



## Max M. Kampelman Papers

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"A NEW WORLD IN PERSPECTIVE"

REMARKS DELIVERED BY

MAX M. KAMPELMAN

Penn State University  
Worthington/Scranton Campus  
Scranton, Pennsylvania

March 27, 1990

Mankind's highest aspiration and diplomacy's noblest calling is to preserve our security and our values in a condition of peace. But this proud word, "peace", has historically run the risk of being distorted. There is the "peace" of the grave; the "peace" that reigns in a well-disciplined prison or gulag; the peace that may plant, with its terms, the seeds of a future war. Certainly those are not what our dreamers and philosophers have yearned for. It is peace with dignity that we seek. It is peace with liberty that is the indispensable ingredient for the evolution of Man from the species homo sapiens to the species "human being."

Men and women seem capable of mobilizing their talents to unravel the mysteries of their physical environment. We have learned to fly through space like birds and move in deep waters like fish, but how to live and love on this small planet as brothers and sisters still eludes us. The immense challenge is to find and develop the basis for lasting peace among the peoples of the world so that they might live in dignity.

We are all amazed at recent international political developments, so fast-moving that we can barely see their details let alone their scope. But to understand them requires the awareness of earlier changes to our world produced by science and technology, which are themselves more dramatic and beyond calculation, with newer, greater developments on the horizon that will probably make the awesome discoveries of our time dwarf by comparison.

By way of providing you a perspective, let us look at one generation, mine. In my early years there were no vitamin tablets; no refrigerators; no trans-continental telephones; no plastics; no man-made fibers; no fluorescent lights; no airlines; no Xerox; no air-conditioning; no antibiotics; no frozen foods; no television; no transistors.

During my lifetime, medical knowledge available to physicians has reportedly increased more than ten-fold. More than 80% of all scientists who ever lived are said to be alive today. More than 100,000 scientific journals annually publish the flood of new knowledge that pours out of the world's laboratories. The average life span is now nearly twice as great as it was when my grandparents were born. Advanced computers, new materials, new bio-technological processes are altering every phase of our lives, deaths, even reproduction.

These developments are stretching our minds and our grasp of reality to the outermost dimensions of our capacity to understand them. Moreover, as we look ahead, we must agree that we have only the minutest glimpse of what our universe really is. Our science is indeed a drop, our ignorance an ocean.

Global economic, technological, and communication advances have made interdependence a reality. Economic power and industrial capacity are ever more widely dispersed around the globe. Our political and economic institutions are feeling the stress of these pressures as they try to digest their implications. And we have yet to settle on an international legal and regulatory framework to cope with a world where that interdependence blurs the origin of products, and where international financial flows in a single day (about \$1 trillion) equal our government's annual budget.

We are brought up to believe that necessity is the mother of invention. I suggest the corollary is also true: invention is the mother of necessity. Technology and communication have made the world smaller. There is no escaping the fact that the sound of a whisper or a whimper in one part of the world can immediately be heard in all parts of the world.

And yet, the world body politic has been slow to keep up with those scientific and engineering developments. What we are now observing is an effort to catch up with the new realities. But what we have also been observing is an intense political fractionalization, as large numbers of peoples have had their emotions inflamed by nationality and religious appeals. It is as if a part of us is saying: "Not so fast. Stop the world. We want to get off. We are not ready. We are not prepared for this new world we are being dragged into. We will resist by holding on with a determined frenzy to the familiar, the tribal, the traditional!" This phenomenon cannot in the short run be ignored as religion, nationalism, race, and ethnicity make themselves increasingly felt in the world body-politic.

But the inevitable tomorrow is appearing. Developments in science and technology are fundamentally altering our material lives; and our social and political relationships as well. There are new dominant sounds and among those most clearly and loudly heard today are the sounds of human rights and democracy. When given the chance - and sometimes when not - people across the world are standing for freedom.

The striving for human dignity is universal because it is an integral part of our human character. We see it in China, Korea, the Philippines, South Africa, Chile, Panama, Paraguay, Nicaragua, the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary,

Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland -- different cultures, different parts of the earth. A larger part of the world's population is today living in relative freedom than ever before in the history of the world.

The latest authoritative Freedom House annual survey shows that 1989 was the freest year since that organization, which I have the honor to Chair, began its monitoring effort in 1955. Sixty-one countries and fifty territories are "free", governing more than two billion people. In addition, there are forty-four countries and three territories in which 1.2 billion additional people live with a relatively high but lesser degree of freedom.

Hannah Arendt, the distinguished and perceptive social scientist, reflected the significance of this human ingredient when she wrote in her 1958 epilogue to her Origins of Totalitarianism that the new voices from Eastern Europe

"speaking so plainly and simply of freedom and truth, sounded like an ultimate affirmation . . . that Communism will be futile, that even in the absence of all teaching and in the presence of overwhelming indoctrination, a yearning for freedom and truth will rise out of man's heart and mind forever."

Within every age the drive for human dignity has been dominant, but the struggle is a continuing one. Change is inevitable, but we do not always know its direction. It would be a mistake to believe that the end point of mankind's ideological evolution has been reached, just as the universalists were wrong to have had that belief at the time of the French Revolution. It would be narrow to assert that Western liberal democracy, desirable as it is, is the final form of human government. Our vigilance is required for, as the saying goes, "the devil too evolves." Aristotle taught us that all forms of government, including democracy, are transitional and vulnerable to the corrosion of time, new problems, and missed opportunities. We are at risk if we remain smug and content about our present strengths and the weakness of our adversaries.

The trend toward freedom and democracy is prompted not only by a deep inner drive for human dignity, which makes it real, but by the growing realization that democracy seems to work best. Governments and societies everywhere are discovering that keeping up with change requires openness to information, new ideas, and the freedom which enables ingenuity to germinate and flourish. A closed tightly-controlled society cannot compete in a world experiencing an information explosion that knows no national boundaries.

As national boundaries are buffeted by change, the nations of the world become ever more interdependent. We are clearly in a time when no society can isolate itself or its people from new ideas and new information anymore than one can escape the winds whose currents affect us all. National boundaries can keep out vaccines, but those boundaries cannot keep out germs, or ideas, or broadcasts.

This suggests, among many other implications, the need to reappraise our traditional definitions of sovereignty. The Government of Bangladesh, for example, cannot prevent tragic floods without active cooperation from Nepal and India. Canada cannot protect itself from acid rain without collaborating with the United States. The Mediterranean is polluted by at least 18 different countries. The requirements of our evolving technology are increasingly turning national boundaries into patterns of lace through which flow ideas, money, people, crime, terrorism, ballistic missiles -- all of which know no national boundaries.

In response to these realities, nations are by agreement curtailing their sovereign powers over many of their own domestic and security affairs. Under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Act, nations undertake to behave humanely toward their own citizens and recognize the



right of other states to evaluate that internal behavior. Observers and on-site inspectors are given the right to inspect military facilities and maneuvers as confidence-building measures or to verify agreements. The Soviets are struggling and anguishing over how to adjust the doctrine of sovereignty to the Baltic republics and to other national groups crying for independent recognition.

One essential geo-political consequence of this new reality is that there can be no true security for any one country in isolation. Unilateral security will not come from either withdrawing from the world or attempting national impregnability. Instead, we must learn to accept in each of our countries a mutual responsibility for the peoples in other countries. The politics of persuasion and consent, furthermore, must prevail over the politics of coercion and terror.

In this world of increasing interdependence, the lessons for the United States and the Soviet Union -- the most important security relationship in the present era -- are evident. For nearly half a century, we have looked at international relations through the prism of our relations with one another. We cannot escape from one another. We are bound together in an equation that makes the security of each of us dependent on that of the other.

Without doubt, Soviet leadership faces the urgent need for drastic internal changes if the Soviet Union is to be a significant part of the 21st Century. The Soviet economy is working poorly. Massive military power has provided the Soviets with a presence that reaches all parts of the world, but this military superpower cannot hide the fact that its economic and social weaknesses are deep. The Soviet's awesome internal police force has provided continuity to its system of governance, but a Russia which during Czarist days exported food cannot today feed its own people. Productivity is low. With absenteeism, corruption, and alcoholism, internal morale is bad.

Looking at health care, by way of further illustration, a total of 1,200,000 beds are in hospitals with no hot water; every sixth bed is in a hospital with no running water; 30% of Soviet hospitals do not have indoor toilets. One-half of Soviet elementary schools have no central heating, running water, or sewage systems. All of these are figures officially released by Soviet authorities. The new leaders of the Soviet Union are fully aware of its problems. They are also aware of our strengths, reflecting the vitality of our values and the healthy dynamism of our system.

The problem is not the character and culture of the peoples who make up the Soviet Union. The Soviet peoples are proud and talented, with a rich history and culture. Its citizens desire peace and human dignity as much as any American. But it is the Government which sets policy and their system which has caused us concern and requires drastic change. But even as we cannot yet fully trust, or be certain we understand ultimate Soviet intentions behind their search for "breathing space", we must appreciate that significant change is underway. We must not fear it. We must influence it.

When I began negotiating with the Soviet Union in 1980 under President Carter, human rights was beginning to be injected as a major item of our country's international agenda. At that Madrid meeting under the Helsinki Final Act, a united NATO helped forge a Western front which insisted that the words and promises of the Helsinki Final Act be taken seriously by the 35 countries that signed it. We served notice that its standards were the criteria toward which to aspire and by which states were to be judged. We patiently and persistently kept at it for three years and we prevailed.

The Soviet Union, at the time, insisted that the discussion of human rights was an improper interference in their internal affairs. As our efforts continued, however, and with our prodding, they began to raise questions about our own record,

thereby acknowledging the propriety of the agenda item. By the end of the Madrid meeting in 1983, the Soviets joined the consensus in support of even broader human rights pledges.

When President Reagan asked me in 1985, at about the time Mr. Gorbachev assumed the direction of his government, to return to government service as head of our nuclear arms reduction negotiating team, it became clear that the Helsinki and Madrid lessons were taking hold. Under the leadership of President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, the United States built upon what President Carter initiated, and incorporated the concept of human rights as a necessary and ever-present ingredient in the totality of our relations with the Soviet Union.

The issue of human rights is today a fully agreed agenda item in our discussions with the Soviet Union. It is discussed fully, frankly and frequently -- and we see results. The results are not yet entirely to our satisfaction, and indeed serious problems remain and new problems appear, but the changes are fundamental.

[I do not denigrate the importance of arms control when I say that for arms control to be real and meaningful, it must be accompanied by resolution of the serious problems that cause nations to take up arms. Arms are but the symptoms of a disease. We must treat the disease as well.

Our arms negotiations take place in the context of normalizing and stabilizing our overall relations with the Soviet Union. In late 1988, we signed and began to implement the historic INF Treaty, the first agreement totally to eliminate two entire categories of nuclear weapons, all those with a range of 300 to 3,000 kilometers. A total of 2096 warheads -- 1667 Soviet and 429 U.S. -- is now about to disappear. The treaty provides a stringent regime for verification, including on-site inspection. The INF agreement also stands for the principle of asymmetrical reductions to attain equality; it calls for the Soviets to destroy missiles capable of carrying four times as many warheads as those destroyed by the United States.

These features of the INF Treaty provide important precedents in our conventional arms reduction talks, which are seriously and constructively underway in Vienna, as well as in our START negotiations, where our goal, already incorporated in a joint draft 400 page treaty text, is to make deep approximately 50% reductions in strategic long-range weapons, those capable of a sudden, transoceanic surprise attack. Our hope and expectation is that both of these treaties will be ready for signature before the end of the year. ]

Our ability to influence Soviet internal developments is likely to be limited, but we should not ignore the things we can do to encourage the evolution of Soviet policy in directions that are constructive and responsible. Our military strength has obviously been indispensable. But so is our role as a world leader and as an example.

The United States has been the Soviet Union's principal adversary. We are also its standard for comparison. We thus have a responsibility to make it clear to the leadership of the Soviet Union what we expect and require for increased trust. In essence, we urge them to develop stronger legal and structural restraints on their power, both internal and external.

Our government is, together with our NATO allies, now preparing for a special meeting on human rights to take place this June in Copenhagen, again under the Helsinki Final Act. This will lead to another human rights meeting in Moscow a year later. We intend to advance ideas and proposals under which a universally accepted detailed "rule of law" concept will be incorporated as a norm for the responsible domestic behavior of nations. We are also looking at ways of assuring open political competition through political parties and free elections within states as a way of assuring stability, security and peace among nations.

A process has begun whose dynamic is gaining immense support. Indeed, at this very moment, American lawyers and political scientists are working with their counterparts in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on how to achieve checks and balances in their systems through separation of power, direct elections of the President, an independent judiciary, judicial review, jury trials.

In his 1975 Nobel Prize speech that he was not permitted to present in person, Dr. Andrei Sakharov, said:

"I am convinced that international trust, mutual understanding, disarmament, and international security are inconceivable without an open society with freedom of information, freedom of conscience, the right to publish, and the right to travel and choose the country in which one wishes to live."

The United States must interact and negotiate in the world in that context. We must have faith in our principles as we intensify our efforts to find a basis for understanding, security, stability, and peace with dignity. Even with the package of arms reduction agreements now in negotiation, which are likely to go in effect, we are still nearer the beginning than the end of that process. The process, furthermore, is likely to be a difficult and murky one. The tensions developing over the current crisis in Lithuania is only a harbinger of more to come.



Will we in the U.S. be able to play our part? Will we take heed lest future generations condemn us for having missed a decisive opportunity? Will we be wise enough to know how to assist the historic developments now underway in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe? Will we be sufficiently alert and forthcoming to grab the opportunity presented to us? Are we adequately bold and imaginative to adjust our security interests to the new world we are entering? It is on the basis of these criteria that history will judge us.

Our task is to achieve the firm sense of purpose, readiness, steadiness, and strength that is indispensable for effective and timely foreign policy decision-making. Our political community must resist the temptation of partisan politics and institutional rivalry as we develop the consensus adequate to meet the challenge. [G.K. Chesterton summarized his studies of our country by declaring that the United States is a "nation with the soul of a church." This must be understood as we seek the basis for national consensus in foreign policy. We require moral justification for our actions.]

Our country is today the oldest continuing democracy in the world. Our political values and our character traits have helped us build the most dynamic and open society in recorded



history, a source of inspiration to most of the world. It should be a source of inspiration for us as well. We cannot take it for granted. We must realize what the American dream means to the world and the burden that puts on us.

It is not arrogant for us to proclaim the virtues of our own system because it casts no credit on us. We are not the ones who created American democracy. We are merely its beneficiaries with an opportunity to strengthen it for succeeding generations and for those in other parts of the world who have not enjoyed that blessing. The future lies with liberty, human dignity, and democracy. The changes stimulated by modern technology may well assist us in that direction, if we permit our democratic values to provide the guidelines for that journey.

When we are growing up, we are taught not to be afraid of the dark. I say to you, particularly to our young people, that as our world evolves we must not be afraid of the light and where it can take us.

Thank you.

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

Marion Odell Carr, Ph.D.

Chairman, UNA of Greater Scranton  
and Member, Penn State Art and  
Lecture Committee, Worthington Scranton  
Campus.

Rosemary Boland, Chapter President  
Mary Patel, Chapter first Vice President  
Larry Kane, Chapter second Vice President  
Donna Dunio, Chapter Executive Committee  
Chair

Ada Beton, Ph.D., Chapter Recording Secretary

Joseph Sevieruni, Chapter Corresponding Secretary

Edward Gregorek, Ph.D., Chapter Treasurer

To Ambassador Max Kampelman  
Chair, Board of Governors,  
UNA-USA

with very best wishes  
from United Nations Association  
of Greater Scranton.

This is a small token of  
our very large appreciation for  
your visit to "anthracite" country  
and for your welcome message,  
"A New World in Perspective,"  
presented at Penn State University's  
Worthington Scranton Campus,  
Dunmore, Pennsylvania.

# Why Not World Peace ?

1,769,406 dollars per minute (29,490 dollars per second ! ) is spent on earth for military purposes.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% of the annual world military budget could buy enough farm equipment to enable food deficit countries to approach self sufficient food production in 5-10 years. Two weeks of the world military expenses ( 7-8 billion dollars ) would give all the underdeveloped countries potable water. The cost of a single Trident submarine ( 1.7 billion ) would provide medical care for the 40,000 children who perish every day from preventable diseases.

In the latter half of this century we have developed, for the first time, a world destructive capability.

We have, however, also developed a world communications network.

With the human endeavor to reach the moon, we have been provided with a view unique in human history ... a whole world view.

In order to begin to formulate a vision of world peace, it will be necessary to realize our whole world view for what it is : a wonderful and unique home in the blackness of space ; an incredible fabric of life woven from the elements and endowed with spirit. As stewards for the planet and all its inhabitants, we must ask each other ...

Why Not World Peace ?

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Daniel Burgevin  
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Acorn Designs  
5066 Mott-Evans Road  
Trumansburg, N.Y. 14886

*This card purchased at the Peace Museum,  
Chicago, Illinois*



MMK SCHEDULE  
March 27-28/90

Tuesday, March 27

11:30 a.m. Depart Office  
1:10 p.m. Depart BWI USAir#3748  
2:10 p.m. Arrive Scranton  
Met by Bruce Sherbine  
(Contact Jim McLaughlin  
717-963-3029)

Nichols Village Inn, 1101 Northern  
Boulevard, Clark Summit  
717-587-1135

5:30 p.m. Dinner  
7:30 p.m. Address & q's & a's  
8:30 p.m. Reception

Wednesday, March 28

9:30 a.m. Depart Scranton  
Continental #3462  
10:10 a.m. Arrive Newark  
Sedan/Taxi to Manhattan  
12:30 p.m. Lunch w/Ralph Mann  
University Club  
One W. 54th  
2  
SHUTTLE TO DC

MANN 556-5617; UNIV CLUB 247-2100

Date 3/27/90  
Time 5:30 dinner  
7:30 speech  
8:30 reception

Organization

Penn State  
Wilkes-Barre Scranton Campus  
120 Redglen Drive  
Dunsmuir, Pa 18512

OURS ☒  
PCA \_\_\_\_\_  
ICM \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Pat Rose (Mrs. Clemente)

Telephone No. 717-963-4781 Fax No. \_\_\_\_\_

Bio & Photo Sent? ✓ 2/6/90

Special meal request? ✓ 2/20/90

Subject of the talk A New World in Perspective  
Title \_\_\_\_\_

Length of the talk 30-40 min + go & as

Transportation: Arranged by us? ✓ coach only by them? \_\_\_\_\_  
3/27 Wash. (Ball) - Wilkes-Barre 3/28  
US Air #3748 US Air #4447 Coach #3466  
1:10 - 2:10 Jim McLaughlin 10:25-11:20 9:25-10:00 pm  
Coach only 717-963-3029 to Newark  
met by Bruce Sherwin get car!

Hotel Richards Village (indoor pool) Waldorf Astoria  
1101 N. 1st St 717-587-1135 Ext # 7594616127  
Clark Sunn 7255

Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_ Fax No. Concord # 0856624

Honorarium? 5,000

Expenses? no

Expense Reimbursement Rec'd? \_\_\_\_\_

2/6/90 will send contract

PENNSSTATE



Worthington Scranton  
Campus

Student Programs and Student Services

6K  
(717) 963-4781

120 Ridge View Drive  
Dunmore, PA 18512

February 22, 1990

Ms. Sharon Dardine  
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver  
& Jacobson  
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.  
Washington, DC 20004-2505

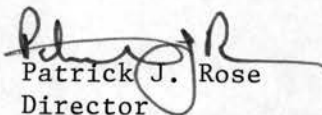
Dear Sharon:

This is a follow up to our recent conversation concerning Mr. Kampelman's visit to our campus.

Penn State requires the attached contract be signed prior to each engagement. I would appreciate it if you would have it signed and returned to me so that I can have it forwarded to our University Park Campus for completion.

Thanks again, Sharon, for all your help.

Sincerely,



Patrick J. Rose  
Director

Student Programs and Services

PJR/ca  
Enc.

# AGREEMENT

This AGREEMENT is for the performance engagement described below, made this  
21st day of February 1990 between

The Worthington Scranton Campus

of PENN STATE UNIVERSITY (herein called the Sponsor),

AND

M.  
Max Kampelman

(herein called Artist).

Such services are to be performed on the property of THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY (herein call University).

LOCATION OF ENGAGEMENT: Worthington Scranton Campus

DATE AND TIME OF ENGAGEMENT: Tuesday, March 27, 1990 at 7:30 p.m.

TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT: Speaking

FEE AGREED UPON: \$5,000

ADDITIONAL HOSPITALITY: Dinner and over-night accommodations

SPONSOR WILL MAKE PAYMENT AS FOLLOWS: \$5,000

check, payable to artist and to be presented upon completion of the engagement.

ARTIST'S STATUS AS INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR: Artist is retained by the Sponsor solely for the purposes and to the extent set forth in this AGREEMENT, and Artist's relation to the Sponsor during the term of this contract shall be that of independent contractor. Artist shall be free to dispose of such portion of Artist's entire time, energy and skill as Artist is not obligated to devote hereunder to the Sponsor as Artist sees fit, and to such persons, firms or corporations as Artist deems advisable.

LIABILITY: Artist hereby releases and forever discharges the Sponsor and the University, their officers, agents and employees from any and all liability, losses, costs, expenses, causes of action, claims and suits for property damage, theft of property or personal injury (including death) arising in connection with Artist's performance of services hereunder, unless such damage, theft or injury is caused by the negligent acts or omissions of the Sponsor or the University, their respective officers, agents or employees, in which case the foregoing release shall not apply to the negligent party but shall remain applicable as to the non-negligent party. Artist understands and agrees that Sponsor and University are separate entities, that the University's sole relationship to Sponsor for purposes of this AGREEMENT is that of owner of property on which Artist's contracted services with Sponsor are to be rendered and that the acts or omissions of Sponsor or University shall not be construed or considered, for purposes of the AGREEMENT or



otherwise, as the acts or omissions of the other. The artist, at its own cost and expense, shall be solely responsible for securing and shall secure any and all performing, broadcasting and other rights or licenses as may be required for any and all copyrighted works performed by Artist during this engagement. Artist shall indemnify and hold harmless the Sponsor and the University, their officers, agents and employees from any and all liability, losses, costs, expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, causes of action, claims and suits, whether based upon infringement of copyright or other proprietary right or negligent or intentional acts or omissions of Artist, its officers, agents and employees, arising in connection with Artist's performance of service hereunder.

PR  
21 Feb. 90  
~~SECURITY: The Artist(s) acknowledges that smoking, controlled substances, and alcohol policies and regulations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and The Pennsylvania State University shall be in effect. The Sponsor's representative will have an announcement made concerning these regulations over a public address system maintained by the Sponsor in the place of performance, prior to the beginning of the performance. There shall be no smoking and absolutely no use of controlled substances or alcoholic beverages in any area of University facilities. The Sponsor will exercise reasonable care and judgment in determining the extent of personnel necessary to assume adequate crowd control.~~

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION: No person who is legally a minor can be involved in any performance or demonstration unless permission is received from a parent or legal guardian who is present at the demonstration.

PR  
21 Feb. 90  
~~SPECIFICATIONS: The Artist'(s) performance shall begin at approximately 7:30 at the discretion of the Sponsor's representative. The performance shall consist of \_\_\_\_\_ sets. The performance shall have a total minimum duration of \_\_\_\_\_ minutes and a total maximum duration of \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.~~

PR  
21 Feb. 90  
~~The Sponsor shall be responsible for providing the following sound and lighting equipment: \_\_\_\_\_~~

2/26  
~~and appropriate technician(s) adequate to fulfill performance needs. The Sponsor's representative will maintain final control, supervision, and coordination of the utilization of the aforementioned Sponsor equipment and personnel. The Artist(s) shall provide an individual, having considerable knowledge of the intended content of the Artist'(s) performance, to assist the Sponsor's lighting personnel. The Sponsor's representative will attempt to fulfill as many of the lighting requests as possible.~~

The Sponsor will guarantee that the place of performance will be closed to access by the public between \_\_\_\_\_ on the date of performance.

The Artist(s) assumes sole responsibility for acquisition of and all costs for lodging accommodations unless noted above as ADDITIONAL HOSPITALITY.



The Artist(s) will make themselves accessible to a representative(s) of any of the several University-affiliated publications for interview purposes in advance of and following the engagement.

Failure of the Sponsor to comply with or properly execute the clauses of this AGREEMENT may result in the delay of the start of the performance, but not the shortening of the performance duration, without penalty to the Artist(s).

PR  
21 Feb. 90  
It is agreed that payment by the Sponsor in accordance with Agreement hereof is expressly conditioned on full performance by the Artist(s) of the duties and obligations herein created. In the event the Artist'(s) performance of any such duty or obligation is prevented by reason of any cause or causes beyond control, the Sponsor shall pay, within reasonable time following partial performance, a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered.

PR  
21 Feb. 90  
The Artist(s) will provide the Sponsor's representative with at least \_\_\_\_\_ photographs of the comprising musicians and \_\_\_\_\_ professional quality cassette tape recordings of portions of their repertoire, of a quality and suitability for broadcast, to be considered for utilization in promotional activity. The assorted promotional material shall become the property of the Sponsor.

PR  
21 Feb. 90  
The Artist(s) acknowledges receipt of sufficient information concerning the place of the lecture and that the physical conditions of the place \_\_\_\_\_ are adequate for the lecture. ~~The Artist(s) shall have access to the place of performance at \_\_\_\_\_ on the date of the engagement and agrees that the Artist'(s) crew will be solely responsible for unloading the Artist's equipment. The Artist(s) agrees to begin dismantling as soon as possible upon the completion of the performance.~~


PR  
21 Feb. 90  
The Artist(s) shall not appear in any form or under any other name, in any performance on the UNIVERSITY PARK campus of The Pennsylvania State University for a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_ weeks prior to the said date of engagement.

PR  
21 Feb. 90  
Should circumstances necessitate cancellation of the performance, such will be determined by joint consent, and the undersigned parties agree to reschedule the performance at the earliest possible date of mutual convenience. In the event of cancellation, each of the undersigned parties shall be solely responsible for its own incurred costs.


Patrick J. Rose  
representative.

shall act as the Sponsor's

AGREED to: 21 Feb. 1990  
date

BY:   
For the Sponsor

BY:

  
For Artist(s)

MAX M. KAMPFERMAN

Address

1001 PA AVE NW # 800

WASHINGTON DC 20004

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
For the University

Phone

202-639-7020

I.D.#

130-07-4326

jms13.31  
1/2/90