Fac. Club unionizes with HERE

By Jay Begun

In the first successful unionization campaign at the University in 15 years, Faculty Club workers voted nearly two-to-one last week to join the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Local 274. Of the 43 eligible workers, 25 employees voted in favor of unionization. The last vote against the move in a National Labor Relations Board-monitored election. The NLRB is expected to certify the election this week.

The successful drive culminates an almost year-long struggle to join a union. On November 10, 1986, 29 Faculty Club employees petitioned the University that HERE Local 274 should represent them. The University refused to accept the petition, resulting in a battle over the appropriateness of the Faculty Club as a bargaining unit.

In June, University attorneys and HERE lawyers worked out a last-minute agreement to accept the Faculty Club as a bargaining unit separate from other University employees and scheduled the NLRB vote for July 31. Faculty Club Director Thomas Walters said Tuesday that the result of the election does not represent a vote of no confidence in management.

"I don't view this vote as a vote against management," Walters said. He added that with the presence of HERE Local 274, he does not anticipate any drastic changes in the functioning of the Faculty Club. "My role doesn't change," Walters said.

"It's not a matter of whether or not the management is dictating the way the union will operate. If they want to operate themselves, I'm going to make sure that they can do that," Walters said.

Smith said that the woman's allegations were part of what she considered sexual advances.

The employee chose to go straight to the General Counsel's Office with the complaint. The employee's right to a work environment free of sexual and racial harassment is protected by law.

"I am gathering evidence and conducting an investigation," Hamburg said, adding that he hopes to settle the case by September.

A new University policy was approved in the spring which provides a range of mechanisms for dealing with harassment and discrimination.

He said that the woman who is claiming harassment could have filed a complaint with the provost or the Affirmative Action Office, or could have gone through the University-wide system or the Staff Grievance procedures.

The employee chose to go straight to the General Counsel's Office with the complaint. The employee's right to a work environment free of sexual and racial harassment is protected by law.

The employee's right to a work environment free of sexual and racial harassment is protected by law.

"I am gathering evidence and conducting an investigation," Hamburg said, adding that he hopes to settle the case by September.

A new University policy was approved in the spring which provides a range of mechanisms for dealing with harassment and discrimination.

He said that the woman who is claiming harassment could have filed a complaint with the provost or the Affirmative Action Office, or could have gone through the University-wide system or the Staff Grievance procedures.

The employee's right to a work environment free of sexual and racial harassment is protected by law.

"I am gathering evidence and conducting an investigation," Hamburg said, adding that he hopes to settle the case by September.

A new University policy was approved in the spring which provides a range of mechanisms for dealing with harassment and discrimination.

He said that the woman who is claiming harassment could have filed a complaint with the provost or the Affirmative Action Office, or could have gone through the University-wide system or the Staff Grievance procedures.

The employee's right to a work environment free of sexual and racial harassment is protected by law.

"I am gathering evidence and conducting an investigation," Hamburg said, adding that he hopes to settle the case by September.

A new University policy was approved in the spring which provides a range of mechanisms for dealing with harassment and discrimination.

He said that the woman who is claiming harassment could have filed a complaint with the provost or the Affirmative Action Office, or could have gone through the University-wide system or the Staff Grievance procedures.

The employee's right to a work environment free of sexual and racial harassment is protected by law.

"I am gathering evidence and conducting an investigation," Hamburg said, adding that he hopes to settle the case by September.

A new University policy was approved in the spring which provides a range of mechanisms for dealing with harassment and discrimination.

He said that the woman who is claiming harassment could have filed a complaint with the provost or the Affirmative Action Office, or could have gone through the University-wide system or the Staff Grievance procedures.

The employee's right to a work environment free of sexual and racial harassment is protected by law.
Kudos

To the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Philadelphia Police and Department of Public Safety for an investigation into campus cocaine shipments which led to a federal grand jury indictment of University student Alex Moskovits on 13 drug-related charges.

To the provost search committee for presenting a list of seven formidable candidates to replace Thomas Ehrlich and to President Sheldon Hackney for choosing SAS Dean Michael Alsen as its provost before September.

To the Faculty Club workers for sticking to their guns in a 10-month effort to unionize despite repeated efforts to discourage their campaign.

To Public Safety Sergeant Thomas Meissner for actions above and beyond the call of duty in apprehending a violent thug.

To the directors of the Governor's School program who acted quickly and efficiently in dismissing two high schoolers and a residential counselor for engaging in an anti-Semitic card game.

A half-kudo to the Trustees for finally taking the right stand on the issue of divestment from companies doing business with South Africa.

To University alumns and Trustee Saul Steinberg for his magnificent gift of $3 million.

Catcalls

To Wharton alumns and Wharton Board of Overseers chairman Saul Steinberg for his ill-spent $3 million donation to the world's most extravagant educational center. T's money could have been better used for a much-needed new student union building.

To the Department of Residential Living for their inability to accommodate 275 extra freshmen who decided to enroll at the University. It will be a very long year for those students.

To the Wharton School and all the hirelings that top officials manipulated into reading nearly 1000 of the May 15 Graduation issue of The Daily Pennsylvanian in an effort to hide the news from the public eye.

To Wharton Graduate Division Chairman David Rehstein for playing the fall guy for his esteemed business school colleagues. He was caught in the act of purging the shelves of nearly 150 copies and justifying his action with a belated and incoherent "apology."

To the provost for failing to look at Ralph for waiting five extra minutes for his cheeseburger at the 38th Street Wawa and endangering the lives of store employees and customers alike.

The Trustees' concern seems to be for the companies whose financial well-being would be threatened by the University's divestment rather than for the 32 million black South Africans whose civil rights are at stake.

Boeing, Caterpillar and Tenneco explaining the University's position.

"The South African government has not made substantive progress in dismantling apartheid and that divestment in such a way to help black South Africans. Their concern seems to be for the companies whose financial well-being would be threatened by the University's divestment rather than for the 32 million black South Africans whose civil rights are at stake."

So what can the board do now? They can simply continue to do nothing and pretend that the laws and conditions attendant to apartheid deny them human rights, civil liberties, political rights, and individual economic opportunities to the nonwhite majority of South Africa."

The University's divestment from companies doing business in South Africa is a reality. But while the Trustees are now moving in the right direction, it is a cause of too little too late. Too little because they failed to come out with a firm statement against companies conducting business in South Africa, even the July letter allows the three companies a full year to withdraw and that law from South Africa and recognizes that "extraterritorial circumstances" may require an extension. Too late because the issue of institutional divestment from South Africa has been raging for almost a decade now. And for almost a decade, the University's handling of divestment has been evasive, tardy and wimpy. In June 1987, the Trustees acknowledged that apartheid was wrong, that South Africa is not taking steps to dismantle apartheid and that divestment is the appropriate course of action for the University. These realizations come 15 years after our Trustees recognized that the University "should not retain, dispose of" the securities of any company whose activities are unconsolomable. 11 years after the vicious Soweto riots, eight years after F. Du Bois was dismissed from South Africa, and two years after the city of New York divested.

In handling divestment, the Trustees have failed in three ways. They failed to take a stand on South Africa. During the time that the debate over divestment was heating up and when Columbia University was initiating divestment, our Trustees ignored the issue. It is incumbent upon an institution of Penn's stature to take a position and to complete that action whenever appropriate. Especially with Judge Higginbotham on the board and with the presence of Philadelphia's Reverend Sullivan, author of the Sullivan Principles that guided American companies' activities in South Africa for years, divestment should have been the board's top priority. While students organized sit-ins and built a shantytown on College Green, College Hall skirted the issue so much as a substantive statement.

The board also failed to take appropriate steps towards divestment. The Trustees reviewed the University's policy towards South Africa, but, as in each instance they simply proposed any decisions. By failing to speak out against apartheid and U.S. companies conducting business in South Africa, the Trustees were passively condoning both. And at the same time they were ignoring an uncharacteristically outspoken student body.

Finally, the Trustees have failed to take a pro-active stance. Holdings of several million dollars make the University an influential stockholder. And the board does not ignore conflicting interests in order to transfer economic power to black South Africans. Nor has the board made clear that they will not tolerate U.S. companies owning or partially owning a South African business or selling its assets to such a company.

The Trustees are at last divesting but without any concern for the meaning of their action and the possibility of amplifying their divestment to such a way to help black South Africans. Their concern seems to be for the companies whose financial well-being would be threatened by the University's divestment rather than for the 32 million black South Africans whose civil rights are at stake. When can the board do now? They can simply continue to do nothing and pretend that the laws and conditions attendant to apartheid deny them human rights, civil liberties, political rights, and individual economic opportunities to the nonwhite majority of South Africa."

By Anthony Schneider

August 6, 1987

The University's divestment from companies doing business in South Africa is a reality. But while the Trustees are now moving in the right direction, it is a cause of too little too late. Too little because they failed to come out with a firm statement against companies conducting business in South Africa, even the July letter allows the three companies a full year to withdraw and that law from South Africa and recognizes that "extraterritorial circumstances" may require an extension. Too late because the issue of institutional divestment from South Africa has been raging for almost a decade now. And for almost a decade, the University's handling of divestment has been evasive, tardy and wimpy. In June 1987, the Trustees acknowledged that apartheid was wrong, that South Africa is not taking steps to dismantle apartheid and that divestment is the appropriate course of action for the University. These realizations come 15 years after our Trustees recognized that the University "should not retain, dispose of" the securities of any company whose activities are unconsolomable. 11 years after the vicious Soweto riots, eight years after F. Du Bois was dismissed from South Africa, and two years after the city of New York divested.
Overcoming the "fear of ethics" in business schools

By Joanne Ciulla

When I tell a stranger that I teach business ethics, the response is often an uncomfortable pause followed by a joke. It is generally acknowledged that ethics is just short-changed an old lady $50 and I can justifiably say, "I should split it with my partner." If they don't joke at aTell me where my ethics are, I should split it with my partner," you do not feel that they usually sift through their vocabulary for the phrase "believe me" — only if you have an ethics course. These responses have led me to believe that there is a new phobia afloat which I call "fear of ethics." To verify my hunch I went to my own business school and led discussions with MBA students on whether they should be required to take business ethics. I repeatedly heard the same fears of ethics expressed in each school. These concerns are based on the assumption that business students have about the business environment, human nature and themselves as MBAs.

The first fear is of the subject matter itself. Academic vagueness and irritating topics. On the one hand ethical principles are like uncodifiable laws. One student said, "I know of a lot of companies that have lists of ethical principles, but can't put any teeth into them." Another told me "everyone has their own view of right and wrong, it is impossible to get a consensus." Still others see ethics as an abstract area of philosophy that has no application in the real world.

So students worry that ethics is either a set of rules that we will have to be forced to follow, or an obscure exercise in abstract thinking. Some students may grant that business ethics is a managable subject, but feel that moral issues are just too big. "Some people are good and some are rotten," they argue. "Taking a course in ethics won't change that." Some fear that the morally right thing to do in class, but that's probably not something we'll do in business. These comments speak to the age-old question: Can ethics be taught?

Business schools must stop giving lip service to ethics and start integrating it into their curricula — not just on the level of course descriptions, but in practice. The hard part of doing this is getting the faculty to cooperate. I have spent my career trying to instill a sense of ethics in students. Many faculty members feel the ethical issues inherent in their course material are either irrelevant or too time consuming to discuss. Yet, graduate school business students are the ones who should pay attention when some of their students observe that "business ethics is the basis of business ethics, the response is often an un-

Competitive

Behind the fear that ethics are not good for business is a disparaging picture of human nature. It is reasonable to assume that all human beings are selfish and amoral? Do businesses naturally choose what is profitable over what is morally right? Or do companies only choose what is morally right for public relations purposes? Business students pride themselves on being practical and dealing with the "real" world. Yet, it is unclear whether their generalizations about the real world are based on fact or folklore.

Some of the same students who believe that business is amoral or immoral will agree that it needs to be changed. However, they fear that there is nothing that they can do about it as middle managers. The assumption here is that ethical values can only be determined by executives and everyone else is called token sellers emphasizing the way workers are trained to put forth a dollar bill into the greatest depth. SEPTA officials say they can't afford to add more cars, but we know better. Take away our will and we'll come back again and again. Amen, please, raise our fares. A recent trip to SEPTA's school for token sellers emphasized the way workers are trained to keep things running. The drivers holler into a class on "How to con- vince the people who pay to be employed in a business. Two fears central to business ethics come together on this point. The first fear is that the business world is not friendly to people with moral integrity and second is that strong moral values stand in the way of personal success in business.

Discussions of business ethics forces students to look at their careers and the world in a broader context. Ironically, I think that the cynicism of some MBA students does not reflect disdain, but rather masks an uncomfortable respect for moral principles. Fear of ethics is part of the tyranny of human nature — the same voice that tells me "everyone has their own view of right and wrong, it is impossible to get a consensus." Still, others see ethics as an abstract area of philosophy that has no application in the real world.

So people are good and some are rotten," they argue. "Taking a course in ethics won't change that." Some fear that the morally right thing to do in class, but that's probably not something we'll do in business. These comments speak to the age-old question: Can ethics be taught?

Business schools must stop giving lip service to ethics and start integrating it into their curricula — not just on the level of course descriptions, but in practice. The hard part of doing this is getting the faculty to cooperate. I have spent my career trying to instill a sense of ethics in students. Many faculty members feel the ethical issues inherent in their course material are either irrelevant or too time consuming to discuss. Yet, graduate school business students are the ones who should pay attention when some of their students observe that "business ethics is the basis of business. The first fear is that the business world is not friendly to people with moral integrity and second is that strong moral values stand in the way of personal success in business.

Discussions of business ethics forces students to look at their careers and the world in a broader context. Ironically, I think that the cynicism of some MBA students does not reflect disdain, but rather masks an uncomfortable respect for moral principles. Fear of ethics is part of the tyranny of human nature — the same voice that tells me "everyone has their own view of right and wrong, it is impossible to get a consensus." Still, others see ethics as an abstract area of philosophy that has no application in the real world.

So people are good and some are rotten," they argue. "Taking a course in ethics won't change that." Some fear that the morally right thing to do in class, but that's probably not something we'll do in business. These comments speak to the age-old question: Can ethics be taught?

Business schools must stop giving lip service to ethics and start integrating it into their curricula — not just on the level of course descriptions, but in practice. The hard part of doing this is getting the faculty to cooperate. I have spent my career trying to instill a sense of ethics in students. Many faculty members feel the ethical issues inherent in their course material are either irrelevant or too time consuming to discuss. Yet, graduate school business students are the ones who should pay attention when some of their students observe that "business ethics is the basis of business. The first fear is that the business world is not friendly to people with moral integrity and second is that strong moral values stand in the way of personal success in business.
New residence policies provoke discussion on safety

By Michael Markowitz

A first-year medical student is concerned about campus safety. She heard about the murder in 1985 of Meera Ananthakrishnan in her Nichol House room over Thanksgiving. She decided to attend an urban university for the first time and depart from her suburban surroundings, the incoming medical student, who asked not to be identified, wanted to know what had been done to improve security in the residence halls in the aftermath of the murder.

Assistant to the Dean of Admissions Ann Greene said last week that some incoming students and their families inquire about crime on campus.

"Once in a while a question is asked, often by a parent," Greene said. "We usually tell them that they must remember that this is a city, and that students must have an enlightened self-awareness."

Carolyn Shaprio, a 1987 graduate of the College said Tuesday that the publicity surrounding incidents of violent crime on campus has made students more careful.

"I hope that people are more aware as a result of what has happened," she said. "Once there is an awareness of the problem you have a chance to solve it."

In an effort to promote awareness, Shaprio and her friend in a Quad dorm room over last Thanksgiving.

Among other demands, they sought to have the University hire an outside consultant to examine security and related procedures in the University's residence halls. Last March, a team of consultants was hired.

Pennsylvania State University Safety Director David Stormer, Penn State Assistant Vice President for Campus Life John Logan, and George Washington University Director of Housing and Residential Life Ann Webster visited the University during April and August to prepare a report. In spite of criticism from faculty and students that the consultants' visits were not well publicized, and even previous charges that Stormer was a friend of University Public Safety Director John Logan, and was therefore not an objective judge of the campus safety, the team issued a final report in June.

The 45-page report details 55 recommendations that call for "a combination of personnel, hardware, and programs" to improve safety in the residence halls. While members of the University community remain critical of how the study was handled, administrators said recently that many of the recommendations are already being implemented.

According to Acting Vice Provost for University Life Kim Morton, the next step toward adopting the safety recommendations will involve discussing their effects and assessing their costs.

Morrison, who took over the post from James Bishop this week, said Tuesday that she has yet had time to fully examine the report, but characterized it as "carefully done."

"The consultants sought and received feedback from lots of sources and the report reflects that," she said.

Public Safety spokesperson Sarah Konstos said last week that her department is in the process of making changes based on the consultants' findings.

"We have taken action on the recommendations that affect Public Safety," Canada said. "There is nothing in the report involving Public Safety and Residential Living that we are not acting on."

According to Canada, improvements in the safety recommendations are currently being made in both training programs and campus emergency telephone systems, noting that new telephone equipment is being ordered.

Canada said that Logans and Director of Residential Living Carol Kontos have been holding weekly meetings in order to develop a closer relationship between Residential Living and Public Safety.

Kontos said that her department is working on the recommendations that affect residential living but declined to comment on what changes would be in place by the time that students return in the fall.

The consultants sought to build on the University's present security systems, which they describe as "generally good."

"Most of the necessary elements exist at Penn for a comprehensive program for the safety and security of residence hall students," the report concludes, noting that "the program has been developing and improving over several years."

Among the recommendations, which were listed in order of priority by the consultants, are:• having professional security guards at the entrances to several of the dormitories from 4 to 8 a.m.;• assigning a Public Safety officer to patrol the Quad from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.;• holding the directors of Public Safety and Residential Living responsible for safety in the residence halls and giving them the authority to carry out this responsibility;• coordinating a "multi-disciplinary" educational approach to improve programs;• locking residence halls at dark while limiting entry to a single entrance which can be securely monitored.

The consultants further recommended that card-reading devices and intercom systems be purchased and installed in certain dorms. University Council Safety and Security Committee chairperson Helen Davies said yesterday that she believes that security on campus is improving. The committee will soon be discussing the report, Davies said. Although the consultants did a good job of investigating the physical problems at the campus residence, Davies said, their report neglected to mention the treatment that victims of crime on campus receive.

"I'm disappointed that there was no mention of the work on victim support and security services that Ruth Wells does," Davies said. "This area is a very important part of addressing the problems of violence on campus."

Davies also criticized what she termed conflicting consultations offered by the report, which names both Public Safety and Residential Living as ultimately responsible for safety.

"They have two different conclusions and that is one of our problems—who is in charge here?"

—Helen Davies

They have two different conclusions and that is one of our problems—who is in charge here?

Newspaper Pennsylvania the state
SAS preparing for dean search as Wales steps in

By Michael Markowitz

As the School of Arts and Sciences anticipates the upcoming search for its fourth dean since 1974, faculty and administrators expressed confidence yesterday in the ability of newly-appointed acting dean Walter Wales to ease the transition.

Wales was named acting dean July 22 when President Sheldon Hackney named Sheldon Michael Allen as the next provost. Aiken and Wales will assume their new posts in September when the Committee, the president and the executive committee votes on the appointments. Many have said that Wales' appointment will prevent the momentum generated by Aiken.

Assistant to the President William Epstein said yesterday that the search for a new SAS dean will not begin until after that Trustee meeting.

According to SAS Associate Dean for Undergraduate Studies Ivar Berg, the chairman and SAS Associate Dean of the search committee will be chosen by theon the previous search committee, the president and the provost. The participation of Aiken in the process as provost, Berg said, will help to maintain continuity in SAS.

Berg said that when the search committee meets, they may spend up to a day trying to identify the issues that the school will face and will discuss the requirements of the position. Part of this process, Berg said, will involve consultation with other deans.

"We're in better shape in SAS than we were two years ago when the last search was conducted, which will help simplify the process," Berg said.

English Department Chairman David DeLaura said yesterday that an important qualification of the next dean will be his ability to raise money for the SAS.

"The people they look for should have some real expertise in fundraising, assuming that he has management and administrative skills and is an outstanding scholar," DeLaura said.

DeLaura is one of three people, along with Chemistry Department chairman and SAS associate dean for natural sciences Ralph Amado and Romance languages professor Stephen Nichols, who have been mentioned as candidates by members, including Aiken, of the SAS search committee.

"He has been in the dean's office for four years," Berg said, adding that Wales has the advantage of his predecessor's help.

"Mike [Aiken] is right across the hall," he said.

Wales served until July in the see Dean, page 12

HELP WANTED

By US Government

Over 100 Local Jobs, 24 Hours Hotline

Prof/Med Tech Admin Sec.

US GOVERNMENT JOBLESS

LISTING SERVICE

976-JOBS

99c Min. 108 Call

The US Gov't. in DEED Employer

HERBS!

- Fresh Dried Herbs
- Special Formulations
- Skin & Hair Products
- Books On Herbs

University Herbs

40th & Locust 223-0900

Mon - Fri 9:30-5:30
Sat 10:00-3:00

By Catherine Rous

There is evidence of damaged asbestos in the Annenberg School, but no removal is yet planned, according to safety officials.

The damaged asbestos is on the cat-walks and crawl spaces of the school and comes from asbestos sprayed on the metal beams of the supporting structure of the building as fire protection, according to Environmental Health and Safety Director Matthew Finucane.

He said that there is now damaged asbestos in the Annenberg School, but that it is "isolated from where people are likely to go."

"Some of it is asbestos, we believe, and some of it isn't," Finucane said.

The use of asbestos was mandated for fire protection before the hazards of the material were known. Since then, asbestos has been banned from being installed as an insulator in all campus buildings.

Finucane said that the work being done in the Annenberg School involves vacuuming, a standard cleaning procedure for asbestos.

Administrators said this week that the University has already spent millions of dollars removing asbestos, including removal from manholes covers in the last year. Most of the current removal projects relate to renovations.

"He has been in the dean's office for four years," Berg said, adding that Wales will have the advantage of his predecessor's help.

"Mike [Aiken] is right across the hall," he said.

Wales served until July in the see Dean, page 12

Asbestos find recalls removal policy

By Ivar Berg

Asbestos is an outstanding scholar," according to Safety Director

"Ivar Berg 'eave the transition' no amateur." We don't have an immediate liability to go."

"Some of it is asbestos, we believe, and some of it isn't," Finucane said.

The use of asbestos was mandated for fire protection before the hazards of the material were known. Since then, asbestos has been banned from being installed as an insulator in all campus buildings.

Finucane said that the work being done in the Annenberg School involves vacuuming, a standard cleaning procedure for asbestos.

Administrators said this week that the University has already spent millions of dollars removing asbestos, including removal from manholes covers in the last year. Most of the current removal projects relate to renovations.

Wargo confirmed this and said Physical Plant employees are instructed to report sightings of damaged asbestos.

"Our people are trained that if they suspect asbestos... contact a supervisor," he said.

Over the past few years, the University has developed its own regulations for asbestos management, according to Finucane.

"[University policy] is more stringent than the city regulations now," he said.

The city of Philadelphia has no regulations regarding asbestos management programs for universities.

Removal is conducted by an outside contractor, selected in a bidding process for larger jobs, and is given to K & K Insulation for smaller jobs, according to Miller.

"We originally planned to handle asbestos removal internally but it didn't work out that way," said Miller, pointing to union conflicts as one of the sources of the decision to hire an outside contractor for the job.

The timetable for removal of asbestos is "as dictated by circumstance," Miller added.

"To say we have a program to remove all the asbestos on this campus, I couldn't say we have that," said Wargo, but added that "We don't have an immediate project to do now."

The official word from Washington supports the University's policy. "Asbestos is a known carcinogen," according to the Chamber of Commerce Product Safety Commission in Washington D.C. on the asbestos hotline.

"But if it's in good repair, the see Asbestos, page 14
New Hillel director assumes post

By Catherine Ross

Jeremy Brochin began his new job as Hillel director Monday, replacing Rabbi Morton Levine who resigned last spring.

Brochin was formerly Associate Director of Hillel at the University of Maryland, where he served for six years.

Brochin said yesterday that he is excited but a little overwhelmed by the move from his previous post.

"The students I've met at Penn have been very stimulating," he said in an interview in the Hillel building yesterday. "Hillel is an exciting and dynamic institution. Students give it shape and direct the many directions it's going in."

Brochin said that he intends to tap the resources of the University community in his capacity as director, specifically in the development of a serious arts program and he said he is concerned with the intellectual and spiritual questions of Jewish life.

"I intend to try to blend so-called secular concerns with Jewish historical and cultural concerns," he said.

Under his direction, Brochin said that Hillel will be a very open to a variety of Jewish students.

"I want to open to as wide as possible a variety of backgrounds and points of views," he said.

Brochin characterized his own Jewish background as "pretty eclectic." He is not orthodox, nor a rabbi, and said he felt comfortable in most Jewish settings.

Rabbi Robert Saks, Hillel Director at the University of Maryland and long-time associate of Brochin, had nothing but good things to say about his former co-worker.

"Jeremy is a good listener," he said. "He's a laid back person with ability to give students space to carry out their own projects. He does everything well."

"He has commitment to the totality of Jewish life on campus," Saks added.

Jeremy Brochin 'turning student interests into activities'

The economics professor is presently considering using a sample of Vietnam veterans to compensate for not considering these groups in his initial study. But Taubman said that this group would still not have enough women.

Human Genetics Chairman Roy Schmickel said last Tuesday that Taubman's findings did not impress him.

"I can't imagine why they wouldn't be the same," he said.

He added that it still may be possible for one twin to become an English professor while the other a business professor, thus explaining a difference in salaries. Taubman concluded his study "to emphasize the importance of the environment in explaining a difference in salaries."

Taubman also recognized the possibility that the study's lack of significance for identical twins was about one-third as important as they were for individuals. For identical twins, the difference was about one-third as important as they were for individuals.

Even after making statistical adjustments that strengthened the importance of education, identical twins were about half as susceptible to schooling differences when compared to individuals.

Based on this study, Taubman said last week that one can see both what role genes play and what role the environment plays in shaping a person.

Taubman said that when the same test was applied to occupational status instead of occupational earnings, education played a greater role. The difference for identical twins was about one-quarter less than for individuals, while for fraternal twins it was about one-quarter less.

Taubman also recognized the possibility that the study's lack of diversity could be a problem. The sample consisted only of white males because subjects were selected from a pool of Navy sailors before World War II. Both blacks and women were limited in military service at this time.

Even if genetics plays a large role in earnings, it is not that a signal that we should not redistribute income," he said. "There are other mechanisms for doing so."

Jeremy Brochin, Hillel Director at the University of Maryland, is shown here in the Hillel building. He is the third director in six years.

The Hillel at the University of Maryland

The economics professor is presently considering using a sample of Vietnam veterans to compensate for not considering these groups in his initial study. But Taubman said that this group would still not have enough women.

Human Genetics Chairman Roy Schmickel said last Tuesday that Taubman's findings did not impress him.

"I can't imagine why they wouldn't be the same," he said.

He added that it still may be possible for one twin to become an English professor while the other a business professor, thus explaining a difference in salaries. Taubman concluded his study "to emphasize the importance of the environment in explaining a difference in salaries."

Taubman also recognized the possibility that the study's lack of significance for identical twins was about one-third as important as they were for individuals. For identical twins, the difference was about one-third as important as they were for individuals.

Even after making statistical adjustments that strengthened the importance of education, identical twins were about half as susceptible to schooling differences when compared to individuals.

Based on this study, Taubman said last week that one can see both what role genes play and what role the environment plays in shaping a person.

Taubman said that when the same test was applied to occupational status instead of occupational earnings, education played a greater role. The difference for identical twins was about one-quarter less than for individuals, while for fraternal twins it was about one-quarter less.

Taubman also recognized the possibility that the study's lack of diversity could be a problem. The sample consisted only of white males because subjects were selected from a pool of Navy sailors before World War II. Both blacks and women were limited in military service at this time.

Even if genetics plays a large role in earnings, it is not that a signal that we should not redistribute income," he said. "There are other mechanisms for doing so."

Jeremy Brochin, Hillel Director at the University of Maryland, is shown here in the Hillel building. He is the third director in six years.

The Hillel at the University of Maryland

The economics professor is presently considering using a sample of Vietnam veterans to compensate for not considering these groups in his initial study. But Taubman said that this group would still not have enough women.

Human Genetics Chairman Roy Schmickel said last Tuesday that Taubman's findings did not impress him.

"I can't imagine why they wouldn't be the same," he said.

He added that it still may be possible for one twin to become an English professor while the other a business professor, thus explaining a difference in salaries. Taubman concluded his study "to emphasize the importance of the environment in explaining a difference in salaries."

Taubman also recognized the possibility that the study's lack of significance for identical twins was about one-third as important as they were for individuals. For identical twins, the difference was about one-third as important as they were for individuals.

Even after making statistical adjustments that strengthened the importance of education, identical twins were about half as susceptible to schooling differences when compared to individuals.

Based on this study, Taubman said last week that one can see both what role genes play and what role the environment plays in shaping a person.

Taubman said that when the same test was applied to occupational status instead of occupational earnings, education played a greater role. The difference for identical twins was about one-quarter less than for individuals, while for fraternal twins it was about one-quarter less.

Taubman also recognized the possibility that the study's lack of diversity could be a problem. The sample consisted only of white males because subjects were selected from a pool of Navy sailors before World War II. Both blacks and women were limited in military service at this time.

Even if genetics plays a large role in earnings, it is not that a signal that we should not redistribute income," he said. "There are other mechanisms for doing so."

Jeremy Brochin, Hillel Director at the University of Maryland, is shown here in the Hillel building. He is the third director in six years.

The Hillel at the University of Maryland

The economics professor is presently considering using a sample of Vietnam veterans to compensate for not considering these groups in his initial study. But Taubman said that this group would still not have enough women.

Human Genetics Chairman Roy Schmickel said last Tuesday that Taubman's findings did not impress him.

"I can't imagine why they wouldn't be the same," he said.

He added that it still may be possible for one twin to become an English professor while the other a business professor, thus explaining a difference in salaries. Taubman concluded his study "to emphasize the importance of the environment in explaining a difference in salaries."

Taubman also recognized the possibility that the study's lack of significance for identical twins was about one-third as important as they were for individuals. For identical twins, the difference was about one-third as important as they were for individuals.

Even after making statistical adjustments that strengthened the importance of education, identical twins were about half as susceptible to schooling differences when compared to individuals.

Based on this study, Taubman said last week that one can see both what role genes play and what role the environment plays in shaping a person.

Taubman said that when the same test was applied to occupational status instead of occupational earnings, education played a greater role. The difference for identical twins was about one-quarter less than for individuals, while for fraternal twins it was about one-quarter less.

Taubman also recognized the possibility that the study's lack of diversity could be a problem. The sample consisted only of white males because subjects were selected from a pool of Navy sailors before World War II. Both blacks and women were limited in military service at this time.

Even if genetics plays a large role in earnings, it is not that a signal that we should not redistribute income," he said. "There are other mechanisms for doing so."
Escort Service cites improvement despite some student complaints

By Alex Kudera

Escort Service has been providing rides since 1976 and offers a safe option for students returning home late at night, according to officials.

But some students had complaints last week about the ride service, which costs $80,000 annually to run, despite claims by Escort officials that it has improved since 1985 and offered a safe option for students, particularly males, who need a ride.

During the last year Escort handled 14,458 requests, with only 3.9 percent of their riders having to wait more than 30 minutes, according to Transportation and Parking Assistant Director Stephen Carey. He added that in 1985, when Public Safety managed the program for the first nine months, there were 12,982 completed rides while 13.6 percent of the riders waited over 30 minutes.

But College sophomore Adam Sherr said last week that the first time he tried to use the service, his ride never showed up.

"I tried to take it easy [and] the first time I was supposed to be there it was like 3 p.m. and they didn't show up. But they never even showed up," Sherr said.

Carey said last week that no call for a ride has ever been refused.

"I see the wimpy people taking that at four o'clock in the morning," Vengels said. "A real man would go out and get mugged."

Lundquist said that he fears perceptions such as this limit ridership, adding that he knows most of the people he picks up each night.

"I continued that summer ridership decreases and he usually does not receive a call until 7:30 or 8 p.m. Lundquist said that he handles 25 to 30 calls per night during the summer as compared to 80 to 125 calls during the school year.

"Especially when it affects my times."

"I see Doctor, page 13

Alumni of doctors from different universities think that he may have an answer.

"I don't think I could do this," Barker explained the transplant procedure as simply as possible.

"What we do is take the islet cells from people who donated their pancreas upon death and then implant these cells back into a person with diabetes," he said.

"Since these cells produce the insulin, the diabetic would be cured."

"What is surprising and unique to this procedure is that the islet cells can be injected anywhere into the body, they do not need to be put back into the pancreas," he continued.

Barker and his associates are testing the kidney as a site for implantation of the islets because rejections seem to be less likely in the kidneys as compared with the pancreas.

Although researchers are optimistic about the project, there are many problem areas that still need to be worked out.

"There are many limiting factors," Barker said, "but we have taken it to the next level."
By Mary Sholl

Philadelphia, like most big cities, has a problem with graffiti. But unlike most cities, Philadelphia is actively combating this public defacement with a program which combines public funds and private donors, including the University.

Over the past three years, the Philadelphia Anti-Graffiti Network has employed over 30,000 youths and has helped improve the facades of over 300 buildings. This summer, nearly 1000 teenagers will be involved in cleaning and painting a residential building located at 50th and Market Streets. When completed, a landscape mural will be created along the side of the structure.

Other projected West Philadelphia mural locations include the University's two residence halls and a new one at the Gold Standard Palladium restaurant.

"The purpose of the program is twofold — to work alongside neighborhood programs and to promote new ones to deter graffiti," Golden said. "We identify existing programs in the neighborhood and in some cases create new ones," she said.

The corp of anti-graffiti workers in Philadelphia is nearly 90 percent male, because of it," she said.

Network Executive Director Timothy Spencer said recently that the purpose of the program is two-fold — to work alongside neighborhood programs and to promote new ones to deter graffiti.

"We identify existing programs in the neighborhoods and in some cases create new ones," Golden said.

The corp of anti-graffiti workers in Philadelphia is nearly 90 percent male, because of it," she said.

Network Executive Director Timothy Spencer said recently that the purpose of the program is two-fold — to work alongside neighborhood programs and to promote new ones to deter graffiti.

"We identify existing programs in the neighborhoods and in some cases create new ones," Golden said.
NORML pushes for altered pot penalties

By Andrew Diamond

While Nancy Reagan has been implying our Nation's youth to "Just Say No," cocaine has appeared in the print and television media as "The Big Lie," and mothers of young children have been getting MAD at drunk drivers, there exists a group who feels that the private use of marijuana by adults is morally acceptable and should be permitted in society. That group is NORML, the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws.

Marijuana has been illegal in the United States for 50 years, and NORML is one of few groups fighting for the end of marijuana prohibition. Changes in marijuana laws ended in the mid-'70s with the decriminalization of the drug. Being caught with small amounts of marijuana changed from a major offense to a lesser charge — more akin to a parking ticket in some states, though Pennsylvania is not one of them. But smuggling and distribution still carry severe criminal penalties.

The NORML and the Reagan administration have brought legislative change to a near standstill, although there has been some legislation on the drug. A referendum in Oregon to legalize home marijuana use received a 26 percent vote of support, and it will be back up for consideration in 1988.

Jon Gettman, the organization's national director, said he feels that public opinion can easily swing towards legalizing marijuana use. "We are trying to change public opinion and the laws that will change public opinion," Gettman said in a recent interview.

Perhaps because of the conservatism of Reagan's administration, Gettman has transformed NORML from a lobbying group into an organization concentrating on changing public opinion. Gettman, who has a B.A. in anthropology from Catholic University in Washington D.C., says his approach to changing laws comes from his education.

As an anthropologist, he stated his concerns is, "How to affect culture . . . so when I became director in 1983 and started building the organization, I concentrated on building from the bottom up rather than in the top down."

"So, I have several people working on the grassroots level," he explained, "passing out and posting information, writing letters to the editor, publishing newsletters and learning about the issue and what the public thinks of it."

He added that he felt that this was more effective than lobbying. "We would rather have someone passing out information that's handing a legislator," he said.

While keeping a positive attitude, Gettman admits some of the difficulties encountered in attempting to achieve his goal of changing public opinion. "People have some pretty strong ideas about it," he said.

The most common public misconceptions are that marijuana is physically addictive, that marijuana use necessarily leads to use of harder drugs, or that marijuana use necessarily leads to use of harder drugs. "Marijuana is physically addictive, and can lead to the marijuana trade an exceedingly lucrative business," he said, "since they are the only non-agricultural products traded there."

Jon Gettman believes that another interesting phenomenon would occur with legalization. "One of the biggest impacts will be that [marijuana] will knock the gold and silver trading out of the Chicago commodities board," he said. "It's the only non-agricultural products traded there."

There are other uses for marijuana besides smoking. For example, one acre of marijuana can produce as much paper as four acres of trees. Most of the 17th and 18th century paper and much of the clothing, sails and ropes in the American Colonies came from the plant.

"If you didn't grow marijuana, you were breaking the law," Gettman said. "They needed the products that marijuana makes 100 times more efficiently. It is quite possible that the Declaration of Independence was written on hemp paper."

Even though marijuana laws remain on the books, arrests have dropped, a fact which Gettman believes indicates the failure of marijuana prohibition. "In 1967, marijuana arrests were the lowest in 15 years [360,000], the only time lower was in 1972," he said.

Gettman said that the laws themselves, and the criminal risk that they entail, keep the marijuana trade an exceedingly lucrative business. "I hear there are a lot of people in the higher up parts of the [marijuana] trade that don't want legalization."

"They say that it will take the money out of it."

While Gettman points to the legal prohibition of marijuana as an example of failure, a more insidious and effective method for curbing drug use is on the upswing. Widespread urine testing now exists in the corporate world. Urine testing can be seen as private enforcement of marijuana laws.

Gettman is more even admittance about urine testing than the illegality of urine testing. "The tests don't work," he said. "If you got a test, you are going to piss off when they find out."

"How can you fake a test for drug users going undetected?"

"The only test that is an issue is people will rally around, and is actually planning a demonstration against urine testing in New York City in mid-October, pending the issuance of permits. He hopes that these demonstrations will influence the laws surrounding urine testing. He hopes to have small demonstrations all over the country on the same date.

"The companies have been lead to believe that the tests will save them money on the job performance," he said. "There are no legal standards for urine testing."

Studies corporations use to justify the use of urine tests are notoriously flawed, and many have been thrown out in court. One study was conducted which used pilots in a flight simulator to test how, and the pilots functioned the day after marijuana use, see Marijuana, page A4
Texas original makes his mark on blues-rock scene

Lonnie Mack’s new album exhibits the skill of the Granddaddy of Texas blues

By Aeon Skoble

With 1985’s Strike Like Lightning, Lonnie Mack resurrected after eight year absence from the recording industry. The album was produced by one of his proteges, another fellow from Texas named Stevie Ray Vaughan, and it was well received by critics and musicans alike.

Mack continues to make an important statement on his new record, Second Sight, his tenth (and the second for the acclaimed Alligator label). Mack says that “this is the first album I’ve really had total freedom on. It’s extremely contemporary in sound production, and has a strong rock and roll feel.”

This is true, and if it reminds the listener of Vaughan, or the Fabulous Thunderbirds, or ZZ Top, you’re making a chicken-and-egg mistake. Mack is one of the most influential songwriters and guitar players ever to emerge from the Texas blues scene. It has been said by more than one music critic that his sound and his technique bridged the gap between ’50s rockabilly and ’60s psychedelic blues-rock. The Vaughan’s, as well as Keith Richards star Page, and John Clapton, readily acknowledge their debt to Mack’s style. However, this major star of the ’60s has been away a while, resulting in a new generation of rockers only now beginning to discover this Texas original. This is no facile, clean-cut white boy blues. Lonnie Mack has been around, and it comes through on the new record. Fans of this style of blues-rock will be enthusiastic about Second Sight, and novices are in for a refreshing surprise.

Mack’s growly vocals help give an air of blues authority to the production. The fat, rumbling rhythm of the music keeps it continually interesting, and Mack’s guitar technique is first-rate. His lyrics are standard, straightforward, bluesy verses of the stompin’ roadhouse variety, but with occasional glimpses of creativity — “The world ain’t broken, it’s just a little bent.” “Killing cup is a thing they’re just here to help you, but Hitler said so too.”

On the news last week it was all CDCD that the baby-boomers were rediscovering the blues. This has already produced such atrocities as B.B. King singing rendition jingles for corn chips and those “Bad to the Bone”-style beer songs. It may also lead to all sorts of sanitized, happy-happy blues-type performers.

Lonnie Mack’s new album exhibiites the skill of the Granddaddy of Texas blues
PART brings two great Shakespeare plays to the community this summer

Strutting and fretting:
A 3rd theater group to hold Shakespeare centerstage in outdoor performances

Shakespeare Festival
Philadelphia Area Repertory Theater
Peace Symbol on Locust Walk

By Anthony Schneider

February 1

"What light through yonder window breaks?" No, it's not the light from the 5th floor of Van Pelt Library, it really is Julius Caesar's balcony as the Philadelphia Area Repertory Theater (PART) presents its second annual outdoor Shakespeare Festival at the University this month.

The theater troupe will present the tragedy, Romeo and Juliet, and the comedy, A Midsummer Night's Dream, both directed by Paul Wagar, co-founder of PART and Artistic Director for Classical Theater. The plays will be done in repertory during August at the Peace Symbol on Locust Walk.

Director Wagner, who has acted with the Royal Shakespeare Company in England, is optimistic that the repertory festival will allow the company to exhibit its versatility.

"The Shakespeare season on the Peace campus will highlight the diversity of PART's acting company's range by using the same actors in contrasting roles in both plays," Wagner commented. Wagner is also encouraged by the success of last summer's performance of A Midsummer Night's Dream on campus and at Penn's Law Quad.

The group is a professional company consisting of actors with both 38 and 39 years of experience. Shakespeare Summer Festival will be the company's first subscription season next year, at the Port of History Museum Theater.

Both plays are tightly directed and energetic. Wagner specifically aimed at productions that were vibrant and lively for the outdoor setting.

"Being as it is a large, open space, intensity doesn't carry," Wagner said. "Romeo and Juliet, which opened on August 3, features minimal, representations of costumes (black sweat suits with colored T-shirts to denote house) and a stark, skeletal set. A Midsummer Night's Dream, which begins on August 12, will be performed with a more complete "fantasy garden" set in full-halo period costume. Wagner believes the contrast of the two plays will allow the Festival interest in watching while providing contrasting challenges for the company.

"In A Midsummer Night's Dream, the performance relies on physicality," says Wagner, who sought to avoid artificiality in the production.

"The challenge is to make the play's humor work without downplaying the acting," Wagner explained.

Romeo and Juliet makes differences on the actors, because there are virtually no conversations. Judging from rehearsals, Romeo and Juliet succeeds in its entirety, including dramatic duals coached by Peter Wagar. Wagar feels the swashbuckling action will appeal to West Philadelphia youth as well as to the University community. Even in rehearsal, the duels roused partnership among kids at rehearsal, who lay on College Green, bikes at their sides, yelling "Down with the Capulets."

But the real success of Romeo and Juliet lies in the acting. Greg Wood is captivating in his role as an enigmatic, witty and sensitive Mercutio. Philadelphia College of Art sophomore Clay Wood is a bit more resourceful; this time it was a "fantasy garden" set. His costume was as much a part of his performance as the open space. Much of his success is due to his "normally" good-looking face. Onstage, the audience grew increasingly obvious.\n
The last time they were in Philly, they distinctly uncharacteristic. He was in a one-half hour, four-hour and a half set; this time it was different. The old man was not around; he had peaked as high, but it was more subtle, coming across better, in nearly every way. Wagar's frustration with the audience, a new increase in audience numbers, was the night they went on. While he was awake, singing hard as the band turned out ragged but right versions of song after song, the restless crowd kept calling out for older songs from the hard-core days, looking for an excuse to bang their heads.

When the slamming got a little too close for comfort during "I Don't Know," Wagar finally managed to stop them. At that point, it did look like a Rock Star grew too big for his britches, he was too drunk and roller trying to hold a hold on his own tune. The end part of Replacements' new outlook is due to the departure of Tom's brother, who was a better guitarist. An intense player whose barely articulate voice was nearly clipped tonally Tommy Stinson was forced to leave when he could no longer keep up his optimisticism in control. New permanent rhythm guitarist Paul Westerberg appears to be trying to fill Stin- son's shoes. Taking his cues from Tom—whose guitar work has benefited from going along on the new record—Stim seems to have lowered his tension and taken some of the perfect fire of his old self. Stinson's fingers become more sensitive as he pecks, and his feel for rhythm and texture becomes more pronounced.

The departure of Stinson also takes the effect that said the band would too often turn away from the promise of their best work and collapse into a state of self-indulgent anarchy that could have passed off as that of a protest statement of their refusal to come out with pop music for the masses. Wagar was too young to be able to keep up the pace of the show; he and his mate, along with a few fans, had been showing steady growth on that front, beginning at the beginning of 38's Hootenanny right on through to this year's marvelous Philadelphia Festival of the Arts. Onstage, their evolution has been slower, more painful. Wagar believes the contrast of the two plays will allow the Festival interest in watching while providing contrasting challenges for the company.

"In A Midsummer Night's Dream, the performance relies on physicality," says Wagner, who sought to avoid artificiality in the production.

"The challenge is to make the play's humor work without downplaying the acting," Wagner explained.

Romeo and Juliet makes differences on the actors, because there are virtually no conversations. Judging from rehearsals, Romeo and Juliet succeeds in its entirety, including dramatic duals coached by Peter Wagar. Wagar feels the swashbuckling action will appeal to West Philadelphia youth as well as to the University community. Even in rehearsal, the duels roused partnership among kids at rehearsal, who lay on College Green, bikes at their sides, yelling "Down with the Capulets."

But the real success of Romeo and Juliet lies in the acting. Greg Wood is captivating in his role as an enigmatic, witty and sensitive Mercutio. Philadelphia College of Art sophomore Clay Wood is a bit more resourceful; this time it was a "fantasy garden" set. His costume was as much a part of his performance as the open space. Much of his success is due to his "normally" good-looking face. Onstage, the audience grew increasingly obvious.\n
The last time they were in Philly, they distinctly uncharacteristic. He was in a one-half hour, four-hour and a half set; this time it was different. The old man was not around; he had peaked as high, but it was more subtle, coming across better, in nearly every way. Wagar's frustration with the audience, a new increase in audience numbers, was the night they went on. While he was awake, singing hard as the band turned out ragged but right versions of song after song, the restless crowd kept calling out for older songs from the hard-core days, looking for an excuse to bang their heads.

When the slamming got a little too close for comfort during "I Don't Know," Wagar finally managed to stop them. At that point, it did look like a Rock Star grew too big for his britches, he was too drunk and roller trying to hold a hold on his own tune. The end part of Replacements' new outlook is due to the departure of Tom's brother, who was a better guitarist. An intense player whose barely articulate voice was nearly clipped tonally Tommy Stinson was forced to leave when he could no longer keep up his optimisticism in control. New permanent rhythm guitarist Paul Westerberg appears to be trying to fill Stin- son's shoes. Taking his cues from Tom—whose guitar work has benefited from going along on the new record—Stim seems to have lowered his tension and taken some of the perfect fire of his old self. Stinson's fingers become more sensitive as he pecks, and his feel for rhythm and texture becomes more pronounced.

The departure of Stinson also takes the effect that said the band would too often turn away from the promise of their best work and collapse into a state of self-indulgent anarchy that could have passed off as that of a protest statement of their refusal to come out with pop music for the masses. Wagar was too young to be able to keep up the pace of the show; he and his mate, along with a few fans, had been showing steady growth on that front, beginning at the beginning of 38's Hootenanny right on through to this year's marvelous Philadelphia Festival of the Arts. Onstage, their evolution has been slower, more painful. Wagar believes the contrast of the two plays will allow the Festival interest in watching while providing contrasting challenges for the company.

"In A Midsummer Night's Dream, the performance relies on physicality," says Wagner, who sought to avoid artificiality in the production.

"The challenge is to make the play's humor work without downplaying the acting," Wagner explained.

Romeo and Juliet makes differences on the actors, because there are virtually no conversations. Judging from rehearsals, Romeo and Juliet succeeds in its entirety, including dramatic duals coached by Peter Wagar. Wagar feels the swashbuckling action will appeal to West Philadelphia youth as well as to the University community. Even in rehearsal, the duels roused partnership among kids at rehearsal, who lay on College Green, bikes at their sides, yelling "Down with the Capulets."

But the real success of Romeo and Juliet lies in the acting. Greg Wood is captivating in his role as an enigmatic, witty and sensitive Mercutio. Philadelphia College of Art sophomore Clay Wood is a bit more resourceful; this time it was a "fantasy garden" set. His costume was as much a part of his performance as the open space. Much of his success is due to his "normally" good-looking face. Onstage, the audience grew increasingly obvious.\n
The last time they were in Philly, they distinctly uncharacteristic. He was in a one-half hour, four-hour and a half set; this time it was different. The old man was not around; he had peaked as high, but it was more subtle, coming across better, in nearly every way. Wagar's frustration with the audience, a new increase in audience numbers, was the night they went on. While he was awake, singing hard as the band turned out ragged but right versions of song after song, the restless crowd kept calling out for older songs from the hard-core days, looking for an excuse to bang their heads.

When the slamming got a little too close for comfort during "I Don't Know," Wagar finally managed to stop them. At that point, it did look like a Rock Star grew too big for his britches, he was too drunk and roller trying to hold a hold on his own tune. The end part of Replacements' new outlook is due to the departure of Tom's brother, who was a better guitarist. An intense player whose barely articulate voice was nearly clipped tonally Tommy Stinson was forced to leave when he could no longer keep up his optimisticism in control. New permanent rhythm guitarist Paul Westerberg appears to be trying to fill Stin- son's shoes. Taking his cues from Tom—whose guitar work has benefited from going along on the new record—Stim seems to have lowered his tension and taken some of the perfect fire of his old self. Stinson's fingers become more sensitive as he pecks, and his feel for rhythm and texture becomes more pronounced.

The departure of Stinson also takes the effect that said the band would too often turn away from the promise of their best work and collapse into a state of self-indulgent anarchy that could have passed off as that of a protest statement of their refusal to come out with pop music for the masses. Wagar was too young to be able to keep up the pace of the show; he and his mate, along with a few fans, had been showing steady growth on that front, beginning at the beginning of 38's Hootenanny right on through to this year's marvelous Philadelphia Festival of the Arts. Onstage, their evolution has been slower, more painful. Wagar believes the contrast of the two plays will allow the Festival interest in watching while providing contrasting challenges for the company.
ENLIGHTENMENT
At 214 Walnut St.
923-0210, open-ended engagement.

THE ROOKIES
Rock and roll around the rain cloud into the dusk-dawn of summer.

ECHO AND THE BUNNYMEN & NEW ORDER W/ GENE LOVES JEZEBEL
20th Century Records.

THE SUMMER PENNSYLVANIAN
Horror, humor and a bedraggled Philadelphia crowd.

TINA TURNER
The Teutonic Comic teams up with MMR's Beatie Boys.

CROSSBROOK, STILLS. AND NASH
What was the label's diagnostic criteria? Can it not make the single, the mediocre a bedraggled Philadelphia crowd.

FILM
On Summers Peninsular.
(1942).

THE CURE
The band's latest album and the first single of their new era.

WORLDWIDE
The Curiosity Shop.

THE SUMMER PENNSYLVANIAN
The band's latest album and the first single of their new era.

WORLDWIDE
The Curiosity Shop.

THE SUMMER PENNSYLVANIAN
The band's latest album and the first single of their new era.

WORLDWIDE
The Curiosity Shop.

THE SUMMER PENNSYLVANIAN
The band's latest album and the first single of their new era.

WORLDWIDE
The Curiosity Shop.

THE SUMMER PENNSYLVANIAN
The band's latest album and the first single of their new era.

WORLDWIDE
The Curiosity Shop.
Hungry Hippo

Woman being treated at HUP following hippopotamus bite while on African trip

By Jim Zehner

In the eyes of hungry man-eating creatures peering out from the murky waters and wild jungles of Africa, humans are just another link in the food chain. But on a Sierra Club safari through the Kenyan jungle last February, Iowa native Ellen Blassingham discovered a three-ton herbivore that proved to be more dangerous than lions and tigers and bears.

Blassingham, 41, was released yesterday from the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania after a lengthy stay recuperating from nerve surgery. Not just any nerve surgery — around noon on her safari's second day in Nairobi, Kenya, Blassingham was ambushed by a hippopotamus.

Blassingham gave the following account of the attack:

Her safari group was slashing through dense underbrush along the Tsavo River when a lurking hippo charged from the bushes, almost trampling the group's ranger, and then grabbed Blassingham in its jaws.

The beast then chomped her upper right leg and shook her violently back and forth in the air several times while the ranger shot it twice. After dropping Blassingham, the hippo was pursued by the ranger and killed with two more bullets.

"It's not much fun being bit by a hippo," she said.

Blassingham suffered a broken right arm, a compound fracture in her right leg and lost a large section of muscle from her thigh during the attack. But she is more thankful that she was not killed.

"Someone who was behind me said that I was turning to get off the road when the hippo bit me," she said from her hospital room Monday. "And I'm 5',7", so it bit me low. If I had been bitten anywhere else besides the leg I would be dead."

Blassingham said that many people do not believe that an animal as frumpy and lazy-looking as a hippopotamus could be a vicious killer. She maintains that her injured leg and arm prove otherwise, adding its foot-long incisor teeth and over 30 m.p.h. speed are dangerous offensive weapons. She said that the heard hippos are the number one human predator in Africa after the crocodile.

Philadelphia Zoo Animal Collections Manager Beth Baher said Tuesday that while hippos look passive, they are aggressive with human beings.

"Generally, hippos spend most of their day in the water and in the brush at night," she said. "And there are occasionally attacks on people in the water.

Baher, who was unsure of the exact number of annual hippo related injuries on the continent of Africa, said that crocodiles are probably the most active man-eaters. But she stressed the destructive potential of a displeased hippopotamus.

"They are very nasty," she said. "If you approach a hippo, it will attack you — a hippopotamus see Hippo, page 15.
Arrangement
from page 1
"further treatment" for injuries sustained. Both Assistant United States Attorney Kristin Hayes, the prosecutor in the case, and Drug Enforcement Administration Special Agent Joseph Gatto declined to specify the nature of the injuries or say whether, although Gatto said yesterday that the attack was not drug related.

A reliable source has said that several witnesses reported that a four pound shipment of cocaine was found in a vehicle belonging to Moskovits in April. Moskovits told a friend that he was going to have some- one killed.

The next day, the body of Richard Hall, 26, a student of Mercedes Benz with two bullets in the head, U. of his head on the 3400 block of Sansom Street. Philadelpiha Police termed the murder a drug-related at the time.

Gatto said that a Moskovits link with the murder was investiga- ted by authorities but no evidence was found to support the connection.

Testimony at the detention hearing yesterday showed that Moshkovits threatened the family of Charles O'Rourke, the man indicted and attempted to pick up a rag in front of the O'Rourke residence with authorities.

"They're your family," Moskovits reportedly said to O'Rourke. Gatto would not provide any more details about O'Rourke. Hayes said that witnesses who viewed Moskovits said he had names written on his body from public record due to fear that he would not carry through with his threat.

"We couldn't disclose their names because they're protecting their safety," Hayes said.

Moskovits
from page 1
few close friends.

"I know how Moskovits still is a Brazilian citizen, have called him everything from "brilliant" to "slimy,"" Hayes said.

Although he lived in the Quad and was a member of a fraternity, he eventually moved off campus, to a room, in the Francis House apar- tments in 1985. Besides a trial date it also opened a new chapter today, according to Hayes.

O'Rourke also has his arraign- ment scheduled for today. Hayes yesterday refused to give further details about O'Rourke's arraignment.

Moskovits will be arraigned at 10 a.m. at the federal courthouse in Philadelphia. Besides a plea, a trial date is also expected today, according to Hayes.

College senior Tara Frawy, who posed in the "Women of the Ivy Leagues" edition of Playboy magazine last year and once was asked the Register of President pres- ident, met Moskovits at a party at the Poi Upsilon fraternity, known as the Castle, during her freshman year in 1984. According to a witness.

"I know where your family is," Hayes said.

Several days after thePoly incident, the University is pleased with the University's response to the situation. More prestigious "Ivies," in the transfer applicant climate, also are pleased with the whole transfer process.

"We've been encouraged by ap- plicants we've won from top schools," said O'Connell. "Penn awards credit for any academic courses that a student has completed and meeting the basic academic standards and then sold it back.

"Penn awards credit for any academic courses that a student has completed and credit for their entire course load.

"I know that Moskovits is not "bandit" — yiddish for a rascal."

"If you don't have full credit for any academic courses that a student has completed and credit for their entire course load.

"Penn awards credit for any academic courses that a student has completed and credit for their entire course load.

"I know that Moskovits is not "bandit" — yiddish for a rascal."

"If you don't have full credit for any academic courses that a student has completed and credit for their entire course load.

"Penn awards credit for any academic courses that a student has completed and credit for their entire course load.

"I know that Moskovits is not "bandit" — yiddish for a rascal."

"If you don't have full credit for any academic courses that a student has completed and credit for their entire course load.

"Penn awards credit for any academic courses that a student has completed and credit for their entire course load.

"I know that Moskovits is not "bandit" — yiddish for a rascal."

"If you don't have full credit for any academic courses that a student has completed and credit for their entire course load.

"Penn awards credit for any academic courses that a student has completed and credit for their entire course load.
The Great American Pastime fixes its hold on our countrymen at a young age. Just ask the 10 to 12-year-old boys of the Overbrook A.A. 51 League — and their parents, of course. The season runs from May through July, with each of the 10 teams playing 16 games. In the decisive third game of the league championship series Tuesday night, the Yankees defeated the Cubs, 6-3.

Photographs by Francis Gardler
Text by Jacquelin Sufak

Clockwise from top:
 Called out despite having slid under the tag of the Cubs’ Dominic DiCicco; Yankee Anthony Maiorano proves that the camera is quicker than the ump; Brendan Devlin of the Lions goes through the fence to catch a cool one; Lions’ second baseman Nathan Castiello summons up a sneer in anticipation of his baseball card debut; Cardinals’ catcher Sean “Iron Boy” Laughlin keeps his hand on the ball and his teeth together to make the out at the plate.

The Yankees’ Mike Domino exhibits the fine art of badgering the opposition.
Gerbner looks at effects of violence on television

By Jaclyn D'Aura

When George Gerbner, dean of the Annenberg School of Communications, takes on a project, he sticks with it.

For the past 20 years Gerbner has been studying violence on television and the messages produced by it. While hundreds of researchers have debated the effects of television violence, Gerbner has taken a unique thesis: people who expose themselves to violent programs become more dependent on others for protection.

But one television executive condemned Gerbner's study, saying that it used the term "violence" too liberally.

Gerbner has been continuously working on this study since 1967 when the National Commission of Violence offered him a research grant to examine violence on television and the messages it conveys.

Gerbner said last Thursday that he feels television violence is an serious societal problem, adding that he is curious to find out what people can get away with on the screen. He also said that television is an integral part of American culture.

"People do not just become paranoid, they are born into it," he said, adding that the average set in the average household is turned on seven hours a day.

But Gerbner said that people do not spend all this time watching the television set. And even when they are not watching the set, if on, it does have an effect, he said.

"People learn more when they do not really watch television," Gerbner said. "They learn by absorption, without being scrutinized. Most people swallow a pill and take the sugar coating. They do not really know what's taking place inside their body."

Gerbner said that while prime time or adult evening television has a lot of violence, counts of violence in children's programs are just as high, if not higher.

"Children who watch television become more insecure before they start school," Gerbner said, adding that this is because television is the only medium that comes into the home.

The Annenberg dean continued that violent programs are made intentionally by television writers because those types of shows are "cheapest to produce."

"Violence is deliberately written into scripts which incorporate the victims," Gerbner said. "It is done purposely. Whether or not it is done humorously or violently, there is still a victim."

While Gerbner has strong convictions about his research, some television executives dispute his findings.

Horst Stipt, director of social research at NBC studios in New York, said last week that Gerbner's study is invalid.

"The effects do not appear consistent and are not put forth in a very effective way," Stipt said.

He said that he feels that most viewers have a different outlook on what they see as violence on television. Stipt said that people do not consider earthquakes, magic and a pie slapped in their face as counts of violence.

"Stipt cites one of Gerbner's studies where each act of magic in the television show "I Dream of Jeannie" was counted as an act of violence."

But Gerbner defended that study, saying that there was "out-and-out blatant violence" in a particular dream sequence mentioned in the study.

Gerbner added that people who criticize his study misinterpret the word "violence" to mean pain-inflicting acts.

Stipt said that Gerbner studies people who are already afraid of violence and has yet to publish anything which supports his claims.

According to Gerbner, his study is footloose because of the "reliability of observation."

"We do not write about our findings, we write about our results," he said, adding that the only way his research can be proven wrong is by people who define violence in terms of "hurt" or "kill."

Walter M. Wood, Jr.
Realtor, Appraiser
4005 Chestnut St. EVG-2800
Serving the University Community for nearly 20 years, our office will professionally handle all of your rental, sales, and appraisal needs.

We offer a wide range of rental properties (ranging from efficiencies to 7 bedroom houses), residential and investment sales and an excellent management service.

Call Jim or Art Wood at any time.

At the University City

Apartments in University City

382-0975 222-4449

Owned and managed by

Alan H. Klein
Garden Court Plaza
4701 Pine Street, Box 175
Phila., PA 19143

Apartments in the Fair fax, Garden Court Plaza, Concord Hall, and many turn-of-the-century houses with gardens, laundry, carpeted halls, and security intercoms...

Apartments That Would Make Your Mother Smile

Dean from page 5

dual role of associate dean of natural sciences and administration. In the latter capacity, Wales was primarily responsible for faculty and personnel matters, maintaining statistical information and serving as a liaison between the dean and the faculty.

Although he stepped down from his administrative post to return to his academic duties, Wales said that he will discontinue his teaching and research "in the short run" while acting as dean.

Wales said that the immediate appointment of administration has not yet been filled and he said that he will leave the appointment decision to the appointment of a new social sciences dean, to be named, "We do not write about our findings, we write about our results," he said, adding that the only way his research can be proven wrong is by people who define violence in terms of "hurt" or "kill."

George Gerbner

"A serious social problem"

violence and has yet to publish anything which supports his claims.

According to Gerbner, his study is footloose because of the "reliability of observation."

"We do not write about our findings, we write about our results," Stipt said, adding that the only way his research can be proven wrong is by people who define violence in terms of "hurt" or "kill."

"My feeling is that by as early as fall, or by last fall at the latest we should have a new dean named," he said.

CONVENTIONS

SECURE AFFORDABLE

Plus an offer you can't resist:

Sign a 9 month academic lease before September 1 and your final month will be
only $55 per month (includes everything). Two or three bedroom efficiencies and apartments

Kim's 9 months for $520

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICE

2404 WALNUT Three guys sleep in one room on two cliffs of one avalanche for a year.

39TH FLOOR Yard, large, deco. Large room, b & k: $450. Also,
38TH FLOOR Yard, large, deco. $375 950. Call 946-0184

CENTURY CITY Furnished, carpeted.

158 PINE ST Efficiencies $310-345 1 bdrms $370-450 Contact
ODonnell Real Estate 222-2600

20TH FLOOR Apartment. Modern, walls-to-wall carpeting.

300 CHESTNUT apt. Huge, sunny 2 bedroom suite on third floor of
CEDAR PARK APT. Huge, sunny 2 bedroom suite on third floor of

44TH LARCHWOOD, 6 bed, 3 bath, 3 fireplaces, rear deck,
40TH SANSOM. 4 bed, 2 bath, eat-in kitchen. 387-6100.
44TH RANDWICK. 2 bed, 1 bath, 3 fireplaces, rear deck, eat-in kitchen. 387-6100.
45TH LOCUST Contemporary 1 bed, 1 bath $750. 1565 Chestnut St. 2 bed
with a view in living room, easting area, separate, west side, new kitchens. Dept 170 489-8989.

TOWNHOUSES

40th BALKMORE 3 Bedroom

Modern Furnished, Pvt. Garaga & Parking
Heat/A.C., Fireplace, Terrace, Sun Deck, Washer, Dryer, D. Wash. Truly Exceptional, Must See To Appreciate. Avail. 6/1, 9/1
382-1300

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

3701 Chestnut Street
call 387-5125 ext. 2220

August 6, 1987
Awards from page 7

"It's good internally," she said. "It gets people thinking about what we've done in the last year."

Gravina explained that the situation developed when Physical Plant was in need of a medium to train its staff and the hospital staff for occupational safety. After they realized that it would be cheaper to purchase their own video equipment, staff members began to suggest other uses.

"A whole range of possibilities presented themselves," Gravina said.

Restoration of the surrounding landscapes after major construction projects was an initial concern that the use of the video documentation has protected. Gravina added that the camera aided all aspects of dealing with contractors as well as staff.

"We're looking for a number of ways to reduce cost," Gravina said. Without leaving the Physical Plant, he can talk over deals with contractors, as specifically as needed, or show staff members areas of concern.

Sharing first place this year were Thomas Jefferson University and Dunbar College. Other schools that were also awarded $7500 by NACUBO and the United States Steel Foundation.

NACUBO's Director of Development and Member Services M.J. Williams said yesterday that the purpose of the organization is to improve the financial situations on all campuses. He said that in order to win the prize, it is important that the money-saving techniques can be applicable to other universitites.

"We look for something that can be used by a number of colleges," Williams said. He added that originality and group involvement were also factors, besides the amount of savings.

The University also received honorable mentions for two other programs recently started at the University. NACUBO commended the University's practice of recycling pipe-insulation covers and a method for forwarding international mail in bulk. It is in part due to its individual post office in Europe.

Doctor from page 7

factors to this project," Barker said. "Rejection is a very devastating problem since once the islets are destroyed, the damage can never be reversed. We have been finding that after transplanting the islet cells, they are subsequently destroyed. This leads us to believe that the recurrence of the disease may not be able to overcome."

"Finally, there simply are not enough islet cells to go around," he concluded.

Barker stated that none of the transplants performed on humans have been completely successful.

"Of the diabetics who received the islet cells, none went off insulin entirely," the doctor said. "There was a remarkable decrease in the amount of insulin they required but they were not 'cured' of their disease."

The first candidates for this procedure are those who have lost kidney function and have had a kidney transplant, since these people are already on immunosuppressive drugs, according to Barker.

Islet cell transplantation has become popular in the last few years and is currently being studied throughout the world.

"It's worked on animals, it's just a matter of time before it's perfected for man," Barker said.

Paul Lacy, a professor at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis who heads the team, said that Barker was chosen to work on the project because of his experience in the area.

"Dr. Barker was one of the earliest individuals to work in the area of islet transplantation in animals and was chosen because his work is of the highest quality," Lacy said.

The Summer Pennsylvanian editorial board and staff wish you a pleasant remainder of the summer.

I t's Worth a Closer Look

Pennsylvania

4015 Walnut St., 2nd floor

894-0561/0585

APARTMENTS

4641 BALTIMORE Sunny 2 BR apartment in quiet, secure Victory Village complex. NW. Available September. $650. 776-3130.

NICE EFFICIENCY One and two bedroom apartments near campus. 222-4530.

APARTMENTS

4800 BLOCk SPRUCE street. 1


47TH CHESTER, 2 bed, exposed brick, hardwood floors. 470.00. 387-6100.

47TH CHESTER, 1 bed, bright, hardwood floors, eat-in kitchen. $320.00. 387-6100.

APARTMENTS

BEAUTIFUL, 1 BEDROOM apartment. Modern, newly painted, very clean, safe building. Close by University. 528-5043, 2

SPRUCE STREET. spacious 2 bedroom available Sept. 1. Excellent condition. $995 includes heat, hot water and gas. 386-1180.

LARGE FURNISHED Room for rent near campus. Call 386-1755 after 5 p.m.

SUNNY RENOVATED APTS. Studio $326-$450, 1 bedroom $385-$525, 2 bedroom $575-$725. Hardwood floors. 724-2286.

APARTMENTS

MELBOURNE GARDENS Upper Darby Duplex, 2nd floor furnished with new furniture. Two bedrooms. $345. Ideal for graduate or undergraduate students. Call 455-2521 after 6 P.M.

APARTMENTS


APARTMENTS

PRIME LOCATION-University City Area.

MARY NEWLY RENOVATED

KITCHEN & BATH

4 bdrm. available. LUXURY 1 Bedroom 300

PENN-DREX REALTORS 587-9447

A CLASSIC RETURNS

GARDEN COURT

SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AS LARGE AS A HOME.

ONE, TWO, AND THREE BEDROOM UNITS AVAILABLE.

WASHERS AND DRYERS IN MOST UNITS.

INDOOR SWIMMING POOL.

Garden Court Apartments

46th & Pine Sts.

Open: Mon.-Fri. 10:30-4:00

SUN.-SAT: 11-4

476-6250

VICTORIAN TOWNHOUSES

University City

Apartments

One Bedroom

Two Bedroom

New Kitchens & Baths

Refinished Hardwood Floors

328-3100

THESE APARTMENTS WON'T LAST LONG!

HURRY, ONLY 10 LEFT!

MAIN LINE AREA ONE-BEDROOM APARTMENTS $425-NO HIGHER?

ALL UTILITIES PAID EXCEPT ELECTRICITY.

RENTS START AT $250-$335 (efficiencies) and $330-$435 (1 bedroom).

CALL EMERSON APARTMENTS for an appointment at 222-7909.

PAGE 13
Asbestos from page 5

fibers aren't being released into the air and it is better to leave it intact [than risk releasing fibers through removal]," the representative said.

"The University is taking a responsible position [regarding asbestos]," said Laura Peller, an industrial hygienist and employee of the Office of Environmental Health and Safety on campus. "Asbestos is a known carcinogen, a cancer causing agent, it is a serious health concern.

Peller said that asbestos is present in older buildings on campus.

Beginning this week University officials will conduct asbestos awareness seminars for employees of Physical Plant. The seminars will run from August 8 through 13.

"The seminars are designed primarily for [the worker's] safety," Peller said yesterday.

Although Worger would not term the seminars "mandatory," he stressed that management felt that they were necessary.

"We feel it's needed; we set it up during work hours," he said.

During the classes, slides will be shown to enable workers to properly identify the substance, the health effects and the proper handling of the chemical. The seminars have to do with the asbestos problem at the Annenberg School or any other requests regarding asbestos on campus, according to Peller. And the seminars have nothing to do with the asbestos problem at the University or any other regulations.

The seminars will run one hour each day and there will be three classes each day. The seminars have to do with the asbestos problem at the Annenberg School or any other requests regarding asbestos on campus, according to Peller.
Collective-bargaining agreement necessary for the good of the institution.

O'Bannon said that the current grievance mechanisms, workers and management, a writing that was reasonable and conscientious work force.

"I predict that the Faculty Club is going to have a more productive work force," Merenda said.

He said that the current grievance mechanisms, workers and management, a writing that was reasonable and conscientious work force.

Grievance procedures can begin.

"We don't feel that we are being stonewalled and harassed," Walters' letter reads. "The union would hold a vote against Walters, in a letter dated July 17, wrote that the management denied their workers' rights. "Your united voice was consistently stonewalled and harassed, and attempts to terminate some of your workers failed."

"It was a real show of strength," he said, noting the two-to-one margin of victory for unionization.

In the weeks before the vote, management and union representatives have been sending letters and leaflets to Club workers, Coughlan said. "But we hope that the University will put that strategy aside and go to the bargaining tables in good faith, to negotiate on more reasonable grounds."

"We don't feel that we are coming to the University with anything but reasonable demands," he added. "This is an era and we simply want workers that we can speak together and together grievance without having to resort to strikes."

Walden added that in the following months, Club workers will be bargaining for higher wages, improved benefits, and a coherent and more equitably grievance mechanism. He said that a strike is an option of last resort.

Union counsel Basil Merenda said this week that unionization will mean a more unified and conscientious work force.

"The purpose of the operation was to restore feeling in her foot. The purpose of the operation was to restore feeling in her foot."

"To regain muscle control is my goal before being maimed her left leg and transplanted it to the gap in her right leg last Thursday. The purpose of the operation was to restore feeling in her foot."

"Of course, during the attack, I screamed, but I distinctly remember my first thought: 'Oh, my trip is ruined — I won't be able to climb Mt. Kilimanjaro,' " she says in an essay about the incident. "Finally I got my priorities in order with my next thought was which 'I could die here.'"

"I am pleased for the people," Blassingham said. "It was a positive move that I could die here.'"
By Jonathan Bondy

PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y. — At first glance things do not seem so different for Dan Crocicchia. In the summer sun, he's out there on the field dressed in white pants, a white practice jersey, and a blue helmet — the same uniform he wore for four seasons as a quarterback in the Penn football program.

Well, there is one slight difference. On the side of his helmet there is no longer a red and blue "P", but simple white letters that spell "GIANTS."

Graduation marks a great change for everyone, a departure into "the real world." For most, it is a time to embark upon a career. But for athletes, however, graduation also ends another career. The odds of a Penn athlete competitively playing a sport after graduation are infinitesimal, but most can still compete on a recreational level. Not football players. After all, how do you get 40 guys together for a casual game of tackle football?

Every now and then, however, a Penn football player gets that opportunity, that chance to keep playing when his classmates cannot. This is Crocicchia's chance.

Crocicchia's invitation to the Giants' training camp at Pace University began just prior to April's NFL collegiate draft. When Crocicchia wasn't drafted, the Giants invited him to their free-agent and rookie mini-camp, which began July 27.

"We liked his arm," Giants offensive coordinator Ron Erhardt said last Wednesday. "We always look at guys with strong arms."

The fact that the Super Bowl champion Giants would invite Crocicchia at all surprised people, Crocicchia not least of all.

"I was like every other guy — you worry about being productive. If that means going to work on the defense on their reads and drops, then that's what I mean. I'll do whatever it takes — whatever they ask me," Crocicchia said. "He's working hard, just trying in case one of the guys goes down, he can get a backup job."

Which means essentially that Crocicchia is waiting for an injury.

"You don't think that at least I don't," he said. "You don't worry about the other guys — you worry about being productive. If that means going to work on the defense on their reads and drops, then that's what I mean. I'll do whatever it takes — whatever they ask me."

Right now, the Giants are asking Crocicchia to throw. In an effort to improve their receiving corps, the Giants drafted three receivers with their first four picks. Crocicchia and two other free-agent quarterbacks — Mike Busch and Dave Walter — are still fighting for one. His chance is the one so few ever get.

"I don't know what to expect," Crocicchia said last Wednesday. "I was surprised when the Giants contacted me. No one else had gotten in touch with me."

The silence was not unexpected. Despite leading the Quakers to a 10-4 record and their fifth consecutive Ivy League title, Crocicchia was not one of the Ivy League's star quarterbacks. He was not named first- or second-team all-Ivy. He was just a winner with a strong arm. For the Giants, that was enough.

Now that Crocicchia is at camp, the next question to ask is: can he make the team? His chances are paper thin, despite the fact that the Giants will keep three quarterbacks on the final roster.

"We just want him to show us he's got the possibility of an [NFL-caliber] arm," Erhardt explained. "He's working hard, just trying in case one of the guys goes down, he can get a backup job."

But for now, just put that job search on hold.

"It's hard to think about that now," he said, "but I probably will when its all done. Then I'll look back on the experience, but right now in just one day at a time."

And each day he's there, Crocicchia remembers the extra chance he has, the one so few ever get.

"I feel like I'm very lucky to have this opportunity," Crocicchia said. "I was like every other guy on the team — I thought it was over. I hung up my cleats, and started looking for a real job."

But for now, just put that job search on hold. Crocicchia will need to make his point to the Giants.

Saunders granted additional eligibility

Wide receiver Ken Saunders was granted eligibility to play for the Penn football team in 1987. He is the first of three Quakers to hear the decision of his request for additional eligibility from the Ivy League. Linebacker Brad Hippensel and defensive back Donald Wilson are still waiting for their cases to be decided.

"Both [Hippensel and Wilson] have legitimate cases," Penn head football coach Ed Zubrow said. "We expect to have no difficulties with their [gaining eligibility]."

Senior fullback Joe Laurano recently broke a bone in one of his feet that will sideline him until the Quakers' pre-season training camp.

"We had initially hoped that his cast would come off at about the time that training camp started," Zubrow said. "Our main concern is that he is healthy, and doesn't try to rush back to play too early."

The entire football coaching staff will begin meetings on Monday. The varsity team will report to Penn on August 27, and will travel to training camp at Canadensis, Pa. the following day. The Quakers will be at camp until September 3, and will open the season on September 19 against Cornell at Franklin Field.

— Dan Bollerman