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New York Times reporter Myron Farber is shown talking with newsmen after his release from the Bergen County, N.J., jail. Farber had served a combined sentence of 40 days for refusing to turn over his notes in the "Dr. X" trial. He was released after Dr. Mario E. Jascalevich, was acquitted of murder charges.

Dr. Jascalevich is found innocent

Farber freed after 40-day stint

HACKENSACK, N.J. (AP) — Dr. Mario Jascalevich was found innocent yesterday of killing three hospital patients in the mid-1960s, while New York Times reporter Myron Farber was freed after spending 40 days in jail for refusing to give up his notes on the case.

The jury that acquitted Jascalevich deliberated for only about two hours over two days after a 34-week trial. He had been accused of giving the patients fatal doses of curare, a muscle relaxant. "Thank God justice was done," said a beaming Jascalevich. His wife added, "An innocent man was saved."

Jascalevich's defense maintained that the surgeon was framed by other doctors and a conspiracy of the prosecutor, Farber and the New York City medical examiner. Jascalevich never testified.

In 1976, Farber wrote about the deaths in which Jascalevich was later charged, referring not to Jascalevich but to a "Dr. X."

The jailing of Farber and leveling of \$265,000 in fines against the Times focused nationwide attention on the conflict between the rights to a free press and a fair trial. The case may still be taken up by the U.S. Supreme Court.

"I assume you are still adamant in your refusal to obey the order of the trial court to turn over materials and notes ... on the grounds that to do so would violate your First Amendment rights and the New Jersey Shield Law privilege," Superior Court Judge Theodore W. Trautwein said before he released Farber yesterday.

"Yes," the newsman replied.

"You and only you, Mr. Farber... know whether you withheld something from the trial court and the jury which would have been of aid in the search for truth," Trautwein said. "You chose to put your privilege and your concept of your constitutional rights ... above the rights of the people of this state and the defendant."

Farber had been jailed indefinitely for civil contempt. A six-month criminal contempt sentence was suspended by Trautwein yesterday.

After his release, Farber, 40, said, "When I was sentenced July 24, I told the court I did not have the material that would establish the innocence or guilt of this defendant and that holds true today."

A short time after Farber was

released, the jury of six women and six men returned with their verdict of acquittal.

Jascalevich had remained free on bail throughout the case. The Times articles were published in January 1976, a decade after five deaths in nearby Riverdel Hospital were originally investigated. After Farber began his research for the articles, the official investigation was reopened.

Five months after the articles appeared, Jascalevich was indicted in the five murders, but the trial judge later directed a verdict of acquittal in two of the charges.

Jascalevich voluntarily surrendered his medical license after the New Jersey Board of Medical Examiners charged him with gross malpractice and neglect.

Eilberg indicted in hospital case

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Veteran Congressman Joshua Eilberg of Philadelphia was indicted yesterday on a conflict of interest charge by a federal grand jury which said he "unlawfully and knowingly" received compensation for helping a Philadelphia hospital obtain a \$14.5 million federal grant.

The 57-year-old Democrat, who is seeking his seventh term in the House, said through an aide he had no comment.

A second indictment, also connected with the same Hahnemann Hospital grant, charged three others with mail fraud and bribery. One of the counts alleged that U.S. Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., received a \$10,000 kickback for his help.

They were E. Wharton Shober, 51, former Hahnemann president now reportedly doing consultant work in Saudi Arabia, and George L. Guerra, 41, of Glenmoore; and John P. Dixon, 48, of Frackville, officers of a firm that allegedly obtained a rigged no-bid contract to supervise the Hahnemann construction.

The indictments stem from what U.S. Attorney Peter Vaira described as an "extremely difficult" investigation into the construction of an addition to Hahnemann, a project that began sometime in 1974 and still is not completed.

Vaira, a Democrat, insisted there was no political motivation to announce the indictment before the upcoming Nov. 7 election.

"When the investigation is finished we bring it, that's the only fair way," Vaira said. "It was completed about a week and a half ago and we brainstormed it legally before bringing it out. There was no consideration to delay until after the election."

Vaira said arraignment will probably be held within 10 days.

The charge follows several weeks' allegations leveled against Eilberg by the House Ethics Committee which accused him of improperly accepting more than \$100,000 from his law firm "under circumstances that

might be construed ... as influencing the performance of his government duties."

Eilberg's law firm represented the hospital when the grant was secured in 1975 from the Community Services Administration (CSA).

Eilberg, who has since resigned from the firm, denied those charges.

"The House Ethics Committee and we both came to the same conclusions separately," Vaira told a news conference after the indictments were handed up to U.S. District Judge Joseph Lord, Jr.

Vaira said Flood, who has been indicted by grand juries in Los Angeles and Washington on perjury, bribery and conspiracy charges, "is still under investigation here." Vaira refused to rule out any future charges against Flood.

Last week, however, an unnamed U.S. Justice Department official said no further charges would be brought against Flood by the government.

Carter requests voluntary wage, price reduction

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Acknowledging he has failed to control inflation, President Carter yesterday asked Americans to enter a period of "national austerity" by cooperating with a new campaign aimed at a voluntary reduction in both wage demands and prices.

The new program, which Carter described as "tough" and "fair," will not end inflation, he said. "It simply improves our chances of making it better rather than worse."

The central goal of the program is to reduce the basic inflation rate between 6 and 6.5 percent next year from the expected 8 percent level of 1978, he said.

Carter said he "rejected" the option of mandatory wage-price controls because they are unworkable.

The only surprise in the plan was Carter's intention to seek an "insurance policy" in the form of a tax rebate for workers who cooperate.

Carter's plan already has run into stiff opposition from business leaders and organized labor who contend it will fail. Frank Fitzsimmons, whose Teamsters Union's negotiations with the trucking industry appears one of the first major tests of the plan, already has criticized it.

In a televised and broadcast address just two weeks before the national elections, Carter said the federal government would play its role in the drive by holding down spending, slashing the budget deficit and reducing the number of federal employees.

He asked workers to limit their wage gains to 7 percent next year and companies to reduce prices by 0.5 percent from the 1976-77 average.

The president said he has instituted a tough monitoring program to check for violators and that the government was prepared to use certain sanctions to punish those who don't cooperate.

Carter promised to ask Congress in January to pass legislation which would offer financial reward to workers who abide by the administration's wage "standard" of 7 percent if inflation goes above that level.

"There is no single solution for inflation," Carter said. "We have tried to control it, but we have not been successful."

"We must face a time of national austerity," Carter said. "Hard choices are necessary if we want to avoid consequences that are even worse."

Carter said the wage-price standards will affect everyone.

"As far as I am concerned," the president said, "every business, every union, every professional group, every individual in this country has no excuse not to adhere to these standards."

"If we meet these standards, the real buying power of your paycheck will rise."

Carter said his unique insurance policy for workers would allocate tax rebates to those who observe the 7 percent wage lid if consumer prices rise by more than 7 percent during the year.

"The difficulty with a voluntary program is that workers fear that if they cooperate with the standards while others do not, then they will suffer if inflation continues," Carter said.

His proposed insurance program "will give our workers an additional incentive to observe the program — and will remove their only legitimate reason not to cooperate," he said.

Here are the main elements of the plan: —A set of voluntary wage-price "standards" for business and labor. Annual increases could not exceed 7 percent for both wages and fringe benefits, except for those earning less than \$4 per

hour and workers already covered by existing wage contracts.

—Individual firms are "expected" to limit their prices increases over the next year to 0.5 percent below their average annual rate of price increases during 1976-77. There will be certain exemptions allowed, depending on future wage contracts and past price performance.

—The standards will be backed up by the administration's warning that it would not hesitate to use its contract and procurement policies as a "stick." In other words, contracts may be withheld from companies who do not comply.

—The Council on Wage and Price Stability, with 100 additional employees, would keep track on a regular basis on the price activities of the nation's 400 largest companies. It will also monitor smaller firms on a random basis.

University freshmen have higher SAT's

By BILL JOHNSON
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Freshmen entering the University this fall averaged 95 points above the national average Scholastic Aptitude Test score, according to a report by the Division of Admissions, Records and Scheduling.

SAT scores for freshmen entering this fall at all University campuses averaged 992, while the national average, which has been declining, but not as much in recent years, was 897, the report said.

Last fall's entering freshman averaged 81 points over the national average, but the whole year of 1977 University entrants averaged only 76 points over the national average.

Robert E. Dunham, vice president for Undergraduate Studies, said one of the reasons for the increase in SAT scores over last year is "modified across the board admissions."

Dunham said this method of admissions does not take the college

being applied to into question, just whether the proper score is achieved for entrance into the University.

Verbal scores for entering University freshmen averaged 467, while math test scores averaged 525, the report indicated.

The national SAT verbal average was 429, making this the first year in the last 10 that the score didn't decline. However, the average math score went down two points from last year to 468.

The average University SAT scores for the academic year, from last Winter Term to this fall, have not yet been computed, said Warren R. Haffner, director of the Division of Admissions, Records and Scheduling.

Haffner said the national decline in SAT scores is not due to one main reason but a combination of things.

"A larger population in college enrollments and television," are some of the reasons Haffner said he thought the scores were declining.

He also said he thought the "old basics" like math and English were being put aside for electives in high school.

Haffner said at the University, SAT scores were just one of the factors used in considering a candidate for admission.

"High school grades are the best single predictor of how a person will do in college," Haffner said.

An equation is used that predicts an applicant's freshman grade point average, he said. The SAT scores count 40 percent and the high school grade point average counts for 60 percent.

Faculty Senate to probe graduate teaching

By JANIE WELKER
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

The use and teaching qualifications of graduate teaching assistants will be subject to a study by a subcommittee of the University Faculty Senate Committee on Undergraduate Instruction, Richard L. McCarl, committee chairman, said recently.

The subcommittee is still being for-

med, however, and the study is unlikely to start before Winter Term, Vickie L. Ziegler, who has been appointed by McCarl to head the subcommittee, said yesterday.

The first stage of the study will be the collection of information concerning the number of and training given to the graduate students in the University's various colleges, McCarl said.

The graduate students themselves will

then be surveyed about their training and its effectiveness, he said.

The final stage of the study will be a survey of undergraduates who have been in courses taught by graduate students.

Results are not expected before Spring Term. When the results are in, McCarl said his committee may make some recommendations to the senate.

"It's difficult to measure the quality of the teaching assistants themselves," but the subcommittee can find out what kind of training the graduate assistants are getting, he said.

McCarl said he would like to see guidelines or regulations for training graduate assistants drawn up, including a better testing system for foreign graduate students' proficiency in English.

Trustees president says he will not seek re-election in January

By MARY ANNE MULLIGAN
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

William K. Ulerich, president of the University Board of Trustees since 1976, will not seek re-election when his current term expires in January.

"About 10 years ago, a number of us on the Board agreed that one person shouldn't stay on as president for more than three one-year terms," Ulerich said. His two immediate predecessors, Michael Baker, Jr. and G. Albert Shoemaker, served for only three years each.

Quentin E. Wood, who has served on the Board since 1976, announced his candidacy for the post in a letter to Board members several days ago. Wood received his bachelor of science degree in petroleum and natural gas engineering from the University in 1948 and is president and chief executive officer of Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation in Oil City.

Walter J. Conti of Doylestown announced his candidacy for vice-

president, a post to be vacated in January by J. Lewis Williams. Conti has been a member of the Board since 1974 and is a 1952 graduate of the University.

"I think Mr. Wood would make a good president and Mr. Conti, a good vice-president," Ulerich said.

The competitiveness of the position varies, he said. "I was never opposed, but others have been."

Ulerich said his presidency was "educational." "It was a time-consuming but rewarding experience," he said.

Ulerich is president of the Progressive Publishing Co., Inc., of Clearfield, publishers of The Progress and The Danville News. He graduated from the University in 1931 with a degree in journalism and is a former editor and associate publisher of the Centre Daily Times.

Williams is the operator of a large dairy farm near Uniontown. He graduated from the University in 1927 with a two-year degree in agriculture.



W.K. Ulerich

Inside

The Daily Collegian Sports begins a three part series on Lion quarterback Chuck Fusina today on page 8.

A brief return

It will be breezy and warmer today with mostly sunny skies despite some increasing high clouds and a high of 60. The clouds will lower and thicken tonight and it will be breezy with a low of only 49. Tomorrow should be cloudy and breezy with a few periods of rain and a high of 57.