

# Judge's Ad-vice: Pay Child Support or Go to Jail

By Gina Boubion

12-12-89

Daily News Staff Writer

Family Court Judge Stephen E. Levin is taking an unusual approach to getting parents into court for delinquent child support payments.

He published a list of 142 deadbeats in yesterday's Daily News.

And Judge Levin has this to add: If you don't pay your child support, you too could see your dirty laundry hung in public.



Levin

"But I'm going to do more than that," Levin said yesterday. "Those that do not come in and appear before the bench, I'm going to insist that they be arrested and put in jail — you know, the overcrowded ones, where you got inmates hanging from the ceilings. I don't care."

Levin, a domestic relations judge for Family Court, conceived of the public notice about a year ago. He said it took this long for Common Pleas Court to approve the idea and buy the full-page ad.

The notice was menacing. In big, bold letters, it ordered 142 people — 136 men and six women — to report to Levin's courtroom at 1801 Vine St. on Friday or "YOU WILL BE JAILED!"

The ad listed the offenders — all of whom were issued bench

warrants by Levin from January 1988 through March 1989.

Then it warned: "We are offering you ONE LAST opportunity to appear and work things out."

And a threat: "If you have an outstanding warrant and you don't want your name to appear in the next up-coming ad, you can surrender any day to Family Court."

He said that if those named on the list appear as ordered, he'll forgive their delinquency so long as they begin paying.

Warrants issued by other Family Court judges were not included in the list.

A full-page ad in the Daily News costs the city \$5,525.

William McMonagle, director of the city's parent locator unit,

which tracks down parents owing child support, applauded the ad.

"I thought it was great," McMonagle said. "I wanted them to go even further and publish a Top 10 list of deadbeats every Friday."

Levin hopes the ad embarrassed a few people.

"I figure if we shame these people and their friends see their names, they'll come in," he said.

He said most of the names published were of fathers who have failed to pay child support. A handful of those names may have made the list for other offenses, like violating custody orders, he said.

Levin said that because the system is not computerized, he has no way of knowing what percentage deadbeats comprise of all child support cases.

But he said the number is large despite Family Court's nationally known reputation for collecting child support.

In 1988, the court system collected about \$80 million in child support payments, and has collected \$94 million this year, McMonagle said.

Though that is money that the system collects for children, it translates into savings for the taxpayers because women tend to stay off the welfare rolls when they get child support.

Robert Johnson, director of pre-trial services for Common Pleas Court, says his investigators dispose of about half of the 400 warrants Family Court issues each month. He noted that many of the 200 cases his unit closes have been known to the system, for some time.

# Judge's ad threat works: 53 respond on child support

By Robin Clark

12-16-89

When the doors opened yesterday at 1801 Vine St., the people were lined up like shoppers for a sale.

But the sullen expressions on their faces showed they hadn't turned out for pre-Christmas bargains.

As one said later, "I'm here 'cause I don't want to go to jail."

Almost 40 men, all with the same motive, showed up yesterday at Family Court in response to an unusual advertisement in Monday's Daily News.

The ad, placed by Judge Stephen E. Levin, listed 142 people who were allegedly delinquent in their child-support payments. The judge's message: Appear in court Friday or "YOU WILL BE JAILED."

"This is an experiment, and I think it's worked out very well," the judge said during a break between cases.

Levin, a domestic relations judge, hatched his advertising scheme in hopes of shaming delinquent parents into caring for their kids.

The ad, for which the court paid \$5,525, listed 136 men and six women for whom bench warrants had been issued for nonpayment of child support since January 1988. It offered them "ONE LAST opportunity to appear and work things out."

By the time Levin arrived yesterday for court, 38 people were waiting to cut deals with the judge. Fifteen others had surrendered earlier in the week and had voluntarily resumed support payments.

"A lot of people who would have

totally ignored us have come in and paid as a result" of the ad and the attendant news coverage, Levin said.

Several of the men awaiting their turn in court said they had been alerted to the ad by friends who saw their names on the list.

"When I went to cash my check, the guy told me," said a South Philadelphia electrician, who declined to give his name. "I couldn't believe they put it in the paper. I felt like I had murdered somebody or something."

Since the advertisement appeared, he said, "I've been taking the back streets coming home, slinking around, hiding my face."

"I'm glad in a way," he said of the shocking public summons. "I'm tired of running around hiding."

The man said he fell behind in his

child-support payments after losing his job about two years ago and then "got scared and took off" when a bench warrant was issued for his arrest for not supporting a 9-year-old son.

Now, he said, he is employed again and ready to fulfill his parental obligations.

"I bet my ex-wife is chuckling over this" he said.

Another man cited in the ad was talking to his daughter from a pay phone in the hall.

"Tell your mother I'll be over tomorrow . . . if I'm not in jail," he said with a chuckle. "Didn't you see my name in the paper?"

He said later that his appearance on the list was "a misunderstanding." He had been summoned to court about two years ago after miss-

ing several support payments while he was out sick from work, he said, but had since paid up and was on good terms with his wife and four children.

"We have a good relationship. I give them money all the time," he said. "I think anybody that has children should take care of them. If I got something, they'll get my last. That's why I was kidding with my daughter, because they know they get whatever they want."

At 3 p.m., about 20 men were still slouched wearily in wooden chairs outside the courtroom, waiting their turns before the judge.

"At the rate we're moving, we'll be here till 7 o'clock at least," said court crier Betty Kins. "But we'll do them all before we leave."

# IF YOU DO NOT APPEAR IN FAMILY COURT, 1801 VINE, COURTROOM "J" ON DEC. 15, 1989 YOU WILL BE JAILED!

DGF LEVIN HAS ISSUED A WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE:

- |   |  |   |   |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| ABRAHAM, ANTHONY<br>5748 Redman St., Phila.               | COVINGTON, EVERETT<br>501 N. Fallon St., Phila.        | FLORES, WILLIAM<br>2237 Federal St., Phila.           | JONES, GAIL<br>3514 Spring Garden St., Phila.                 | McLEOD, HARRY<br>924 E. Chelton Ave., Phila.              | SCOTT, ALBERT<br>6135 Dulaney St., Phila.                 |
| ARMSTEAD, DEVITA<br>1515 Humberger Way, Apt. 1107, Phila. | CREWS, ANTHONY<br>1412 S. 51st St., Phila.             | GARRIS, BENJAMIN<br>839 N. Ubar St., Phila.           | JONES, GARY<br>54 W. Pomeroy St., Phila.                      | McLEOD, VINCENT<br>1820 N. 6th St., Phila.                | SMITH, JEFFREY<br>932 N. Farson St., Phila.               |
| BARNWELL, PETERSON<br>4500 N. Grant St., Phila.           | CROUMBLY, GROVER<br>3345 Emerald St., Phila.           | GIDDINGS, TIMOTHY<br>2032 N. 15th St., Phila.         | JONES, JAMES<br>5731 N. Beechwood St., Phila.                 | McNER, LANCE<br>1333 S. 13th St., Phila.                  | SMITH, LAWRENCE<br>401 Washington Ave., Apt. 2303, Phila. |
| BARTON, DENNIS<br>8416 Yarrow Rd., 2nd Fl., Phila.        | CRUEL, JOSEPH<br>1934 Newkirk St., Phila.              | GONZALES, ANGEL<br>1821 N. Lehigh St., Phila.         | JONES, ROBERT<br>8400 Lindbergh Blvd., Apt. 715, Phila.       | McPHERSON, WOODROW<br>4913 Ogontz Ave., Phila.            | SMITH, ROBERT W.<br>2430 N. 16th St., Phila.              |
| BELL, RONALD<br>5818 Race St., Phila.                     | CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT<br>3472 Edgemont St., Phila.        | GRANT, FLOYD<br>2138 N. Ubar St., 1st Fl., Phila.     | JORDAN, DONNIE<br>5362 Lebanon Ave., Phila.                   | HALLER, DAVID<br>2935 N. Spideman St., Phila.             | SMITHEY, ELUOT<br>118 S. Peach St., Phila.                |
| BENNETT, MARION<br>132 S. 54th St., Phila.                | CURRY, KAREN<br>1943 Levens St., Phila.                | GRANVILLE, RONALD<br>151 Mayland St., Phila.          | KEITT, THOMAS<br>1404 S. 51st St., Phila.                     | MOONEY, JOSEPH<br>1813 E. Cornell St., Phila.             | STOWERS, LORRAINE<br>4554 Morris St., Phila.              |
| BOATRIGT, GARVIN<br>5638 Haverford Ave., Phila.           | DAVID, CHARLEEN<br>5840 Vito St., Phila.               | GRYMES, CARLTON<br>5221 N. 6th St., Phila.            | KENNEY, CHARLES<br>6655 McCook St., Phila.                    | MOORE, JAMES<br>819 E. Russell St., Phila.                | TAYLOR, ROY<br>2228 Christian St., Phila.                 |
| BOWEN, ROBERT JR.<br>2649 Aldred St., Phila.              | DAVIS, GERALD<br>2612 W. Chesham Ave., Phila.          | HAMEL, REGINALD<br>3035 N. 26th St., Phila.           | KEY, DWAYNE<br>3148 N. Sheridan St., Phila.                   | MOSLEY, GREGORY<br>7814 Rugby St., Phila.                 | THORPE, DONALD<br>1708 W. Master St., Phila.              |
| BRAY, JOHN<br>105 W. Linton St., Phila.                   | DAVIS, TERRANCE<br>7631 Rugby St., Phila.              | HARRIS, REGINALD<br>7217 Greenway Ave., Phila.        | KING, ANTHONY<br>5847 Sanson St., Phila.                      | PARRILLA, VINCENT<br>1640 N. 4th St., Phila.              | WALKER, GEORGE<br>9551 White St., Phila.                  |
| BROOKS, EARL<br>8513 Fayette St., Phila.                  | DAWSONIA, ERNEST<br>646 Dorby Terrace, Dorby           | HAWES, SAMUEL<br>1118 E. Durham St., Phila.           | KING, PRESTON<br>319 Milne St., Phila.                        | PEARSON, LEROY<br>2858 N. Marston St., Phila.             | WARD, NATHANIEL<br>2413 Kimball St., Phila.               |
| BROOKS, EGBERT<br>3003 Geiner Rd., Phila.                 | DEBERAUX, FRANCES<br>5646 Hadfield St., Phila.         | HERNANDEZ, CARLOS<br>1929 N. Howard St., Phila.       | LANGSTON, JAMES<br>7712 Gilbert St., Phila.                   | PERKINS, EMARETT<br>1727 N. Beaver St., Phila.            | WASHINGTON, EARL<br>6632 Wayne Ave., Phila.               |
| BROOKS, WAYNE<br>3510 N. Sydenham St., Phila.             | DENNIS, JAMES<br>1905 72nd Ave., Phila.                | HERNANDEZ, JAIME<br>1706 N. Marshall St., Phila.      | LESLIE, JOHN<br>2419 W. Seybert St., Phila.                   | PETERKIN, ROBERT<br>3849 N. Broad St., Phila.             | WASHINGTON, JOHN, SR.<br>4832 N. 12th St., Phila.         |
| BROWN, CARLESS<br>827 N. 49th St., Phila.                 | DENNIS, JEROME<br>3906 Fairmount Ave., Phila.          | HICKS, DANIEL<br>2245 W. Thompson St., Phila.         | LOWERY, BRENDA<br>925 Daubins St., Phila.                     | PICKNEY, JOSEPH<br>5617 Whittier Ave., Phila.             | WATERS, CHRISTOPHE<br>2673 Duane St., Phila.              |
| BROWN, DENNIS<br>2923 W. Girard Ave., Phila.              | DILETTE, VINCENT<br>3529 N. 11th St., Phila.           | HICKSON, ROBERT<br>430 Crossgrove St., Phila.         | LOWMAN, DONALD<br>1980 Remon St., Phila.                      | POMMEL, RICHARD<br>522 N. 17th St., Phila.                | WAYNS, CARROLL<br>U.S. Post Office, 20th & Market, Phila. |
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| BURGESS, SCOTT<br>6409 Green St., Phila.                  | DIXON, ANDRE<br>2720 W. Oxford St., Phila.             | HUDSON, MARCELLUS<br>1033 W. Oxford St., Phila.       | LYONS, THOMAS<br>7003 Weatton Ave., Phila.                    | PUGH, YANASSETT<br>5624 Nelson St., Phila.                | WIGGINS, HARRISON<br>5832 N. Fernwood Rd., Phila.         |
| BYNUM, EDWARD<br>2614 W. Chesham Ave., Phila.             | DIXON, THOMAS<br>611 W. WH St., Phila.                 | HUGHES, ROBERT<br>7709 Washington Ln., Apt. 3, Phila. | MALACZEWSKI, EUGENE<br>4605 Roswell St., Phila.               | PURNELL, ROSALIND<br>3400 Red Lion Rd., Apt. 34-A, Phila. | WILLIAMS, BONNIE<br>1321 N. 22nd St., Phila.              |
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| COLEMAN, ANTHONY<br>864 N. Moss St., Phila.               | DUNN, THOMAS<br>824 E. Westmoreland St., Phila.        | JOHNKIN, DONALD<br>42 E. Pastorious St., Phila.       | McBRIDE, PETER<br>1802 N. Franklin St., Phila.                | RODRIGUEZ, MONSERRATE<br>2460 N. 5th St., Phila.          | YANNUZZI, JOHN<br>5525 Wistar St., Phila.                 |
| COLEMAN, MICHAEL<br>C/O RTF, 4515 Regent St., Phila.      | EDWARDS, FRED III<br>5437 Wyndale Ave., Phila.         | JOHNSON, GEORGE W.<br>215 E. Haines St., Phila.       | McCAFFREY, DAVID<br>516 A Beacon Court, Sol. Harbor, Bensalem | ROSADO, LUZ C.<br>2417 N. 4th St., Phila.                 | YARBOUGH, DERRICK<br>7958 Michener Ave., Phila.           |
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These warrants have been issued because you failed to appear in court.

We are offering you **ONE LAST** opportunity to appear and work things out.

**THIS NOTICE PAID FOR BY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FAMILY DIVISION**

If you have an out-standing warrant and you don't want your name to appear in the next up-coming ad, you can surrender any day to Family Court, 1801 Vine Street.

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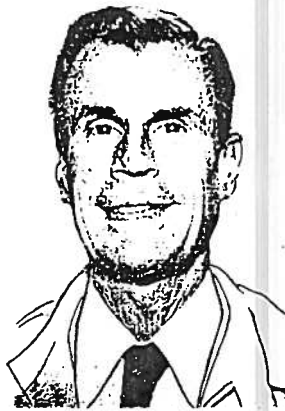
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Using penny stocks (touted as good investments and price controlled by market makers), brokers can tell judges to sell and the public to buy, and the graft is paid without cost to the broker, or evidence of bribery. The same technique may be used among lawyers, politicians, banks, insurance companies, etc.; it is insider trading, barter by exchange of privileged information. The "market price," becomes rigged, and the public defrauded.

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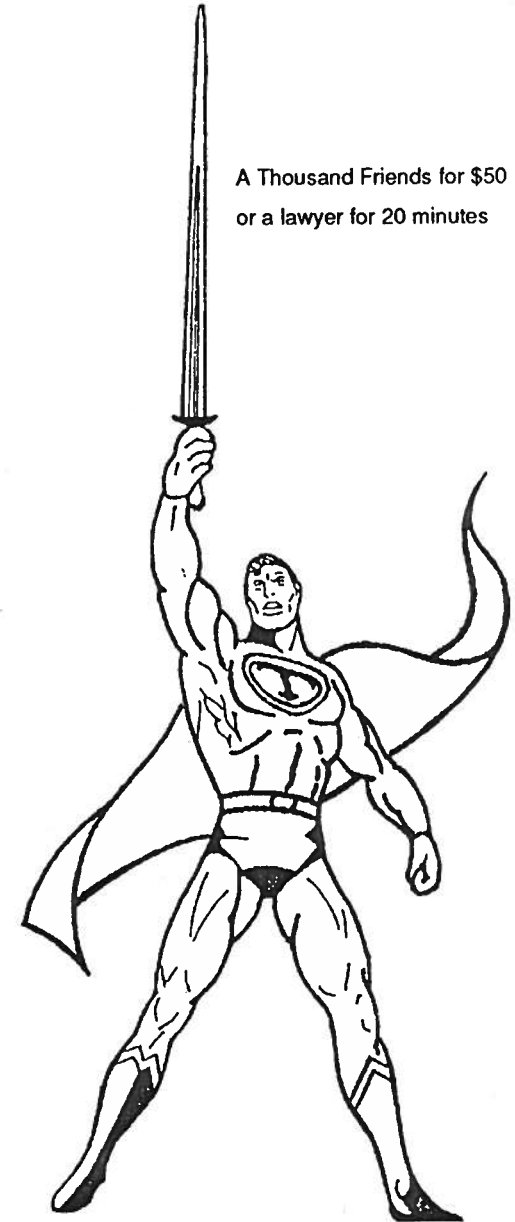
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## What would happen if FIJA were to become law?

*Three good things:* (1) Individuals would have a better chance of obtaining *justice* from the court system, because juries could take so much more into account than "facts only";

(2) Legislatures would receive regular *feedback* from ordinary people, sitting on juries, instead of mainly from special-interest groups and other very political sources. This would encourage ongoing tailoring of law to fit community standards; and

(3) More respect for the people by the lawmakers would lead to more *respect* for the law by the people.

## Sounds Good! Where is the "FIJA ACTION" right now?

There are a number of current, exciting fronts: FIJA *legislation* is being pursued in some states, while in others, the effort is to put FIJA on the ballot as a *citizen initiative*. Since our primary goal is to make sure all Americans are informed of their rights as jurors, whether or not laws are ever passed requiring the judge to tell them the truth, one of FIJA's most important and popular efforts is grass roots distribution of *educational materials*—like this brochure.

*Beginning in 1991, the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, we will celebrate September 5 as "National Jury Rights Day", to honor the 6th and 7th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.* Both of these Amendments deal with our right to trial by jury—and both were written when the word "jury" meant a *fully informed jury*.

In fact, *every* day is "Jury Rights Day", since people go on trial every day, throughout America. Also every day, the power of the jury becomes more limited, and our system of "government of, by and for the people" suffers.

We believe *the remedy is for Americans to get actively involved in re-establishing the jury as the final check and balance upon government.* We also believe the best first step is to see that every jury is informed of its right to judge both law and fact before it begins to deliberate a case.

## STRONG JURIES KEEP U.S. FREE.

If you agree, let's hear from you!

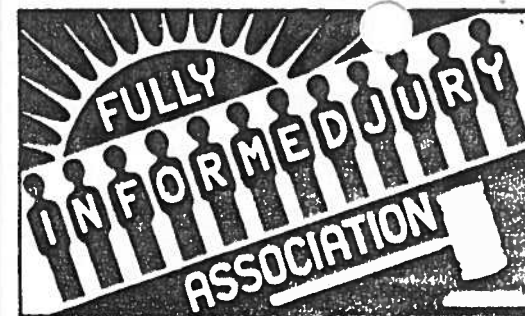
There is much to do, and time is short. Trial by jury is still under attack, and *the United States already leads the world in the percentage of its population behind bars!* Far too many Americans have been convicted by juries which would have acquitted had they been informed of their right to vote according to conscience.



**YOU CAN HELP!** Just phone or write Don Doig or Larry Dodge at FIJA National HQ, P.O. Box 59, Helmville, MT 59843; (406) 793-5550. Or contact your local FIJA-supportive organization :

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*For a brief taped message on FIJA, a FIJA news update, and taped response opportunity, call FIJA's 24-Hour National Hotline: (314) 997-8588!*



# TRUE OR FALSE

# ?

## When you sit on a jury, you have the right to vote your conscience.

# TRUE...

**BUT** it's very unlikely the judge will tell you this, because in most states the law doesn't require that you be fully informed of your rights as a juror.

Instead, expect the judge to tell you that you may consider *"only the facts"* of the case, and may *not* let your conscience, your opinion of the law, or the defendant's motives affect your decision.

## How do you get a fair trial if jurors are told their sense of justice doesn't count?

A lot of people *don't* get fair trials. Too often, jurors actually end up apologizing to the person they've convicted!

Something is obviously wrong when jurors cry and hug the defendant after conviction, saying "We didn't really want to find you guilty, but the judge said we *had to* convict you if the evidence showed you broke the law as it was explained to us."

Most Americans are aware that they have a right to trial by jury, but very few know that *the jury has more power than anyone else in the courtroom!*

In addition to the facts, the jury is free to judge the merits of the law itself, its use in the case at hand, the motives of the accused person, and anything else necessary for it to reach what it feels is a just verdict.

Juries were only supposed to judge facts, their job could be done by a computer. It is because of the people, the people have feelings, opinions, wisdom, experience, and a sense of right and wrong that we depend upon jurors, not machines, to judge court cases.

## Why don't judges tell juries about this?

Today's judges generally don't appear to want ordinary citizens to make common-sense decisions about the law. Judges seem to have forgotten that they are supposed to serve merely as referees in the courtroom, not as legal advisers to the jury.

*We can only speculate on why:* Disrespect for the concept of "government of, by, and for the people?" An unwillingness to relinquish power? Ignorance of jurors' rights? (Yes, some judges don't even *know!*)

At any rate, whenever a judge tells the trial jurors they "may not" let their conscience, opinion of the law, or the defendant's motives influence their verdict, that judge is *not* telling it like it's supposed to be.

*Worse,* judges and prosecutors are prone to "stack" juries with "conviction-prone" jurors, by eliminating any prospective jurors who admit they may have qualms about the law, or who seem to know about their right to judge it. And no one informs the jurors they cannot be punished for voting their conscience, even if they've sworn to "follow the law as given."



## What is the "Fully Informed Jury Association," or FIJA?

We're a nationwide network of jury-rights activists and groups. Our current project is also known as "FIJA", the Fully Informed Jury Act or Amendment.

As law, FIJA would require that trial judges resume the former practice of *telling* jurors about their right to judge both law and fact regarding each and every charge against a defendant. *We want the judge, like everyone else in the courtroom, to tell the whole truth and nothing but.*

## Resume the former practice? You mean judges used to do this?

*Yes,* it was standard procedure in the early days of our nation, and even during colonial times. In fact, the idea of FIJA is to revitalize the plan for America that was developed by the Founders. They saw jurors as the key to our continuing freedom, because the jury would always have the final say on any law that American citizens were expected to obey.

Our third president, *Thomas Jefferson*, put it this way: *"I consider trial by jury as the only anchor yet imagined by man by which a government can be held to the principles of its constitution."*

*John Adams*, our second president, had this to say about the juror: *"It is not only his right, but his duty...to find the verdict according to his own best understanding, judgment, and conscience, though in direct opposition to the direction of the court."*

## So, whatever became of this right?

During the late 1800's, elitist and special-interest pressure inspired a series of judicial decisions which sought to limit the juror's right to judge the law. While no court, then or now, has decided that jurors do not have the power to *quit*—despite the law or the evidence, there have been decisions holding that jurors needn't be told they have this power.

Known as the right of "jury nullification of law", or "jury veto power", it's now a rare and courageous attorney who will risk being cited for contempt for telling the jury about it without the judge's prior approval.

Still, this power of the jury continues to be recognized, as in 1972 when the D.C. District Court of Appeals held that the jury has an

*"...unreviewable and irreversible power...to acquit in disregard of the instruction on the law given by the trial judge. The pages of history shine on instances of the jury's exercise of its prerogative to disregard instructions of the judge; for example, acquittals for the fugitive slave law."*



## § 12.9.1

### § 12.8 STATUS OF PREPARATION OF LAURA'S SUPPORT CASE

You have completed the Statement of Expenses Worksheet, have reviewed Dr. L's finances, and have your opinion of his true finances. But this case presents a third category for preparation. What is the situation of the parties' new spouses?

Dr. L has remarried an independently wealthy woman, also receiving support for her child. Dr. L has benefited financially in receiving one-half share in her new home, vacations and, most notably, has no obligation to support his new spouse and her child.

Laura's new mate is a successful athlete with a respectable income. However, he is under a heavy support order for his children and has been compelled to pay a "king's ransom" to his former wife for his freedom and the privilege to marry the former Mrs. L.

### § 12.9 RELEVANCY OF NEW SPOUSES' FINANCES

~~Both sides must consider the new spouse in the context of the Equal Rights decision has changed the ground rules and any member of either team is now preparing.~~ Any remarriage is relevant to the support case. Does the new spouse work? If so, is she self-sufficient? In short, how can you use the extra spouse in the case? Is this person a liability or an asset? Determine which and prepare accordingly.

#### § 12.9.1 Defendant's Wealthy New Wife

You have learned from your client that her former husband "did pretty well" for himself in his remarriage. It is your job to find out just how well. Question your client as to all she knows about the new Mrs. L.

**(b) Joint responsibility of both parents**

At common law, the father was primarily responsible for the support of his children.<sup>6</sup> The mother had a secondary responsibility which required her to support her children where the father could not do so.<sup>7</sup> ~~The Equal Rights Amendment<sup>8</sup> has resulted in the responsibility for support of children being the joint responsibility of both parents as far as they have the means to support the child.<sup>9</sup>~~

If a parent remarries, the new spouse is not required, absent a statute or an agreement to do so, to support minor children of the first marriage.<sup>10</sup> However, the contributions of the second spouse of the obligor to the household expenses of the obligor may be taken into consideration in determining the ability of the obligor to support his or her children.<sup>11</sup>

A child support agreement does not prevent a spouse or former spouse from suing for child support.<sup>12</sup> Likewise, the fact that a child support order has been obtained or modified does not prevent suit on a prior child support agreement.<sup>13</sup> The difference of treatment between child support agreements and spousal support agreement (see section 9-2, supra) is that child support cannot be the exclusive subject of contract as can spousal support.<sup>14</sup>

**(c) Amount of support**

The "one-third rule," used as a guide for the amount of support for a wife (see cases cited at footnote 21, section 9-3, supra), is not applicable to child support cases.<sup>15</sup>

~~The support order should not impose an unreasonable burden on the parent, nor should it be confiscatory.<sup>16</sup>~~ The purpose of child support is not to punish the parent, but to secure the support, education and maintenance of the child.<sup>17</sup>

The principal factors considered in meeting the needs of the child are the property, income and earning capacity of both parents.<sup>18</sup> Both the child's and the mother's separate earnings will be taken into consideration in determining the amount of a child support order against the father.<sup>19</sup> However, the fact that the child has independent means does not relieve entirely the parent of his or her support obligation.<sup>20</sup> The earning capacity of the mother with custody of children in school may be taken into

15. Com. ex rel. Kaplan v. Kaplan, 236 Pa. Super. 526, 344 A. 2d 578 (1975).

### § 3-9 Standard of living and other criteria

A support order should be consistent with the parties' station in life and customary standard of living.<sup>1</sup> The amount of the support order is dictated by the financial circumstances at the time of entry of the order and not by the parties' past standard of living<sup>2</sup> or the payee's circumstances prior to marriage.<sup>3</sup> However, alimony pendente lite is intended to provide a dependent spouse with the means to maintain the standard of living enjoyed during the marriage and not necessarily a higher standard even if the payor's income warrants such a change.<sup>4</sup> Frequently, however, the courts will impose a lower standard of living.<sup>5</sup> If the payor is financially able to do so, he or she should be required to maintain the dependent spouse and children at the standard of living to which the family has become accustomed.<sup>6</sup> "If the husband-father can afford for himself a caviar-champagne standard of living, it is not justice, or legal, that the wife should be content with a tent and bread-and-butter menu for herself and brood. **Dignity of living, commensurate with income, is as much a necessity as the bare essentials for survival.**"<sup>7</sup>

The court may also look to the Divorce Code factors<sup>8</sup> intended to be applied in connection with postdivorce alimony in determining an appropriate award of alimony pendente lite.<sup>9</sup>

1. Melzer v. Witsberger, 505 Pa. 462, 480 A. 2d 991 (1984); Fee v. Fee, 344 Pa. Super. 276, 496 A. 2d 793 (1985); Com. ex rel. Kaplan v. Kaplan, 236 Pa. Super. 526, 344 A. 2d 578 (1975).

2. Hecht v. Hecht, 189 Pa. Super. 276, 150 A. 2d 139 (1959); Lynn v. Lynn, 68 Pa. Super. 324 (1917).

3. Com. ex rel. Gitman v. Gitman, 428 Pa. 387, 237 A. 2d 181 (1967).

4. McCabe v. McCabe, 374 Pa. Super. 451, 543 A. 2d 558 (1988); McNulty v. McNulty, 347 Pa. Super. 363, 500 A. 2d 876 (1985).

5. DeMasi v. DeMasi, 366 Pa. Super. 19, 530 A. 2d 871, allocatur den., 517 Pa. 630, 539 A. 2d 811 (1987).

6. Com. ex rel. Gitman v. Gitman, 428 Pa. 387, 237 A. 2d 181 (1967); Com. v. Goodyear, 270 Pa. Super. 326, 411 A. 2d 550 (1979); Com. ex rel. Goichman v. Goichman, 226 Pa. Super. 311, 316 A. 2d 653 (1973).

7. Com. ex rel. Gitman v. Gitman, note 6, supra, at 237 A. 2d 185.

8. 23 P. S. § 501.

9. McNulty v. McNulty, note 4, supra.

### § 3-10 Income and earning capacity

The court must consider all financial resources including potential earning capacity, income and property.<sup>1</sup> All income, direct and indirect, from all sources, must be considered in fixing a support obligation.<sup>2</sup>

Perquisites such as travel, entertainment, transportation and insurance derived from employment or business ownership are income for purposes of establishing a support order.<sup>3</sup> Income from a second job may be included in



Center for State Courts. That Model is predicated on the concept that the child should receive the same proportion of parental income that he or she would have received if the parents lived together.

Because household spending on behalf of children is intertwined with spending on behalf of adults for most expenditure categories, it is difficult to determine the proportion allocated to children in individual cases, even with exhaustive financial affidavits. However, a number of authoritative economic studies provide estimates of the average amount of household expenditures for children in intact households. These studies have found that the proportion of household spending devoted to children is systematically related to the level of household income and to the number and ages of the children. These proportionate expenditures, set forth in Rule 1910.16-3(b), are the basis for the calculation of the amounts of the awards determined by the formula in Rule 1910.16-3(a). The amounts of support set forth in the grids in Rule 1910.16-2 are derived from the formula.

B. Statutory Considerations

The Pennsylvania statute, 23 Pa. C. S. § 4322, states the principles underlying support guidelines:

... persons similarly situated shall be treated similarly. The Guidelines shall be based upon the reasonable needs of the child or spouse seeking support and the ability of the obligor to provide support. In determining the reasonable needs of the child or spouse seeking support and the ability of the obligor to provide support, the Guidelines shall place emphasis on the net incomes and earning capacities of the parties, with allowable deviations for unusual needs, extraordinary expenses, and other factors, such as the parties' assets, as warrant special attention.

Reasonable Needs and Reasonable Ability to Pro- Support

The guidelines make the support of a child a primary obligation. They assume that parties with similar net incomes will have similar reasonable and necessary expenses. After the basic needs of the parents have been met, the child's needs shall receive priority. A party will not be rewarded for making unnecessary expenditures for his or her own benefit by having his or her support obligation reduced. Neither will a party be penalized for living frugally by receiving less support. In most cases, the parties' living expenses are not relevant in determining that party's support obligations because a support obligation is not based upon the amount of money the parties are actually spending on themselves and their children. Rather, as the statute requires, the obligation is based upon the reasonable needs of a dependent spouse or child and the reasonable ability of the obligor to pay.

For example, in setting the amount of a child support obligation, it should be of no concern to the court that one obligor chooses to live in a one-room apartment and rely solely on public transportation and that another obligor, making the same salary, chooses to live in a \$600 per month five-room apartment drive a new car. Both are obligated to give priority to the needs of their children. What they choose to do with their remaining income is not relevant to a support claim.

2. Net Income

The guidelines utilize the net incomes of the parties. Because a child's reasonable needs depend upon the basic needs, standard of living, and financial status of the parties, these guidelines assume that a child's reasonable

needs increase as the total net incomes of the child's parents increase. Each parent is required to make a minimum contribution of that share of the child's total reasonable needs that is equal to that parent's share of the parents' total net incomes. The custodial parent makes these contributions entirely through direct expenditures for food, shelter, clothing, transportation and other reasonable needs. In addition to direct contributions, the noncustodial parent makes these contributions through periodic payments to the domestic relations section of the court which then transmits the payments to the custodial parent.

3. Allowable Deviations

The guidelines are designed to treat similarly situated persons similarly and children in the same manner. Where there are unavoidable differences, deviations must be made. The guidelines are intended to be applied in a flexible manner when the parties have special needs and obligations.

The guidelines deviate from the guidelines by considering... where there are unavoidable differences, deviations must be made. The guidelines are intended to be applied in a flexible manner when the parties have special needs and obligations.

- (a) unusual or special needs of the parties and their children;
(b) extraordinary expenses that are necessary to meet the reasonable needs of the parties and their children;
(c) other factors that warrant special attention such as the parties' contributions, assets, income, and other circumstances that increase or decrease a party's ability to pay support.

C. Formula and Grids

The rules provide flexibility in allowing local courts latitude to determine the amount of support to be awarded from either the grids set forth in Rule 1910.16-2 or the formula set forth in Rule 1910.16-3. A court may determine either the grids or the formula will be used in all cases within the judicial district. Alternatively, a court may wish to have available both methods of determining the amount of a support obligation for use as may be appropriate in an individual case. A court may wish to use the formula in matters before it but encourage use of the grids by hearing officers and attorneys and their clients as a guide for discussion and settlement.

Irrespective of the approach taken through use of the formula or the grids, the resulting amount of support to be awarded is the same. Consequently, it is of no consequence whether the amount of support is derived through the formula or the grids.

CONCLUSION

The support guidelines were published to the bench and bar as Recommendation No. 3. The recommendation submitted to the Supreme Court was improved by many of the suggestions and comments received. Some of the comments questioned the basic assumptions underlying the guidelines. Is the Income Shares Model the appropriate basis for the guidelines? Is the theoretical basis of the model correct? Are the economic studies and conclusions underlying the model correct?

The Domestic Relations Committee recognizes that the support guidelines may not be "ideal." However, it is believed that they represent an improvement over

**Income Levels**

Children	\$300— \$700	\$701— \$995	\$ 996— \$1,143	\$1,144— \$1,291	\$1,292— \$1,439	\$1,440— \$1,587
	1	23.5	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.5
2	36.5	35.8	31.7	34.4	33.7	33.0
3	45.7	44.8	39.7	43.0	42.1	41.2
4	50.0	49.0	43.5	47.2	46.3	45.4
or more						

	\$1,588— \$1,735	\$1,736— \$1,883	\$1,884— \$2,031	\$2,032— \$2,179	\$2,180— \$2,327	\$2,328— \$2,475
	1	20.5	20.0	19.5	19.0	18.5
2	32.3	31.6	30.9	30.2	29.5	28.8
3	40.3	39.4	38.5	37.6	36.7	35.8
4	44.5	43.6	42.7	41.8	40.9	40.0
or more						

	\$2,476— \$2,623	\$2,624— \$2,771	\$2,772— \$2,919	\$2,920— \$3,067	\$3,068— \$3,215	\$3,216— \$3,363
	1	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5
2	28.1	27.4	26.7	26.0	25.3	24.6
3	34.9	34.0	33.1	32.2	31.3	30.4
4	39.1	38.2	37.3	36.4	35.5	34.6
or more						

	\$3,364— \$4,000	\$4,001— \$5,000	\$5,001— \$6,000	\$6,001— \$7,000	\$7,001— \$8,000
	1	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.0
2	23.9	23.2	22.5	21.8	21.1
3	29.5	28.6	27.7	26.8	25.9
4	33.7	32.8	31.9	31.0	30.1
or more					

**Rule 1910.16-4. Support Guidelines. Deviation.**

(a) If the amount of support awarded is within ten percent above or below the amount of support determined by the guidelines, the court, permanent hearing officer or hearing officer need not specify the reasons for the amount of the deviation.

~~If the amount of support awarded is not within ten percent above or below the amount of support determined by the guidelines, the court, permanent hearing officer or hearing officer shall specify the reasons for, and make findings of fact justifying, the amount of the deviation.~~

**Official Note:** The deviation applies to the amount of support obligation and not to the amount of income.

**Rule 1910.16-5. Support Guidelines. Operation.**

(a) **Applicability of the Support Guidelines.** The support guidelines set forth the amount of support which a spouse or parent should pay on the basis of both parties' monthly incomes and the number of persons being supported. The support of a spouse or child is a priority obligation, so that a party is expected to meet this obligation by adjusting his or her other expenditures.

A hearing officer or permanent hearing officer may make a recommendation, and the court may enter an order, without explanation if it falls within the specified deviations from the guideline figure. But, if a recommendation or an order departs from the guideline by more than the standard deviation, the hearing officer, permanent hearing officer or court is required to make findings of fact and given an explanation for the recommendation.

~~The support guidelines are a starting point only. They must be applied, taking into consideration the special needs and obligations of the parties. The hearing officer, permanent hearing officer or the court must consider all relevant factors, including the following:~~

- (1) unusual needs and unusual fixed obligations;
  - (2) other support obligations of the parties;
  - (3) other income in the household;
  - (4) ages of the children;
  - (5) assets of the parties;
  - (6) medical expenses not covered by insurance;
  - (7) standard of living of the parties and their children;
- and

(b) other relevant and appropriate factors.

(b) *Monthly Net Income.* The amount of support to be awarded is based in large part upon the parties' monthly net income. Monthly net income is determined by subtracting only the following items from monthly gross income:

- (1) federal, state, and local income taxes;
- (2) F.I.C.A. payments and non-voluntary retirement payments;
- (3) union dues;
- (4) health insurance premiums for the benefit of the other party or the children.

Monthly gross income is ordinarily based upon at least a six-month average of all of a party's income. The term "income" is defined by the support law, 23 Pa. C. S. § 4302, and includes income from any source. The statute lists many types of income including:

- (1) wages, salaries, fees and commissions;
- (2) income from business or dealings in property;
- (3) interest, rents, royalties, and dividends;
- (4) pensions and all forms of retirement;
- (5) income from an interest in an estate or trust; and
- (6) social security benefits, temporary and permanent disability benefits, workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation.

(c) *Reduced or Fluctuating Income*

(1) *Voluntary reduction of income.* Where a party voluntarily assumes a lower paying job, there generally will be no recomputation of the support payment. A party ordinarily will not be relieved of a support obligation by voluntarily quitting work or by being fired for misconduct.

(2) *Involuntary reduction of income.* No adjustments in support payments will be made for normal fluctuations in earnings. However, appropriate adjustments will be made for substantial continuing involuntary decreases in income.

(3) *Seasonal Employees.* Support orders for seasonal employees, such as construction workers, shall ordinarily be based upon a yearly average.

(4) *Unemployment.* Ordinarily, a party who willfully quits employment will be considered unemployed. However, the court may, in its discretion, consider the party's experience and other factors which shall be considered in determining earning capacity.

(d) *Net Income Affecting Application of the Guidelines.* The guidelines contain two stated limitations based upon monthly net income. First, The Chart of Proportionate Expenditures which is the basis for the calculation of support amounts by the formula in Rule 1910.16-3 states percentages up to a joint monthly net income of \$8,000 only. Consequently, if the parties joint monthly net income exceeds this amount, the case is outside the guidelines and the amount of support is to be determined pursuant to existing case law.

There is a second limitation when the case is within the guidelines. The grids set forth amounts of support where the monthly net income of the obligor does not exceed \$6,000 and the net monthly income of the obligee does not exceed \$2,000. If the monthly net income of either

party exceeds those limitations, the amount of support must be determined from the formula and not from the grids.

Three examples illustrate the effect of these limitations. First, where the obligor and obligee have monthly net incomes of \$6,000 and \$2,000 respectively, both of which may be found on the grids, the amount of support is determinable from either the grids or the formula. Second, if the obligor and the obligee have monthly net incomes of \$7,000 and \$1,000, the case is within the guidelines because the joint monthly net income does not exceed \$8,000. However, since the grids do not show an amount of support for an obligor with a monthly net income of \$7,000, the amount of support must be determined by the formula only. Third, where the obligor and obligee each have monthly net incomes of \$4,500, i.e., a joint monthly net income of \$9,000, the case is outside the guidelines.

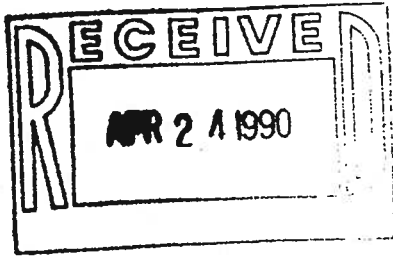
(e) *Allocation; Consequences.* An order awarding both spousal and child support may be unallocated or state the amount of support allocable to the spouse and the amount allocable to each child. However, the grids and the formula provided by these rules assume that an order will be unallocated. Therefore, if an order is to be allocated, the formula set forth in Rule 1910.16-3(a) shall be utilized to determine the amount of support allocable to the spouse. If allocation of an order utilizing the formula would be inequitable, the court shall make an appropriate allocation. Also, if an order is to be allocated, an adjustment shall be made to the award giving consideration to the federal income tax consequences of an allocated order as may be appropriate under the circumstances.

When the parties are in higher income brackets, the income tax considerations are likely to be a more significant factor in determining an award of support. Two factors must be considered. First, a support award for a spouse and children is taxable to the obligee while an award for the children only is not. Consequently, in certain situations an award only for the children will be more favorable to the obligee than an award to the spouse and children. In this situation, the hearing officer, permanent hearing officer or the court should utilize the guidelines which result in the greatest benefit to the obligee.

It should be noted that when the obligee's net income is equal to or greater than the obligor's net income, support awards on the grids for spouse and children are identical to the awards on grids for children only. Therefore, in cases involving support for spouse and children, wherever the obligee's net income is equal to or greater than the obligor's net income, the guideline amount indicated shall be attributed to child support only.

Second, another matter to be considered is the eligibility of the particular order for enforcement through the Federal Income Tax Intercept program. An unallocated order for spouse and child support is not eligible for that program. Consequently, while in a particular case the obligee may receive more money from an unallocated award, the obligee also loses the tax refund intercept enforcement technique.

(f) *Mortgage Payment.* The guidelines assume that the spouse occupying the marital residence will be solely responsible for the mortgage payment, real estate taxes, and homeowners' insurance, unless there are unusual circumstances such as an unusually high mortgage pay-



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
JUDICIAL INQUIRY & REVIEW BOARD

CORRESPONDENCE TO  
RICHARD E. MCDEVITT, Esq.  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
1428 THREE PENN CENTER PLAZA  
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19102  
215-496-4570

CONFIDENTIAL COMPLAINANT QUESTIONNAIRE

**NOTE:** This Board's jurisdiction extends only to Justices, Judges, District Justices and Magistrates.

DATE: Monday, April 23rd, 1990

**RECEIVED MAY 08 1990**

COMPLAINANT: Richard Teal  
Name:  
Address: 1211 North Frazier Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19131

Business Phone: n.a. Home Phone: n.a.

Involvement in this incident: (check one)

Litigant  Juror  Observer  Other: (Explain)

MEMBER OF JUDICIARY AGAINST WHOM THIS COMPLAINT IS DIRECTED: Steven Levine  
1801 Vine Street, Family Court  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

CITY/COUNTY: Philadelphia  
IDENTIFICATION OF CASE:

Court Term and Number 82-14453  
Plaintiff: Natalie L. Biggs  
Defendant: Richard Teal

Plaintiff's Attorney: None  
Defendant's Attorney: Mark S. Lohbauer, 3304 Kensington Ave. Phila. Pa. 3  
427-5000

NATURE OF COMPLAINT: (Please be as specific as possible.)

Attach Copies of any documents that will help to explain your complaint.

Possible, Attempted Murder, Practicing Medicine Without A license,  
Injecting Me With An Unknown Substance, Torture, Abuse Of Process,  
Civil Rights Violations, Malicious Abuse Of Process, False Imprisonment,  
Un-Explained Search & Seizure, Moral Turpitude, Misfeasance, Laches,  
ETC.

( 8 page Statement attached)

Thursday, December 7th, 1989

I was ordered to appear in front of Judge Steven Levine, at the 1801 Vine street, Philadelphia.

The reason for this was to answer Ms. Natalie L. Biggs argument to the suspended order that was granted by the court 2 months prior by one Hearing Officer, and the second time on November 2nd, 1989 by Judge Edward Rosenberg.

Do to the fact it was way past the 10 days that Ms. Biggs filed, and this would be the third hearing after I was told and she was notified to the fact the case was suspended, I figured I'd better show despite the fact I was suppose to stay off my feet.

When I came to court, I had all papers and pictures to prove my case along with two letters from two different doctors explaining my reasons (Medical Reasons) why I was unable to pay a \$20.00 a week support order.

Our case was called. When I came into the court room my folder fell out of my hands because my leg was in a cast and I was walking with crutches.

The Judge at that point asked "Why are you on crutches"? I explained to him that my leg was injured back in November. He came off the bench to where I was sitting, felt my legs, tried to pull my injured leg and take the cast off. I yelled with pain. He returned to the bench.

Ms. Biggs told him she had death in the family and that was her reason for not showing up in court the last two times. She went on to tell him that my Doctor told her that she (The Doctor) never wrote me a letter. I showed him the letter from her along with my updated examination from the second Doctor. He read the letters (Originals, not Copies) and threw them in the air.

He than called the first Doctor in question. He stated to me that she told him that I never came back to her office to pick up the letter. He showed me a letter that Ms. Biggs gave him that I never seen before. He than called me a "lie" and that he would never believe anything I had to say in his court room. "Ever".

He went on yelling, jumping up and down in the court room. He asked me. "Who wrote the Doctors letters"? My reply was "Ms. Biggs". He asked me to explain why "Such a pretty women like her self" do that. I informed him of all the other tricks she has pulled on the court to keep me from exposing her and others who are involved in a child pornography in this city. I ask him to read and to look through the file that was on his bench. He flipped through the file and looked at the photos. A minute later a man who was sitting in the court room with the sheriffs yelled out "Judge, you better take a look at this". This man had my folder which had fallen on the floor when I came in. he ran up to the bench. He and the Judge took the file and my folder and ran into the side door.

Ten minutes later, a gang of Sheriffs came into the room. When the Judge came out of the side door, he told them "Lock him up. Don't let him talk to no one. I want him in a cell alone under guard".

I asked "why are the Sheriffs hand cuffing me.". His reply was, "boy! I will give you what you need".

Hours later, the Sheriff that was guarding me opened the cell door, and took me into a visiting room. A female Doctor came in. She wanted to take off my cast. She told me that the Judge wanted her to fix my leg. She started asking me questions that I refused to answer because I wanted a lawyer. The Sheriff that was with me grabbed her arm and said, "Doc. Don't let the Judge get you in trouble with this. He is trying to set this man up to cover his ass. Those pictures everyone is talking about. Some of them had the Judge in them".

The Doctor replied "I am not getting involved in this. Mr. Teal, I have no right, the Judge has no right to make me examine you. I can be sued and so can he. When you go back to your Doctor have him re-examine your leg. I can see where he was trying to twist it off. I will tell that Judge he has no right to stop me from doing my work so that I can conspire with him to violate anyone's rights".

She left. The Sheriff took me back to the cell. One hour later a man came to the cell and told the Sheriff to bring me into the back room. He told me that he was a Psychologist and that the Judge told him that I wanted to see him.

I refused to talk with him until they would let me call my lawyer. He kept me in the room for twenty minutes and then he asked, "where are the rest of the pictures that you showed the Judge"? I refused to answer. He then ask "do you fell upset that Ms. Biggs has control over the Judge?" I asked him "you have the evidence you need to lock her up so why are you holding her?" He went on to explain to me that the Judge has a way of dealing with ggers like you. He can lock you up so fast, for so long, and even kill you, and no lawyer or Judicial Review Board can or will help you boy.

He went on to say " most if not all Judges belong on the staff and if not them, their family members and they don't dare correct any Judge. They and he are like Gods so you better play ball boy".

"He is going to do the same to you as he did to others he didn't like. Harvey Clark and his news team are around and you gave the Judge this hot potato. He called the news papers, T.V. stations and everything and he has to keep you where no one will know. Let me ask you another question. If the Judge was to put you in jail for a year, would you do the time? Or kill yourself."

My only reply to that. " I would kill myself first before I'd do time in jail for exposing corruption".

Later. The Sheriffs hand cuffed me, put a blanket over my head, and drove me to Mercy Catholic Hospital.

When I arrived 7 security guards came up to me and lead me to a room. They and the Sheriffs ordered me to take off all my clothing. I refused. They stripped me naked, and tied me to a 70"x28"X12" floor table in a room with no heat. I ask for clothing because I was naked and cold. I asked to go to the bathroom. I ask for food. I asked to call my family. They told me no on l request. I ask why. They said "Judge Levine wants the rest of the ne photos and tapes. He told us to treat you as if you were in jail. He told us that you were wanted in two other states and he would be here to see you himself".



I asked if I could call my wife? They said, "no. The Judge said that no one was to know that you are here. When he comes to see you both of you can work this thing out".

Several Psychiatrist came in through out the night asking about the pictures.

Sometime that evening the Judge came to the room threatening my life and the life of my family. He than took something and rammed an object up my penis telling me "you won't have any more children, we have enough niggers in the world. I see boys like you every day in my court room. None of you will take care of them so none of you should have them".  
I past out.

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Note. On the 7th of December my weight was 225 lbs. When I was set free my weight was 192 lbs.

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
JUDICIAL INQUIRY & REVIEW BOARD

RECEIVED JUL 27 1990

Correspondence To:  
Robert L. Keuch,  
Executive Director  
225 Market Street  
Harrisburg, PA  
17101

CONFIDENTIAL COMPLAINANT QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTE: This Board's jurisdiction extends only to Justices, Judges, District Justices and Magistrates.

DATE: Friday, June 15th 1990

COMPLAINANT:

Name: Richard Teal  
Address: 1211 North Frazier Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19131

Business Phone: n.a. Home Phone: n.a.

Involvement in this incident: (check one)

Litigant Juror Observer Other: (Explain)

MEMBER OF JUDICIARY AGAINST WHOM THIS COMPLAINT IS DIRECTED:

Judge Steven Levin  
Family Court 1801 Vine st.

CITY/COUNTY: Philadelphia

IDENTIFICATION OF CASE:

Court Term and Number 82-14453  
Plaintiff: Natalie L. Biggs  
Defendant: Richard Teal

Plaintiff's Attorney: none;  
Defendant's Attorney: Mark S. Lohbauer  
3304 Kensington Avenue  
Philadelphia, Penna. 19134

NATURE OF COMPLAINT: (Please be as specific as possible and attach copies of any documents that will help to explain your complaint.)

Documents attached along with another complain.

cc; FBI.  
Mark S. Lohbauer  
U.S. Attorney's Office

Certified Mail #P 260 544 682

Commonwealth Of Pennsylvania Judicial Inquiry Review Board

2nd Complaint on Judge Steven Levin (Certified Mail # P 260 544 682)

I have written to the Judicial Inquiry Review Board on April 24th, 1990 about this Judge, I have enclosed another copy of the same.

On June 15th, 1990 My Attorney went to court on my behalf. I was not there because of serious health reasons stemming from the Injections, Torture and other abusive measures I've received from the Judge before.

When Mr. Lohbauer ask the Judge to excuse his self from this case and let an unbiased Judge settle the matters at hand, he refused. It was explained to me that the Judge stated he would only step off this case if "I would come in and tell the Judge to his face myself."

I hired an Attorney to be my voice and to represent me. When we were in court before with Judge Levin, he wouldn't let my Lawyer protect my rights and if I am medically unable to come to court why can't my Attorney protect my rights?

Since the time I last filed my allegations about this Judge I have had serious death threats to myself, children and other family members.

I was contacted and told that there is a contract out on my life for filing a complaint against the Judge. Ms Biggs informs us that the Judge hired one of her close friends who is a city employee to say "he and I had some business dealings together so that the Judge can set me up on something else. In return the employee can keep his job with the city."

Ms Biggs also told me months ago right after the False Imprisonment that she has personal influence over him and others in the court system. I have to believe her because she has been so successful in locking people up who try and report the things that she is into along with having me pay support for a child it was impossible for me to have fathered.

Because of the constant violation of my rights. Because of the attempts on my life, The threats to my children and other family members, and the fact that my health has been deteriorating because of all that has happened to me from the hands of Judge Levin, we are forced to relocate.

If you want to contact me again I will be informed by the postal service.

Richard Teal



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Eighth Floor  
600 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

July 6, 1990

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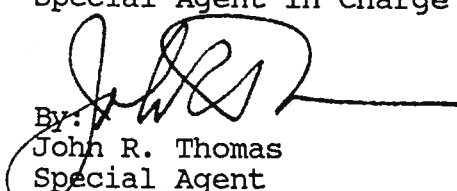
Mr. Richard Teal  
1211 N. Fraizer Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19131

Dear Mr. Teal,

Your matter is properly lodged with the Judicial  
Inquiry & Review Board.

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE R. GILBERT  
Special Agent in Charge

  
By: John R. Thomas  
Special Agent  
Principal Legal Advisor