Exchange Program Holds Show, Lists Goals
By MELISSA REICHSTEIN

Lehigh Education and Commerce (LEAC), which provides international education for students and educators, held a preview of the 1982-83 academic year's programs on Saturday night in the Lindback College Center. The event included a presentation by LEAC President John M. Hall, who discussed the programs and the goals of the organization.

First in a Series

Coffin To Discuss Arms Race in CA Lecture

BY STEVEN SEYF

The Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr., a prominent anti-war activist and a central figure in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), will be the featured speaker in a series of lectures presented by the Campus Activities Board (CA) this fall.

CA Director Ralph Moore said yesterday "The CA was sponsoring these programs, and they're going to save the country," a statement that was echoed by the organizers of the event.

In early November, Pennsylvania Congressman Robert Edgar, an important supporter of the disarmament movement, will discuss "The Role of Religion in Politics, and how a father's policy decisions.

Edgar will also share his views on the propriety of Christian morality in government. His keynote will be given in the Lippincott Building, with the money raised from the raffle will go to the University's Arms Race Committee.

Seniors Snap South St. Specials

By BOB BRENNER

Tonight is Bates Night, and members of the class of 1982 will be able to bowl for a scholarship in the University's Bowl-A-Rama. The event begins at 6 p.m. at the Davis Center, and will be open to the public.

In addition to the bowling, the seniors are also planning a concert, which will be held at 8 p.m. in the Davis Center. The concert will feature local and national bands, and will be open to the public.

Energy Dept. Grant To Aid Vet School

By LARRY BISCH

The University has recently received a grant of $640,000 from the U.S. Department of Energy as part of an effort to improve energy efficiency in the building. The grant will be used to implement several energy-saving measures at the University's Veterinary School, including the installation of more efficient heating and cooling systems, the replacement of older windows with newer, more energy-efficient ones, and the installation of solar panels on the roof of the building.

The grant was awarded on the basis of a proposal that was submitted in response to a request for proposals from the Department of Energy. The proposal was developed by a team of experts in energy efficiency and renewable energy, and was strongly supported by the faculty and administration of the O'Neill School of Geography.

The grant will be used to finance a number of projects that will help the University to reduce its carbon footprint and become more energy efficient. Some of these projects include the installation of solar panels on the roof of the building, the replacement of older windows with newer, more energy-efficient ones, and the installation of more efficient heating and cooling systems.

The projects will be implemented in phases, with the first phase expected to be completed by the end of the year. The University expects to save an estimated $200,000 per year in energy costs as a result of these efforts.
Campus Events

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U.S. Assures Allies of Nuclear Support

GLENEAGLES, Scotland — Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger assured European allies yesterday that the United States would not abandon them in times of limited nuclear war, and that the United States would not necessarily stage a limited nuclear attack if it feared nuclear weapons were released against Western Europe.

Weinberger's remarks during a meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers in reaction to Western European concern over whether the United States would be back and be a limited nuclear war. Europe, while keeping U.S. territory safe from Soviet attack, would not necessarily stage a limited nuclear war in Europe, but its forces would be ready to defend Europe.

Weinberger said that the United States had no plans to abandon the European allies in a nuclear war, and that it would not necessarily stage a limited nuclear attack if it feared nuclear weapons were released against Western Europe.

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Faculty and Staff interested in the housing to be built at 34th and Walnut Streets are invited to participate in a market survey being conducted by the Office of the Vice President for Operational Services.

Questionnaires are available upon request to Virginia Scherfel, extension 7599. These questionnaires will provide private developers with specific requirements, including the type of apartment units, desired amenities, and price range for which the project can be accomplished.

It is anticipated that construction might begin as early as this spring with completion in the spring of 1983.

THE BOOK STORE
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THE DAILY PENNSYLVANIAN — Wednesday, October 21, 1981

News In Brief

Compiled From Associated Press Dispatches

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The Formal Unveiling of Houston Hall

Behind The Mask And Wig

The tradition behind Mask & Wig is obscured by tradition. For the purposes of the Mask & Wig scenario, the audience, the performer and the writer are all consensual. Through the Mask & Wig phenomenon, the audience's participation is a key component in the creation of the piece. This is because it is the audience that gives life to the performer, and their engagement is essential to the performance. Therefore, the audience's contribution is a vital aspect of the Mask & Wig experience.

Despite the potential for profound personal insights and experiences, the Mask & Wig phenomenon is often marred by the audience's lack of understanding of its deeper purpose. Many attendees are misled by the superficial aspects of the event, such as the costumes and the atmosphere, and fail to appreciate the underlying message of the performance. This can lead to a superficial and disjointed experience for the audience.

However, when the audience is willing to engage with the Mask & Wig phenomenon, they can gain a deeper understanding of its message and significance. The audience can also contribute to the performance by offering feedback and engaging in dialogue with the performer. This interaction can lead to a more meaningful and enriching experience for all involved.

In conclusion, the Mask & Wig phenomenon is a complex and multifaceted experience that requires the participation of both the audience and the performer. The audience's role is crucial in shaping the performance and ensuring its success. By engaging with the Mask & Wig phenomenon, the audience can gain a deeper understanding of its message and significance, and contribute to the creation of a more meaningful and enriching experience for all involved.
trend has already been foreshadowed by the financial failure of several undergraduate liberal arts colleges, while at least Pennsylvania’s College of New Jersey, by no means a large school, students pay the highest tuition in the nation, at least according to the data, and are beginning to wonder how much longer such schools can hope to remain viable, or even solvent. You ask the students of Pennsylvania, face similar problems. The University of Pennsaueny, for example, has been forced to operate the University this year, only 25 percent of the student body remaining. The rest came from Washington. And those are big deals.

The current erosion of Federal funding can mean only two things: tremendously increased tuition or possibly the closing of departments and programs. Compared with the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania is much better off, and the school that the University of Pennsylvania is much better off, and the school that 


The Price of Quality

Given the current political climate in Washington, it's hard to envision administrators at any of these universities working with fewer and lower dollars and burdened with ever-increasing costs, the nation's institutions of higher education seem to be approaching a crossroads. It is entirely possible that within 20 years, the small private college will go the way of the small-town newspaper — either they will in, and stay alive, or merge with quality and better-equipped universities.

That University has been trimming its fat, slowly but surely, for a decade. If someone were to suggest to it that it was wise to redirect the flow of the nation's health, welfare, and education dollars, or that the University was very interested and experienced in training and supporting the counselors in the area, it would surely be a revolutionary act.

Given the plight of the small college, larger private universities may appear to be in better shape and solvent. Yet all universities of the size of Pennsylvania face similar problems. The University of Pennsylvania has been forced to operate this year, only 25 percent of the student body remaining. The rest came from Washington. And those are big deals.

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the small private college may have comparable social norms and a more intimate feel.

As for bedrooms, there are none. The kitchenette area is surrounded by a series of windows with screens. There is one has to sleep on the area in the room, and then to live in the room. The next move will be to put the window into the room, as it is a little too small.

The Center, however, shares similar interest. As the Salvation Army, has been the site of a number of programs in Washington and the Philadelphia Housing Authority. Last year, for instance, the Center had received $500,000 for programs that were sponsored by the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

But there lies the rub: the Salvation Army has no money for placements. If it can’t place people in the Center, it can’t make use of the money. It is a far cry from the Center to the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

That is because most of these centers are for people with disastrous family systems. They simply cannot afford to save even the smallest of moneys.

Jaime Shenk is a staff member of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Samual Eager is Director of the University Health Service.

Health issues and the Gay Student

Historically students have asked questions about their sexual practices or about sexually transmitted diseases can find adequate answers from their health care providers.

The following information is not intended to diagnose or treat any medical condition. It is provided as a service to our readers. It should not replace the advice of a licensed medical provider.

There is currently flat to be serviced in this University, and some of the factors involved in budgeting for health care are the college's and the students' attitudes. The annual budgeting process can financially put together buy the price will never do it profit. When programs are cut, even for the entire college, the effect is felt by the students. They will need to be reduced and the programs will need to be cut.

Professor William Bowton, in his in the area of sexual orientation, there is still much to be done. The general public is still somewhat unaware of the importance of sexual orientation.

The problem Bowton worries about is that the University is in the process of closing a psychiatric unit. There are several reasons for this action. First, there are not enough therapists at University Counseling services. Second, they are especially interested and experienced in 

sensitivity to homosexuality can lead to poor care. They can talk with Marie Brodsky, the nurse practitioner, or to Chris Lyinan, the counselor in the University Counseling area. The next step in treatment is to arrange for training, which can be arranged for the counselors in the area. The next step in treatment is to arrange for training, which can be arranged for the counselors in the area.

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Pro Choice: Not Necessarily Pro-Abortion

The decision to have an abortion should be the personal choice of the patient, not the government. It is a complex issue, involving spiritual, mental and psychological aspects. For many women, choosing to have an abortion is a difficult decision. The fact that the decision should be solely by the patient is supported by many women, regardless of their situation. The idea that abortion is a 'sin' or 'murder' is a personal one, and should not be imposed upon all women. The right to choose should be respected by all.

Several women have shared their experiences of having an abortion. It is important to remember that this is a deeply personal decision, and each woman's experience is unique.

Abortion is not a 'sin' or 'murder'. It is a personal, private decision that should be made by the patient, not by the government. The right to choose should be respected by all.

A Woman’s Right To Choose

To the Editor:

We would like to respond to the letters by the pro-choice Ellen Sisson and the pro-choice Margaret Miler. We believe that the decision to have an abortion should be the personal choice of the patient, not the government. It is a complex issue, involving spiritual, mental and psychological aspects. For many women, choosing to have an abortion is a difficult decision. The fact that the decision should be solely by the patient is supported by many women, regardless of their situation. The idea that abortion is a 'sin' or 'murder' is a personal one, and should not be imposed upon all women. The right to choose should be respected by all.

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Dr. Andrew Winokur on THE EFFECTS OF HORMONES ON BEHAVIOR AND THE CNS

Wednesday, October 21
4:30 pm Slt. B-36
Sponsored by Undergraduate Psychology Society
Funded by SAC

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BLACK GROUPS PROTEST—

(Continued from page 1)
A group made up of black students, employees, and faculty members, and including black students to join the demonstration.
"(cont.) For the time how many people will be there," she said. "We are hoping for a large turnout and it will be..." Everett said he contacted members of the Undergraduate Assembly Steering Committee to inform them of the demonstration and give them an opportunity to participate.
"The leadership of the UA understands the concerns of the USC," he said. "While I did not request their support, I think the UA will recognize our action."

EUGENE COOPER said last week that "we have decided that there will be no official UA protest."
"Individual UA members may choose to participate or not participate in any of the protests that may be going on," Cooper said, adding that he had "no comment" on his participation planning or the part of any protest.

ENERGY GRANT—

(Continued from page 1)
It's encouraging and management problems that impact energy. In this way we are creating a shopping list of things to go after in the future."
He added that future plans include expanding the central chilled water system, upgrading steam and electrical distribution, and the installation of energy efficient lighting and windows.

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Thursday, October 22, 1981

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Intro meeting!
Tonight HRS rooftop
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The film, titled "A Different Perspective: International Encounters for Global Education," was filmed, produced, and directed by director Michael Wakely. The purpose of the film, he said, was "to encourage other universities with foreign students to make use of them, to let Middle America get to know something about Third World Countries."

"We also took into consideration the fact that the film gives these students the opportunity to tell their stories. It's a cultural exchange; there are so many people involved."

The slide show, also produced and directed by Wakely, was primarily designed for elementary and secondary educators. Both audio-visuals, Roper explained, served to present the International Classroom program as a national model, and to "teach educators how they can incorporate the program into their schools."

Most of the foreign students involved in the program are University graduate students. Said Roper: "There is a great resource of foreign students at the University level. This program gives them a chance to get first-hand information about this country."

"The students show genuine interest in expressing information about their countries, and in showing Americans outside the University," Wakely said. "The University is a very insulated situation."

The foreign students involved said they gained great satisfaction from the program. C.C. Chang, a graduate student from China, said, "It's a rewarding experience to be involved in cultural exchange, and to introduce my country to my classmates." Others have written letters to the local newspapers, and have "taped the exchange onto a tape," Roper said. "It's a great opportunity to bring a country as it is, day-to-day to the school."

International Classroom

School of Education

THE MASK & WIG CLUB
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BEHIND THE COVERS

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HOUSTON HALL NIGHT

Grand Opening of Houston Hall and a Continuation of the Inaugural Celebration!

Featuring:

- Cafe Jeudi
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- Penn Players
- Intuitions
- Chinese Students Assoc.
- Moon Worship Dance
- Lion Dance

Penn Union Council

Food:
- Tacos by MEChA
- pizza - PSA
- egg rolls - CSA

Concerts:
- WIRED
- ART in Phila debut
- Open House
- UA
- Women's Center
- LMC
- Residential Listing Service
- PCB
- BSL

Specials:
- Fruity Rudy - free samples
- Card Shop - you buy it, we mail it
- News Etc - large selection of newspapers and magazines
- Candy Shop - Ig. soda & Famous Amos cookie - 75¢
- Hot Fudge Thursday 75¢
- all Halloween candy 20% off

penn union council

Funded by SAC and the office of Student Life
Senate Tables Bill To Scrap State-Owned Liquor Stores

By The Associated Press
HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 20 — Senate sup-
porters of Governor Dick Thornburgh's bill
to abolish the state's 603 liquor stores and
control board, which would operate the whole-
wide liquor business, the state would continue to
claim that the state should operate the liquor
business.

Opponents say the bill doesn't get the man-
made liquor business and would make it easier for 
misfits to purchase liquor.

Supporters say it would help the state recoupe the out-of-state pur-
chases made by Pennsylvania (39) of short hours and limited selections
in the state.

The tabling move was engineered by Democratic Senator Robert
Mollen, and was supported by all Democrats voting except James
Kelley, the bill's cosponsor. Some Republican senators voted to take
the bill.

"This bill is dead. There's no sup-
port for it in the Senate," Mollen
told reporters after the action.

But the bill's prime sponsor, Senator Stewart Greenleaf, a Mas-
ter of State, Republican, said the bill has "greater support than
I had expected.

"I was surprised at the strength of
the legislators who supported it,"
Greenleaf said. "I wasn't sure we had
many votes in favor of it. We are
going to have to work at getting
more support."

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competitive salaries and benefits with the opportunity for three-day
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We invite you to join us and become part of an engineering team
working on the forefront of energy technology. Our recruiters will be
interviewing selected engineering majors on your campus soon.

Contact your Career Planning and Placement Office for an appointment.

The New York Times
Rebuilding

Referendum Set on Improvement Loan

By SARAHNA EATON
City Finance Director G. Edward DeSeve yesterday urged citizens to vote for a $60 million public improvement project loan which will be voted on the November 4 ballot.

The loan will finance the balance of the 1981 Capital Budget and a portion of the 1982 Capital Budget for the entire city.

In the University City area, improvements will include new transit stops and connections of the SEPTA subway system. Also, a subwaysurface system has been proposed, along with the con

The primary reason for the city's dipping credit rating is because of the school crisis of 1979. DeSeve said the bonds should be described as a "speculative investment," and the bonds arc not rated back up to par in the near future, and the bonds are not described as a "speculative investment," he added.

DeSeve said that a referendum for a $55 million loan, placed on the ballot last year, probably failed because it was submitted in an controversial referendum question. This year, DeSeve knows that the bond issue will pass by a 50 to 40 split.

If the electoral loan question is passed, the city will issue $61 million in general obligation bonds between January and June of this year. Since next year the city will pay off $61 million or principal, it will be issuing approximately as much debt as it will be paying off. Over the next 20 years, it will cost the city about $3 million a year to issue the bonds and pay interest.

The primary reason for the city's dipping credit rating is because of the school crisis of 1979. DeSeve said the bonds should be described as a "speculative investment," as Philadelphia's general obligations rating is "just a notch above that which is recommended for widows and orphans to invest in."

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The city hopes to bring in new dollars to the school system after the bond issue is approved, said DeSeve.本当に passing the bond issue will mean that the city will be able to pay off its debt as it will be paying off. Over the next 20 years, it will cost the city about $3 million a year to issue the bonds and pay interest.

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British Pharmacology Prof To Visit U.

Ivy Research Labs is looking for healthy, male or female students 18 years of age or older to participate in controlled dermatology research (proof of age required).

Consumer products such as perfumes, bath soaps, shampoos, cosmetics, cloth and paper products are regularly tested on volunteers with normal healthy skin.

If you have dandruff, dry skin, acne or athlete's feet, studies are conducted on these conditions at various times of the year.

For more information stop in or call EV 7-8400

Ivy Research Laboratories, Inc.
University City Science Center 2nd Floor
Corner 34th and Market Streets
Ehrlich Speaks at Law School—

Ehrlich expressed great concern over the future of the program under the current Administration. "The Legal Services program was strictly strengthening, racially, improving, for now, has Ronald Reagan promised," he said.

The Administration said "renewal" from Legal Services funded directly to "the program will serve." Ehrlich asked. "But we did expect the program to cut back to $300 million, and let's see, second, fourth, if the court order the funds from the north, that's what the court would like to see." Ehrlich added.

The president also said that if federal court programs were in operation, which it is, he would encourage the legal courts, the north, the court order, the funds from the north, that's what the court would like to see." Ehrlich added.

We would like to see the programs.

The audience was very responsive to Ehrlich's speech, and appeared to be ready to hear more. "They're talking about the administration," chairman of the United and Professional Federal Employees and a Law School student, said. "We should discuss this later."

"Unanimously, I agree with the comments, and I'm very happy that we have an administration who will discuss this question," Ehrlich added.

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The University has launched a substantial publicity effort, yet, as Michael Bamberger reports, the national press is virtually ignoring the inauguration. Page 14.

What Does it Cost?
The $60,000-plus expenditure buys, among other things, a solid silver presidential badge, thousands of sandwiches, and a lot of complaints, Donald Watnick reports. Page 15.

The Finishing Touches
A four-piece banner, two musical fanfares, and an original poem are among the contributions of faculty members to the inaugural festivities, while students will join the president in a kite-flying event tomorrow. Pages 16 and 17.

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C. Vann Woodward, the Yale professor who will deliver the keynote address Friday, discusses his career and his former student in an interview with reporter Peter Canellos. Page 20.

The Inauguration
Of Sheldon Hackney
A Supplement To
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When Wine Turns To Vinegar

The University of Pennsylvania has decided to rummage through the back of its historical closet to properly and officially induct its new president, and has drawn out of the dusty boxes a tattered, though still wearable, convention known as ceremony. At first, the suggestion of formal ceremony and today’s University clash: For a large, often impersonal school to consider one moment in its hectic schedule important enough to freeze in time is a refreshing change of pace. Dressing up - in an institution which thrives on dressing alike - is an engaging sign, and thus the proposed formal inauguration of Francis Sheldon Hackney seemed a fine idea and something to anticipate.

Coming out of the sour emotions stirred by Hackney’s selection, the notion of a presidential inauguration replete with history, showmanship and a smidgen of extravagance was an appetizing prospect, even to those who followed the presidential search process detail by detail, and were most bitterly broken at its outcome. Our human capacity for forgetting, if not forgiving, is great, and the prospect of an enveloping, spirited party promised the intoxicating chance to forget momentarily.

But there is a difference between the heady rush of fine wine and the depressing dependence on obliterating bad memories through drink. In the case of Sheldon Hackney’s inauguration, what could have been a fine and satisfying wine has turned to vinegar.

Contrary to some insistent squawks, bad intentions were never behind the Trustees’ decision to install Sheldon Hackney ceremonially as president. The inauguration was never a cunningly-conceived, cynical stunt, designed merely to draw good attention to a University bathing in bad publicity. From the distance of his Bala Cynwyd office, Chairman Paul Miller (and the other trustees) perceived flagging morale and tentativeness, characteristics in contrast to those he hoped would mark a University with Hackney at the helm. And how to handle drooping spirits and diminishing output? Stage a company picnic - set up a blazing barbecue, a softball game, and a few kegs of beer, and the partygoers will arrive refreshed on Monday. Sit off to the side, and assume we’re satisfied.

The ignorance behind viewing the inauguration as some sort of salve is that the forces behind it still believe that a company picnic, in 1981, can smooth over everyday work tensions before they explode. The Trustees are as far removed from the state of the University as they probably are from the employees who work for them in their primary occupation.

In planning the inauguration, the forces that served to alienate this University’s progressive students committed the same ignorant blunders - all in the name of linking arms, putting past tensions behind, and joining as one big happy family. When a grandmother dispenses such advice on a personal level, it’s acceptable and often wished for. But by sewing the same patronizing disinterest in students into the fabric of the inauguration, the ceremony - no matter how stirring - is empty.

Clearly little was understood when student leaders cried out for more consultative rights as an outgrowth of the presidential search controversy last semester. Even in a panel as innocuous as the Inaugural Planning Committee, a student representative felt herself so handcuffed that she acquiesced to original arrangements, after decri- ing the lack of student seating in Irvine Auditorium. Within an admittedly tight inaugural budget, a University-wide carnival, party was first on the chopping block, replaced by thousands of dollars in sandwiches and a kite-flying exhibition that students have shied away from in droves. And so on.

When Sheldon Hackney steps onto the stage of Irvine Auditorium Friday, with a silver medallion hanging around his neck, he will have the chance to gaze out over the massive auditorium at the throngs that salute and welcome him as the University’s sixth president. What he probably will also see are empty seats - the seats of the angry, the apathetic or the deadened. Little should ruin this day for the University’s president, but he shouldn’t let the blinding glare from the medallion obscure his vision. Before him sits an eager and intelligent University. But only by filling those empty seats can he truly forge ahead, making Pennsylvania not just a follower, but a progressive institution - a forerunner in discovery, intellectual thought and political awareness. It is his charge to bridge the chasm between students and their teachers, their leaders, and each other. It is his job to steer this University off its present course - a course where alienation is the rule rather than the excep- tion. Most importantly, it is his job to fulfill the hopes of his boss, Trustee Chairman Paul Miller, in making the University "a world-class institution." Heart, soul and moral courage, not playing or inaugurations, are the first steps on this way.

- Scott Heller
A Tradition Of Grand Ceremonies

Whether solemn or spectacular, University inaugurations have reflected the school’s past and pointed toward a bright tomorrow.

By Robert E. Shepard

"Whoever undertakes the guidance of an educational structure like this University assumes a conspicuous, yet dangerous and delicate public trust."

- Henry Hoyt, Governor of the Commonwealth

Much has changed since Governor Hoyt addressed those words to Provost William Pepper at his inauguration 100 years ago. Though the governor of Pennsylvania is still an ex-officio trustee (he was “Trustee President” in 1881), Dick Thornburgh will not be in attendance at this week’s inauguration. The leader’s position has changed from provost to president. And the inaugurations, which over the years have ranged from mere speeches at Commencement to city-wide affairs complete with parades and horse-drawn carriages, have taken many different forms. Witness the solemnity of Pepper’s acceptance of the University keys, now replaced by a sterling silver medallion as symbols of the University's power:

“I gladly accept this key of my office as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, not being unmindful of the weighty responsibilities attaching to it, but trusting humbly that, under the blessing and guidance of Almighty God, the efforts of my associates and myself to promote the welfare of this Institution may be rightly directed.” Pepper said February 22, 1881, the day Pepper became the 11th provost and conferred an honorary degree on President James A. Garfield. In some ways, this represents a central point in the University’s history. It had already been 102 years since the College of Philadelphia became the nation’s first university, and those years had seen 10 provosts come and go. Four of them had inaugurations. The next hundred years saw only one other such ceremony, and the Hackney inauguration marks the seventh in University history.

Not much is known of the early assumptions to power. The first provost to be inaugurated was William Heathcote DeLancey, a Long Islander who had served as an assistant to Bishop William White. His inauguration, in 1828, took place at Ninth and Market Streets, in the College’s chapel.

A new era in both University history and in inaugurations began in 1868, when Charles Janeway Stille, only the second non-preacher provost and the first of a triumvirate of powerful University leaders, took office at the American Academy of Music, still perhaps the grandest such hall in the city. Stille spoke on "The Claims of Liberal Culture in Philadelphia."

Unfortunately for Stille, he possessed quite an ego. When the Trustees declined his repeated requests for more power, he left the University in a huff. The year of his departure, a student drawing in the yearbook portrayed him as a peacock.

His successor Pepper, on the other hand, was a popular leader, and as his inauguration speech indicates, he was quite a liberal when it came to education – at least in the case of male students.

"Those who assert that boys educated in large cities are more disposed to be immoral might well be more guarded in their assertions," the provost said.

And of the supposed vices of going to school in the big city, he added, "I am convinced that these dangers have been greatly overestimated."

Despite his liberal feelings on the education of young men, however, Pepper was very much the Victorian when it came to teaching women.

"I regard it as settled beyond dispute that the co-education of the sexes is inadmissable," he told the Academy audience.

As far as women were concerned, he was willing only to concede that separate but equal facilities could be set up without harm to society. "While this University cannot take the initiative, it will watch with the deepest interest, and be ready to assist as far as possible" with the effort, he said.

Continued on next page
The Inauguration, October 21, 1981 Page 5

Former Presidents

Not counting Sheldon Hackney, the University has seen five presidents. The era of the presidents began only in 1930; before that, the University was unique among its peers in having a provost as chief executive.

In 1920, the Trustees, at last willing to give up some of their strength, elected General Leonard Wood, governor-general of the Philippines, as the first president. Wood, who was chosen from a list that included former President William Howard Taft, decided to stay in the Pacific. The era’s provost, Josiah Penniman, served alternately as provost and concurrent provost and president until 1930.

These are the five presidents who preceded Hackney:

Thomas Sovereign Gates (served 1930-1944) – A graduate of the Wharton School in 1893 and the Law School three years later, Gates controlled the local Morgan and Drexel interests. He also served on the board of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the city’s principle corporation. He became a trustee in 1921 and chairman of the Trustee Executive Board in 1929. He left the presidency in ill health, but served as chairman of the University until he died in 1948. His son, Thomas Gates Jr., is a University trustee and former chairman of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company.

Gaylord Probasco Harwell (1953-1970) – During his long term, Harwell was largely responsible for a massive building campaign that produced the Richards Medical Tower, the social sciences plaza, and the long-overdue Van Pelt Library. The High Rises were also underway when he left office. A graduate of Haverford College and Princeton University, Harwell came to the University in 1938. He first became a physics professor, and later became chairman of that department. During World War II, he was called into government service, and was later cited for his work in finding new ways of tracking enemy submarines. He retired in 1970, and was named president emeritus.

Martin Meyerson (1970-1980) – The fifth president and second president emeritus is a Columbia and Harvard graduate. He taught at the University of Chicago before coming to the University in 1952 as an assistant professor of urban studies. Later, he was on the faculties at Harvard and Berkeley. In 1986, he became president of the State University of New York at Buffalo, where he distinguished himself as a progressive leader. When he returned to the University in 1970, he began a term that saw the enormous Program for the Eighties fund drive, successfully completed last year, and which brought both distinguished faculty and better students to the University. His term was rocked by, and never recovered from, a 1978 sit-in at College Hall. Originally called by students to protest budget cuts, the three-day affair brought out widespread discontent with the administration and ended in Meyerson’s announcement of resignation, as well as the downfall of Provost Eliot Stellar. On leaving the University last year, he became head of the University of Pennsylvania Foundation. He also sits on the boards of many institutions and corporations.

Robert E. Shepard

THE MASTER BUILDER – Charles Custis Harrison ruled the University for 16 years

WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D. reshaped an archaic curriculum and enlarged the faculty.

Continued from previous page perhaps the most opulent of the inaugurations was the last one held. When Charles Custis Harrison, a trustee and owner of a Center City sugar-refining business, became provost in 1895, the whole city turned out.

Fortunately, the weather was clear, so the streets were filled with spectators who waved University flags in response to the well-managed cheering of the students,” the not-yet-daily Pennsylvanian wrote on June 12, 1895.

The day began with a parade from College Hall to the Academy of Music, which was already 40 years old. “The City Troop led the way,” the newspaper reported, followed by horse-drawn carriages bearing Provost Harrison, the faculty, Governor Hastings and Mayor Warwick. And once they arrived at the Academy, the scene was apparently awesome.

“The big auditorium was crowded even to the amphitheatre, and the dresses of the ladies, the brilliant uniforms of the Governor’s staff, and the long line of students in cap and gown formed a spectacle long to be remembered,” the Pennsylvanian wrote.

Actually, the students were not there by accident, since the inauguration was doubled up with Commencement.

Hastings presented Harrison with the same set of University keys Pepper had received, though they have since disappeared. And as the student paper wrote, “Provost Harrison made a short speech in reply, which was unfortunately inaudible.”

The musical selections of the day seem to have gone the way of the University keys, though they in- cluded a Sousa march, “Manhattan Beach.” The valedictorian, however, was not forgotten. Owen Josephus Roberts went on to become a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Inaugurations of any kind then disappeared for 36 years, until Gates took office at the 1931 commencement. Two years earlier, provost leaders took office at Commencement – George William McClelland, who succeeded Gates as the second president, and Martin Meyerson, the fifth. Former boy wonder Minnesota governor Harold Stassen, the physicist Gaylord Harwell took office at opening exercises. Harwell, an internationally-renowned scientist, told the audience at the 214th Opening Convocation that “the increasing mastery over the physical environment achieved in our own lifetime has shown us what can be done in reducing grinding toil, poverty, and the abort. physical wretchedness which have sapped human energies in the past like a wasting disease,” according to The New York Times of September 24, 1953.

And, he said, “the future has seldom, if ever, held greater promise.”

‘Unfortunately for Stille, he possessed quite an ego...The year of his departure, a student drawing in the yearbook still portrayed him as a peacock”
Hackney's New Deal
A President Searches for Acceptance

By Andrew Kirtzman

The honeymoon never really began for Sheldon Hackney. From his first moments as University president, in which people hissed the Trustees' confirmation of him, to his inauguration this Friday, when students may march barefoot in protest, the new president was not allowed the luxury of easing into his office. It was more as if he had been thrown right into it, head first.

For reasons both within and beyond his control, the University's new leader has had a tough year. Foremost among Hackney's problems is the one over which he had no control: the controversy which resulted when he was chosen for the presidency over former Provost Vartan Gregorian. Its result left Hackney not with a University eagerly awaiting his arrival, but rather one still smarting from a gloomy semester and its depressing aftermath.

Hackney was the "odd man in" throughout the events of last fall, appearing every so often before his confirmation to remind the campus that he was actually due to take office the next January. But as students and faculty came close to suing the Trustees for nominating Hackney in private and thus allegedly violating the state's Sunshine Laws, as the campus rallied on College Hall Green to protest the Trustees' actions, and as the Faculty Senate voted overwhelmingly to place Gregorian's name in nomination, it became painfully clear that Hackney was a minor player in the episode. By the time he stepped into office in January, the campus was not as much ready for a Hackney presidency as resigned to it.

Hackney's low-key style was not an effective antidote to the situation. With comparisons being drawn not so much to former President Martin Meyerson as to Gregorian, Hackney's youthful looks and easy-going manner couldn't equal Gregorian's flamboyant style and ever-present brilliance. Hackney's quiet manner also didn't do much to overcome the passions which had been stoked - and intensified - in favor of Gregorian.

Since his ascension to the presidency in February, Hackney has had to deal with issues ranging from budgetary matters to racial problems, and practically every move he's made has engendered criticism. With passions still flared, some have concluded that if the past nine months mean anything, Hackney will fail.

"It seems to me he doesn't have a good vision of Penn's place in American higher education," says Paul DiDonato, a former chairman of the student-run Nominations and Elections Committee and perhaps Hackney's biggest critic. According to DiDonato, who dealt with the president primarily on the formation of the controversial Academic Planning and Budget Committee last spring, Hackney's performance as chief has been dismal. "I think that when a new president comes on the scene," he says, "the impression he leaves after nine months shouldn't be that things are business as usual, only a little worse."

The intensity of DiDonato's comments is not widely felt, but the reasons leading to his conclusion are all too apparent. After nine months here, Hackney hasn't quite made his mark. Administrators can't seem to describe his educational

Continued on next page

Vartan Gregorian watched as the Trustees elected Hackney (left), despite a student rally.

'Hackney thought a lot of the contention was fallout from the Gregorian affair, and he was wrong'

'He obviously likes being with students. You get the feeling he must be a very natural teacher'
But the perception that the president has failed to understand the machinations of the University may be off the mark. Instead, Hackney's comments and actions have revealed a fundamentally different approach to solving the University's problems from those of faculty and student leaders, many of whom believe that the campus works best in a controlled state of controversy and partisanship.

Hackney has embarked upon a course which would change the very nature of the beast. "There has to be a lot better way of communicating with ourselves on the issues," he proclaimed on his first day here. "The positions tend to be adversary positions, clashing with each other. [The group] is playing the same game of competing for pieces of the pie. I'll be looking for a new way."

True to his words, Hackney started on such a course at the beginning of the semester, and the problems soon followed. He abolished the bickering cabal known as the University Budget Committee and replaced it with the Academic Planning and Budget Committee, a far more powerful group into which he threw the resources of his office. University regulars were caught off guard by Hackney's plans for the committee. "It's spirit is new," he stated in late March. "Members are to be chosen for commitment to the general interests that allow them to study and act as impartially as possible, determining the facts more like a jury than like a constituency body."

In other words, the president sought members who would abandon their constituency's interests in favor of what he termed "the general interest." Faculty members, apparently bemused by what they saw as his simplistic view of the University, remained silent on the matter and gave the president what he desired. But student leaders were mollified.

"If faculty and students on the committee are required to abandon their particular views in order to represent the interests of the University as a whole," wrote Undergraduate Assembly Chairman Allison Accursio, "then what is it that allows them to remain as faculty and students? Isn't this analogous to telling Labor that it may be an integral part of the decision-making process provided it addresses problems and renders advice from management's point of view?"

But Hackney stood firm. His commitment to depoliticizing the campus was genuine, and despite protests that the University could only function in a constructive way as a conglomeration of partisan interests, he remained steadfast.

In his effort to restructure the game, Hackney had himself defined the ground rules. The support of student leaders became less crucial to his success than that of the general student body. Through his actions and his follow-up meetings with student leaders, he has become the subject of widespread disenchantment among many Undergraduate Assembly members. Among the general populace of students, however, Hackney has been far more successful. "If you stand back and watch," says the College Hall administrator, "you'll see Hackney relates better with students than faculty. He obviously likes being with students. You get the feeling he must be a very natural teacher."

Faculty reaction to the Hackney approach has ranged from the intrigued to the bemused. "He has a personal charm and warmth," says a veteran administrator. "But he probably doesn't understand the complex nature of this campus." Hackney thought a lot of the contention was fallout from the Gregorian affair, and he was wrong.

Obliterating Hackney's "honeymoon" period were ceaseless issues concerning minority affairs. They included the Federal government's dissatisfaction with the University's affirmative action program, a reorganization of the affirmative action office and a decision to let a negative tenure decision stand. For dealing with the Federal government, Hackney received widespread praise, as he moved quickly in the spring to implement the affirmative action program in the face of endless government posturing.

But his decision to reorganize the affirmative action office, moving it directly under his control, drew several complaints. And his decision this summer not to overturn the Law School's denial of tenure to Ralph Smith, one of the campus leading black leaders, elicited a shower of criticism. "The damage that the Law School has done to the University in refusing to grant tenure to Ralph Smith may be matched in this instance only by President Sheldon Hackney's subsequent decision not to reverse the decision," stated a Daily Pennsylvanian editorial. "When the time came for the president to exercise courage to reverse a decision with which he basically disagreed, he weighed the potential fallout, and took the politically expedient way out."

Hackney suffered greatly within the campus black community because of his actions; minority group leaders have roundly criticized his actions on a continuing basis. Students, faculty, and support staff are beginning to plan means of protest, increasing worries that race relations on campus, strained badly in recent years, will only get worse.

But if Sheldon Hackney has proved anything in the nine months leading up to his inauguration this week, it is that he has a thick skin. Although he has been fiercely attacked, he has nevertheless won over a good part of the student body. The president who at one moment is widely criticized by student leaders for not listening to their complaints is also the man who is so comfortable at freshman convocation, charming students with his ingenuous boyhood reminiscences and cracks about Doc's and Smoke's.

What Hackney will probably attempt to do in the future is make use of that charm in selling his educational new deal to a skeptical university. So far, his track record has not been particularly impressive. The tight fraternity of faculty and veteran administrators has simply not been eager to accept him into its ranks. And even as Hackney ushers in a new generation of administrators, his approach is still perceived as that of an outsider with neither student leaders nor faculty members seeming interested in giving the Southerner their trust. Hackney is clearly still on trial at the University, and though he will be inaugurated by the Trustees this Friday, his installation will not be interpreted by many as a rite of passage. Through patient, the jury is still out.

Trustee Chairman Paul Miller and the president-elect on Martin Meyerson's last day in office

Continued from previous page
The Christian Association warmly offers
Greetings and Best Wishes
to
President and Mrs. Sheldon Hackney

In Report on a Castaway, our current theater production, these words are spoken:
They say to me: Eat and drink! Be glad you have it!
But how can I eat and drink if I snatch what I eat
From the starving, and
My glass of water belongs to one dying of thirst?
And yet I eat and drink.

I would also like to be wise.
In the old books it says what wisdom is:
To shun the strife of the world and to live out
Your brief time without fear
Also to get along without violence
To return good for evil
Not to fulfil your desires but to forget them.
Is accounted wise.
All this I cannot do:
Truly, I live in dark times!

Bertolt Brecht
from "To Those Born Later"
1936-38

May Our festivity Be of Truth
and Thankfulness
May Our Learning Bring
Us Closer to Wisdom

The Book Store
Congratulates
Sheldon Hackney
on his
Inauguration
as
President
of the
University

The University of Pennsylvania
Alumni Club of
Fairfield County, Connecticut Wishes
Dr. Sheldon Hackney
Unparalleled
Success As The University’s
Sixth President
With the Support of His Loyal Alumni.
Young Sheldon (center) shares a couch with his brothers, Morris and Fain, in the living room of their Birmingham home

An ‘Accidental’ Leader

A Reporter Traces Hackney’s Rise

From Birmingham to the Presidency

By Robin Davis

In the wooded suburb of Mountain Brook, on the southern fringes of Birmingham, Alabama, a quaint shopping area known as Englishtown discreetly observes the years go by. Quiet now, the buildings look no different than they did 30 years ago when local teenagers caused the area in souped-up jeeps, looking for excitement. In the afternoons, after school let out, tall and lanky Sheldon Hackney would wait there for one of his brothers to give him a ride home. As he was waiting, a photographer from a local paper asked him if he would mind sitting on the hood of a car and pose for an article about shopping in the area. Always helpful, Hackney eagerly obliged. Much to his mother’s horror, her smiling son stared out from the front page of the newspaper the next morning, atop a caption decrying young hoodlums who were vandalizing the neighborhood.

Hackney’s rise from Princeton professor to Pennsylvan ia president occurred in much the same way. Listening to him explain his ascension, it sounds suspiciously Kafkaesque – Sheldon Hackney awoke one morning and was a college president. In a soft Southern drawl, he explains that his presidency was almost accidental: it wasn’t something that he ever thought about until it happened. A down-home Everyman, he also happens to be president of a prestigious Ivy League institution.

While still an associate history professor at Princeton, Hackney started an Afro-American studies program and as a result was asked to join some committees. Still helpful, he obliged, and was asked to chair other committees, and then was asked to be provost. He accepted, some time passed, and he was asked to be Tulane’s president. He accepted, some time passed, then he was asked to be our president. One can’t help but wonder why all professors aren’t Ivy League presidents.

His colleagues at Princeton say they were not surprised he was asked to be provost, but that they weren’t sure what attractions the post had for him. Susan Jones, an old friend of the Hackneys whose husband will be representing Princeton at the inauguration, says Hackney’s main reason for accepting the provostship was that he could not think of a good reason not to. “When we discussed it, he always said he couldn’t find a good reason not to. Sometimes one asks you to make a major change, you think about it and re-examine your life, and sometimes don’t come up with any reason not to do it.”

Talking candidly in her spacious, surprisingly utilitarian kitchen, Lucy Hackney confesses that she never expected her husband to go into academic administration. Even when he became provost she thought he would return to full-time teaching after what she viewed as his administrative stint. Because Princeton is so small.

Continued on next page
Hackney
Continued From Previous Page

she explained, professors often drift into university administration and then drift back out soon after.
wards. Lucy Hackney thought her husband would be no exception. "At that point, we assumed he would go back to the history department," she says. "It didn't seem like a final decision. I assumed we would stay in Princeton for the rest of our lives." Looking back, she sees no aspiration to a presidency as an out-of-the-ordinary phenomenon.

Hackney's parents do not view their son's presidency as an out-of-the-ordinary phenomenon.

Looking back, she sees no aspiration to a presidency as an out-of-the-ordinary phenomenon.

The Students' President

At Tulane, Hackney enjoyed amazing popularity among students, to the point where some called him a "students' president.

The Princeton provost playing football

Hackney at age three

Elizabeth Hackney is a lively, enthusiastic woman who Grim frequently and seems to get a kick out of everything she does. Her husband Cecil, is a sharp "call-it-as-I-see-it" man with a broad Alabama accent. As the Hackneys pull in front of an immense hilltop house overlooking Birmingham's south side, there is no sign to intimate that the sixth president of the University of Pennsylvania used to host high school fraternity parties on the front lawn. That afternoon, Cecil Hackney navigates into Birmingham and parks in front of the Lakeview Elementary School. Again there is no sense of history - eight-year-old Southern history scholar eating lunch on the school steps. "He was always very good in school," Cecil says, nodding his head as he looks at the non-descript structure.

Neither Cecil nor Elizabeth Hackney had any idea that their son wanted to be a professor until he was in his senior year at a Vanderbilt University undergraduate. They were surprised at first, but say they were pleased because their introspective, mild-mannered son seemed well-suited for quiet academic life. Years later, when he told them he had been selected as Princeton's provost, they were pleased because he was happy. When he became president of Tulane they were happy because it meant he and his family would be closer and easier to visit. When he came to Penn, they were happy thinking he would be happy, since most of his friends were in the North. And although sometimes Cecil Hackney worries that his son would be happier as a professor, he doesn't bring it up.

Hackney's quiet, suburban upbringing and his family's lack of concern with prestige and power make his accidental path to the University presidency sound credible. That sort of seemingly effortless action plays a key role in Hackney's personal and managerial style. Although it is obvious he has a very strong sense of self, he seems uncomfortable, almost bashful, when discussion turns to his personality and accomplishments. He immediately attributes the dramatic improvement in academic standards under his leadership at Tulane to "the times" and the people working under him; when asked about the almost cult-like popularity he enjoyed among Tulane students, he grins sheepishly and shrugs, using his hands to indicate it's certainly a mystery to him.

Social Awkwardness

Hackney's sheerness is just one facet of his folk style which this University community says is always only beginning to recognize. He often appears uncomfortable with the pomp implicit in his title, and counts on this discernible malaise to put visitors at ease - that they are sitting with a regular guy. "For the first time in many years, you could walk into the President's house and sit on the floor and have a beer," former Dean of Women Florence Andre reports, smiling warmly at the memory. "Of course, there were some people who were not comfortable, who would rather sit across a dinner table, but on the whole he was viewed as extremely personable and a great guy.

Most of Hackney's colleagues at Princeton and Tulane acknowledge this uncanny ability to put people at ease - an ability that hasn't easily transferred to this university. Some call it charisma, but Conrad Snowden, Hackney's associate provost at Princeton, calls it a plain case of social awkwardness. "Sheldon's social awkwardness is the one accident of nature which has helped him the most," Snowden explains earnestly, leaning forward as if to stress the seriousness of his analysis. "For most people, social awkwardness is a blemish, but for him it's a character mark that makes him successful. His natural unease is his genius - it gives people a chance to feel comfortable and gives them a sense that they can say whatever is on their mind.

Elizabeth Hackney says her son has a good sense of humor, when he was young his favorite book was "1001 Jokes," and she can vividly remember him brining the book to dinner and sitting on it, making sure it was close by in case he needed it. Traces of that boy are evident in 100 College Hall; there is a distinct eagerness to please, a lonely child's will-you-be-my-friend query which is never completely hidden. He still likes to tell jokes; however, his delivery is bashful rather than graceful, and his humor usually leans to the "aw, shucks" side. That style went over well in New Orleans and endeared him to the Tulane community, but apparently the University of Pennsylvania has more traditional notions of presidential deportment, and Hackney's jokes often make the listener feel embarrassed for him.

As Lerner relates, Hackney was easily accessible to students who wanted to talk to him. Leaving the president's office one afternoon after a spur-of-the-moment interview, he ran into the provost, who had been waiting to see Hackney for almost an hour. "I wish I could see him half as often as you do," the provost said to Lerner, not entirely in jest.

Some Tulane faculty members resented this interest and attention to students, and were bitter about Hackney's attempts to bring bright young professors to the school. Political Science professor Henry Mason, viewed by Hackney as "the loyal opposition," accused the president of unduly worshipping youth. "He followed a youth cult," Mason explains. "He seemed to put too much emphasis on the young in an almost idealistic sense."

While no one at the university could accuse Hackney of being over-involved with students, it is obvious that he enjoys contact with the young. He conducts his Wednesday evening Southern History class in a preceptorial method, letting students learn through vigorous discussion of the material among themselves, while occasionally interjecting thought-provoking questions to fuel discussion. He lears forward in his seat and sits intently at each speaker.
At his ninth grade prom with unidentified date

Cecil and Elizabeth Hackney in their garden

with barely restrained enthusiasm, nodding his head and saying "very good point," looking as though he'd rather reach across the table and hug the student in salutation. All in all, he seems less serf part of education.

Presidential dignity does not appear to be one of Hackney's major concerns. In a film short shown before a performance by The Tulanians (a student-music group), the audience watched Tulane's chief executive pretend to fly and jump on and off desks and chairs, wearing tights, gym shorts, and a shirt with a giant T written across the front.

"His first year here, we thought it would be clever to ask him to sit at his desk doing work, then look up at the camera and say "Ladies and gentlemen, The Tulanians."" the group's faculty coordinator, Jane Rushing, said. "He seemed to enjoy it, so the next year we asked him to do it again. This time, our film made fun of preps, so we asked him to wear a Lacoste shirt and an alligator mask, and then take off the mask and introduce us. He really seemed to get a kick out of it and the following year we asked him to dress as Tulane Man and wear a kind of Superman outfit. He really loved it and ended up acting in most of the movie."

At the University, Hackney is not as involved in student life in so public a manner. When invited, he frequently shows up at student events: last week he gave a short speech at the overnight vigil for a Soviet freshman who has been barred from leaving Russia to study here. Hackney participated in last year's Mask & Wig performance and often pops up next year's Mask & Wig performance and often pops up unexpectedly at various campus events. But when he's at Tulane, Hackney's presence was accepted as a friendly overture, student lead, because they feel such social amenities are not a substitute for positive action on student issues. Many view his actions as political - using easy attempts to win popularity while not respecting or considering the voice of student advocacy.

The Tulane community did not see Hackney as a politician. Most of his close friends do not think of him as a person who enjoys politics, but they do concede that campus politics is a major part of any college president's job. Dick Spees, one of his colleagues at Princeton, says that Hackney is political but not a politician. "Sheldon is political in the best sense of the word," Spees says. He responds to the needs of the people and is excellent at building a consensus among people with differing opinions. He is not political in the sense that he's manipulative or calculates the percentage of people who would support him at any given time."

Like most of his Princeton and Tulane colleagues, Spees views Hackney as a forthright yet laid-back leader who likes to excel but is not necessarily competitive. Hackney's passive metamorphosis to leadership lends credence to that theory; his older brother Morris, however, views him differently.

Morris Hackney says he never thought of his brother as a leader and was surprised when Sheldon started getting active in Princeton affairs. When he became co-chairman of the history department, however, Morris knew his brother would try to rise higher. "He is very, very competitive," Morris Hackney explains. "He is competitive in that he is very, very low key, and people often don't recognize how competitive he is. I realized when he became chairman of the history department that he was interested in the administrative side, and I knew he was competitive."

When he got to be provost, I wasn't really surprised. I knew when he was passed over for the Princeton presidency that he would be available and with his record he would have an opportunity for something else. I knew he would not stay at Princeton."

Though Cecil and Elizabeth Hackney say they never thought of their son as a leader, his colleagues at Princeton did. When he was hired as provost, they were surprised, but not shocked. "That's because he is so quiet. He is very smooth, very eloquent, and the combination captures attention and makes people listen to him."

Hackney says he wasn't a leader as a child. "I don't think he fits the stereotype," he said pensive. Leadership is a tricky thing - "It has to be granted to you by other people. No one can be a leader off by themselves somewhere; people have to want you to lead them."

Southern Mission

In 1975, Tulane University decided they wanted Sheldon Hackney to lead them, and he accepted the challenge. His decision was not altogether based on the desire to be a leader. It was based largely on an ideological desire to return to the South. Although he spent

most of his adult life in the northern part of the country (in graduate school at Yale and teaching at Princeton), he always wanted to return to the South. His family has deep Southern roots; his mother's grandfather and his father's grandfather fought in the same regiment for the Confederacy. The Tulane offer was akin to a sign from heaven for Hackney, who had become a Southern historian to try and make sense of a system he was born into, but made no sense to him.

Growing up in the traditional South, his views on race were formed in a segregated environment. His family was brought up on very moralistic lines - his mother hails from a long line of Methodist ministers, and what he was learning in church about loving his fellow man was firmly rooted in his understanding of the social situation. Although Hackney's parents think his liberal views on race relations stem from his contact with Lucy's family (her father represented Rosa Parks when she refused to sit in the back of the bus, Lucy says those convictions were implanted before she met him. "By the time I met Sheldon, he was already a liberal thinker in the race issue." she says. "Considering my background, I wouldn't have been attracted to anything else."

In the back of his mind, Hackney felt he abandoned his responsibility to the South while he was teaching at Princeton, and eagerly grabbed the chance to return. Snowden said Hackney left for Tulane with a fiery intellectual idealism about his

Continued on next page

high. "You guys at Penn are really lucky - he's fantastic," a senior kaching in Tulane's mammoth University Center said last week.

Hackney's charismatic image at Tulane was based on his informality and seeming disregard for "presidential" bearing. It was not unusual to see Lucy and him jog through the park at night in their sweats, and on Friday afternoons he could be found at the students' weekly TGFP party, beer in hand. He responded to most social requests from students, sitting in a dunking booth during Tulane's Spring Festival, wearing swimming trunks and sport an open umbrella.

"I still am not sure if I am a leader," he said pensive. Leadership is a tricky thing - "It has to be granted to you by other people. No one can be a leader off by themselves somewhere; people have to want you to lead them."

With youngest child, Elizabeth

Students at Tulane were overjoyed that their president was interested in them, and although it has been almost a year since Hackney left, student sentiment toward him still runs
Hackney
Continued From Previous Page

homecoming. "It was as if he had a mission," Snowden said. "Sheldon never lost sight of the fact that he was Southern, and the prospect of creating in his homeland something that would be as important as the Northeast academic institutions are here was immensely exciting for him."

When Lucy Hackney looks back on their move to New Orleans, she remembers a sense of trepidation as well as excitement. She worried that their liberal attitudes might bring back the social alienation she encountered as a child, because of her family's views. "It's easy to espouse a liberal political vein in Princeton - I mean, everybody there agrees with you, but going back to the South was a very different kind of thing," she explains. "We were going into a situation which was a lot tougher."

The situation wasn't as bad as Lucy expected, and the only such problem the Hackneys encountered was the pressure to join one of the many social clubs which play a prominent role in New Orleans society. According to Lucy, she and Sheldon disliked the club scene, which centered around Mardi Gras, because of the almost caste-like roles which governed social behavior. Much to the dismay of Tulane's Board of Administrators, the couple refused to join. Eventually, they managed to work out their schedules so that every other year, they left the city during Mardi Gras.

Trouble in Camelot

The problems Hackney encountered at Tulane came not as a result of his liberal politics but because of his youth and his style. During his five-year term he made two controversial decisions which went against strong faculty sentiment - moves which left irreparable rifts in his previously harmonious Camelot. The first faculty run-in occurred in 1977, when Hackney decided to continue the intercollegiate football program, despite a 110-12 faculty vote recommending that Tulane get out of "bigtime" athletics because of the financial burden. The university had been vacillating on the football issue for 25 years, and in 1977, the faculty was outraged by a huge athletic deficit at a time when educational funding was decreasing and faculty salaries were among the lowest in the country.

Hackney's second transgression, according to the faculty, was in vetoing four tenure recommendations because he felt the professors in question fell short of the necessary academic qualifications. In both cases the faculty was deeply resentful of Hackney's insensitivity to their input in university governance.

According to Lerner, Hackney's faculty opposition was primarily based on personal resentment rather than substantive issues. "When he came here, he was very young by Tulane administrative standards, and people here weren't used to dealing with someone that young," Lerner said. "There was a good deal of resentment on the part of the older faculty that a young, up-and-coming scholar would come here and do what he wanted." Both the tenure and football fights, he added, were more the result of a "new guy with new ideas and an old guard who wanted the status quo just because it was old, not because they doubted the new would work."

Excepting the faculty, Sheldon Hackney dazzled Tulane, but he isn't dazzling Penn. By his own admission, his honeymoon period has yet to begin. "I don't see that students are responding to me any differently here than they did at Tulane," Sheldon Hackney says as he surveys College Hall Green from a bench at Ben Franklin's feet. "The number of people I've come in contact with is small compared to the number of people who are here, and it takes a while for the news about me to ripple out. I happen to be an informal person, and I don't see that Penn students should be horrified by that. I have been told that I am more intimidating than I think I am, but I think that is a part of my office and not really me."

Hackney's accidental ascendency reveals more than the unwitting success story of an academic turned administrator. When listening to his own account of his career, the most striking part is that things repeatedly happen to Sheldon Hackney. That he would attribute this University's standoffishness to a reaction of loyalty toward Gregorian makes sense. The Gregorian malfortune happened to him.

A winning personality, coupled with good fortune and circumstance will go a long way, but it won't go far enough at the University of Pennsylvania. Hackney is an extremely likable man - his sharp intelligence and easygoing nature combine to make him an extremely charismatic individual, but the University community is much too large and complex to understand that without the president extending himself. If he wants to be viewed as accessible, he will have to publicly proclaim himself accessible.

Lerner, an astute Hackney-watcher as anyone at Tulane, points out that while Hackney always made him feel at ease, he felt more relaxed with the president than the president seemed to feel with him. When Hackney came to Philadelphia in January, neither he nor the campus felt at ease. Though tensions are slowly but surely abating, a happy truce for Sheldon Hackney, this time, will not be accidental.

The Hackneys share a chuckle at breakfast

Lucy Hackney with the infamous presidential ties
### SCHEDULE OF INAUGURATION EVENTS

**TOMORROW, OCTOBER 22**

**Morning**
- 11:30 a.m. – Historic exhibition of crew events on the Schuylkill, with the crew teams, Schuylkill Navy boat clubs, and University Wind Ensemble participating.

**Afternoon**
- 1 p.m. – Trustee luncheon at the University boathouse.
- 2 p.m. – University of Pennsylvania First Inaugural Kite Festival on Hill Field. Participants will include the Marching Band, Fine Arts and Engineering Schools, and various kite demonstrators. President Hackney will honor the Founder by flying a kite.
- 3 p.m. – "Taxman," a lecture on legal reasoning by Rutgers University Professor Thorne McCarthy, in the Towne Building’s Alumni Hall.

**Evening**
- 6:30 p.m – Trustee reception and black-tie dinner at the University Museum, with entertainment by the Collegium Musicum and the Glee Club.
- 8 p.m. – Houston Hall Night. Performing arts, concert, games and much more highlight the grand opening of newly renovated Houston Hall.

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23**

**Morning**
- 10:30 a.m. – Academic Procession will proceed down Locust Walk from Annenberg Center to Irvine Auditorium. The march will be led by a piper and marshals, who will bear the four-piece inaugural banner. They will be followed by the mace bearer and officials from learned societies and universities, the Trustees, administrators, student representatives, deans, and faculty members along a flag-decorated route.
- 11 a.m. – Inaugural Ceremony in Irvine Auditorium. A brass and organ processional will open the events, followed by a welcome from Trustee Chairman Paul Miller. The program includes music and poetry by University faculty members, speeches by Provost Thomas Ehrlich, Yale University Professor C. Vann Woodward, and the president.

**Afternoon**
- 12:30 p.m. – Participants in the ceremonies will gather for lunch at a reception on College Hall Green.
- 4 p.m. – University of Connecticut President John DiBiaggio delivers the Hilda and Samuel Shames Lecture, "Managing to Survive Today’s Challenge," in Room 59 of the Dental School’s Evans Building.

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**CONGRATULATIONS SHELDON!!**

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**The University Of Pennsylvania Association Of New York City, Inc. Welcomes President Hackney**

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**DAVID V. SKOBLOW, President**  
**WILLIAM A. LEVY, Vice President**  
**GREGORY SUSS, Secretary**  
**ELLIOTT J. WIENER, Treasurer**
Will the media turn out for a Penn inauguration?

Pressing for Attention

By Michael Bamberger

University public relations officials are working overtime to make the Hackney inauguration an important media event, mailing press packets, arranging radio coverage, and coordinating last minute details. But do the media care?

The New York Times isn’t coming. Time magazine isn’t coming. And Philadelphia’s public television station, Channel 12, just backed out of an arrangement to televise the ceremonies, after the University failed to raise $8500 the station needed to properly light Irvine Auditorium.

Communications Director Mary Nichols said an arrangement with the station had been reached, calling for the University to raise the needed money. “They needed $8500 to take care of lighting and other things,” she said last week, “A wealthy person who is very close to the University thought he could come up with the money, raising it between himself and friends, but just couldn’t do it. We’re very disappointed.”

If great Philadelphia isn’t going to be able to view the inauguration on television at least some members of the community will, through live broadcast casts fed by UTV. “There will be a large screen television in the West Lounge of Houston Hall,” UTV Station Manager Howard Blumenthal said, adding that he is hoping to set up the same arrangement in McClelland Hall in the Quad.

Lighting, Blumenthal said, is not a chief concern to UTV, since “they [Channel 12] have very expensive, high quality equipment that calls for lots of light. Our equipment doesn’t.” Though Times Education Editor Edward Fiske noted that presidential inaugurations at Harvard, Yale and Princeton warranted coverage, he said last week he did not plan to have Hackney’s inauguration covered. “At the risk of intensifying your inferiority complex, I’d have to say the answer is no,” Fiske said.

Even University alumnus Don Morrison, a senior editor at Time, said the magazine had “no plans to write about it now, but we’ll monitor the situation very closely.”

“The inauguration is a very nice ceremony, and occasionally we will cover one,” Morrison said. “But normally it is not a newsworthy item.”

The Philadelphia Inquirer and The Bulletin, which feature the University in their pages frequently, plan to do the same for this event. Sam Pressly, a Bulletin reporter who said he was approached directly by University News Director Ed McFall, said the event “warranted attention.”

“I am going to write a piece about how the outside world views this whole thing,” Pressly said. “It’s all very interesting.”

Dick Pother, the Inquirer’s higher education reporter, said the inauguration was “of major importance.”

“It’s not something that happens every day,” he added, “It’s a big event and I’m going to treat it that way.”

Billing the event as “two days of celebration and pageantry that will reflect the University’s past, present and future,” the University’s public relations forces are treating the inauguration as a major chance to cast Pennsylvania in a positive light. Yet Almanac editor Karen Ganes, who plans to cover the ceremony “from a historical perspective,” said she was “extremely cynical about the University’s ability” to improve its public image through “daily press coverage.”

“The celebration is for ourselves, and if the press wants to share in it, fine,” she said, adding that the University’s media effort for the inauguration

This press kit is part of the University’s media effort for the inauguration

Bureau was “doing a decent job” keeping its publicity approach “dignified.”

Assistant Secretary of the University Robert Lorraine, whom Nichols described as “chief of protocol” for the inauguration, is also concerned about keeping the event dignified. “The press is going to be roped off in one area,” Lorraine said, “and Ed McFall will be riding herd on them, so to speak. He always does a very good job.”

“All hell can break loose, but nothing I’ve seen suggests that we’re headed for trouble,” he added.

Nichols said she would “be in heaven” if press coverage was so abundant that keeping the press in order would be a problem. Through the combined efforts of Nichols, McFall and his six member staff, a glossy 35-page press kit was put together, complete with a 5x7 glossy of President Hackney and a detailed map of the inaugural march through campus.

Nichols said the kit was sent to “key media people throughout the country,” but added that she was concerned about the reception it was going to receive, particularly from New York-based publications.

“Philadelphia is a g.u.,” she said. “You know what that is? Geographically undesirable. We’re between Washington and New York and nobody’s got a bureau office here. It makes things difficult.”
Undergraduate Assembly Chairman Liz Cooper

By Donald Watnick

ike everything else these days, inaugura-
tions cost money, and the installation of the
sixth University president will be no excep-
tion. Between all the lunches and dinners, ceremonies and
activities, and University housecleaning, upwards
of $70,000 will be spent to formally introduce Pres-
ident Sheldon Hackney to the University and academic
communities, and to the rest of the world.
out of these funds will come everything from the
sandwiches served at the kite festival to the melon balls
and martinis offered at the black tie Trustee dinner
tomorrow night, from the renting of robes for
members of the procession to printing and mailing in-
vitations; and from new sod for certain University
members of the procession to printing and mailing in-
communities, and to the rest of the world.
The money for this pomp will essentially come from
the Inaugural Committee's $50,000 budget and
$10,000 contingency fund. "We are going to be on
target with our counting," committee chairman and
former provost Eliot Stellar said last week. "My
estimate, right now, puts the total cost at $55,000."
Much of the inaugural budget is being spent on the
nuts-and-bolts preparation for the extravaganza, or as
Stellar said, "a good share of our expenses are for put-
ing things up, taking things down, and cleaning-up
afterwards."
For example, $900 is being spent to rent buses for
transporting participants and spectators to the
Boathouse for tomorrow morning's crew exhibition.
The money spent on displaying the portraits of the
University's former chief executives - almost $3000
-will go for insurance, security guards, and actually
moving the paintings to the Furness Building. Friday's
procession down Locust Walk is budgeted at $19,000,
$15,000 of which is being spent on such things as
displaying flags along the Walk. In fact, Stellar said,
the Inaugural Committee had to change the proces-
sion's starting point from Superblock to the Athenas-
ion Center because the parade in Superblock would have
meant displaying more flags, and thus spending more money.

To defray such costs, "the University is seeking
donations to cover a substantial part," Secretary of the University Mary Ann Meyers
said in a prepared statement. The target for private
contributions, according to inaugural planners, is
$25,000, half the committee's budget.
"We are not doing any active fundraising," Vice
President for Development William Owen explained.
"But I said we would try to obtain $25,000 for our
budget."
Rather than approaching people and corporations
that "are doing enough" for the University, Owen said his office will solicit contributions from
"people who want to do something for the University
and don't have anything specific in mind.

How Much Is It Worth?

"The last thing I want to give the impression of is that
we're taking money away from the educational pro-
grams," Owen added. Though he declined to say what
portion of the budget has been raised so far, Meyers'
statement indicated that Trustee emeritus Thomas
Gates, whose father was the University's first presi-
dent, has agreed to donate the presidential medallion;
the inaugural banner is being made possible by gifts
from College of Women alumni Harriet Zucker Wen-
trath.

In response to charges that students were not suffi-
ciently involved in the inauguration, Hackney agreed
to make $12,000 of his own budget available to pay
for student lunches following the kite-flying exhibition
tomorrow afternoon.

Exacty how much of this money will be spent depends
on how many students show up. Dining Ser-
vice Director Donald Jacobs estimated that less than
$10,000 will be spent on the lunch, now that the ex-
pected attendance for the Hill Field event has dropped
from 6000 to 4000 students.

According to several University figures close to the
planning, a significant amount of money is being sav-
ed because the installation ceremonies coincide with
the Trustees' fall meetings.

By "piggy-backing" on the Trustee meeting, Stellar
said, the University doesn't have to foot the bill for br-
ing the Trustees to campus twice. All of the
Trustees' expenses come out of the budget for their
meetings, supplementing the Inaugural Committee's
$60,000 budget.

Despite efforts to keep the cost of Hackney's in-
auguration to a minimum, many student leaders
nevertheless feel the money spent is not justified, both
financially and symbolically.

"It's my personal feeling that it's very difficult to
justify $50,000 on an inauguration when we are hav-
ing such difficulties with financial aid," Undergraduate
Assembly Chairman Liz Cooper said. While con-
ceding that "$50,000 is not very much money,
Cooper also said the inauguration is "a tremendous
amount of money being spent on something that not a
lot of students are involved in."

Graduate and Professional Student Assembly
Vice Chairman Jodi Schwartz echoed such sentiments, pointing out that "$50,000 is
what three placement officers would cost."

"And just think of how many books we could get for
the library with that money," she added.

Though students conceded that the money spent
would likely be made up in increased contributions to
the University, many said they object to the character
of the inaugural ceremonies.

"Financially they might generate gifts to make it up,
but I don't think that is the point," UA member Susan
Miller said. The point is that "they are trying to
celebrate the University without taking other points in-
to consideration."

"I don't think the University has a commitment to
correcting its bad points," Miller added. "If it did, then
we could celebrate the good."

But even within the undergraduate government
there is disagreement as to the inauguration's merits. "I
don't think it's a hell of a lot of money to spend," UA
member Dawn Della Vecchia said. "I don't think the
symbolism is bad."

Many members of the Inaugural Committee view
criticism of the event as unfair, asserting that the
ceremonies are "frugal" rather than "extravagant,"
and that the appointment of a new president is an im-
portant event for the University to celebrate.

"I think it's a very good idea to have an inaugura-
tion," committee member and President Emeritus
Martin Meyerson said, adding that "obviously it should
be kept at the lowest possible cost."

Stellar said "the criticism is not well-founded eit-
er, adding that "the University doesn't have to foot the bill for br-
ning the Trustees to campus twice. All of the
Trustees' expenses come out of the budget for their
meetings, supplementing the Inaugural Committee's
$60,000 budget.

Despite efforts to keep the cost of Hackney's in-
auguration to a minimum, many student leaders
nevertheless feel the money spent is not justified, both

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Inaugural Kite Fest Set To Soar

By Eric J. Savitz

To students of American history, Benjamin Franklin was the quintessential statesman and notorious womanizer. To students of medicine, Franklin was the quintessential gout victim. To students of this University, Franklin was our beloved founding father.

But Franklin's best-known achievement was probably his rather irrational notion of flying a kite in a lightning storm—discovering electricity in the process, and allowing us all to use electric hair blowers.

In commemoration of President Hackney's inaugural and Ben Franklin's aeronautical skills, the skies over Hill Field at 2:00 tomorrow will be dotted with colorful kites as part of the University of Pennsylvania First Inaugural Kite Festival.

The kite festival is the branchchild of University Communications Director Mary Nichols, a member of the inaugural committee which planned events for the celebration. According to Nichols, the committee had originally planned a huge, University-wide party in the Quadrangle, complete with music and food—the whole works. But there was one problem: "The cost was prohibitive," she explained. "It would have cost as much as the entire inauguration." Instead, the kite festival, complete with $12,000 worth of sandwiches from the president's budget, will be the main student activity of the two-day celebration.

The event "is patterned after the Smithsonian kite festival" held in Washington every year, coordinator Ron Francis said. But although original plans included both competition and exhibition, lack of student interest has eliminated the competition aspect.

Groups of students from University dormitories and fraternities were supposed to design and build their own kites, with prizes going to the largest, smallest, most beautiful, and best-designed kites.

In addition, unique kites built by various organizations within the University were to be displayed, including those constructed by the Engineering and Wharton Schools and the Graduate School of Fine Arts.

As a grand finale, President Hackney would fly his own kite (presumably not attempting to rediscover electricity). According to Francis, Hackney will fly one of the kites in the exhibition—"We're hoping it will be the kite Franklin would have chosen to fly," he said.

Because of the low turnout, however, the competition has been scrapped, and prizes instead will be awarded to the participants in the kite exhibition itself. In addition, kites will be sold at the event for those aficionados who didn't have the time to design their own.

Relatively little publicity for the event—most notoriously Dining Service table tents which feature a figure resembling the Grim Reaper saying "Come Fly Your Kite and Party"—may be a major reason for the subdued response. Yet those groups participating seem genuinely excited about the festival.

The American Society of Civil Engineers spent all of last weekend building its kite, which should be one of the most impressive at the exhibition. "The kite will be a tetrahedral kite made up of 16 smaller tetrahedral cells," ASCE member John Brubaker explained. "Each side will be six feet across. But will it fly? If we get a calm day there won't be too many kites flying," Brubaker said with the assurance of a cutthroat kite-builder. "A lot of kites will have trouble in gusty winds. This kite won't have any problems."

Despite the potential lack of profit, the Wharton Entrepreneurial Club is also entering a kite. Said Club representative Tom Day: "The Wharton kite incorporates the stamp design with a smaller tetrahedral cell." ASCE member John Hackney will fly one of the kites in the exhibition.

"The great problem for arts in our time is who will preserve and disseminate knowledge," Hoffman explained. "I think every thoughtful University student is aware of the different ways in which his work involves him."

"A poem for a university inauguration is particularly appropriate, Hoffman said, given that alma mater should act as a mother of the muse."

In spite of the public nature of the ceremony, Hoffman said he found himself writing a "meditative" poem. "To write a public poem for a public occasion would require a different relationship between the poet and the world around him," he explained.

"It's a meditation on the nature of knowledge," Hoffman continued. "Since the the discovery, preservation and dissemination of knowledge is the obligation of the University and of each of the persons who work in it, it seemed appropriate to explore the nature of what it is that we do here."

The poem explores the relationship between the mind and the world around it, the poet explained. "It begins by asserting 'the mind's a mirror of the world'—but by the end it says 'the world's a mirror of the mind.'"

This paradox is the central problem of the work, he said: "Does the mind receive knowledge in the forms through which it can comprehend it, or does it create and project outward the forms by which things can be known?"

Hoffman, a slim, deliberate-speaking English professor and author of 12 books, said he has been thinking about the ideas in the poem for a good part of his life. "I think every thoughtful University student and member of the faculty must ask himself what is the nature of the mental and psychological processes in which his work involves him," he said.

"This is not idle curiosity—it is a commitment, an analyzer must "separate out the various parts of a poem," he said, during the writing these parts are "fused together in a kind of white heat—you can't separate the imagery from the mode of presentation."

Poetry and other types of writing are also very different, he said. "The way that a poem differs from a philosophical inquiry is that the philosopher, or other investigator, is chiefly concerned to define the truth as he understands it," Hoffman said. "The poet, of course, shares that concern, but his work must, in addition, give pleasure."

"I hope the poem will give pleasure, since the occasion is one of great hopefulness and expectations, with a new and innovative administration being installed," he added.

The tradition of poetry for public occasions is a long-standing one, Hoffman explained. "No doubt it goes back to the 18th century. It's not so common in recent years. Formerly, poetry had more of a public place."

"I guess the Anglo-American tradition of poetry for public occasions goes back to medieval times and to the Renaissance," he continued. "Ben Jonson wrote Masques for Queen Elizabeth's court, was called poet laureate, and received casks of sack as payment."

In America," he added, "we don't have that tradition, thank heaven, since it suggests a patronage which our government doesn't supply, and perhaps a civility which our poets do not feel."

A poem for a university inauguration is particularly appropriate, Hoffman said, given that universities have always been patrons of the arts. "The great problem for arts in our time is who will support them," he said. "Certainly not the Reagan administration, nor does it seem likely that private
Composers Orchestrate Event

By Sara Shudofsky

Two special fanfares, one based on the letters in Sheldon Hackney's name, will be premiered by the University Music Department during Friday's inaugural ceremonies. "Music is a very important part of a symbolic event, and indeed it has been throughout history," Professor Eugene Narmour, who is coordinating music for the event, said last week. "You can't imagine something like this without music."

Two of the University's eminent composers, Richard Wernick and Jane Wilkinson, have composed the fanfares, which Narmour describes as "contemporary, quite dissonant and very striking." The fanfares will frame the investiture portion of the program.

Wernick's composition, entitled "Fanfare for a Festive Occasion," is based on a complicated code he devised which assigns a particular pitch to each letter of Hackney's name. For example, the English letters C, D, E and A are musical notes. The entire composition, which lasts about two-and-a-half minutes, is based on this code.

"Composers have used musical puzzles for hundreds of years," the Pulitzer Prize winner explained last week. "It's a very old practice. It goes back to the Middle Ages."

Once he had devised the code, Wernick completed the composition in one three-hour sitting. "It took me longer to copy it than to compose it," he quipped. "Nearly three times as long."

The composition is structured in a traditional three-part form, with a first section and second section, followed by a repeat of the first section. But Wernick added that the harmony is not based on traditional 18th or 19th century tonal music.

Wernick emphasized that what he has written is "something like this without music, you leave all the bad things and keep in all the good things." "Inspiration is the rubber end of the pencil," he explained, referring to Hackney. "I'm not one for that kind of occasion," he said. "I don't enjoy listening to speeches, frankly. I'll enjoy the musical parts of it. The best thing about my conducting the piece is that I won't have to march in the procession. I've marched since graduation!"

Continued on next page

Symbolic Yet Innovative Design

Welliver Promises 'Banner' Day

By Gwendolyn Freyd

A combination of the traditional and the innovative — in red, blue and gold — has been incorporated by a University faculty member into the banner which will lead Friday's inaugural procession.

Working with the difficult problem of keeping a touch of the traditional yet adding something unique for the occasion, Fine Arts Department Co-chairman Neil Welliver has created a versatile and lively banner. The piece is to be carried in four parts by four students at the podium, and will later be assembled to make a large piece suitable for hanging in Irvine Auditorium. "I anticipate it will be more interesting than the usual banner," Welliver said. It includes many of the University symbols because it commemorates a University event, but Welliver put them together in an unusual way. "I included the primary University symbols, like the conventional shield, dolphin, and that sort of thing," he said.

"I based the design on the original motif from the class of 1908 banner which I happened to have," the artist added. "The banner was very static. My idea was to make individual modules of the University seal and shift them around and make the whole thing livelier, and to instill motion."

The piece's four units are very similar, including such symbols as "regal" gold bands for the president, and the University seal. One of the units bears a special inaugural seal.

Each section is about 4x5 feet in size, making a total banner of about 9x10. The sections are based on a smaller units within them, containing University seals arranged in a circular pattern, so that it appears as if the seals are moving.

Welliver designed the banner during May and June at his home in Maine. Being a full-time artist, he had to work the designing into his busy work schedule. "It was a break from painting all day, and it's nice to be able to design the inaugural banner," he said.

"Making a cloth banner was a novel job for Welliver, who usually spends his time painting. At times, he said, the design presented special problems not encountered with paint and canvas. For instance, because a banner is composed of small pieces of cloth, Welliver made a model that would be easy to sew. "It was a pain in the ass to make the model," he said. "I cut up and glue each of the model units at regular intervals on my designing board."

"My idea was to develop a system for making the banner easier to put together but have the same visual effect of the 48 University seals," he added. This meant Welliver had to design a system to sew a row of seals together, then put them back together again so that they did not line up exactly. The illusion is that the banner is made of more pieces than it really is.

Welliver gave specific instructions to the seamstress. "There are nine seals per banner," he explained, relaying the directions learned from his design professor. "They should be made and sewn together in .1 row, then sewn together In a second row, vertically. The units should then be shifted vertically as shown in the cartoon and be re-sewn along the vertical seams. Simple!"

Although Wernick found composing the fanfare to be "fun and intriguing" and anticipates a festive occasion, he says he is not particularly drawn to the pomp and pageantry of the inaugural. "I'm not one for that kind of occasion," he said. "I don't enjoy listening to speeches, frankly. I'll enjoy the musical parts of it. The best thing about my conducting the piece is that I won't have to march in the procession. I've marched since graduation!"

Continued on next page.
The University of Pennsylvania Club of Metropolitan New Jersey is Pleased to Make a Donation to The University in Honor of the Inauguration of Dr. Sheldon Hackney as President

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---Inaugural Fanfares---

Continued from page 17

Musical historians will have little trouble associating the second fanfare with the event that inspired it. Titled "Fanfare to Honor the Inauguration of President Sheldon Hackney," it was composed by Jane Wilkinson who, unlike Wer nick, worked it out at the piano.

"The first phrase was laying around the piano for quite some time, and then I finished it in an afternoon," she said last week, describing her piece as "rhythmic and upbeat, as you would expect" in ceremonial music.

I tried to put myself in the context of the ceremony, the dramatic situation, as it were, and use that as a starting point," she explained.

Wilkinson has used a "traditional choral idea, but in a contemporary harmonic idiom." The texture consists of two groups of brass instruments, one of which plays short chords and the other long-held chords, which begin together and then begin "a process of handing over from one to another."

"It's clearly occasional music," Wilkinson said. "You don't write your most personal music for something like this. It's extroverted."

Wilkinson said she drew ideas from a number of different composers and does not adhere strictly to any one philosophy of musical composition.

"I think my approach is rather eclectic," she explained. "That's not unusual in the 20th century and may reflect the fact that I'm English. That's something of a trait in English composers."

Describing inspiration as "an irrational combination of experience and intuition, something that comes to you before you've figured out how it works and where it came from," Wilkinson said the concept has been over-applied to artists.

Besides the faculty contributions, the inaugural program will feature celebratory works by Haydn, Handel, Strauss, and Karg-Elert, among others. Almost all of the student musical groups, including the University Symphony Orchestra, Collegium Musicum, and the University Choral Society, will participate. The two fanfares will be played by professionals.

Narmour stressed the association between music and all that a symbolic event like an inauguration stands for, "the humanistic side of education."

"Symbolic events sort of take man out of the gutter," he said.

And the music that will highlight it?
"I hope it does," he laughed.

---Poem---

Continued from page 16

Donors will supply the money lost from cuts in the National Endowment for the Arts.

"The university does some good in this dilemma," Hoffman added. "It offers young writers an opportunity to learn their craft in a community of interested readers, and with the criticisms of experienced and professional writers."

-Poem-
Continued from page 16

Joseph Wharton on the kite. "The kite commemorates the school, not the stamp," Day added. He described kite building as an activity requiring both "imagination and creativity," and will leave nothing to chance in regard to his own project: "I tried flying this thing. It does fly, if there is wind."

Engineering School graduate student Karl Schimpf is working with several high school students in conjunction with the University-sponsored PRIME program, which attempts to interest minority students in becoming engineers. Their kite, featuring a replica of the University seal, will be "a modification of an octagon or an umbrella kite," Schimpf said, adding that he thought Hackney would choose to fly this kite.

The kite flying festival will be accompanied by appropriate music from the marching band ("Gonna Fly Now" and "Up, Up, and Away"). But (gulp!) what happens if it rains? Francis, who has worked on the project since September, responded adamantly: "It won't rain."

Banner

Continued from page 17

for a number of reasons. "The cloth had to be bright and light to be carried," Mankow explained. "It also had to be rich in quality but not in price, but also durable. The University will have it a long time and I wanted it to withstand the years."

Mankow said that after the procession, the banner will be placed, with the help of pulleys, on the left wall of Irvine Auditorium.

The Metropolitan Flag Company, which is responsible for sewing the banner, received the design the second week in August and finished it late last week. Metropolitan President Joel Greenspan said three or four people worked on it at a time. The design was more intricate than usual and was not particularly easy," he added. Because of its significance in representing the presidential office and its leading position in the procession, Welliver's banner will be one of the most important inaugural decorations. Yet there is no reference to Hackney in the banner. "It's usable for any president," Welliver explained. "It will not be very important unless the president turns out to be very important."
C. Vann Woodward
Leaves Mark On
Hackney, History

By Peter Canellos

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — With the swiftness and impact of Sherman’s army marching through the Georgia countryside, Yale University historian C. Vann Woodward cut through conventional wisdom and revolutionized the study of Southern history and racial prejudice in America.

But it is not just 50 years of scholarly research that earned Woodward an invitation to give the keynote address at Friday’s inauguration; it was the guidance and counsel he gave 20 years ago in launching the career of one of his most promising graduate students — Sheldon Hackney.

Woodward was born into the environment upon which most of his subsequent research was focused. The grandson of a proud Civil War veteran, he spent his early years in the town of Vanndale, Arkansas, moving often enough for his family to set up house in six Southern states. The experience of living in the South and watching people coping with poverty, slavery-related guilt, and defeat in the Civil War, played an important part in his career choice and philosophy.

Having graduated from Atlanta’s Emory University at the start of the Depression, Woodward took the first steady job offered him — as a freshman English instructor at Georgia Tech. He was fired two years later, however, propelling him to graduate school in history at the University of North Carolina because “I ran out of money and figured the only thing to do was get a fellowship and go back to school.”

“I chose North Carolina because the papers of the man I wanted to write about — Populist leader Tom Watson — were in the library there,” he said earlier this week in his wood-paneled office at Yale. “There were good teachers, too, but my response to them was one of rebelliousness, since I did not accept their outlook.”

The teachers’ outlook was congruent with that of most historians, namely that the South as it existed was an unblemished continuation of the ante bellum ideals of white supremacy and political domination.

“There was even a book written that said the South did not lose the Civil War because the basic issue was white supremacy and that remained unchanged from the ante bellum years,” Woodward said. “I questioned all these theories and pointed out that there had been important changes all the way down the line — in politics, lifestyle, race relations, and many other areas.”

The historian applied his special brand of philosophical revisionism in scores of scholarly works — from his literary debut 43 years ago as the biographer of Tom Watson to the publication this year of Mary Chesnut’s Civil War. He is also the author of the voluminous journal of a Southern society lady turned feminist and abolitionist.

Along the way, Woodward wrote his now classic Origins of the New South, which won the coveted Bancroft Prize for Historical Literature in 1952. His unique perspective was further evidenced in The Strange Career of Jim Crow, The Burden of Southern History, and many other works.

Many scholars credit Woodward’s work with helping obtain a positive verdict in the Brown v. Board of Education case of the 1950s, a landmark Supreme Court decision which outlawed the “separate but equal” doctrine of Southern segregationists. Woodward’s documentation of the social and political roots of racism was said to have provided tangible refutation of the conservative argument that the government should not legislate morals.

During the 1930s, Woodward began a lasting friendship with the family of Clifford Durr, a Southern attorney. Woodward was in Washington doing research at the Library of Congress, while Durr was a New Dealer during President Franklin Roosevelt’s administration. The two families have kept in close contact for most of the last 40 years.

Durr’s daughter, Lucy, is now Mrs. Sheldon Hackney.

“Sheldon and Lucy came to see me in 1960. They were quite young, and I was a little surprised to see them because the professor at Johns Hopkins,” Woodward said. “Sheldon was in uniform at the time, but said he decided that a military career did not appeal to him and he wanted to be a historian.”

“One has to judge from impressions as well as record, and I’ve seen a good many students in 40 years of teaching,” Woodward added. “I think Hackney looked like a serious, promising young man who had decided on a crucial change in career. At that time, I had already agreed to go to Yale and I suggested that Sheldon apply.”

“Sheldon was in uniform at the time, but said he decided that a military career did not appeal to him and he wanted to be a historian.”

“He is also planning to write a book based on a decade of research.”

Since leaving Yale, Hackney has written several well-received essays on various topics, although he decided early in his career to shift his orientation away from academic research and toward university administration, a decision he mentor has reluctantly learned to live with. “One learns not to try to influence other people’s lives,” Woodward said. “But every decision of this sort has a price, and in this case the price was a promising historian.”

Woodward’s inauguration speech, a history of the troubles faced by universities since their inception in the Middle Ages, seems designed to outline the challenges his former student must now face.

“The incoming president, being a historian, can take some comfort in knowing he’s not the first to take over an institution heading into troubled waters,” he said.

Now 72, Woodward is an emeritus professor at Yale, living with his wife in a home near the campus. The silver-haired scholar still works actively at his research, and says he feels comfortable spending his retirement years in the university environment which, except for a stint in the Navy, has been part of his entire adult life. He had one son, who died of cancer at 26 while a graduate student at Princeton University, an event which Woodward describes as “a terrible loss in my life.”

It is ironic that now that Woodward’s ideas are the widely-accepted gospel of Southern history, young historians have begun printing frequent rebuttals, suggesting that perhaps earlier historians were right after all. “Young scholars get their start criticizing old scholars,” Woodward said. “Naturally, I don’t think they’re right, but that’s the nature of the profession. Since I have always found orthodoxy abhorrent, I welcome the change.”

Needless to say, the perseverant Woodward is busy analyzing criticism and preparing a response. He is also planning to write a book based on a series of lectures he gave in 1978 on Europe’s perceptions and fantasies about America, an area he calls “a vast subject that needs more attention.”

“My critics say I have exaggerated the importance of certain changes in Southern history,” he said. “I am considering that criticism and reacting from my point of view. The trivialization of the Civil War is a distortion. It is an event which cut a gash across American history, and to minimize its effects is a serious misreading of history.”