are the most expensive ingredient of the medical-care bill and that, while most people now have hospital insurance, "far fewer people have insurance which covers less expensive medical care services, such as care in nursing homes and convalescent hospitals, outpatient care, or organized home health services." As a result, the report continues, "doctors often put patients in hospitals for diagnosis or treatment rather than utilizing less expensive alternative services because a third party will pay the hospital bill." It adds that in many communities lower-cost alternatives to hospital care do not exist.

Accordingly, the department believes that "comprehensive community health care systems should be developed, demonstrated and evaluated," under the auspices of a National Center for Health Services Research and Development, recently proposed by the President. It also believes that group practice should be encouraged by federal action, and that both private and public insurance plans should be broadened to cover more alternative types of health care.

In its second group of recommendations the report calls for an end to "uncoordinated development of health services and facilities [which] often leads to costly duplication and under-utilization of facilities, as well as to serious gaps in the availability of health services." This is, in short, a call for planning, and the report proposes that individual states create strong planning agencies "with the power to affect the rate of expansion of health facilities," and that the federal government supply funds to assist the states in this process.

A third category of recommendations is directed at "improving the internal efficiency of hospitals and other providers of health services." The report proposes that the new health care research center demonstrate ways of reducing costs, and that the government should attempt to provide incentives to hospitals to increase their efficiency.

The HEW report leaves detailed suggestions on manpower to the President's Commission on Health Manpower, a group that has been at work on this question for some time, but the report's main thrust can be summed up in the word "more." It also suggests that, in an effort to use both present and future manpower more efficiently, attention be given to programs such as the President's recent proposal to train physician-assistants (*Science*, 17 February 1967).

A fifth category of recommendations —likely to make the pharmaceutical industry extremely edgy—calls for "improving the knowledge and the flow of information on the effectiveness of drugs." While this goal seems innocuous enough, HEW is proposing to implement it in ways that undercut the present structure of industry sales: first by studying the possibility of requiring prescription of drugs by their generic names under government-financed programs; second, by having the Food and Drug Administration provide information for doctors on the efficacy and side effects of drugs. Generic prescription has been an industry nightmare since Kefauver, and the drug lobby—in evident anticipation of new governmental moves—has recently stepped up its campaign against it. The suggestion that FDA give doctors drug information directly would have the effect of reducing the physicians' present near-total reliance on the companies for supplying that information, and might have consequences the industry would find equally unwelcome.

Finally, the HEW report calls for "a continuing national effort to improve the efficiency of medical care delivery," proposing by way of implementation a national conference on medical-care costs and a continuing monitoring of medical prices by HEW and the Department of Labor.

On the whole, it has to be said that the report is considerably longer on analysis than on specific proposals to end the rise in medical prices. For the most part its proposals are for the more forceful implementation of existing federal authority, not for more powers. There is a heavy preponderance of calls for cooperation, consultation, and conferences. Whether these gentle means will be effective it is hard to judge—the report itself betrays very little optimism on this score. But at least, for the first time, the people and institutions that are raising their charges will know that somebody out there is watching them.—ELINOR LANGER

Albany: New York State University Center On the Way Up

"A parvenu university, that's what we are—parvenu," a state official discussing the development of the State University of New York system.

Albany, N.Y. Many scientists at the State University of New York center at Albany say that this institution will become a major national center for the study of the atmospheric sciences including research on air pollution. But "pollution" does not now seem to be dominant here; rather, the air seems to be faintly perfumed with the sweet smell of money.

The expenditure of large sums is most apparent in the university's physical facilities. For the past 3 years a new campus costing more than $106 million has been under construction in west Albany on a 350-acre site which was once the location of a country club and golf course.

Edward Durell Stone served as the architect for the grandiose campus and apparently regards it as one of the great accomplishments of an illustrious career. Stone has also designed the U.S. embassy in India, the American exposition at the Brussels World's Fair, and the Huntington Hartford Museum. In his campus creation, Stone reportedly had the full support of Nelson A. Rockefeller, the state's governor. At the university, it is believed that the state's political leadership wanted to make the Albany campus the central architectural gem of the state's tiara of university construction. A university pamphlet notes that the new Albany campus "has been termed the most

striking and beautiful in the United States." A sophomore exclaims "I almost feel as if the university had been built to please parents—they all love it."

Others at Albany are not so full of praise. Critics of the design on campus describe it as "cold," "forbidding," "sterile," "an abortion," and as characterized by "insufficient diversity." A sharp attack against Stone's design was launched last year by Ervin Galantay, professor of architecture at Columbia University, in an article published by *Nation*. He wrote that the Albany site seemed to be "the set for a Cecil B. deMille spectacular," and described its manner of interior decoration as that of a "Miami Beach hotel." On the other hand, Galantay did concede that Stone's design had some positive features which included: "an unmistakable identity," a "strong core," and the creation of a pedestrian "oasis" in the center where automobiles were not allowed to intrude. In sum, however, Galantay concluded that Stone's style represented "the fancy dress of hypocritical authoritarianism."

Most of the critics of Stone's design at Albany are not so vehement as Galantay has been. Some lament Stone's implementation of his traditional disdain for corridor space and protest that they cannot easily walk to other offices in their own departments. The chairman of the biology department, while praising the quality and quantity of equipment available in his area, says, "The people who designed this building had no ideas of how science is organized, the rooms are either too small or too large." One English professor laments that the campus will be "Siberia in the winter and the Sahara in the summer." The Sahara reference is prompted by two considerations: first, the university is built in a naturally sandy area—sand which blows in summer windstorms; second, this ornate new physical plant does not have air conditioning except in some of the scientific laboratories. University officials hope that the forcing of air over pipes filled with cool water will provide sufficient summer relief.

Whatever the minor inconveniences, it is obvious that the new university is plush. Students dine in carpeted cafeterias in surroundings conducive to mealtime conversation; student lounges with well-upholstered chairs are to be found in most buildings. The sense of luxury that the new campus provides is, no doubt, important in insuring that the new Albany makes the academic transformation which is required of it.

New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller talks with David W. Traub, general manager of the State University Construction Fund during a visit to the Albany campus. Rockefeller is generally given credit for being a major force in the development of the SUNY system and, particularly, for helping obtain impressive physical facilities at Albany.

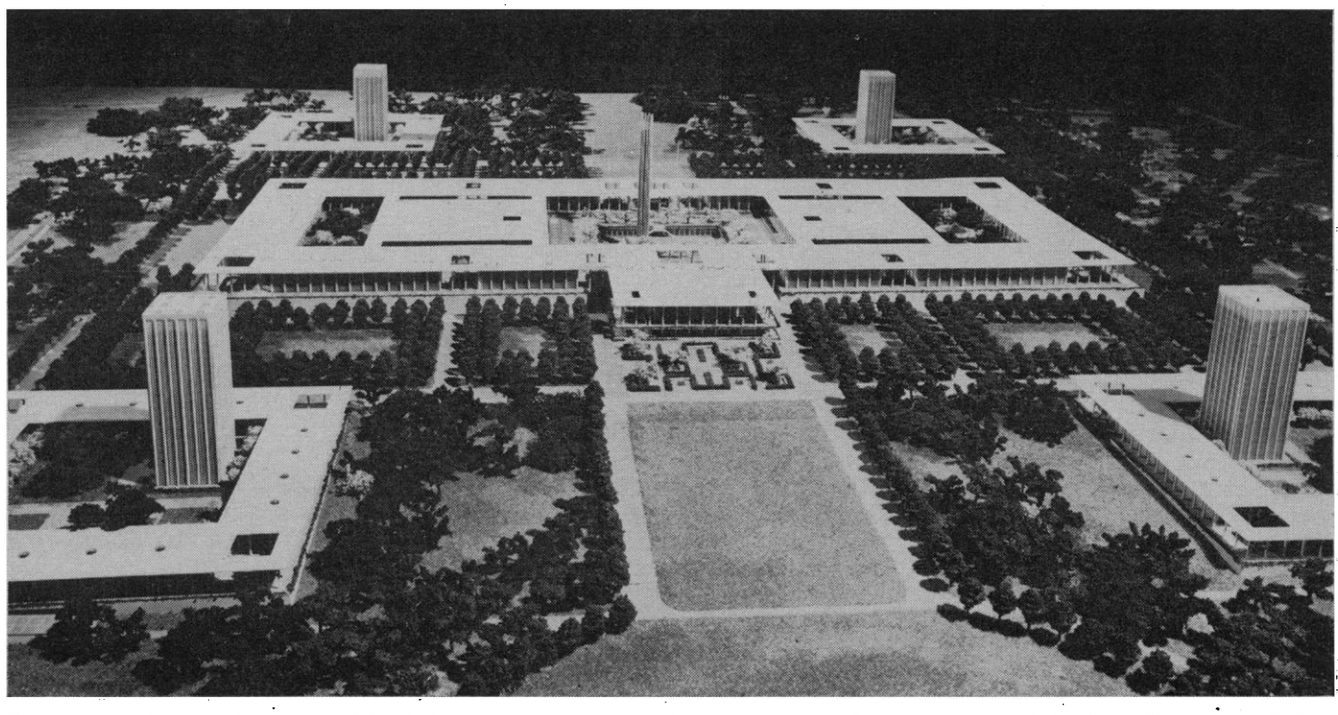
In its current rapid transition, Albany is representative of the entire State University of New York (SUNY). Created in 1948, the State University of New York (not to be confused with privately run New York University) consists of 67 institutions in all parts of the state. The system has seemed to make special progress since Samuel B. Gould assumed leadership in 1964. During the past few years, four university centers have been designated—Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, and Stony Brook on Long Island. (An article on Stony Brook appeared in *Science* on 30 July 1965.) For the moment, these four universities will be the principal stars of the SUNY constallation. These centers will all eventually offer Ph.D. programs in the major academic subjects.

For Albany, this represents a big step up the educational stairway, but it is not an ascent which Albany must begin from the absolute bottom of the stairs. In the past, Albany has served as a liberal arts college for the training of secondary school teachers. It has offered master's degrees in several disciplines and is reputed to have had high-quality departments in areas such as English and American history.

Despite Albany's acknowledged past strengths, the leap currently required is one of great qualitative magnitude. The teacher whose performance was tolerable in a liberal arts college for training teachers does not necessarily prove useful in an institution aspiring to be one of the nation's principal universities. Albany officials deny that problems concerning the former faculty have been severe. They point out that the size of the faculty has increased more than fivefold since Albany was designated a university center in 1962 and that this infusion of new talent has minimized the problem of utilizing those who remained from pre-university days. As far as the administration is concerned, the main difficulty seems to have been in the appointment of department chairmen capable of fulfilling the demands of a major university. Several chairmen have voluntarily relinquished these positions to return to full-time teaching. However, "there are one or two situations in major departments where the old chairman thinks he can build but we still have our skepticism," comments Webb Fiser, Albany's vice president for academic affairs. Teachers who date from the pre-university phase are now used especially to help teach the 5000 undergraduates who are currently enrolled at Albany.

Recruiting for faculty members competent to teach Albany's graduate students is continuing at a vigorous pace. In terms of salaries, Albany administrators feel that they are able to compete nationally in attracting qualified faculty members, although some admit that it is difficult to lure tenured faculty members from already prestigious institutions. Fiser says that Albany has not yet made any professor an offer of $35,000 annually but that "about 15" of the current faculty members are earning salaries in the $20,000 to $30,000 range. At present, $30,000 seems to represent the upper salary limit for Albany.

As might be expected, average faculty salaries at Albany are considerably lower than the above figures. According to a report published last summer by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), average compensation for full-time faculty members at Albany in the academic year 1965–1966 was $11,839. On a scale in which an "AA" rating represents the highest salaries, Albany received an overall rating of B, but obtained an A for compensation paid to both assistant professors and instructors. According to the AAUP study, the average compensation paid to professors at Albany was several hundred dollars lower than at the three other SUNY university centers. Frances L. Colby, head of Albany's AAUP chapter, is critical of the whole state system



Photograph of the architect's model of the construction currently being done at the new campus of the State University of New York at Albany. Edward Durell Stone served as the architect for the building of this $106 million campus which is located on a 350-acre site in west Albany. At present, much of the central "Academic Podium" is completed. The four outlying complexes are designed for use as student dormitories; two are presently in use, and a third is under construction. The current academic year is the first time that extensive use has been made of the new campus which will supplant two 10-acre sites in downtown Albany. The older buildings at these locations are still being used by the university.

for not paying higher salaries: "SUNY started behind and has not closed the gap. It is not competitive, and Albany ranks fourth among the university centers." Although Albany administrators say that salaries have gone up substantially in the last 3 years, Professor Colby says that there has not been "a marked increase in pay" but rather a greater number of "high-priced experts."

Faculty morale seems satisfactory at Albany. While insisting that no one person can speak for the Albany faculty, Professor Colby describes faculty spirit "as neither gung-ho nor depressed. Morale is not a self-conscious thing at this time, so I guess that means that it's pretty good. . . . We are fortunate that there has been no 'cause célèbre,' nothing to bring out the squadrons of the AAUP."

Some faculty members seem very enthusiastic about the potential that their new institution offers. "We're riding the crest of so many damn new waves here," says William P. Brown of the School of Criminal Justice, "We can offer new ideas and they will be accepted." This feeling of possibility is also evident in the natural science disciplines. Last year, Robert Allen was enticed away from Princeton to head the biology department. "I was beginning to stagnate at Princeton," Allen says, "Albany offers a good deal more challenge than at other places. . . . At this stage in the development of the institution, many things seem possible."

"The Administration here is eager to provide us with what we need; it is a marked difference from the financial limitations at Princeton," Allen comments. Allen and other Albany scientists qualify their enthusiasm about Albany somewhat when they discuss the delays involved in receiving supplies through the state purchasing system. "This red tape nearly kills research," says Narayan Gokhale, chairman of the Earth and Atmospheric Sciences department, "There should be more autonomy. They'll give a faculty member $25,000 a year; then they won't trust him with $10. The whole purchasing system needs to be overhauled."

Delays aside, departments seem to get most of what they want. But the shape of departmental decisions is, to some extent, influenced by the priorities established by the central office of the state university system. State university officials seem to have made a decision to emphasize the natural sciences at Stony Brook and the social sciences at Albany.

As a good beginning in the social sciences, the already existing School of Public Affairs in Albany has been incorporated into the university center. In view of the fact that the school offered the Ph.D. degree in political science and in political economy, Albany has acquired working graduate programs in these areas. The school takes advantage of the fact it is located in the capital of a large state and gives special attention to the problems of American federalism and politics. Schools in several other areas have either been established or are about to be created. These schools are: criminal justice, social welfare, education, library science, business, and nursing. At present, Albany has no plans to offer undergraduate or graduate work in engineering and no authorization to build graduate schools in medicine, law, dentistry, or architecture. However, Albany officials have decided that their university needs schools of medicine and law to supplement existing studies, and earlier this month asked the central university office for permission to build these two schools.

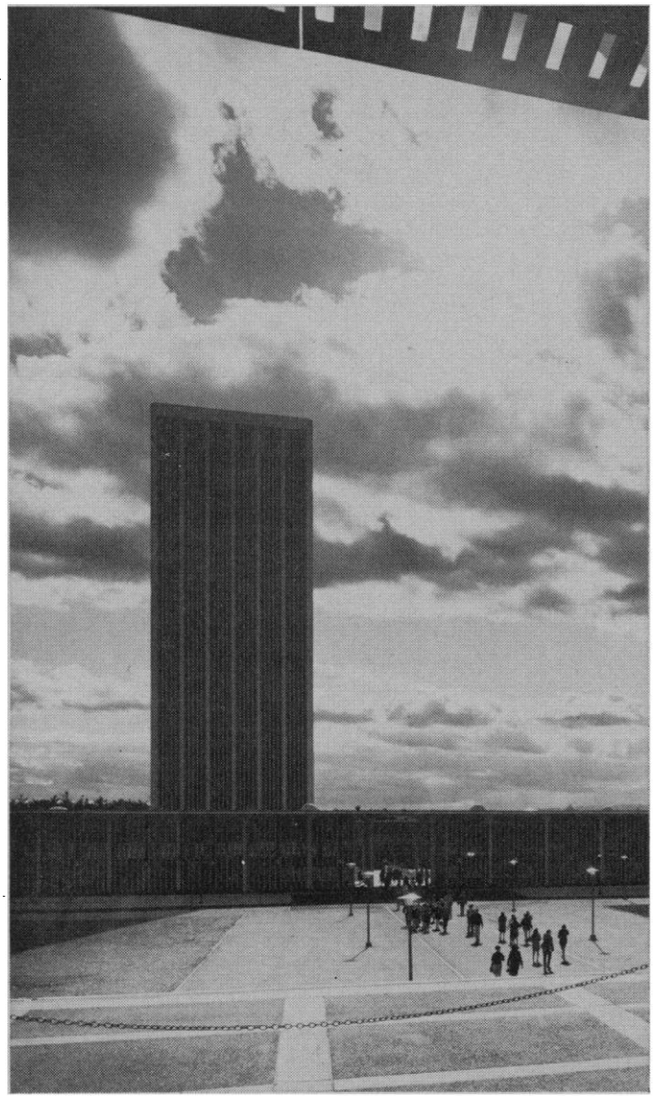
The decision by the state office to choose Stony Brook for emphasizing the natural sciences has not seemed to dissuade the scientists at Albany (al-

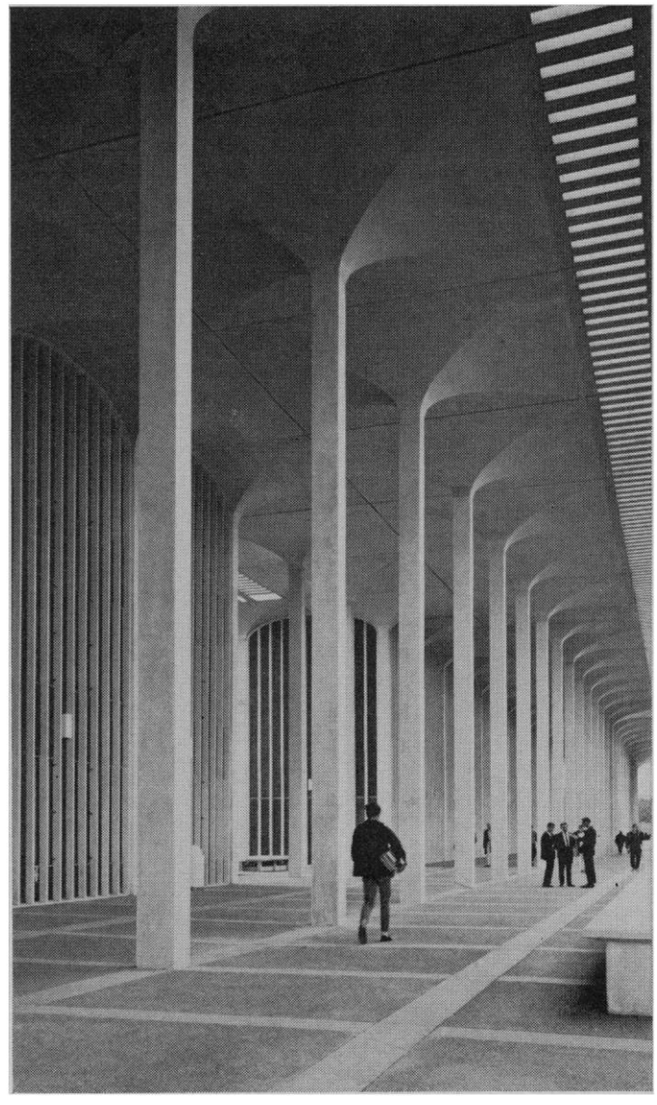
though it seems that Stony Brook has clearly been designated for preeminence in the field of physics). Eugene H. McLaren, the university's director of science and mathematics, says that the university plans to build "a reasonable strength across the board in the sciences" with special distinction in atmospheric and space sciences. Albany has been designated as the institution in the New York state system to specialize in atmospheric sciences (just as Stony Brook will be the major focus for the study of marine sciences). Vincent J. Shaefer, who has acted as the catalyst for the development of atmospheric sciences research at Albany, continues to serve as director of the university's Atmospheric Sciences Research Center.

Albany scientists also predict that the university's biology department will achieve great distinction under Robert Allen's direction. The biological sciences building is the largest academic building at the university and contains fine physical facilities, including an aquarium and a greenhouse. Allen says that his department has "the makings of a very good ecology program in the area of polluted air and polluted waters" and it also has great potential in cell biology and parasitology. He indicates that his recruiting successes have been "beyond my wildest dreams" and that Albany has been able to attract biologists from some of the nation's top universities.

In recruiting scientists, Albany officials emphasize the university's relative proximity to such locations as Boston, New York City, Princeton, Brookhaven, Woods Hole, Montreal, Syracuse, and Rochester, and to surrounding mountain recreation areas. They also point out that Albany cooperates with the educational institutions close at hand. As an example, there is a program of free graduate-course enrollment with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and with Union College. Another feature of the Albany region is the intensive cooperation between universities and industries. For instance, several Albany faculty members have working contacts with the Knolls General Electric Research Laboratory in near-by Schenectady.

The president at Albany, Evan R. Collins, believes that his university will develop particular strength in several scientific areas including surface chemistry, but also adds that Albany will





(Left) One of the 23-story dormitories on the Albany campus of the State University of New York from the central "Academic Podium." On a clear day, students near the top of the dormitories can see the Catskill Mountains to the south and the Adirondack Mountains to the north. (Right) View along the "Academic Podium." Architect Edward Durell Stone concentrated the university's academic facilities, including library, laboratories, and lecture halls, in the "Academic Podium" at the center of the campus.

"specialize in the effect of science on society; we will have historians of science, philosophers of science and sociologists of science." Collins, a fatherly man of 55 whose face is characterized by twinkling blue eyes and a ready smile, has served as head of the Albany institution since 1949, long before it was designated a university center. He is a professional educator who holds his doctorate in education.

Collins and other university officials seem to have been successful in creating an environment where most students seem contented. Every Monday afternoon, Collins makes himself available to answer student questions; these meetings are rarely mobbed with complaining students. "There's less and less to bitch about," comments junior Ann Lee. Other students report that there is a healthy amount of informal contact between teachers and students despite the fact the two groups do not often share meals together. Although the students' quietude may be partially inspired by a responsive faculty and by luxurious campus surroundings, some say that it is caused by the nature of the student body. Some say that a great "apathy" pervades the atmosphere and that a small group of students manage all the extracurricular activities. "This is a middle-class trade school" says sophomore Fred Childs. Some students attribute this apathy and orientation to future vocations as a product of the students' background; many Albany students represent the first generation of their families to attend college.

Whatever the reasons for students' apathy, their university has not yet acquired the institutions to promote a college "fun culture." Intercollegiate athletics do not seem to be especially important at Albany, and the campus-housed fraternities and sororities are not large nor powerful. Student-body vice president Vincent Abramo calls Albany "a study school," but others wonder whether the students study all that much.

As Albany becomes more noted as a university center, the quality of its student body is sure to improve. For the academic year 1967-1968, Albany has received 42 percent more applications than it had for the freshman class last year. Of 7000 applications, 2800 will be admitted; 50 percent of these are expected to enroll next fall. For the class which enters next September, the average College Board equivalents are expected to be over 600 in both verbal and mathematical aptitude. Albany's undergraduates come from all over the state, including Long Island, but relatively few come from New York City. Although figures on racial composition are not officially kept, it is estimated that there are fewer than 20 American Negro undergraduates on campus.

Undergraduate tuition in the SUNY system is relatively low for a Northeastern university—$400 a year for New Yorkers and $600 for those from out of state. Despite this low tuition, only a handful of undergraduates from outside New York attend Albany.

The State Pattern

The pattern for the state university centers in New York has already been set. Approximately 40 percent of those enrolled will be graduate students. Of the remaining undergraduate spots at each university center, 60 percent are expected to be filled by juniors and seniors. At the Albany campus, a total student population of 12,000 is expected by 1974, which will almost double the present enrollment.

The activity caused by this continuing increase in the number of students and faculty creates the flurry of excitement that currently characterizes the Albany campus. Underneath the excitement lurk a few problems which may potentially impede Albany's development into a first-rate university center.

Perhaps the most pressing academic need at Albany now is the expansion of the holdings of the university library. At present, Albany has a collection of only 300,000 books, and some of these have not been made available for use. Webb Fiser estimates that Albany needs a library of 650,000 volumes to support the doctoral programs it has already launched. "The library is our highest single priority," Fiser says, "We must push harder on this. Nothing will hurt us more than the failure to develop an adequate collection." Fiser says that Albany has asked for a $1.8 million appropriation for its library for next year, and in following years may request an annual library appropriation of $3 million. (Albany's operating budget for the fiscal year beginning April 1 is approximately $15 million).

Another potential difficulty is the development of the caliber of leadership necessary to become a first-rate university center. At Stony Brook, President John S. Toll, a physicist, and Vice president H. Bentley Glass, a biologist, are creating an institution which seems particularly attractive to scientists. Toll is a somewhat new arrival at Stony Brook, and the presidents of the other SUNY centers—Martin Meyerson at Buffalo and Bruce Dearing at Binghamton—are also fairly recent appointments. Collins, Albany's leader, is the only one of the university center presidents to be held over from the past era of SUNY's development. Collins, however, seems to be respected and liked by his faculty.

At Albany, as in other parts of the New York system, there is a little anxiety that ample funds from the state may not be forever forthcoming. "Everyone worries to some extent about a period of budget austerity," Fiser comments, "Rockefeller and the legislators have been willing so far, but everyone has a nagging feeling that there might be a tax revolt." Not long ago, Gould told the New York legislature that SUNY would need an annual appropriation of more than a billion dollars within 10 years; such an increase would represent a budget approximately three times the current figure.

At present, these worries are only small clouds on the horizon; they have not yet assumed thunderhead proportions. For Albany, as well as for the rest of the SUNY system, the main problem seems to be to sustain the momentum of rapid growth—to find qualified faculty members to fill a rapidly growing number of academic positions, to build adequate physical facilities, and to develop new academic programs.

At Albany, there is still a great deal of construction left to do, but some are beginning to ask qualitative questions as well. "What does concern us, Fiser says, "is how it all adds up. What kind of distinctive intellectual style or tone are we creating? Can we stimulate interdisciplinary efforts? Can we create a total environment which is educationally exciting?"

Obviously, the answers to these questions will not be known for several years. In the meantime all one can do is to indicate the general pattern of future development. In this reporter's stay at Albany, a perceptive undergraduate may have summed it up as well as anyone when he said, "Perhaps this isn't a top-quality university yet, but at least it's moving up."—BRYCE NELSON