliot will direct a search for ghosts in College Hall, and there will be a guided tour of the University Museum's collection of masks. A picnic lunch on College Hall Green on Saturday before the game and a postgame celebration in the Penn Tower ballroom complete the afternoon activities. For evening entertainment there will be a showing of the *Phantom of the Opera* accompanied by organ music in Irvine Auditorium at 8 p.m.

Call Alumni Relations at Ext. 8-7811 for more information and reservations. All activities are free except for the picnic lunch and movie, but reservations are requested.

Irwin Friend—A Retrospective

Contributed by Marshall Blume, Jean Crockett,
Edward Herman, Preston Martin,
Paul Taubman, James Walter and Willis Winn

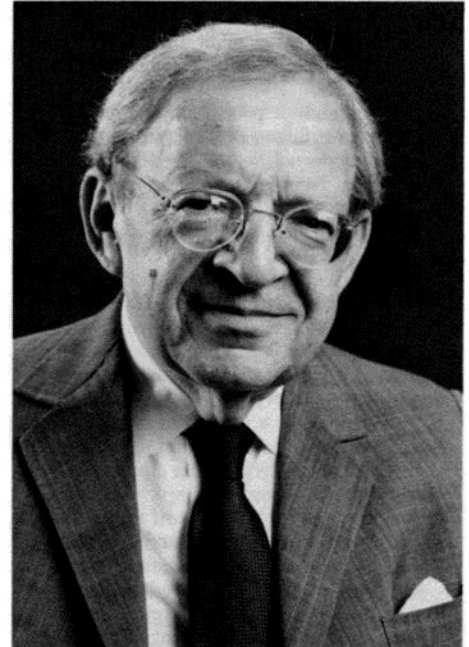
Several friends of Irwin Friend have come together to record their recollections of his outstanding contributions to economics and finance. So broad is the range of his productivity that no one person could do it justice. For more than three decades his activities attracted research support, graduate students, and colleagues to the University of Pennsylvania. To an unusual degree, his research was done in collaboration with a wide variety of faculty colleagues and former students; their intellectual debt to him is enormous. His influence was diffused throughout the world by a large and international body of doctoral students.

Irwin may have been the last Renaissance man in finance, a field where research has been exploding in a number of highly specialized directions as it attempts both to deal with the practical implications of rapid institutional change and to replace theories based on certainty and perfect markets with models that encompass uncertainty, incompleteness, and imperfect markets. His publications made important contributions to almost every major facet of finance and much of his work was seminal to currents of research now being intensively pursued in the finance literature.

His research thrust was strongly pragmatic, directed primarily to questions of enduring significance. His co-authors and students learned the value of reliable data in addressing such questions: how to develop such data for themselves, if feasible; how to discern the weaknesses of existing data sets; how to check the robustness of outcomes against alternative data sets under alternative plausible theoretical constructs. His theoretical contributions were always in the service of improving either the realism of underlying assumptions and/or the amenability of a theory's implications to testing with credible data.

His particular genius lay in his profound knowledge of institutional detail, his ability to envisage how new data could illuminate urgent issues of economic policy and his effectiveness in marshalling business and government resources for the collection of such data. Most of all, he was unique in the ingenious utilization of the attainable data to construct relatively direct statistical tests of crucial hypotheses, not dependent for their validity on maintained hypothesis which are themselves controversial.

Early on, he directed his attention to the saving and investment behavior of individuals and firms. Not only are saving and investment central to all models of national income determination, but in addition they are major forces determining the supply of, and demand for, new funds in the financial markets. Shortly



Irwin Friend, 1915-1987

after World War II, Irwin was a prime mover in developing a government survey of firms' anticipated expenditures on plant and equipment. The variation in these expenditures is poorly accounted for by conventional theories, and it has been a primary source of cyclical instability. The plant and equipment intentions survey made a striking contribution to the predictability of this strategic variable over subsequent years. Other work related to investment includes direct measures of the impact of two episodes of monetary stringency during the late 1960s, utilizing the sample firms that reported to the investment expenditures survey, and studies in the late 1970s of the impact of inflation.

The success of the investment intentions series stimulated interest in anticipatory data in such other areas as consumer expenditures for durables and business investment in inventories. In recent years, Irwin had been collecting expectational data from a sample of the largest investment advisors on the future earnings growth of individual firms. This permits measurement of the cost of capital to these firms, and thus of the return they should require on new investment in capital goods, under a classical model of stock valuation.

Irwin contributed to the study of personal saving not only through his own analyses of the

continued past insert

November at Penn

November at Penn

November at Penn

November at Penn

respective roles of current income, permanent income and previously acquired assets, but also by publishing for the first time detailed cross-tabulations of data from one of the Consumer Expenditure Surveys that are conducted periodically by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in order to update the Consumer Price Index. He contributed also to the international development of savings data. In particular, he served as a consultant to the Indian government in the establishment of their savings data base.

In the early 1960s, Irwin devoted a substantial period of time to finding ingenious ways to test the Friedman model, which dominated consumption theory at that time. Friedman argued that current consumption was related only to permanent income and that all transitory income was saved, but he did not provide any clear definition of permanent income. Early on Irwin proposed and used nearly all the methods used by later researchers to test this model rigorously. He demonstrated that a measure of income that covered a longer time period improved our understanding of consumption and savings, but he also showed that current deviations from this longer run measure affected both current consumption and saving.

Irwin was also concerned with forecasting GNP up to a period of 12 months in advance. He differed from most economic model builders by relying on simple models and on expectations data on investment, which he had previously helped to develop. He showed that simple models could forecast as well as more elaborate ones.

Irwin's interest extended to the analysis of corporate saving and the closely related issue of dividend policy. A long-standing controversy over the impact of dividend payout on stock value has generated a stream of statistical studies escalating in intricacy and conflicting in their implications. Irwin's approaches were more direct, including, first, large-sample surveys questioning both individual investors and corporate managers on their views of the matter and, second, tabulations of personal income tax data which permitted a comparison of the dividend yields received by individuals in high and low tax brackets. All these studies tended to refute the traditional theory, which holds that investors are indifferent on an after-tax basis between dividends and capital gains and will, therefore, in view of the historical tax differential disfavoring dividends, pay more (per dollar of earnings) for the stock of companies with low payout.

Most recently, in a book published just before the recent Congressional hearings on tax reform, he and his colleagues analyzed the effect of the proposed tax changes on individuals and corporations. One of the most provocative conclusions of this study was that there is no clear empirical evidence that a decrease in taxes would necessarily increase saving, nor is there any convincing theoretical reason to believe that this would be the case.

In parallel with Irwin's long-run interest in saving and investment ran an equally persistent

and productive interest in financial institutions and the behavior of financial markets. In the period since World War II he directed four path-breaking studies of emerging financial institutions, covering (1) the over-the-counter (OTC) market for corporate equity; (2) the savings and loan (S&L) industry; (3) the mutual fund industry and (4) the investment banking industry. The vast amount of data collected in these studies and the careful analysis that organized and rationalized it contributed very significantly to the policy debates that surrounded these newly powerful institutions.

The OTC study in the early 1950s developed the first comprehensive data on the structure of a loose network of retail brokers who made markets in the stock of small companies, thus providing what was at that time perhaps the major U.S. source of venture capital. There was no effective organization joining the participants and communication among them was extremely limited. The study provided the first serious estimates of the number of participants, the volume of transactions, the size and dispersion of bid-ask spreads, and the relative importance of the market in distributing the new issues of small firms.

In the early 1960s the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) sponsored, and Irwin directed, a report to Congress on the mutual fund industry. The resulting book anticipated much of the later theory and empirical work on the efficiency of capital markets and on the techniques for measuring intermediaries' performance in these markets. This study examined the investment records of individual mutual funds and found that, on average after controlling for risk, mutual funds did not beat the market. The implication was that a mutual fund which simply replicates some broad market index would be quite attractive, since it would avoid investment advisory fees and brokerage costs and would also avoid the risk, inherent in any managed fund, of underperforming the market. In recent years funds of this type have in fact come into existence. The mutual fund study also found that the size of the commission paid to salesmen was the most important variable in explaining the growth rate of assets managed by a particular fund.

In 1965 came publication of the study which Irwin directed on the role of the investment banking industry in raising new funds for business firms. This study was in some degree a natural extension of his earlier work on the OTC market and it raised some regulatory questions. In a related paper Irwin showed that the SEC disclosure requirements, imposed in the 1930s as a precondition for new issues, appear to have been effective in screening out issues of dubious quality, since the subsequent performance of issues affected by the regulation proved superior, in terms of both the level and the dispersion of return in subsequent years, to that of issues not subject to the disclosure requirements.

In the late 1960s a comprehensive and detailed study of the savings and loan industry was commissioned by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB). At that time profitabil-

ity had declined sharply in the industry, and failures were rising. The primary cause of this distress was the sustained rise in interest rates, which forced the S&Ls to pay higher rates on their deposits in order to remain competitive with the savings deposits of commercial banks at a time when their assets consisted almost exclusively of mortgages issued in prior years and paying only the low rates which had then prevailed. The study recommended that the S&Ls be given the flexibility to invest in a broader range of assets, including consumer credit, and be permitted to offer to their depositors transactions accounts which rivalled the convenience of checking accounts in commercial banks. Also, it was recommended that the S&Ls be encouraged to sell off some of their currently held mortgages in the secondary market. Armed with this voluminous study the FHLBB, then headed by Preston Martin, undertook a mission of education and persuasion which led to a virtual transformation of the industry as the S&Ls learned to make use of their expanded options.

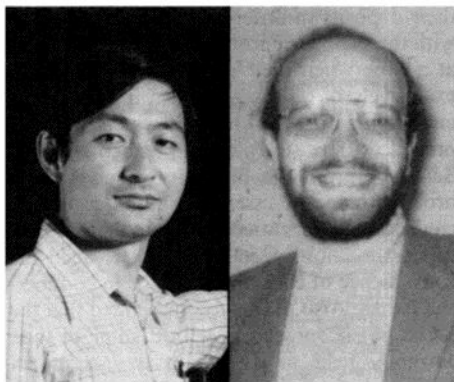
In 1973, Irwin participated in a major study to determine the effect that competitive commissions would have on the brokerage industry. The primary conclusion of that study was that the introduction of competitive commissions would not lead to excessive concentration in the industry. Yet, there were a large number of small firms which could only survive under the protection of fixed commissions and these firms would go out of business in one way or another. This study played an important role in eliminating fixed commissions in the brokerage industry. Moreover, its predictions as to the effect of competitive commission rates on the structure of the brokerage industry were remarkably accurate.

Also in the mid-seventies, Irwin participated in the first broad empirical study designed to measure the risk aversion coefficients on individuals. In current theory, the value of the risk aversion coefficient determines the consumption paths and portfolio preferences of individuals, the cost of capital to corporations, and the effect of changes in taxes on savings rates. This pioneering study has stimulated much subsequent research.

From the late seventies until the time of his death, Irwin wrote with various authors a series of papers on the pricing of common stocks. One of his early papers showed that the capital asset pricing model did not properly characterize the risk-return relationship for common stocks. He then co-authored a number of papers on arbitrage pricing that questioned the methodology used by others in testing this model.

In more personal terms Willis Winn, a former dean of the Wharton School, has said it best: "Irwin was intensely loyal to his family, profession, university, school, departmental colleagues, students and friends. He had a unique ability to keep these often conflicting interests in balance and to give of himself most unselfishly to all of them. I was the beneficiary of his research skills, his razor-sharp mind, his wise counsel, and his loyal friendship." So were we all.

HONORS & . . . Other Things



Dr. Dai

Dr. Scedrov

Young Scientist Awards

Dr. Andre Scedrov, assistant professor of mathematics and Dr. Hai-Lung Dai, assistant professor of chemistry, are the recipients of the Young Scientist Awards given by the Natural Sciences Association. Each of them have been awarded a three-year, \$30,000 research grant based on meritorious past research. The awards are provided from funds raised by the Association, which is made up of the seven natural science departments of SAS. A goal is to encourage outstanding young faculty to stay at Penn.

Awards

Dr. Arthur I. Bloomfield, emeritus professor of economics, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctorate of Economics by Han Yang University in Seoul, Korea on June 12.

Annenberg Center Managing Director Stephen Goff accepted an Arts Award presented to the Center by the Arts and Culture Council of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Com-

merce at a luncheon this summer. The Center was honored for providing "diversified and high quality programs to the Philadelphia region for many years. They have welcomed local arts organizations to their facilities, forged new arts partnerships for the mutual benefit or audiences and performers to their stages."

Appointments and Elections

Dr. Ivar Berg, associate dean for undergraduate studies in SAS, has been appointed the Ivy College's representative to the Council on College Level Services of the College Board for a three year term. The Council has broad advisory responsibilities to the College Board across essentially the whole range of the Board's activities and policies regarding undergraduate education and secondary schools.

A. Leo Levin, Leon Meltzer Professor of Law, is a member of the Court Committee reestablished by the United States Court of Military Appeals to study issues and make recommendations concerning the Court's statutory role and mandate, status, organization, size, staff, administration and operations.

Dr. Paul Stolley, Herbert C. Rorer chair of Medicine, was elected president-elect of the American College of Epidemiology at their annual scientific meeting in New Orleans.

Dr. Neville E. Strumpf, assistant professor and director of the Gerontological Nurse Clinician Program at the School of Nursing, was inducted into the American Academy of Nursing at its annual meeting earlier this month. The Academy has 448 fellows who are "distinguished nursing leaders recognized by the profession for their contributions to nursing and health care."



Mr. Neff

Trustee John Neff, who as head of the Investment Board handles Penn's portfolio, is labeled "The Manager His Peers Admire Most" in the Fall 1987 *Money* magazine. Mr. Neff's Vanguard Windsor Fund was rated the number-one fund in a field of 2000, none of whose managers could vote for themselves. Called the "pro's pro" and "probably the top growth and income investor in the business" on this occasion, Mr. Neff has also been cited in the past for the colorful "Terms of Endowment" he uses to paint word-pictures of stockmarket complexities for laypeople.

CASE Awards

The Pennsylvania Gazette won a gold medal as one of the Magazines of the Decade in one of the "decade achievement award categories" established this year by CASE. The magazine also won a gold medal in the University Magazines category, a silver medal for Best Writing of the Decade and one for Periodical Writing Excellence and bronze medals for both Visual Design and Print and Illustration in Print.

The Office of Publications/Marketing Communications, won three medals in the new Imagination category—the University's 1986 Annual Report and "The Academic Penn" each won silver medals and a stationary program and guide won a bronze.

The Penn Alumni Council on Admissions, won a silver medal for "Penn: Live a Tradition", a Video Recruitment Feature. The "Engineering Graduate Bulletin" won a bronze.

The Wharton Alumni Magazine received a silver medal for Periodical Resource Management, and the five-part radio series "Going to College," a joint effort by *University Relations* and the *Admissions Office*, took a silver medal in the Radio Programming category. Penn also took a silver medal in the Public Information Programs category.

In the Line of Duty

Thomas Messner, sergeant in Public Safety, was awarded the Department's Commendation of Valor for his participation in the pursuit of a robbery suspect on July 18. The commendation cited his "bravery, personal enthusiasm, restraint and capabilities as a role model" in pursuing and arresting the armed suspect known for past violence.

Thomas Rambo, and Laurence Salotti, police officers, received the Department of Public Safety's Commendation of Merit for the manner in which they carried out their duties the evening of August 30 when they found and caught a suspect resulting in the "prompt apprehension of a criminal who by his actions posed a threat to the Penn community."

The Department of Physical Plant has won first prize in the annual Cost Reduction Incentive Awards Program of the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO). The \$7500 prize is in recognition of the innovative use of videotape in documenting engineering and maintenance work, a record which saves both money and manpower. James Miller, manager of safety; William Gross, superintendent of landscape maintenance; and James Wargo, director of maintenance and utilities, were responsible for the idea, which saved Penn \$27,800. The videotaping of construction projects has proved useful as evidence for legal and insurance cases, and in ensuring quality control from outside contractors when they restore a site to its original condition after completing a job. Penn was the only university in the country to receive honorable mention for two other cost-saving techniques: recycling pipe-insulation covers and forwarding international mail in bulk to Europe for individual posting.

Psychology at 100

*A Brief History of the Psychology Department
Begun by the Late Francis Irwin and
Completed by Paul Rozin*

Modern psychology as an experimental science is often dated from the work of Wilhelm Wundt, and his founding of a psychological laboratory at the University of Leipzig in 1879. This is of special interest to the Department of Psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, because its own founder, James McKeen Cattell, and his successor, Lightner Witmer, both received their doctoral degrees under Wundt at Leipzig.

Cattell was appointed as a Lecturer in Psychophysics at Pennsylvania in 1887. By 1889 he was a Professor, and a psychology laboratory was in operation. By some reckonings, this laboratory is now the oldest continuing psychology laboratory in North America.

Cattell left for Columbia in 1891. One year later, Witmer arrived from Leipzig to replace him.

Cattell and Witmer shared Wundt's excitement about the new experimental science of psychology. But while Wundt's interest focused on universal aspects of the human mind, both Cattell and Witmer were more interested in individual differences. In addition, Witmer had a strong commitment to the application of the knowledge of the new psychology in the interest of improving human welfare. Witmer had already been studying the "personal equation" in reaction times in 1890. His concern with possible applications of knowledge of individual differences and of scientific knowledge in psychology in general became crystallized in his origination of what he called "clinical psychology," and his founding here in 1896 of the world's first psychological clinic. From this clinic came a journal, *The Psychological Clinic*, as well as the first graduate training program of its sort.

One of the first Ph.D.s in psychology from Pennsylvania was awarded to Edwin Twitmyer (1904). Twitmyer's thesis included a demonstration of what we now call classical conditioning, using the patellar reflex in humans. Twitmyer's discovery, roughly simultaneous with the more extensive work of Pavlov, received little attention in this country. Twitmyer turned away from this work, and devoted his subsequent research (all as a faculty member at Pennsylvania) to other studies, especially speech disorders and their correction.

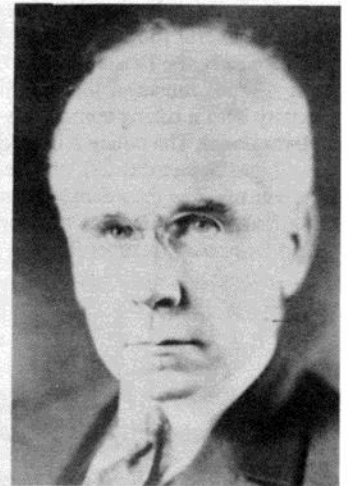
For most of the first half of the twentieth century, the department turned inwards, hiring primarily its own graduates, and focusing on the clinic and teaching. During this period, substantial contributions were made by Witmer in clinical psychology, F.M. Urban and S.W. Fernberger in psychophysics, and M.G. Preston in human choice behavior and social psychology. Morris Viteles received his Ph.D. under Witmer in 1921 and then remained on the faculty until 1968. He was a pioneer in the development of industrial psychology, and author of a classic text in the field. Francis Irwin was a significant figure in experimental psychology, and was editor of the *Psychological Review*.

The department experienced a renaissance in scholarship and research in 1958. With the support of President Gaylord Harnwell, Provost David Goddard and others in the University community, including Eliot Stellar, the department searched in 1957 for a new chairman to introduce major changes. The name of Robert Bush was suggested by Eugene Galanter, a colleague of Bush's and an assistant professor at Pennsylvania. A committee consisting of Irwin, Preston and Viteles supported designation of Bush as chairman, and this was done in 1958.

Bush was an unlikely appointment: He was not an establishment figure, he worked in the relatively unknown area of mathematical psychology, and he held a Ph.D. in physics.



James McK. Cattell



Lightner Witmer

With the aid of these faculty members and the administration, Bush changed the face of the department in a positive and massive way that has probably not been equalled in the modern history of psychology. The faculty increased in size by about 30% over the seven Bush years. At the end of this period, only 25% of the faculty was from the pre-Bush period. Bush assembled a new experimentally and research oriented faculty. With Bush, Luce and Galanter, the department was a world center for mathematical psychology. New senior appointments included Henry Gleitman, David Green, Leo Hurvich, Dorothea Jameson, R. Duncan Luce, Jacob Nachmias, Richard Solomon, and Philip Teitelbaum. In addition, junior faculty hired by Bush who are now members of the department include Justin Aronfreed, Paul Rozin, Saul Sternberg, David Williams, and Harvey Winston.

The psychology department under Bush emphasized intellectual excellence independent of specific research area; junior searches often sought the most talented individual, independent of field. In addition, the department increasingly attracted excellent graduate students as it rapidly established a reputation for being one of the most exciting places to receive graduate training.

Bush stepped down in 1964, and was succeeded by Henry Gleitman. Gleitman maintained the Bush tradition, and is primarily responsible for developing the strong undergraduate teaching program that the department now has. Subsequent chairmen have maintained the standards and orientation set by Bush and Gleitman.

The department now includes a mix of social and natural science approaches to psychology. It continues to provide broad-ranging training in general psychology, with emphasis in sensation and perception, learning, cognition, psychopathology, physiological, social, and developmental psychology. Although Witmer's clinic no longer exists, there is a distinctive clinical graduate program which emphasizes ties with experimental psychology, in keeping with the vision of Witmer.

Council: October Information and Discussion Items

October's Council meeting (see Secretary's summary below) opened with reports from administrators and governance leaders which brought representatives up to date on such topics as:

Penn Children's Center: An upturn in enrollment (from an FTE of 24 last year to 48 this year) puts it "not out of the woods yet" but a consultant has been chosen to help in next steps, President Hackney said. GAPSA formally commended the President and others for taking steps to save the Center.

WXP: With a new general manager, Mark Fuerst, and a new program format including stronger links to National Public Radio, the station's general footing is good; but there is some concern, the President said, over curtailment of folk music, a longstanding WXP specialty with a strong community following.

Harassment: The policy is in force (*Almanac* June 2 and September 29), and next come the mechanisms. The President's promised call for school and departmental advisors has been issued (*Almanac* October 20) and the Faculty

committee on behavior, Dr. Gerard Adams said. (See also Academic Freedom, p. 2 of this issue.)

Fees and Taxes: GAPSA asked to record its October 7 commendation to "Dr. Donald Fitts, Associate Dean for Graduate Studies in the School of Arts and Sciences, for his sensitivity and concern for graduate students." At his initiative, the citation said, SAS is now paying the general fee for TAs and fellowship students whose merit awards have now been separated from stipend portions of support to correct the tax base.

Searches: New Provost Michael Aiken reeled off the status of six major searches: the Annenberg School committee at work on a dean's search, the committees nearly named for deans of SAS, Medicine, and Dental Medicine and a Vice Provost for University Life; and, closest to the wire, the committee on a director of libraries has six finalists to be interviewed within the next six to eight weeks.

Planning: Priorities before the Academic Planning and Budget Committee, the Provost

said, include the Campus Master Plan for landscaping (*Almanac* April 21, 1987); the proposed Trustees' Professorships and development campaign; and a possible new mortgage plan for faculty.

Safety: While safety went on the agenda primarily as a student issue with emphasis on dorm security, the October meeting was punctuated with comment on street safety, and the relationship of Penn and the Philadelphia police in making streets safer both on the campus border and in the West Philadelphia neighborhoods. While George Koval gave the University response to issues formally on the agenda (see opposite page), Director John Logan fielded queries on police relationships, and introduced Sylvia Canada as a member of his staff who will specifically work on improving town-gown police cooperation.

Safety in academic buildings emerged as an issue when Dr. Madeleine Joulie of chemistry told of finding, near midnight, doors unsecured during remodeling; she praised Engineering's supplemental security, which Mr. Logan pointed out is a matter for School decision to budget. But SEAS Dean Joseph Bordogna detailed some problems and questioned whether deans should need to be the security experts. Dr. Helen Davies said in the medical school security improved for people as a fallout of federal regulations on the safety of animals as a condition of federal funding.

To the University Community:

On the 40th Street Incident

I am relieved to report that Robert O'Brien, the Penn student who was the victim of a stabbing at 40th and Walnut Streets early Saturday morning, is recovering in Presbyterian Hospital. His condition has improved to "satisfactory."

As a result of the attack on Mr. O'Brien and the incident involving other University students prior to the attack, this morning I convened a meeting in my office with Provost Michael Aiken, Senior Vice President Helen O'Bannon, Acting Vice Provost for University Life Kim Morrisson, and commanders of Penn's Department of Public Safety and the 18th Precinct of the Philadelphia Police Department.

We determined that in the 40th Street area:

- The University will hire additional security personnel, with emphasis on the weekend night and early morning hours.
- We will continue our discussions with the Philadelphia Police to determine additional steps we and they can take to improve safety in the area.
- We will ask those business owners who have not yet done so to hire guards, where appropriate; and
- We will ask those owners who maintain all-night hours to close their businesses in the early morning hours.

This afternoon I met with the leadership of the Undergraduate Assembly and the Graduate and Professional Student Assembly to review these steps, and to plan further efforts with the assistance of the UA and GAPSA to increase security awareness on campus.

These steps are in addition to the ongoing comprehensive program we have initiated to improve security in our student residence and other campus buildings.

All of these steps, however, will fall short unless each of us is alert and cautious as we go about our business. I must stress how important it is for every member of the campus community to exercise good judgment at all times.

In addition, I urge students and staff to be vigilant in reporting incidents of crime to Public Safety and the Philadelphia Police, and to take full advantage of the University's Victim Security and Support Services in the event it is necessary.

I welcome the participation of the entire community in our continuing commitment to make the campus and surrounding area as safe and secure as possible.

—Sheldon Hackney

COUNCIL

Synopsis: October 14, 1987

A graduate student, Shawkat Toorawa, was elected to the Steering Committee, filling a vacancy created by a resignation. George Koval, executive director of student financial and administrative services, reported on implementation of the recommendations to improve security in the residence halls made last June by a team of external consultants (*Almanac* 9/15/87). He recounted the 32 tasks which have already been completed, the 16 projects on which action has nearly been completed or which are in active planning stages, and the five issues on which student advice is being sought. In discussion, the need for proper training of security desk personnel was stressed, completion dates for the unfinished projects were requested, attention to non-residential buildings and campus lighting was asked, and more cooperation by the Philadelphia Police with the Public Safety Office in securing the periphery of the campus were recommended. Further suggestions were made that there should be better protection in academic buildings where faculty members and students work at night, extension of the crime reports to cover the entire campus as well as off-campus areas to inform students of dangerous locations, and warnings to parents and other visitors to the campus of the need for safety-consciousness.

—Robert G. Lorndale, Secretary

Detailed Summary of Action on Residential Security

This report presented to the University Council October 14 outlines responses of Residential Living, Security and other offices to the recommendations contained in the security consultants' report released in June 1987. We have organized the information presented here by those recommendations that we have already addressed or completed, those for which action is planned, and those requiring either further consultation with students or further evaluation after we implement other security measures. —George S. Koval, Student Financial and Administrative Services

We have already taken the following actions:

1. We have hired contract guards from 4 p.m. until 8 a.m. at the 37th St. entrance of the Quad, the entrance to Kings Court/English House, Grad Towers and the High Rises, and for all "low occupancy" periods, such as vacations and breaks in all residence halls.
2. We have taken additional precautions to ensure that the Quad is fully covered from 11 p.m.-7 a.m., seven days a week by routine Public Safety rounds.
3. The Directors of Public Safety and Residential Living are meeting monthly to share ideas on safety and security in the residence halls and to monitor their implementation.
4. George Koval, Executive Director for Student Financial and Administrative Services, has been appointed Project Manager for coordinating University responses to the security consultants' report.
5. We have limited entry to most residence halls to one main, monitored access. The Quad will maintain a professionally-monitored second entry at 36th St. from 4 p.m.-midnight. Handicapped entrances will remain accessible for handicapped persons and are monitored in Graduate Tower.
6. Residential Maintenance has inspected all ground and first floor windows for locks and stops and instituted a semi-annual preventative maintenance program.
7. We have prepared a draft of a brochure describing programs, projects and barriers which have been installed and are now seeking student input.
8. We have held intensive training on security and safety for all Residential Living staff in the residences and all student security personnel. We have also increased pay rates for Student Security Marshalls and Desk/Security Coordinators.
9. We have locked the street side doors of Low Rise North and Van Pelt.
10. We have increased exterior patrols (by police scooter) at the Law Dorms.
11. We have secured the sliding glass doors facing the courtyard in the Law Dorms.
12. We have focused Law Residence security on the perimeter of Pepper and Roberts and locked all exterior doors.
13. After Fall move-in we changed the core on the elevator of Hill House; we will follow this procedure after each move-in/move-out.
14. We have incorporated special instructions on resetting fire doors into the orientation for Grad Towers desk workers and have posted emergency instructions at each desk.
15. We have inspected the fire exit doors in Grad Towers and determined that these doors close properly and are alarmed. We have instructed the desk monitors of their responsibility to ensure that these doors close properly and to report maintenance problems immediately.
16. We have established procedures to ensure that exterior wall barriers (fences, gates, doors) in the Quad are properly secured at all times.
17. We have keyed the exterior service doors to the mechanical rooms to the Quad on a different lock, and instructed and trained maintenance personnel to enter these areas from the inside of the Quad.
18. Residential Maintenance has inspected and installed where necessary peepholes and deadbolts

in all residences.

19. Deliveries in the High Rises are made through the side doors and a student security worker escorts all delivery persons for the duration of their deliveries.
 20. We have replaced the chains on the exterior Quad gates with hardened steel shackles.
 21. We have installed an additional telephone at the 37th St. desk area of the Quad for visitors.
 22. We have installed an additional vent in the laundry room in Stouffer House so that residents do not prop the door for ventilation.
 23. Public Safety is conducting monthly inspections of exterior lights, emergency telephones and residence hall exterior doors, and is forwarding the reports of these inspections to the responsible divisions (e.g., Residential Maintenance, Physical Plant) for repairs.
 24. Public Safety has conducted its first annual evaluation of the plant growth and foliage surrounding the walkways and lights near the residence halls. We have completed over half of the maintenance work recommended in this report.
 25. The University Safety and Security Committee is continuing its work and is serving as an advisory committee to the Directors of Public Safety and Residential Living who will continue to attend all USSC meetings.
 26. Public Safety has helped coordinate and participated in residential staff training programs, and is leading efforts to plan security education programs in the residences on an ongoing basis. Public Safety has also assigned a lieutenant to act as a liaison for area-specific security concerns to each residential Area Office.
 27. We have established an ongoing maintenance and inspection program to ensure that the Quad fence is secure and that gates are locked.
 28. We are continuing use of the "Z" key, now called the "Q" key (the generic name for these keys is "house door" key), for the interior doors of the Quad on a 24-hour basis.
 29. We have investigated the possibility of locking all stairwells in the High Rises as recommended. This action will violate city fire codes and cannot be implemented.
 30. We have taken steps to ensure that Hill House personnel and student security marshalls follow safety procedures that are consistent with central residential security measures.
 31. We have reduced the time allowance for cars to pass through the upper level automatic garage doors at Grad Towers from 35 to 30 seconds. We cannot place detector loops on the lower doors where large trucks enter because of potential damage to both trucks and doors. We are taking other measures to secure the garage area and garage-level stairwell doors to Grad Towers.
 32. We have installed local emergency alarms in the Hill House lower level bathrooms.
- We have nearly completed action or are in the active planning stages for the following:**
33. We are soliciting bids and developing a timetable for installing bars on the first floor bathroom windows in the Quad and all residential windows below 7 feet in the Quad, Van Pelt, Low Rise North, Kings Court/English House, Pepper and Roberts, Stouffer and Modern Languages. We expect to begin installation on November 1.
 34. We have started construction to lay the conduits necessary to install five additional emer-

gency phones inside the Quad and one at the bottom of the stairs to Stouffer House. The target date for installation is November 1.

35. We will install audible emergency alarms with central monitoring in the laundry rooms in Grad Towers beginning November 1.

36. Residential Maintenance, Residential Living and Public Safety are developing a key control plan. We expect to have a working draft by November 1.

37. We will install audible and centrally-monitored alarms on the garage level near the elevators and stairs in Grad Towers beginning November 1.

38.-40. We have appointed a group to study construction designs and plans for (a.) equipping the 36th and 37th St. entrances to the Quad with electronically activated turnstiles, (b.) placing a grill over the Quad turnstiles at a height of 7 feet, and (c.) modifying the exterior gate at the 37th St. entrance to the Quad into a single pedestrian gate.

41.-45. We have also appointed a group to consider architectural plans for re-designing the lobby areas of several residences to incorporate the security consultants' recommendations to (a.) turn the High Rise reception desks 90 degrees for better viewing of entrances, (b.) replace all old style panic buttons and "kick off" telephones with panic buttons that are less prone to false alarms, (c.) raise the receptionist's desk in Van Pelt for better viewing, (d.) install an automatic door answering service at Stouffer, Kings Court/English House and the High Rises, and (e.) install Penn Card Readers at Kings Court/English House, the High Rises and the Quad.

46. We will recore locks and recode and cut new Hill House keys during the Summer of 1988 as part of the normal cycle for recoring buildings.

47. We are investigating ways to secure and alarm stairwell doors in Grad Towers while continuing to allow students access to the sub-basement area.

48. We will install local alarms on the wing doors of Stouffer House, and will recore and cut new keys for these doors by October 23. We are also considering long-term plans for securing the entire plaza area.

We are soliciting student input on the following issues before we decide whether to proceed with their implementation:

49. Installing an automatic door answering service (ADAS) at Stouffer, Kings Court/English House and the High Rises.

50. Installing Penn Card readers at Kings Court/English House, the High Rises and the Quad.

51. Installing locks on the remainder of the bathroom doors in the Quad.

52. Evaluating existing and proposed policies and procedures for dealing with security violations in the residences.

We are delaying action on the following issues until we can evaluate the effectiveness of other security measures already implemented or planned:

53. Installing interior bedroom locks in the High Rises.

We are making every effort to implement the recommendations as quickly and with as much care as possible.

MEETING

29 *Lesbian/Gay Staff and Faculty Association*; noon, bring your own lunch. Information: Ext. 8-5620 or 8-5044.

ON STAGE

29 *Mask and Wig Does Your Mother*; 8 p.m., Houston Hall Auditorium. Also *October 30 and 31*, 7 and 9:30 p.m.

30 *Penn Six-5000*; 8 p.m., Harrison Auditorium, University Museum.

TALKS

27 *Growth Regulation in Lymphocytes: Oncogenes and Proto-Oncogenes*; Peter Nowell, department of pathology and laboratory medicine; noon, Suite 100-101, John Morgan Building (Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Cancer Center).

Dynamic Mental Representations; Jennifer Freyd, University of Oregon; 4 p.m., Room B-26, Stiteler Hall (Department of Psychology).

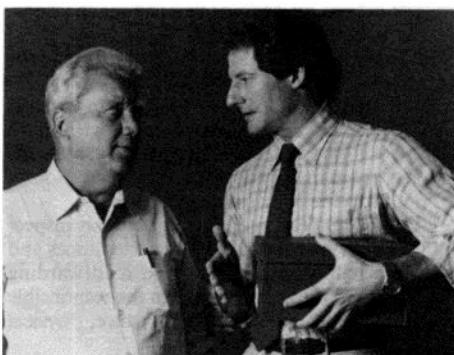
29 *Circuit Simulation on Parallel Processors*; Timothy Trick, department of electrical engineering, University of Illinois; 11 a.m., Room 216, Moore Building (Department of Electrical Engineering).

Multiple Proto-Oncogene Activations in Avian Leukosis Virus-Induced Lymphomas; William S.

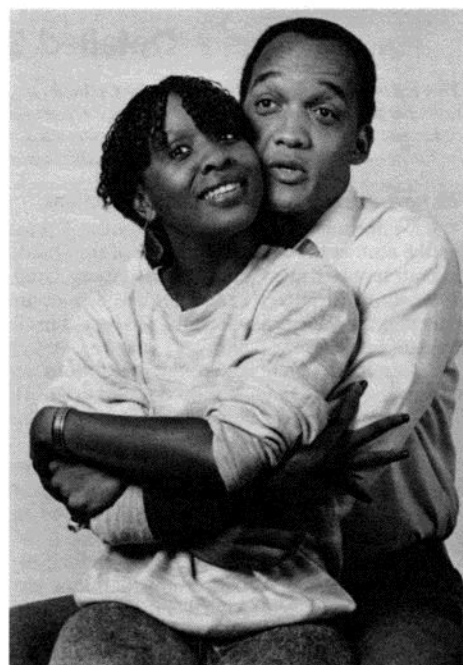
Hayward, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York; 4 p.m., Auditorium, Wistar Institute (Wistar Institute).

Deadlines

The deadline for the weekly calendar update entries is Tuesday, a week before the date of publication. The deadline for the December pullout is *Tuesday, November 10*. Send to *Almanac*, 3601 Locust Walk/6224 (second floor of the CA).



Kenneth McMillan and Timothy Landfield play leading roles in Dennis McIntyre's Established Price, a story of the high-stakes game of corporate take-overs. Co-produced by the Annenberg Center and the Philadelphia Festival Theatre for new Plays, Established Price runs through November 7. Information: Ext. 8-6791.



Elaine Graham and Tommy Hicks star in the Philadelphia Drama Guild's production of Home, Samm-Ari Williams' portrayal of the coming of age of a young man in North Carolina. Home runs through November 8 at the Zellerbach Theatre of the Annenberg Center. Ticket information: Ext. 8-6791.

Department of Public Safety Crime Report

This report contains tallies of Part I crimes, a listing of Part I crimes against persons, and summaries of Part I crimes in the five busiest sectors on campus where two or more incidents were reported between **October 19 and October 25, 1987**.

Total Crime: Crimes Against Persons—4, Burglaries—11, Thefts—32, Thefts of Auto—1, Attempted Thefts of Auto—0

Area/Highest Frequency of Crime

Date	Time Reported	Location	Incident
Crimes Against Persons			
10-22-87	4:30 PM	Lot #42	Males approached female & demanded money/no injuries.
10-24-87	2:51 AM	100 Block 40th	Student stabbed in chest/taken to hospital.
10-24-87	2:45 AM	100 Block 40th	2 male students stabbed/taken to hospital.
10-24-87	11:53 PM	3600 Block Walnut	Wallet forcibly taken by juveniles/fled area.
Spruce St. to Locust Walk, 37th St. to 38th St.			
10-19-87	9:33 AM	McNeil Bldg.	Petty cash taken from desk.
10-20-87	7:22 AM	Steinberg Center	Tools taken from storage box.
10-21-87	8:58 PM	Vance Hall	Calculator & tape player taken from office.
10-21-87	10:50 PM	Kappa Sigma	VCR taken from house.
10-23-87	5:51 PM	Vance Hall	Unattended jacket & Keys taken.
Spruce St. to Locust Walk, 38th St. to 39th St.			
10-19-87	2:14 PM	Harnwell House	Items taken from locker during summer.
10-22-87	12:10 PM	Harnwell House	Padlock cut; secured bike taken from railing.
10-23-87	1:36 PM	Harnwell House	Secured bicycle taken from rail.
10-24-87	3:19 PM	Lot #14	License plate taken from vehicle.
Locust Walk to Walnut St., 39th St. to 40th St.			
10-20-87	10:25 AM	High Rise North	Gold nugget pinky ring taken from room.
10-23-87	9:59 AM	High Rise North	Locked bike taken from railing.
10-23-87	11:47 AM	High Rise North	Rear bike wheel taken from rack.
10-24-87	2:02 PM	Low Rise North	Items removed from room by unknown person.
Civic Center Bldg. to Hamilton Walk, 34th St. to 38th St.			
10-19-87	1:56 PM	Guardian Dr.	Lumber taken from construction sight.
10-21-87	2:03 PM	Kaplan Wing	Computer & equipment taken from office.
10-22-87	7:05 PM	Johnson Pavilion	Cash taken from unattended wallet.
10-23-87	11:42 PM	Lot #44	Delta Oldsmobile taken from lot.
Baltimore Ave. to Spruce St., 38th St. 40th St.			
10-22-87	5:04 PM	Pi Kappa Alpha	Bike taken from closet over weekend.
10-23-87	2:06 PM	Veterinary School	Two radios taken from secured office.
10-25-87	8:30 PM	Pi Lambda Phi	Radio & cassette deck removed from vehicle.
10-25-87	8:46 PM	Pi Lambda Phi	Patio furniture taken from porch.

Safety Tip: Resident students can help prevent a crime from occurring by removing the opportunity for one to be committed. By locking your dorm room, you are taking the single most effective measure in preventing your victimization.

Fulbright Research Grants 1988-89

The Board of Foreign Scholarships has announced the fourth year of a project under the Fulbright program which will fund proposals for joint research abroad by teams of two or three U.S. graduate students or recent post-graduate researchers.

This program is available for research throughout the world except for the U.S.S.R., Indochina, and some countries in eastern Europe. It is expected that all members of the team will carry out their research in one country abroad in the same academic year, although research does not need to be carried out simultaneously and the duration of the grant need not be the same for all team members. There are no restrictions as to fields of research. The campus deadline for completed applications is *December 11, 1987*.

For more information and application forms contact Ann B. Hart, Office of International Programs, 133 Bennett Hall.

Almanac

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