Workers petition for shorter hours

By Edward Sussman

More than 1000 University employees have signed a petition objecting to the administration’s decision not to shorten summer work hours this June.

As of a week ago, no employee who asked not to be named, some University staff are considering a one-day walkout to protest the administration’s decision.

The University has allowed staff members to leave work one-half hour early starting on Memorial Day weekend since the end of World War II. But in response to a request from the Council of Deans asking for additional summer staff support, the administration announced this month that shortened work hours would not go into effect until July.

In response to the decision, the Office of International Programs drafted a petition last week which was circulated among University support staff. The petition demanded the administration of removing a benefit “without prior open discussion.”

University officials said yesterday that they do not believe the petition is representative of their staff.

“It’s not an employees benefit,” Senior Vice President Helen O’Bannon said yesterday. “It’s not in our personal booklets and in all of our materials we talk about a 35 hour work week.”

O’Bannon said that the University’s workload no longer declines significantly during the summer months. “Forty years later when we looked at it we found that the buildings, or at least the offices, are almost always conditioned, that our salaries are commensurate, that the University is now a virtually 12 month operation,” she said.

“Plus as we look at the scarcity of federal dollars for education and research and the increasing tuition, we’re under increasing pressure by our donors to justify our productivity,” she added.

But International Programs Office official Ann Hart, who helped organize the petition drive, said yesterday that employees considered the shortened summer work hours as part of the University’s benefits program.

The spokesman for the University’s employees last Wednesday that he believed the administration is “testing the waters” to see if it can eliminate all shortened summer hours.

“The bottom line is that it’s a power move and the only way to block it is with a counter power move.” A-3 Assembly spokesman Ronald Much said.

see Petition, page 18

Math TA released on bail

Judge restricts campus visits

By Benjamin Schoenbrunn, Edward Sussman and Laura Shaw

Mathematics Teaching Assistant Dincer was released on bail yesterday from Delaware County Prison on bail yesterday, with five court-imposed conditions restricting his movements.

United States Magistrate William Hall ruled yesterday that Dincer could be released on bail, but he will not be permitted on campus property without the express permission of the University and the accommodation of a public safety officer. He is also forbidden from any contact with the complainant, a University junior.

In addition, Dincer must be in the Delaware County Prison from 7 p.m. to 9 a.m. every day, and he must contact a representative of Pretrial Services every day by telephone.

Dincer was arrested on April 18 by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents for allegedly making death threats through the mail by Federal Bureau of Investigation. Dincer has denied the accusations, despite FBI fingerprinting and handwriting samples linking him to the letters.

The Turk’sh national has been a teaching assistant for the last six years and has no past criminal record in the United States.

The victim received a pattern of harassing telephone calls between November 1984 and January 1986 before receiving threatening letters, according to a joint FBI and Public Safety Department investigation.

Dincer has denied the accusations, despite FBI fingerprinting and handwriting samples linking him to the letters.

Hall had previously denied Dincer bail on the grounds that he posed a potential threat to the campus community.

President Sheldon Hackney last week vouched for a letter to the court requesting that the court prohibit Dincer from entering the campus pending a criminal hearing. Hackney’s letter stated that if the court did not impose this condition, Dincer would not be able to keep his job or pay his bills. He also stated in the letter that Dincer was a double alumnus and a fourth generation of University students.

Dincer could be released on bail yesterday, with five court-imposed conditions restricting his movements.

see Blood, page 7

Moving On 3500 graduate in heat

By Laura Shaw

More than 3600 members of the University community received degrees last Monday in the first outdoor graduation exercise in recent years.

Addressing the audience of more than 20,000 in Franklin Field was Nobel Laureate and University alumnus Michael Brown. The University’s 200th commencement was marked by high temperatures, high spirit, and the return of several prominent University veterans.

“This has been a great year for Penn — one Nobel Prize to a double abortion and a fourth straight Ivy League football championship,” said Brown, a graduate of the College and School of Medicine. “It is fitting, therefore, for me to deleter this commencement by having the Nobel Prize winner speak in the speech.”

Brown and his University of Texas co-worker Joseph Goldstein were awarded the 1985 Nobel Prize in Medicine for their study into how cholesterol affects the body.

Brown’s address focused on how medical progress has made thorough inquiries into the basic nature of the universe.

“By this I mean the kind of inquiry that is conducted by men and women whose overriding motivation is the search for truth,” he said. “Pure disinterestedness, eternal truth, for truth’s sake.”

He urged the graduates to spend at least part of their lives in search of knowledge and truth in any field.

see Grads, page 15

Edgar defeats Bailey

Victory attributed to local support

By Joshua Soven

With the help of a strong showing in Philadelphia and the surrounding suburbs, U.S. Representative Robert Edgar narrowly defeated Don Bailey for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. senate on Tuesday.

In his speech to supporters Tuesday night Edgar credited his broad-based campaign in enabling him to secure the nomination.

“What we did that was different was that we built the campaign from the bottom up and not from the top down,” he said.

Throughout much of the Philadelphia area, Edgar prevailed by wide margins throughout most of the day, as increasing numbers of western votes were tallied the final margin shrunk to a slim two percentage points.

Bob Edgar

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In response to the decision, the Office of Faculty Senate Petitions Committee submitted a petition last week which was circulated among University support staff. The petition called for the university’s immediate reinstatement of removing a benefit “without prior open discussion.”

Wednesday yesterday, reduced summer hours are not a privilege automatically granted to employees, but must be granted each year.

“It’s not an employees’ benefit,” Senior Vice President Helen O’Bannon said yesterday. “It’s not in our personnel book,” and in all of our materials we talk about a 35 hour week. People said that the University’s workload no longer declines significantly during the summer months. “Early in June we looked at if we found that the buildings, or at least the offices, are almost unoccupied, then the salaries of clerical employees are commensurate...and that the University is at a virtual all month operation,” she said.

“Plus as we look at the scarcity of federal dollars for education and research and the increasing tuition,” we’re under increasing pressure by our donors to justify our productivity,” she added.

But International Programs Office official Ann Hart, who helped organize the petition drive, said yesterday that employees considered the shortened summer work hours as part of the University’s benefits program.

The spokesman for the University’s employee’s union said yesterday that he believed the administration is “testing the water to see if we can eliminate all shortened summer hours.

“Bottom line is that it’s a power move and the only way to block it is with a counter power move,” A-3 Assembly spokesman Russell Mark said.

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In search of excellence

The University released its 1986-1987 budget last week, and once again faculty members are openly up in arms about their salary increases for next year. According to the administration, the minimum salary increase of 2.5 percent will provide "significant real growth" in faculty and staff incomes. But the Faculty Senate yesterday rejected the raise, contending that it represented a minimum raise of 3.5 percent to avoid a de facto reduction of faculty income.

In February, Provost Thomas Ehrlich called faculty salaries the University's "first concern," adding: "I think we can have an administration that will attract the best students if we don't keep [faculty salaries] competitive."

The University is basing its figure on a projected inflation rate of 2.1 percent for the current academic year. But many faculty members believe the unpredictable nature of the economy and the trends of past years. Even if inflation is remarkably low, the University's rate is hardly competitive. Next year, graduate tuition is increasing by 7.7 percent more than the University's projected inflation rate. And tuition continues to climb at alarming rates, faculty salaries are barely keeping up with the cost of living.

In February, former Faculty Senate Chair Anthony Tomazinis asked for a more than eight percent increase in salary, citing statistics that show University salaries to be below the median level of peer institutions. He said that the faculty needs a significant increase to recoup losses from previous years. But the administration has ignored these suggestions.

The University has repeatedly delighted in displaying its wealth — most recently at last year's alumni parade, which was primarily a vehicle for past classes to present large checks. A number of the classes donated record-setting sums, but the crowd was left wondering what would be done with all of the money.

The administration claims to need money to improve the quality of education, but it has not yet shown a true commitment to this end. Fundraising drives are successful only if the money is used to build a solid academic foundation: The University should not make acquiring money an end in itself.

Ehrlich correctly stated that in order to attract the best students, the University must attract a strong faculty. But this will not occur unless faculty salaries are truly made a top priority.

Residential runaround

For the next 10 days, many University students will find themselves faced with an unpleasant dilemma. Those students who are remaining on campus during the summer either to take classes or to participate in other University-related activities may be without a home from the period May 20 through June 1. After May 20, the only way a Penn student may remain as a resident in campus housing is to commit himself to a minimum length of stay in the summer session — about 40 days. Many students, however, would prefer to pay the exorbitant price of such a contract — $510 per summer session. This translates to about $382 per month — far more than the average sublet.

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Taking the Plunge

Alumnus tells grads to seek truth and knowledge

The following is the text of Monday's commencement address by Nobel Prize winner and University alumus Michael Brown.

"Five months ago my colleague Joseph Goldstein and I were honored to receive the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. Today I speak on Franklin Field, where honor traditionally is paid to heroes of a different sort. I suppose these two events are not unrelated, although I would like to think that was inadvertent. I owe my Nobel Prize to an event of my scintillating wit. This has been a great year for Penn. We were awarded two Nobel alumnus and a fourth straight Ivy League football championship. It is fitting, therefore, that we celebrate this achievement by having the Nobel Prize winner speak in the commencement address.

This is my third Penn graduation. At the other two I was in your position and I know what is on your mind. Only one thing stands between you and absolute freedom and academic beer — and that is me. So I will be brief.

My job is to inspire you. I represent the University's last chance to launch you in the right direction. I am like the drill sergeant who recruits parachutes from an airplane. You've been taught the theory. The door of the plane is open, and your fate is spread out before you. All you need is a gentle shove. To motivate you to take this plunge, this morning, I plan to describe what it's like to step into thin air — from one who has done it 80 years. And then I will also describe a target to which all of you can safely steer your parachutes.

Let me begin by introducing myself. I am an academic physician and a lifelong student of the challenges of medical research. This challenge was stated most eloquently by a commencement speaker on another campus. He said, "Science has failed us. The medicine has made many diseases, broken the genetic code, and even placed human beings on the moon. And yet, when a man or an 80-year-old man and the cocktail waitresses, nothing happens. Nothing changes. The real problems never change."

The speaker, of course, was the contemporary philosopher, Woody Allen, and he was right. The reality is the very reason we do change.

I hope I can tell you what medical science has accomplished over the past few years and how we plan to help Woody Allen and all others who have made great strides. Only 44 years ago, when I graduated from St. John's, the doctor was the spectator in the arena of disease, much as you are spectators on this field. He was the bystander who cheered them on androoted for them to survive. But he couldn't do much. His ability to intervene was limited as was your last November when Harvard beat Penn in the penultimate game of the season.

But now medicine is entirely different. The technology is no longer a spectator — the doctor is the quarterback. The modern quarterback diagnoses the disease and calls the play that can change the alignment that he faces. So, too, the modern physicians makes a precise diagnosis with the help of a battery of diagnostic tools that include CAT scans and NMR machines, as well as biochemical and immunologic assays. In these cases, the physician can design an offensive therapeutic strategy that is precisely adapted to the problem.

Like a quarterback of a well-rounded team, he must be fast, infallible, with keen vision, a high blood pressure. And most important, he must be able to employ surgical and medical techniques that were not visualized even a few years ago. This includes bypass coronary arteries, insert artificial organs and transplant a whole graft into the body. Spurred on by these diagnostic and therapeutic miracles, we can now deal with chronic diseases in a dramatic way. But only partially. These two would readily admit that they applied to people the results of fundamental research that had been conducted by other basic scientists over the preceding 30 years. The modern basic scientist discovered that polio was caused by a virus, and they developed the concepts and techniques that were necessary to isolate the virus and to grow it in the laboratory. Once the fundamental knowledge was available, it was relatively straightforward to prepare a vaccine. We didn't just want to eradicate polio, we wanted to eliminate the contributions of Salk and Sabin — they were monumental. But they could be made only after basic scientists had unraveled the mystery of the polio virus.

Let me give you a personal example from the work that Joe Goldstein and I performed. We studied the way in which human cells metabolize cholesterol. Our discoveries provided some insights into the possible prevention of heart attacks, and this is gratifying. But this was not our primary goal. Our primary goal was to understand how cells control the level of a toxic substance — cholesterol — and how genetic defects disrupt that control. We hoped that our work would reveal new aspects of cell biology. Of course, we also hoped eventually to prevent heart attacks, but this was only a secondary ambition. We really sought was truth. And we became so engrossed in this research, and so absorbed with it, that we followed a single thread of truth for 10 years before we even knew that it had any relevance to heart attacks. But even if a therapeutic triumph should not be obtained, we will not have been disappointed, because we've been able to uncover a fundamental property of living cells, and this is sufficiently reward for us. The Victorian poet put it best: "He satisfies his soul to know that though I die, I truth is.

Now why do I tell you all of this on a day like today — when the airplane door is open and you are parachuting your paratroopers, poised to leap into the unknown? I tell you because I hope that some of you will steer your parachutes toward the target of truth. I hope that like today, you can be hypnotized, mesmerized and totally absorbed in this effort. And above all, I hope you will become one of the select few in the acquisition of knowledge and learning for its own sake.

It is especially appropriate that members of this audience should adopt this model of life because you are all the children of Benjamin Franklin. As you know, Franklin founded the Academy to enable Penn to become the University of Pennsylvania, and he became the first president of the Board of Trustees. He wrote that the trustees should "look upon the students as in some sort their children, treat them with familiarity and affection, and, when they have beheld well and gone through their studies, the trustees should zealously and establish them in business, offices, marriages or any other thing for their advantage." So if any of you are having difficulty in finding a job or a spouse, please contact your nearest trustee.

My remarks today are not restricted to future scientists. The preoccupation with the fundamental basis of things applies to people in all walks of life, scholars, teachers, lawyers, engineers, clergyman and even to businessmen and businesswomen. All of you, therefore, should ask of every new endeavor you wish to learn about. Become an expert.

Your subject might be the structure of an atom, a universe or a living cell. Or it might be a historical or literary figure, a contemporary legal or social or economic or environmental. Businessmen that you wish to learn about. Become an expert.

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Some affirmative action
Mitchell becomes department head

By Thomas Hill

Susan Mitchell, assistant director of the Opportunity Development Center at Vanderbilt University, has been chosen to become the University’s new Affirmative Action director. She will assume her new office on July 1.

Mitchell will replace Acting Director Harold Hawkins, who will return to his full-time duties as Director of the Tutorial Center. Hawkins has been serving as Acting Director since Davida Hopkins resigned the office last November.

Mitchell was chosen for the position from a pool of 76 applicants.

“She has had experience in the area at Vanderbilt,” President Sheldon Hackney said on Tuesday. “She impressed everyone here with her strong commitment and sound judgement. Those were the two most important criteria.”

Hackney said that he feels that hiring Mitchell signifies an attempt by the University to help satisfy the needs of campus minority groups.

“We all share the desire to have a wider representation of minority groups on the faculty and staff,” Hackney said. “We’d like to increase the education of affirmative action officers in the different schools.”

“She will make sure that people understand the affirmative action goals of the University and how searches are done.”

Mitchell will initially monitor the University’s affirmative action programs which are already operational, but she will also be responsible for finding better ways to meet the needs of campus minority groups.

“Initially, I am to come on board and see what programs are already in place,” Mitchell said Tuesday in an interview from Nashville. “A lot of my job will be meeting with different interest groups on campus to see what their needs are and if they aren’t being satisfied, to see what we can do to better meet those needs.”

Mitchell’s belief that the University is dedicated to aiding the plight of minorities was a major incentive in her decision to accept the position.

“I feel very good after talking to President and Provost that they are really interested in attracting more minorities,” she said. “They’re interested in creating a more diverse student body which will be more beneficial to everyone in the long run.”

“A very important factor is that it appeared to me that the students were of an activist nature,” she continued. “They’re very interested in political things and doing constructive things to better the environment.”

Mitchell graduated from Davidson University with a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology in 1978. She received her law degree from Vanderbilt in 1981. Since that time Mitchell has held several part-time positions through which she became familiar with affirmative action practices.

“My primary interest — even in law school — was in the area of equal opportunity,” she said. “I have not given up the idea that at some point I will return to private practice as an attorney. But for the time being, I’m just interested in the affirmative action aspect of it.”

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Alumnus Wideman speaks of self-conception

By Alison Feldman

Novelist and University alumnus John Wideman prepared few notes for the Baccalaureate address last Sunday — his text, he explained, was his life.

A 1963 Phi Beta Kappa graduate and Rhodes scholar, former varsity basketball player and winner of the 1984 PEN/Faulkner award for his book *Sent for You Yesterday*, Wideman is critically acclaimed for his novels probing the self-conception of black Americans.

"The ability to imagine...that may be a difficult faculty to teach," the novelist told an Irvine auditorium audience of approximately 700. "Everyone imagines in a room isolated from the rest of the world. How does one begin to talk about it, begin to use it?"

"It's a difficult art to imagine oneself — there are so many false ideas of self that we are bombarded with," he continued.

The Baccalaureate speaker traditionally addresses the graduating class with a message stressing ethics. Wideman used his own experiences at the University to illustrate what he calls the need for his Ph.D. studies. "I deprived myself of that opportunity because I did not have the ability to imagine myself in 1959," he said.

In order to understand himself, Wideman explained, he had to imagine himself "differently." He recalled an incident before a basketball mixer when his tie was longer and brighter than everyone else's.

"I made the adjustment of the tie," he explained. "But imagine making those kinds of adjustments 10,000 times a day, in your shoes, in the way you say your name...you start to ask yourself questions like 'Why am I giving up these things?'"

He added that the ability to imagine himself differently from others was what compelled him in 1968 to answer 'yes' to students who asked him to initiate the first Afro-American literature course at the University.

"'In the eyes of those students I saw myself...I heard myself as many professors had spoken to me,'" he said. "'I heard that sound of those stairs...and I never completed that journey.'"

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By Edward Sussman

Retiring Sociology Professor E.
Digby Baltzell offered advice to this year's graduates on "remain-
hing human" in what he termed an
increasingly mechanized world,
during last Saturday's Ivy Day
speech in Irvine auditorium.

The speech, dotted with the
 anecdotes and personal
reminiscences which have made
him one of the University's most
popular teachers, was greeted en-
thusiastically by an audience of
approximately 1000.

Baltzell warned the graduating
class to be wary of letting social
labeling interfere with personal in-
tegrity. Maintaining dignity, he
stressed, is more important than
fitting into a mold.

"We are in danger of losing
ourselves in classification," he
said. "We have an age of classes
of people instead of individual
souls.

Instead of dismissing entire
segments of society as undesirables, Baltzell asked the

audience to maintain an "organic
view of the world." He said that
every individual, from doorman
to coat-checker, should be treated
with respect and love.

"An organic relationship is of
course a love relationship, and
I'm not afraid to use the word
love," he said.

Baltzell attributed the decline of
dignity in society to a preference
for the mechanics of life over feel-
ings. He cited the present genera-
tion's widespread knowledge of
the mechanics of sex but dimin-
ished capability to love, as an exam-
ple of the failure of this lifestyle.

"Never has a generation been
better educated in the mechanics
of love," Baltzell said.

Baltzell said the danger of
mechanistic thinking is losing
sight of the individual.

"The mechanistic thinker
knows the price of everything and
the value of nothing," he said.

He went on to criticize society's
emphasis on continual progress at
the expense of quality.

"We live in an age when people
have a knack for getting a better
job instead of doing a better job," he
said.

Baltzell also emphasized to the
graduates the importance of at-
tempting to accomplish the dif-
ficult or unknown. Quoting F.
Scott Fitzgerald, Baltzell said that
not succeeding can be as signifi-
cant a learning experience as
succeeding.

"I speak from the certainty of
failure...," he said. "You will
learn from your failures, not from
your successes."

Through risk taking, Baltzell said,
the graduates would even-
tually achieve greater ac-
complishments than through
complacency.

"I hope that you will be prepar-
ing yourselves for failure and for
heroic recovery," he said.

After the speech, Senior Class
President Mark Sherman an-
nounced that the Class of 1986's
Ivy Stone would carry a dedica-
tion to Baltzell.
Alumni break giving records

By Ronald Romanik

A record-breaking $13 million donation by the class of 1961 headlined the University's annual giving campaign last weekend, as thousands of alumni descended upon campus to commemorate past graduations.

Annual Giving Director F. Graham Luckenbill said last Monday that the money donated by the class of 1961 — celebrating its 25th anniversary — represented an "extraordinary effort" and added that the total class gift is expected to exceed the $3 million mark.

The $1.3 million will pay for the nearly-complete renovations in the Quadrangle's Miller Hall, which has been closed for nearly a year during the refurbishment. The building was opened briefly during the weekend for an alumni reception.

Other records also fell during the weekend — this year's graduating donor record as more than 500 students contributed funds. The class has already broken the $25,000 mark — a new record for a graduating class — and is expected to donate more money by June 30 when the drive ends.

Several University officials said the annual weekend is an integral part of the undergraduate school's fundraising effort. General Alumni Society Executive Vice President Stuart Carroll said last Friday that the weekend is "bigger than Homecoming." Like Homecoming, Carroll said, alumni weekend is an opportunity for the University to "see the reunion classes did." The University is ahead of last year's donation figures. Alumni contributions from former undergraduates increased by 15 percent to $4.6 million, and more than 1000, additional persons donated funds.

The total annual giving donations for last year accounted for almost 17 percent of the University's overall fundraising, ranking it 10th in the country with a $65.9 million harvest.

Luckenbill added that he expects to see the University hit the $80 or $90 million mark this year, "counting pledges."

But Carroll added that the main purpose of the weekend is to "bring the alumni back to campus."

More than 3000 alumni attended the two-day extravaganza, which included the eighth annual Alumni Run. Among the runners in the 3.1 mile race was President Sheldon Hackney.

The event-filled celebration included Saturday morning appearances by two Nobel laureates of medicine, both of whom are affiliated with the University. Medical School Professor Baruch Blumberg, who won the Nobel Prize in 1976, and College and Medical School Graduate Michael Brown, a 1985 laureate, discussed their research for an alumni audience.

The alumni parade featured old and new graduates strolling down Locust Walk, from Superblock to College Hall Green including the "Old Guard," alumni who graduated over 50 years ago.

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Goodman assumes JIO post
Job title change results in confusion

By Elena De Lisser
and Jodi Kerper

The past year has been a busy one for Constance Goodman. Besides conducting her duties as assistant to Vice Provost for University Life James Bishop, she also served as the acting judicial inquiry officer.

Goodman was appointed as acting JIO in October, replacing Ann Hart, who resigned last year. On May 1, Goodman was named as the full-time JIO.

The JIO position is a sensitive one which deals with alleged student violations of the University's judicial code. The code regulates conduct, both academic and otherwise.

As a hearing officer, the JIO's duties include the enforcement of University judicial codes and the resolution of student misconduct cases. The JIO investigates the charge and determines whether or not the problem can be resolved with a hearing. If it is impossible to reach a compromise, the charge is presented to a hearing board made up of both faculty and students.

Goodman said last Thursday that the disciplinary nature of the judicial system — the hearings — are "only part of a process."

Sometimes she will try to work out a settlement, eliminating the need for a hearing.

"If they've stolen something and I feel it's appropriate that the student pay back the money and be on probation, and the student agrees to that, then that's where it stops — here," Goodman explained. "If the student doesn't agree to pay back the money and to be on probation, then the student has the option to bring that case to a student-faculty hearing."

Although the JIO's office receives many cases each year, Goodman said that only about eight reach the hearing stage.

When the University was searching for a new JIO, the job title was "Judicial Inquiry Officer/Assistant Director of Student Life." However, the title reverted to its original form when Goodman took the job.

Although Goodman declined to discuss the title change, Student Life Director Charlotte Jacobsen said that the proposed title had been "misleading."

"What we are talking about is an equivalent status," Jacobsen said last Tuesday. "Equivalent to the level of assistant director of student life. It is certainly not a downgrading."

Jacobsen explained that the University assigns personnel levels to all employees, reflecting both salary level and status. The proposed title did not mean that the JIO would be serving as an assistant director of student life, but it did illustrate the salary level at which the JIO would be working. Confusion about this distinction led to the dropping of the additional title.

Goodman, however, will still be working with the Office of Student Life, planning educational programs that would fit in with her role as JIO.

"I will be doing programming for Student Life that was not done in the past by the JIO, around the issues of behavior and ethics," Goodman said. "And I will continue to work on alcohol and drug questions and issues of sexual preference and acquaintance rape and all those kinds of things that are relevant to the JIO position."

She will be in charge of some behavioral programs which, she hopes, will be beneficial to the judicial aspect of her role.

"If there were no misconduct, there would be no need for a JIO," she added. "If I were really successful in programming I would put my own mark on the program and on the business."

Goodman's experience in dealing with students has developed negotiating skills in her which will be used in her new position as the JIO. As a result, Goodman feels she may now experience particular stress in her new position.

"I was in a very stressful position in my [vice provost's assistant] job because I handled all of the most serious student cases on campus," she said. "But the JIO is stressful in another way, because it's responsible for good decisions about judicial matters."

Goodman stated that the nature of her work is similar to that of the ombudsman, another University official who deals with campus disputes. The difference, however, is that the JIO deals primarily with complaints directed against students, while the ombudsman handles complaints concerning University faculty and staff.

By fulfilling her duties as JIO, she said, she hopes to "add breadth" to her experience and expertise. Goodman added that she hopes the job will also pose new challenges. She said that one of these will be "knowing how a judicial system functions within a large organization."

Although Goodman said she has no plans to return to politics, "It has enabled me to be politically sensitive," she explained. "It has given me a good political sense in matters."

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Americans attempt to link the country to aid the homeless

By Amy Westfeldt

First, United Support of Artists for Africa performed one song which raised millions of dollars for the hungry and homeless in underprivileged countries. Then LIVE AID, a group of popular American and British musicians, got together and raised $45 million more for starving people all over the world. This year, the organization has shifted focus—to its own nation.

Hands Across America, a giant undertaking intended to help the hungry and homeless in the United States, is scheduled for Sunday, May 25. If the project succeeds, nearly six million people will simultaneously hold hands for about fifteen minutes in a line stretching from the Santa Monica Pier to New York's Battery Park.

During the fifteen minutes that the line is joined, HAA will sing three songs: 'We Are the World,' the familiar anthem to fight world hunger, "Hands Across America," and "American Beauty." Unlike earlier large-scale charity events, organizers feel that this is an event people can participate in directly. Ideally, officials hope that this symbolic agenda will increase the nation's awareness of the plight of the hungry and homeless in America, as well as raise funds to benefit existing hunger welfare programs.

HAA has been compared to USA for Africa's previous endeavours, such as the recording of 'We are the World,' and the LIVE AID concert. But Linda Santoro, HAA's press secretary in Philadelphia, said last week that this idea is distinctly different from the previous ones.

"This isn't a centralized event, like LIVE AID," she said. "It's a long skinny major event."

Participants in the chain pledge a minimum of 10 dollars to be a part of HAA. Officials expect the effort to raise between 50 and 100 million dollars. The money will be distributed on a need basis to aid the nearly 20 million people in the United States who are currently without regular shelter and food.

HAA is the first and possibly the largest event of its kind — the planned route will pass through 16 states, 22 major cities, two deserts, 10 rivers and one mountain range. For the effort to come off without a hitch, every person in the line must link hands at precisely 3 p.m. Eastern time — no easy feat with a limited number of line marshalls supervising the event. Organizers say that the 373 miles of barren desert in New Mexico will be among the most difficult to fill. In fact, earlier this week officials decided to break the chain for a length of 95 miles over the area — because of the danger of heat exhaustion and the difficulty of finding participating.

Corporations, civic groups and celebrities have all heavily endorsed the nationwide project. USA for Africa is sponsoring the event in association with the Coca-Cola company and Citibank/Chicorop. Over 1000 celebrities will participate in HAA, more than in any other previous charity affair. Bill Cosby, Kenny Rogers, Pete Rose and Lily Tomlin are all chairpersons for the project.

HAA is the concept of USA for Africa president Ken Kragen, who said recently that the incentive for the project was to respond to American criticism of the group's work with starving people elsewhere in the world.

"The most common thing I heard was, 'That's good what you're doing for Africa, but what are you doing for Americans?,'" Kragen said. "It was a take-care-of-home-first attitude, and I kept hearing it in a lot of different ways."

Some local workers in programs to aid the homeless have expressed concern that the money raised by HAA will not result in improved social services. Officials plan to put the money from the project into a trust fund and allocate it on a need basis to welfare programs who must apply for grants. 10 percent of the funds will be allocated to those programs in need of emergency assistance. 50 percent will be awarded to existing programs, while 40 percent of the money will go to long-term projects aimed at improving the services already available.

John Scott, the pastor of St. Mary's Church, is actively involved in providing food and shelter to some of West Philadelphia's homeless. Scott said last week that he feels distributing the funds will be a much more complicated process than raising them.

"Money is not that hard to raise," he said. "The end results are much more difficult to achieve."

"I can't get from the hype to the reality," he added, referring to the excessive publicity associated with the project.

HAA has been covered extensively in the national and local press, and there will be a three hour television broadcast dealing with Sunday's fifteen minute event.

Tim Dunn, who also works at St. Mary's Church, said last week that he believes that the personal contact with the homeless is much more important than the money raised.

Dunn found himself without a place to live this year, when his house was destroyed by fire. He now works with St. Mary's shelter as part of the Hospitality Coalition, a university-funded group of organizations to aid the homeless.

"There's a human element essential in working with the homeless," he said. "'Money separates that interaction.'

Dunn also stressed that people should become more personally involved with the cause.

"People should learn to identify with the homeless," he explained. "Because homelessness can happen to anyone."

Dunn's sentiments are echoed by Santoro, who has been working for years with programs to combat homelessness and hunger in the United States. Santoro said that she feels the primary purpose of the project is not to raise funds, but rather to raise consciousness and awareness of the issue.

"How can people imagine hunger in Africa, when they don't know that people are hungry down their own block?" she said. "We can't even begin to take care of hungry people in other countries much less fortunate than ourselves until we take care of our own — then we can begin preaching to other nations how to take care of their own."

See AMERICANS, page A4

See Siouxsie and the Banshees, page 3

Inconsistency is the by-word of Tindervex, the new album by Siouxsie and the Banshees.
Aldo preaches 'Sweet' ideals

Sweet Liberty
Directed by Alan Alda
At the Eric Rittenhouse 3

By Michelle Green

The opening scene is a natural setting which is a stark contrast to the beginning of the film. The Quiet Earth raises more questions than it answers.

Bruno Lawrence plays scientist Zac Hobson, the film's protagonist. Hobson wakes one day to find himself alone on the planet, surrounded by only machines and his own thoughts. An unexplained catastrophe has eliminated the Earth's human population, and Hobson is forced to face the reality of his situation.

The staged battles and action shots, a wild amuse- ment park sequence, and a well-refined acting styles successfully create strong mood values. In one particular moment, Lillian Gish as Burgess' mother stands far above the rest. She looks innocent and imply despite her eighty-some years, and whether the world is just a figment of Alda's imagination or lecturing the bothersome Alda, whatsoever, Alda becomes something of a madman — playing a game of pool with himself, driving through buildings in a tractor and pretending he is ruler of the world. Visuals, The Quiet Earth is captivating.

From the opening shot of the sun to the eerie closing scene, the film makes good use of lighting, odd camera angles, and special effects. The trick photography used is reminiscent of the special effects in the cult film Liquid Sky. Both movies herald science imagery to represent the influence of supernatural forces on the minds of human beings. Like Liquid Sky, The Quiet Earth also sets itself apart from the traditional science fiction genre by avoiding a reliance on special effects. Instead, the film subtly incorporates this imagery into the story.

What is memorable about The Quiet Earth, however, is not the special effects, but rather the lighting and cinematography. Credit for this goes to the Photogra- phy Director James Bartle. Many of the most distinctive images in the film rely upon subtly or stark lighting contrast to create strong mood values. In one particularly effective scene, Hobson steps onto the rooftop of his station to address cardboard figures, representing the world's leaders, assembled on his lawn. To emphas- ize the dark side of Hobson's personality, he is filmed as a silhouette barely delineated from the surrounding darkness and shadows behind. Later in the film, however, Bartle emphasizes Hobson's isolation by showing him silhouetted against the glowing brightness of the vast futuristic world before him.

The Quiet Earth is a film full of philosophy and pictures. The acting is weak and whether the world is just a figment of Alda's imagination or lecturing the bothersome Alda, whatsoever, Alda becomes something of a madman — playing a game of pool with himself, driving through buildings in a tractor and pretending he is ruler of the world. Visuals, The Quiet Earth is captivating.

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The Quiet Earth is a film full of philosophy and pictures. The acting is weak but the storyline and the provocative mood of the picture leave one asking lots of questions — questions about birth, death and whether the world is just a figment of our imagination.

Many questions mar 'Quiet Earth'

The Quiet Earth
Directed by Geoff Murphy
At the Rittenhouse 3

By Chris Moulton

The Quiet Earth raises more questions than it answers.

Bruno Lawrence plays scientist Zac Hobson, the film's protagonist. Hobson awakes one day to find himself alone on the planet, surrounded by only machines.

Strange psychological conflicts develop among these three characters, conflicts which are never fully explained.

Just why is Apt so sensitive about women? And what was the nature of Zac's involvement in the events that led to the end of the world? The film only provides vague answers, mostly because the screenplay never adequately defines the characters' nature or actions. This weakness, combined with poor acting on the part of all three players, contributes to the film's lack of direction. As a consequence of this, the audience is left guessing about the picture's overall momentum. Despite the inconsistencies, however, there are a number of intellectually interesting aspects to the picture. The film gives some humorous answers to the question — What would you do if you were the only person left on Earth? Hobson becomes something of a madman — playing a game of pool with himself, driving through buildings in a tractor and pretending he is ruler of the world.

Visually, The Quiet Earth is captivating. From the opening shot of the sun to the eerie closing scene, the film makes good use of lighting, odd camera angles, and special effects. The trick photography used is reminiscent of the special effects in the cult film Liquid Sky. Both movies herald science imagery to represent the influence of supernatural forces on the minds of human beings. Like Liquid Sky, The Quiet Earth also sets itself apart from the traditional science fiction genre by avoiding a reliance on special effects. Instead, the film subtly incorporates this imagery into the story.

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Just why is Apt so sensitive about women? And what was the nature of Zac's involvement in the events that led to the end of the world? The film only provides vague answers, mostly because the screenplay never adequately defines the characters' nature or actions. This weakness, combined with poor acting on the part of all three players, contributes to the film's lack of direction. As a consequence of this, the audience is left guessing about the picture's overall momentum. Despite the inconsistencies, however, there are a number of intellectually interesting aspects to the picture. The film gives some humorous answers to the question — What would you do if you were the only person left on Earth? Hobson becomes something of a madman — playing a game of pool with himself, driving through buildings in a tractor and pretending he is ruler of the world.

Visually, The Quiet Earth is captivating. From the opening shot of the sun to the eerie closing scene, the film makes good use of lighting, odd camera angles, and special effects. The trick photography used is reminiscent of the special effects in the cult film Liquid Sky. Both movies herald science imagery to represent the influence of supernatural forces on the minds of human beings. Like Liquid Sky, The Quiet Earth also sets itself apart from the traditional science fiction genre by avoiding a reliance on special effects. Instead, the film subtly incorporates this imagery into the story.

What is memorable about The Quiet Earth, however, is not the special effects, but rather the lighting and cinematography. Credit for this goes to the Photogra- phy Director James Bartle. Many of the most distinctive images in the film rely upon subtle or stark lighting contrast to create strong mood values. In one particularly effective scene, Hobson steps onto the rooftop of his station to address cardboard figures, representing the world's leaders, assembled on his lawn. To emphas- ize the dark side of Hobson's personality, he is filmed as a silhouette barely delineated from the surrounding darkness and shadows behind. Later in the film, however, Bartle emphasizes Hobson's isolation by showing him silhouetted against the glowing brightness of the vast futuristic world before him.

The Quiet Earth is a film full of philosophy and pictures. The acting is weak but the storyline and the provocative mood of the picture leave one asking lots of questions — questions about birth, death and whether the world is just a figment of our imagination.

Many questions mar 'Quiet Earth'

The Quiet Earth
Directed by Geoff Murphy
At the Rittenhouse 3

By Chris Moulton

The Quiet Earth raises more questions than it answers.

Bruno Lawrence plays scientist Zac Hobson, the film's protagonist. Hobson awakes one day to find himself alone on the planet, surrounded by only machines.

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Comedy and tears in 'Baltimore'

By Laura Michaelis

The Hot L Baltimore
Directed by Charles Karcher
At the Zellerbach Theatre

The dramatic Siouxsie Sioux, featured vocalist on Tinderbox, is a striking presence. Indeed, the aimlessness of sub-plots than a directed continuum that the story is more a series of idiocies, and the interaction between characters has his or her own "slice of life" drama. Each of the characters brings into the hotel a refreshment of individuality. And the play survives on that individuality until the third act, when Wilson spells out the theme.

The background music is an effective addition to the play. Throughout the intermissions and at the start of each act, the production broadcast a sampling of music including Elvis Costello, The Smiths, and The Talking Heads. Each of the selections helps to reinforce the modern themes of humanism and self-reliance in the play.

Although The Hot L Baltimore lacks an initial direction, it is an effective addition to the Zellerbach Theatre, Annenberg Center through May 25. Performances are at 8 p.m. and tickets are still available.

From Left: Kathryn Gay Wilson, Allen Fitzpatrick, Robert Gosset and Kate McNeil

Siouxsie Sioux
forgets her roots

SIOUXSIE AND THE BANSHES
Tinderbox
Geffen Records

By Matt Cole

Seven is the best choice to describe the ninth album from the venerable Siouxsie and the Banshees. Siouxsie Sioux and her long-time collaborator-bassist Steven Severin have released an album which shows that one of the longest-running gothic music outfits still has a powerful voice at its front. However, the music has lost some of the swirling intensity characteristic of the band's previous efforts. On Tinderbox, the Banshees produce less of the screeching guitar crescendos and rumbling drums which have made their name so appropriate.

The Banshees began their career in 1976 as one of the prime pioneers of the British "gothic" sound — so-called because of the music's elaborate, grandiose guitar playing and generally ominous lyrics. In turn, Siouxsie has influenced other major gothic groups like the March Violets and the now-defunct Sisters of Mercy.

Credited — by 1977 the band included drummer Sid Vicious of Sex Pistols fame — powerful voice at its front. However, the music has lost some of the swirling intensity characteristic of the band's previous efforts. On Tinderbox, the Banshees produce less of the screeching guitar crescendos and rumbling drums which have made their name so appropriate.

"Cities in Dust," a dance club hit single "Tinderbox," the apathetic audience response was an effective addition to the play. Although The Hot L Baltimore lacks an initial direction, it is an effective addition to the Zellerbach Theatre, Annenberg Center through May 25. Performances are at 8 p.m. and tickets are still available.

The vivid lyrics of "Cities in Dust" are typical of the weather and geographical imagery used on Tinderbox, which has a dramatic photograph of a tornado on the cover. Other songs like "Lands End," "Cannons," and "92 degrees" are less effective but nonetheless continue the stormy theme.

Siouxsie's singing delivery on another single, "Candyman," is a warning about the addicts who prey on children. "Unrest" also highlights Siouxsie's voice — one of three excellent cuts on the album. Whether it is Jackie, a talkative dyke looking for her life's dream growing health foods in Utah, or Mrs. Belliot, who has to deal with a diabetic husband and insane son — each of the characters brings into the hotel a refreshing individuality. And the play survives on that individuality until the third act, when Wilson spells out the theme.

The background music is an effective addition to the play. Throughout the intermissions and at the start of each act, the production broadcast a sampling of music including Elvis Costello, The Smiths, and The Talking Heads. Each of the selections helps to reinforce the modern themes of humanism and self-reliance in the play.

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Americans join hands to link the U.S. and aid the homeless

from page A1

People Against America is at 3 p.m. on May 25, and it will last for approximately 15 minutes. But these problems are still going to be here May 26," she added. "In the richest country of the world, people shouldn't be living hungry, living without one of the basics of life for which we, as Americans, are known around the world, because we say that the whole world is going to come to our help."

Santoro also said that the greatest percentage of starving Americans are children. "I have statistics that show that 14 million of the 24 million Americans that are living in poverty are children."

Santoro said that some of the problems attached with the nation's future when we can't even take care of our own children" she said. "It's their future.".

Santoro added that she is concerned that people participating in the event will lose sight of the issue of the vast difference between the haves and the have-nots. "It's not just a party -- these issues shouldn't be forgotten,"

HAA will be passing through the University campus on Walnut Street. The University has purchased a block between 37th and 38th Streets for $1000 -- 150 people fill a block, according to organizers. Foundation Director Claudia Apfelbaum said last week that her department is currently selling places in line to students for $10.

The additional money will be donated to HAA. Apfelbaum added that the University bought the block to support the effort and to follow the examples set by other colleges.

"Many people in Penn were feeling that this was a worthwhile effort to participate in," she said. "So many people were eager for us to do something.

Apfelbaum added that he believes that HAA will ultimately benefit America's existing social welfare programs, although she is uncertain about the fundraiser's immediate effect.

"I don't know if there'd be any immediate visible changes," she said. "I'm not sure what the money is going to more long-term activities."

In Philadelphia, area businesses are doing their part to support the event with $2500 in dollars to be donated to the fight against hunger. The amount is expected to increase by $2500 in dollars to be donated to the fight against hunger. The amount is expected to increase by $2500 in dollars to be donated to the fight against hunger.

In celebration of the event, the collection will also include a special performance of the Philadelphia Festival Theatre. The show will be presented from May 27 to June 10.

The HOT L BALTIMORE

REVIEWED BY PAMELA P. A best play about the hard in a conserved hotel. Through May 2.

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DRAIL JAZZ ENSEMBLE

Saxophonist Chuck Payne is featured in the annual Spring Concert, which includes compositions by John Coltrane, Max Roach, Oliver Nelson and Duke Ellington.

(Merrell Theatre, 33rd and Chestnut, 467-2577.)

THE DEL FUENTES

They're the made American way. (Cheapest, 19th and Chestnut, 387-1301, May 24)

THE ZETTE

Performer, actress and singer host Bernadette Zettl makes an encore appearance, playing original songs and classic rock anthems.

(Connect, 22 South 3rd, 627-4825, May 25.)

NORMAN AND NANCY BLAKE

Making music with vinyl records. Presented best new record band by the Berlin radio stations. And they say records have been around forever.

(Revel, 25 South 2nd, 627-4825, May 27.)

DREISLER DORIAN

Missing links from local bands to boot. (Cheapest Cabaret, 39th and Chestnut, 387-1301, May 27.)

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Two Luce scholars named

Whitman, Finetti to spend year in E. Asia

By Michael Knopf

Two University graduate students have been chosen as 1986-1987 recipients of Henry Luce Fellowships, entitled them to spend one year living and working in East Asia.

Medical student Joseph Finetti and music student Thomas Whitman are among the fifteen students nationwide named as Luce Scholars this year. The scholars are chosen from among 60 U.S. undergraduate and graduate programs.

A year away from their studies is expected to provide both students with "an in-depth knowledge of a foreign culture," said Associate Director of the University's Office of International Programs, James Yarnall. "It is hoped that the experience will affect their thinking as leaders in their profession and relationships when they return and improve American-East Asian relations in the future."

Luce Scholar Whitman is a doctoral candidate in music composition. The 1982 Swarthmore graduate is only the second composer ever sent to Asia as a Luce Fellow. Six or seven arc expected to provide the recipient with an in-depth knowledge of a foreign country, as well as a cultural orientation periods in Princeton, San Francisco and Hong Kong before separating to begin working in their assigned countries. They will return to the United States in July, 1987. "The basic Indonesian ensemble is the Gamelan, a percussion orchestra composed of gongs and tuned bells similar to metal xylophones. It consists of anywhere from forty to forty players and is one of the most sophisticated musical traditions in the world," Whitman explained.

Whitman added he also hopes to gain much personally from the experience in Indonesia. "I will be there to absorb influences, and expect that the music I write when I return will be different. Any kind of experience like that is bound to change a composer," Whitman said.

Whitman and Finetti will spend orientation periods in Princeton, San Francisco and Hong Kong before separating to begin working in their assigned countries. They will return to the United States in July, 1987. "The intent of the program is to make the students, and at a very low copy cost.

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Summertime in Philadelphia...

OMLETTES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Heart Association will jail bosses for money

By Susie Caseament

The American Heart Association will be putting some of Philadelphia’s leading citizens behind bars in Center City next month.

Cardiac Arrest is a fundraising event which will allow employees to have their bosses jailed. The prisoners will be accused of a crime of the heart or of a failure to have a heart, and will be incarcerated in an eight-by-eight plastic cell. In order to be released, the prisoner will have to raise bail money that will go to the association.

The jail will be located near the Claxton in the Center Square Building on June 12 from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Cardiac Arrest Chairman Grahame Richards said last month that the accused will need to have a good sense of humor.

"We are looking for celebrities and businessmen and women who are willing to spend a little time in an environment that will be fun and interesting," said Richards, who is also the chairman of the Board of Governors of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Heart Association.

According to Richards, Cardiac Arrest will raise money for heart research.

"The American Heart Association spends almost two million dollars every year in research," he said. "Our chapter raises two million dollars (dollars) in the Delaware Valley annually, but much of this goes to programming and other areas." In addition, the chairman said Philadelphia is a good place to hold the event partly because it is nationally known for heart research.

"We have six teaching hospitals and are blessed with them and with the major drug companies who do research here," Richards explained, adding that the city has been receptive to the venture. According to Field Director Stuart Morrell, anyone can nominate his or her boss to be a prisoner in the Heart Association’s cell.

"Just give the Heart Association a call if you’re a group of employees looking to throw your boss out," he said.

Morrell added that each prisoner and his nominators have to prove they have sufficient bail money before the offender can be arrested.

"We’re looking for a minimum of $1000 bail, and most people have a priora of $3000," he said.

Already on the list of prisoners are Republican City Council Member Thacher Longstreth and Event Chairman Richards. Morrell said the final number of accused is difficult to estimate.

"At any one time it’s hard to say," Morrell said. "We expect 30 or so in total."

PennBus and Escort Service

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Department of Transportation and Parking
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888-5667
Grads
from page 1

"I tell you [this] because I hope that some of you will steer your parachutes toward the target of truth," Brown said. "I hope that you will become hypnotized, mesmerized and totally absorbed in this effort. And above all, I hope you will become committed to the acquisition of knowledge and learning for its own sake."

"The University is the only place in society where a scholar can devote his life to the pursuit of truth for its own sake and not for any utilitarian motive," Brown continued. "...This has been possible because our universities have remained focused on their three essential tasks: to seek new truth, to evaluate old truth, and to pass this knowledge to a new generation."

"As you make your way through life, please set aside some time to help to nourish and protect our universities and to help to keep them focused on their primary mission of scholarship and education," he added. "Help us to prevent our universities from being torn apart by those who would use them for other purposes."

Also marching in the academic procession was former University Provost and History Professor Vartan Gregorian, whose son was graduated from the College. Gregorian became president of the New York Public Library after resigning the provostship and leaving the University following Sheldon Hackney's appointment as president.

Award-winning novelist and University alumnus John Wideman also attended the ceremony. A former member of the English Department, Wideman delivered the baccalaureate address Sunday in Irvine Auditorium. He is now an English professor at the University of Wyoming.

In addition to Monday's commencement, each school also conducted its own graduation exercises. The College of Arts and Sciences held its first graduation ceremony since the beginning of the century.

The Summer Pennsylvanian offices will be closed on Monday, May 26th for Memorial Day

On Tuesday we will resume our regular hours: 9am to 5 pm every weekday

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David C. Jesionowski, A.S.A.
2001 Hamilton Street, Box #18
Philadelphia, PA 19130

****

I am considering incorporating the following materials into the book.

****

As David sat at Penn's Landing looking across the river at the New Jersey riverfront, he thought, "So, now it is the police in southern New Jersey who are using the harassment technique. I was wrong to assume that the need for me to be harassed was brought to an end the moment the priest gave the sermon about God being everywhere. Now it is a woman, a mother of two, a Black-Catholic, and the wife of a friend and confidant at Reliance. If she does not recover from the psychological harm, David will probably be able to convince his husband to go with David to the F.B.I. at 1:15 p.m. E.S.T. despite his fear of the police. At 1:15 p.m. most of the potential witnesses throughout the U.S. could be expected to be at work and the children in school."

****

David prepared the following letter:

Dear Mom, Dad, and Family,

Please sit down. I have some very bad news. Mom, Cheryl, Awilda, and Gail...let your husbands read this first.

This letter is long overdue. It will explain many of my actions over the years since January of 1982. It will also explain many of the cruel things that were done to me, to some of you, to some of my friends, and to some of my co-workers. There is also a possibility that some of our relatives in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Washington, D.C. were harassed.

I had thought that a perverted priest would be the crudest person that I would ever have to deal with in my lifetime, but, I was wrong. There are people more cruel. They are racist members of the police in the U.S. I have concluded that they are racists because they have harassed Mom's relatives who are German Catholics and Dad's relatives who are Polish Catholics. None of them did anything to the police. They, or their relatives, simply came in contact with me or were related to me.

I know that they are tied to the police because I had a confrontation with the Philadelphia police beginning in January of 1982. The police have the ability to locate and harass innocent people, and the harassment began AFTER January, 1982.

In January of 1982 I began to notice policemen on foot or in police cars everywhere I went. I knew I could be paranoid. I decided to walk around the city a great deal. This seemed like the perfect solution to me because (1) if I was paranoid, then the exercise would do me good, my paranoia would go away, and no one would be hurt, and (2) if I was not paranoid, then the police would eventually realize what I was doing, become angry and frustrated, and I would have gotten even with the police.

I was not paranoid. I began to receive harassing phone calls in which the phone would ring and no one would speak when I answered the phone. The caller simply remained silent or hung up the phone. In addition I began to notice a good deal of traffic noise on the street which my dorm room window faced. The noise varied from horns sounded twice to sirens of police and fire vehicles. The noise was fairly constant and distressing. When I visited different sections of the city the same sounds persisted.

In May of 1982 I moved into Steve and Deb Meyers' home in Massapequa Park, New York. While I stayed with them I continued to hear car horns honked twice quite frequently as well as sirens. Two other noises were frequently heard—the wail of the emergency siren used to call volunteer firemen, and the drone of plane and helicopter engines as the aircraft flew low overhead. While I was at work at Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. located at One Madison Avenue in Manhattan, the car horns and sirens continued to be heard quite frequently.

I was becoming a nervous wreck; so, I saw a doctor who gave me medication to calm my nerves. The medication and a nightly beer were enough to permit me to sleep most of the night.

The noises persisted and I could not determine how to stop my tormentors. Finally I realized that what they were doing was a violation of human and civil rights and that they would not want people to discover that they were doing such a thing. I then decided to purchase a T-shirt with the question—HAVE YOU HARASSED SOMEONE WITH SOUND—printed on the front. The T-shirt was blue with white lettering. I hoped that people would associate blue and white with the police.

I once wore the T-shirt in church to get people's attention. On several occasions I sat near a Nassau County police car parked near the church. One veteran of WW II put everything together after a parish priest gave a sermon about God being everywhere. During the sermon the priest raised his voice and shouted, "...AND WHEN A COP BEATS A MAN, GOD IS THERE!!" The church fell silent as the priest paused for several minutes. One day after the sermon was delivered and as I stood near a policeman with my T-shirt on, a WW II veteran gave the officer a verbal lashing, yelling at the officer about what he had witnessed when he was in WW II. Following that incident the frequency with which the sirens were heard diminished but the frequency with which the car horns were heard did not.

In New York I wore the T-shirt to work one day and the people caught on right away. The rumors must have spread quite quickly in New York because the level of noise dropped off significantly beginning that very day. I was fortunate that day because I did not meet any of my bosses or friends on the way to work.

It was during this summer that Paul was accepted at Penn's graduate school of architecture. When he asked
me to live with his family. I refused because the police were still harassing me.

In late January of 1985 I moved back to Nassau County, as close as I could get to Massapequa Park. I rented the upstairs rooms of a home belonging to a retired New York policeman and his wife. During this time I did not hear the sirens with the frequency that I had the first time I lived in the area. The cars would honk twice occasionally, but not with abnormal frequency.

In August of 1984 I landed a new job in Actuarial Corporate. It was here that I met Marian Dulberg (Jewish) and Martin Snow (Jewish). They began receiving harassing phone calls while at work as did I. Marian Dulberg, the woman I took to see Sugar Babies, married that winter and during the time she was preparing for her wedding, her parents received harassing calls.

In December of 1984 I received an offer from Reliance Standard Life Ins. Co. and I began working for them in late January of 1985. When I returned to Philadelphia, the harassment using car horns resumed whenever I was in my apartment and, just as at Metropolitan, people at work, myself included, received harassing phone calls. The sirens were seldom heard. The car sounds sound infrequently now.

I thought that the madness had ended until April 18th when I discovered that the wife of a friend of mine at Reliance complained of being followed and received harassing phone calls (just like mine). This began after I began working at Reliance. She has had mental difficulties in the past and the additional psychological stress caused her to see alligators in her living room and to temporarily believe that her husband was the devil. Her husband fears the police.

Dad ... if you call me at work, I believe that I will be able to have my friend verify what I have said.

If the police in the area near Cherry Hill, New Jersey would harass a woman whom I have never met, then I must assume that the police would also harass relatives living in the U.S. I know that Greg complained of being followed and about receiving harassing phone calls. I also know that Mom, Kim, and Stan received harassing phone calls. Has anyone else received such calls?

Dad ... have any of our relatives in Cincinnati or Washington ever mentioned receiving similar calls?

If everyone is willing to fight, I can go to the F.B.I. at 1:15 E.S.T. when most of the people will be at work and their children in school and I can then ask the F.B.I. to protect everyone and begin the legal process.

David

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In the Free Library of Philadelphia, David found a report which was sent to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in June of 1972. The call number is CR 1.2: P75/8. On page vi. David read, "Secretary Wilcox also said that virtually all of my black friends has told him that at one time or another in their lifetime they had been subject to 'what they regard as excessive police harassment and some form of PSYCHOLOGICAL BRUTALITY, if not physical brutality.'"

The police seemed to have ignored the possibility that the Jewish Defense League could contact Martin Snow and determine Marian's new last name. They could then verify that the phone was used to harass their fellow Jews and, upon confirmation or denial, they could inform their fellow Jews employed in the media.

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During Freedom Week, David went with his mother to the Art Museum. After purchasing the clip-on buttons to indicate that they had paid the admission fee, David and his mother examined the layout of the museum to determine how they should proceed. "Where is the religious art?" his mother asked. "I'm not sure Mom." David replied. They then proceeded to find the area that David's mother had sought.

Lacking his mother's enthusiasm for religious paintings, David half-heartedly and quite slowly viewed the works of art. His mother was well ahead of him when she called to her son. "Come here and look at this Dave." It was a painting of Christ setting demons upon torturers.
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The Summer Pennsylvanian has arrived and it seeks enthusiastic people to join in the excitement. Be the first on your block to show-off your talents. The S.P. is looking for people interested in learning the skills of reporting, feature writing, and reviewing. Contributions from columnists and photographers are also welcome.

So come to The Summer Pennsylvanian Introductory Meeting on Tuesday, may 27th at 5:30pm. It will be held at The Daily Pennsylvanian offices, 4015 Walnut Street. If you are unable to attend call Tom Hill at 898-6585.

S.P. Don’t forget to SPread the word!

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**By Jeffrey Goldberg**

This summer, Political Science Professor Henry Wells has the future of the University's Middle East Research Institute in his hands. Provost Thomas Ehrlich asked Wells last month to recommend a future course for the institute, commonly called MERI, in the wake of former director Thomas Naff's resignation this spring. Naff has rejoined the Oriental Studies Department as a full-time faculty member.

MERI officials and Wells, who actually specializes in Latin American studies, said last week that the center has a number of options — it can retain the Oriental Studies Department's Middle East Center, remain a free-standing institute, or split from the University. MERI broke away from the Middle East Center about three years ago.

Wells is scheduled to report back to the provost with his recommendations by June 30. University and MERI officials would not discuss why the administration did not appoint a permanent director after Naff's resignation.

**By Dan Bollerman**

For Robert Casey, the fourth time was the charm. Casey, in his fourth attempt to become the Democratic Party's nominee for the governorship of Pennsylvania, won the nomination over former Philadelphia District Attorney Edward Rendell. Casey won the right to oppose Lieutenant Governor William Scranton, the Republican nominee, in the November general election.

"I feel like a winner," said Casey, a former two-term state auditor general. "I'm going to savor the victory."

With 90 percent of the votes counted, Casey won 540,062 votes to Rendell's 379,699. Steven Douglas, a follower of extremist Lyndon LaRouche, won 37,922 votes. Casey defeated Rendell by 16 percentage points, 56-40, with Douglas winning the remaining four percent.

Casey's platform of wide-ranging economic redevelopment apparently proved popular with the voters. He has charged that the administration of outgoing Governor Richard Thornburgh is not supportive to the issues of attracting and keeping business in Pennsylvania.

For Rendell and his supporters, the suspense ended early, as he conceded the election just before the polls closed throughout the state. In fact, Casey carried 59 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, including every county west of the Susquehanna River. In some western counties, Casey's ratio of victory was near four-to-one.

"We knew that the election was lost at 5:00 p.m. when Channel 10's Trishen went live with the exit poll," said Harris Diamond, Rendell's campaign manager.

In that poll, voters were asked if they were likely to support a candidate because he was from Philadelphia. One out of four Democrats in the Commonwealth, which includes Pittsburgh, responded affirmatively.

For comment yesterday, Shirley Hill, chairman of the A-1 Assembly, the organization representing the University's administrative employees, said yesterday that while many of her employees' members opposed to the decision, the organization could not do anything about it.

"What it boils down to is that there are a variety of opinions on all sides of the story," Hill said. "We can't do anything about it."

As an ongoing organization we really can't come down hard on one side or another."
Edgar
from page 1
A United Methodist Minister, Edgar first ran for Congress in 1974, and has made his career on the basis of greater responsibility on the part of elected officials and an end to the Vietnam War. He has run for office five times as a Democrat and has represented his district as a Republican.

Edgar's victory is acknowledged as a major upset in light of Bailey's endorsement by the Democratic State Committee. Edgar's ability to overcome the lack of support by the party machine is widely attributed to his positions on economic issues and a strong grass-roots organization.

Throughout the campaign, Edgar continuously stressed the need for more jobs and economic growth within the state. His constant emphasis on reviving the Pennsylvania economy was well received in the state, where unemployment is substantially above the national average.

"I think that the battleground for the campaign was a large part in central and western Pennsylvania," Edgar's Deputy Press Secretary Michael Burke said yesterday at the Philadelphia Center, the campaign headquarters. "The economic issues are incredibly important there.

Burke said that Edgar's message was particularly effective in the many Pennsylvania regions where he has not received the benefits of the country's recent economic growth.

In addition the Edgar campaign benefited from the intensive 18-month grass-roots campaign waged by the candidate and his following. Unlike Bailey who relied heavily on the Austin's General's office, Edgar's staff consisted of large numbers of community based volunteers.

Edgar's wide support brought him twice the contributions of the Bailey campaign and allowed him to reach more Pennsylvania voters on an individual basis, according to the Edgar staff.

"The fact that it was a grass-roots campaign that reached out and didn't try to go through the party organization necessarily was critical to Edgar's success," Burke said. "It was an effort to try to involve as many different coalition groups of people who are concerned about good government and a new future."

Throughout his six terms in Congress, Edgar has been a staunch supporter of labor organizations, civil rights, environmentalists, and women's rights.
By Dan Bollerman

The secret is out.

"The competition [in the Final] was good," Bergman said. "[The Crimson] rowed an excellent race. We usually like more distance between the finishers.

The rest of the world will have to take notice of the Penn heavyweight crew, which won the 41st Eastern Sprints Regatta title on Sunday, at Worcester, Mass. The Quakers — Jim Purtil, Rick Wegryn, Jim Ray, Rick Plebek, Bob Meys, Josh Collins, David Anderson, John Pescatore, and Rob Plotka — lived up to their number-one Eastern Association of Rowing Colleges coaches' ranking, by defeating Harvard and Wisconsin in the Grand Final, on Lake Quinsigamond.

"Winning the Sprints was one of our major goals at the beginning of the year," Penn coach Stan Bergman said. "This was a very big win for us.'

The Quakers rowed the 2000-meter course in 6:10.6, good enough for a 20-foot victory over Harvard (6:11.5). The Badgers would also qualify from the Quakers' heat, with a time of 6:05.1. The Bruins (6:09.3) and Yale (6:11.1) were third in victory over Harvard (6:11.5). The Badgers would qualify by placing first or second in the heat, that needed to be satisfied.

But the Quakers had not only the Grand Final to worry about. Penn would have to qualify by placing first or second in the heat, that would be held Sunday morning. The Quakers would meet sixth-ranked Wisconsin, number-seven Syracuse, number-twelve Rutgers and thirteenth-ranked MIT.

Penn would not only advance to the Final with a win in the heat, but would also row the fastest qualifying time of all of the crews (6:02.9). The Badgers would also qualify from the Quakers' heat, with a time of 6:05.1. The Bruins (6:09.3) and Yale (6:11.1) qu'tied from the second heat, while the Crimson (6:03.6) and the Midshipmen (6:06.1) came from the third heat.

Penn then pulled ahead of the field with a one-third length lead, but then [the Crimson] pulled even with 500-meters to go.

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Penn used its experience — the crew counts four seniors and four juniors — to defeat the Crimson — for the second time in 1986 — and the Elis — who had dealt the Quakers their only loss of the year.

"We didn't expect Yale to be very fast at the Sprints," Pescatore said. "We knew we weren't able to show our speed [in the earlier race]. We were more worried about Harvard and Wisconsin."

So the Quakers have won another battle. But the war is far from over. Upcoming for Penn are a pair of races — the Buck Cup race against Northeastern on the Schuylkill this Saturday, and one week later the Madera Cup versus Cornell on Lake Cayuga.

After those two races, there will be even higher peaks to climb. The Intercollegiate Rowing Association Championships will take place on Lake Onondaga in Syracuse, N.Y., from June 5th through 7th. The Quakers are looking to become the first crew to win the Eastern Sprints and IRAs in the same year since Cornell accomplished the feat in 1963.

With the Eastern Sprints victory, the crew has won a berth in the National Championships, to be held in Cincinnati on June 14.

"We'll be able to show the western crews how good we are," Pescatore said. "Cincinnati will be just like the Eastern Sprints — just as tough."

Also a possibility for Penn is a berth in the Henley Regatta, in England. The Quakers could earn a free trip to compete in Henley by winning the National Championships.

"I would definitely like to go to Henley," Pescatore said. "We have four more races and want to win them all."

The secret is out.