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PHOTO CREDITS: Cover—Robert Halvey; 1-6—Waller Holt, PDA; 9-24—illustrated by Jac Naugle; 24—Eucharist Magazine; all others by Charles F. Sibley.
La Salle at Night

Text by Ralph W. Howard
Photographed by Walter Holt, PDA
The evening college looms large in American education

Education has changed a great deal since Socrates tutored his pupils in the temples of Athens, more than 2,000 years ago: the University of Calcutta's 123,000 students attend classes taught by only fifty professors on three shifts; the University of California expects 108,000 students by 1970.

A fundamental innovation in American education, the evening college, is a child of this century, and what is unique to La Salle College's evening division—that nearly all of its students are enrolled in degree programs, not merely taking isolated 'improvement' courses—is a product of the education boom of the past two decades. Even today, few schools can boast La Salle evening division's 86% enrollment in degree programs.

Just after World War Two, colleges and universities were not only deluged by veterans seeking education during the daylight hours, but a myriad of applications for night classes that would not interfere with the jobs to which many were returning.

So it was that a tidal wave of education-starved veterans began to change the educational philosophy on campuses across the land: the solitary world of the 'egg head' had been invaded by married men and women, most holding jobs, many with the additional responsibility of a family.

In this milieu, Dr. Joseph Sprissler, now vice president for business affairs, suggested to Brother Gregorian Paul, F.S.C., then president, that La Salle attempt to meet the growing demand for evening studies.

"The evening division of La Salle College opened on September 7, 1946, eighteen years ago this September," Dr. Sprissler relates. "Our catalogue consisted of five mimeographed sheets, the tuition charge was $9 per credit hour, my office as director contained a war surplus desk, a straight back chair, and a wooden file cabinet—minus one side—all in a space about ten feet square, illuminated by one naked 150 watt bulb."

Dr. Sprissler was concurrently director of the evening division and comptroller until 1953, when Brother Paul was named the director of the night college, Brother Francis Emery, F.S.C., succeeded Brother Paul in 1961.

"I can still remember the very first student to register," Dr. Sprissler adds. "As I recall, the interview lasted about three hours. His name was Hugh Carroll and he worked for the Exide Battery Company. He became the first president of Student Congress, but he did not graduate with the first class, because he was transferred out of town. He earned credits elsewhere and was graduated with our class of 1953."

"At the time the evening division was established," he continued, "there were only three or four universities in the entire U.S. offering formal evening programs leading to a degree. Actually, I can recall only two, New York and Northwestern universities.

"In fact," Dr. Sprissler adds, "it was the motto of New York University's evening program that inspired us to continue. It read as follows: 'We make no distinction between day and night; it is only a question of the hour of the day'."

"There were some," he stated, "who felt that this 'plebeianism' would destroy the cultural image of La Salle's day school, and that it might have a detrimental effect upon the value of the degree. I am happy to say that the effect was just the opposite! The evening division enabled the college to retain and strengthen its full-time faculty; it spread more rapidly the name and efforts of the college and the Christian Brothers throughout the Philadelphia area; it assisted in bringing about curriculum changes, and most, if not all of the 2,500 men who have received degrees would not have had a chance to obtain this training otherwise."

"Traditionally," Brother Paul interjected, "many evening colleges had been regarded as inferior and their students second class. Before World War Two, this opinion was not without some justification, because some pre-war evening colleges were not well organized, their programs of study were often haphazard, and academic standards were not always equal to those of day colleges.

"An early recognition of the need for a well organized curricula, taught by competent instructors and leading to the bachelor's degree, placed La Salle's evening division on an academic level comparable to the curricula of the day college," the former dean added.

The evening division, which now nearly equals the day school's enrollment of 2,900, is proud of an impressive list of "firsts." For example, that it:

- was the first institution in the Commonwealth to offer a formal evening program leading to a bachelor's degree;
- was the first college or university in Philadelphia to have its evening division fully accredited by the Middle States Association for Accrediting Colleges and Universities;
- motivated many area colleges and universities to change their attitude of indifference toward evening studies;
- was the first in Philadelphia, and perhaps in the entire Commonwealth, to appoint a full-time Dean as administrator of an evening division;
- was the first college or university in the area to confer the bachelor of science degree upon its evening graduates at its regular commencement exercises.

Brother Emery, the present dean, is a soft-spoken scholarly man, whose youth (age 36) and vitality have continued the school's phenomenal growth and curriculum development, such as a new liberal arts program initiated two years ago.

"The particular purpose of the evening division," Brother Emery said, "is to afford the opportunity for an education to men who are unable to attend college during the day, but who recognize the value of an organized program of studies as a means of increasing their knowledge, broadening their perspective, and developing their abilities for successful living."

From a single office in College Hall, an administrative staff of two, Brother Emery and David J. Smith, '55, assistant to the dean and registrar, and secretarial assistants Anne Hughes and Alma Reeves, direct the efforts of 163 faculty members teaching more than 175 courses leading to bachelor's degrees in history; English; mathematics; pre-law; chemistry; electronic physics; accounting; general busi-
ness; industrial management; industrial relations; marketing; economics; insurance, and finance.

The two most popular majors are accounting and industrial management—totaling 37% of the student body. Other strong majors are general business and electronic physics.

Certificate of Proficiency programs in business administration and chemistry are also available for those who choose not to devote the full six years usually required to earn a degree.

Entrance and degree requirements are much like those of the day school. College Entrance Board tests are not required, but an intensive series of examinations are conducted to determine the applicant’s verbal, mathematical, and reading skills, and each high school transcript is carefully examined. The latter, plus the applicant’s vocational achievements, receive extraordinary attention, since examinations are not the only measure of a man who may have completed high school five or ten years ago.

Enrollment, which dipped slightly in the early sixties, has skyrocketed to 2,700 from just under 2,000 in 1960. Brother Emery has initiated a vigorous recruitment program that includes letters to every high school graduate in
Most would otherwise not have had a chance to earn a degree.

One hundred sixty-three faculty members teach 175 courses.

Philadelphia (some 20,000 annually) and a stepped-up advertising program. He expects next year's student body to reach 3,000.

Traditionally, the character of the evening student body has been—as one would expect—quite different from its daytime counterpart. Although one major difference, age, prevails, many young faces are beginning to appear—youngsters who, for one of a thousand reasons, cannot attend day classes. Where once the median age was well over 21, today nearly one-fourth are under that age.

But substantial differences persist, and they give the night college a unique atmosphere. Virtually all evening students are full-time employees of several hundred Greater Philadelphia business and industrial firms, and an amazing 40% receive tuition aid from their employers (three companies—General Electric, Philco and RCA—each have over 100 employees studying at La Salle). Veterans still constitute one-third of the evening enrollment—but less than 100 still receive GI Bill benefits.

The most basic disparity between the two student bodies, Holy Matrimony, makes them as different as night and day. More than half (1,441) of the evening students are mar-
Scholars concerned not only with scholarship. Ried and have an average two children (one has nine, another 11). Hence, most evening scholars must be concerned not only with scholarship, but such domestic crises as childhood diseases, junior’s report card, trips to the supermarket, the long-overdue roof repair, morning sickness, etc., etc., etc. These in addition to that troublesome client he had lunch with today!

“There is no academic distinction made between day and evening students,” Brother Emery said, “hence the evening student must face the challenges of college studies. One has to be sympathetic with the evening student’s problems, but we must be academically adamant; otherwise the evening student is hurt, not helped.”

It appears that the evening college looms large in the future of American education, for the proverbial surface has only recently been scratched. Rising tuition costs, unless alleviated by extended public support for the individual student, will incline increasing numbers of students toward evening studies.

Indeed, perhaps the University of Calcutta, in using its facilities around the clock, may prove to be years ahead of U.S. colleges and universities.
A television program, like the proverbial iceberg, is only partially visible, for much of the show is concealed from the viewer. So it was for the four La Salle men who appeared on the G.E. College Bowl against Arizona State University.

The program began and ended that September Sunday afternoon for viewers across the nation, but for Joseph G. Henrich, Richard J. Grande, Robert J. Ballatori and Richard A. Schutz it had begun four months and uncounted practice sessions earlier.

The team was selected by coach Charles V. Kelly, associate professor of English, from some 100 applications submitted last May and June. After a vigorous program of testing and simulated College Bowl competition, the team was trimmed to the four who appeared and two alternates, James Doody and James Casey.

Ironically, as it turned out, La Salle won easily three of the four practice games that start each Sunday at 11 A.M. and continue until air time. So who could blame the Explorers for being confident?

But the Arizonians shot from the hip at the opening whistle and raced to an incredible 95-0 lead after three minutes. La Salle countered remarkably to salvage a 120-100 halftime deficit, then astonished 25 million viewers by leaping ahead, 185-155. But disaster struck with only three minutes remaining, because our side didn't know that Mussorgsky wrote "The Ballet of the Unhatched Chicken," which Arizona answered and proceeded to capture a 255-185 victory.

The 205th College Bowl game, which lasted four months, had ended.

—continued

La Salle's braintrust (from left): Messrs. Ballatori, Henrich, Grande and Schutz.
Studio practice session start at 11 A.M. Sunday.

"On the Air": But the game began much earlier.

"Coach" Kelly during summer practice session.
LBJ LANDSLIDE:

By Robert J. Courtney, Ph.D.,
Chairman, Political Science Department

The results of the recent election were not surprising—the polls and the mood of the people indicated the results long before the ballots were cast on election day. What was surprising in the election was the ineffectiveness of the Goldwater campaign. The Republican Party candidate, who had captured the support of an apparent groundswell during the years he was campaigning for the nomination, failed to crystalize the issues he had raised in his successful quest for the nomination.

The anticipated issues in the campaign did not materialize, because the Republican candidate was on the defensive from the time of his acceptance speech in San Francisco until the closing days of the campaign. Goldwater was in the unfortunate strategic position of trying to defend and explain his remarks, which made it impossible to launch an offensive. To counteract the label of irresponsibility and one who shoots-from-the-hip, his television appearances presented a disarmed, composed, and mild-mannered Goldwater.

It is the responsibility of the man seeking to oust the incumbent to wage an aggressive campaign, to raise issues and propose solutions. The voter is not interested merely in the weaknesses of the present administration; he is interested in proposals to eliminate those weaknesses. The challenger must offer the voters a choice.

Despite the expectation and the talk that this was the year of "a choice not an echo," the people did not have the opportunity of a choice, because Goldwater in his campaign denied it to them.

With the shifting positions of the Republican candidate the people, instead of being given a choice, were confounded by Goldwater's apparent confusion. The Goldwater position was never made clear on many points which could have attracted support to a more conservative approach toward governmental affairs. If the national government is getting too big and strong, how is the trend to be slowed, stopped or reversed—the voters never got the answer. If social security is to be voluntary and/or strengthened, how is this to be accomplished—the voters never got the answer. If a balanced budget and tax cuts are desirable, how can this be accomplished while increasing our military power—the voters are still waiting for the answer.

The fact that the battle was never joined during the campaign cannot be considered the fault of the incumbent. As the campaign progressed, President Johnson remained aloof and successfully ignored his opposition only because he never received an effective challenge, and the voters were never given a reasonable alternative. Under those conditions the strategy of the Democratic forces was obvious. The Goldwater forces never ignited the fuse and the anticipated explosions in the campaign never materialized—and the voters were left without a choice.

It was a hard campaign, but unfortunately fought on the wrong issues. Morality can be an issue in a campaign, but it is impossible to build a victorious campaign on this issue alone. The smear tactics which were evident in this election year seem to be characteristic of our political campaigns. While the smear should never be condoned, it is apparent that it appeals to the baser instincts of the voters. To date, efforts to promote fairer campaign tactics by the establishment of watch-dog committees have proved unsuccessful. The gossip columnists, unfortunately, are a daily feature in our newspapers, because of apparent reader interest. Thus, it is only natural that similar appeals to those same readers (voters) are going to be made in political campaigns by use of smears, innuendoes and whisper campaigns.

Political columnists always point out that the current election they are reporting is the dirtiest ever. Happily, in most cases they are not correct. A check through our history will give ample evidence that our forefathers were adept at the smear and, in fact, make some of the attempts of our modern political propagandists appear amateurish indeed.

Writers characterized our first President as a tyrant, dictator, impostor and one paper said that if ever a nation was debauched by a man, this nation was debauched by Washington. Thomas Jefferson was labeled a tyrant, usurper, and atheist who sought to wreck the constitution. Andrew Jackson was called an adulterer, a gambler, cockfighter, bigamist, drunkard, murderer, thief, and liar. Are campaigns dirtier than ever?

Martin Van Buren was Dandy Van, who lived in regal
spender and “strutted around all breasted-up in corsets, such as a woman wears, so that it is difficult to tell from his personal appearance whether he's a man or a woman.” In 1868, newspaper writers invented the story that hereditary insanity ran in the family of H. Seymour, and that his running mate was a revolutionist and drunkard. A later candidate was charged with failure to pay his debts and that during the Civil War he had stolen furniture and bedding from a widow in the South. About his opponent it was said that he did nothing but eat, drink, and enjoy himself sensually. Are campaigns really getting dirtier?

The zenith of campaign calumniation was reached in the campaign between Cleveland and Blaine. Its central theme was the personal lives of the candidates, and when Cleveland was accused of fathering an illegitimate child, his opponents paraded through the country singing:

_Ma! Ma! where's my pa?

Gone to the White House, Ha! Ha! Ha!

One of the invectives hurled at Blaine was fashioned into the ditty:

Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine!

The continental liar from the State of Maine.

It was also during this election that the charge “Rum, Romanism, and Revolution” was used.

Throughout our history the smear has been used and Henry Clay once bemoaned the fact that the bitterness and violence of presidential electioneering increases as the campaign nears its conclusion, and it seems that every liar and calumniator is at work night and day to destroy the character of the participants.

The prose of the past was sharper and more vitriolic than today and the pen of the cartoonist was even more devastating in its character assassination. No longer do we find the heads of candidates adorning the bodies of hyenas or other grotesque figures.

Happily, conditions have improved. There is room for even more improvement, but this will not be possible until the voters repudiate the mud-slinging tactics. Unhappily, they have been unwilling to do this. The smear is usually the tactic of the candidate or party that sees its efforts to achieve victory go a-glimmering. It is a desperation tactic and as long as many voters revel in the innuendo, it will unfortunately continue to be used in our political campaigns.

This election was interesting because normally the opposition candidate receives many votes because of the disenchantment voters feel toward the incumbent. In this election, the opposite was true. The Democrats were the recipients of many of these “anti” votes, because their propaganda had promoted the element of fear among the voters who might have been inclined to support the Republican candidate. Thus, the popular mandate received by the Democrats is partly illusory. It does not represent a truly pro-Johnson sentiment, but includes a considerable segment of anti-Goldwater votes. Of course, a political party is not interested in this type of analysis, and will accept votes, regardless of reason, as a true indicator of popular approval of their candidate. The combination of these two factors of pro-Johnson and anti-Goldwater votes produced this year’s unprecedented plurality for the Democratic candidate.

This landslide for the Democratic national ticket buried many Republicans in its wake. However, the total effect was not as disastrous as it might have been. This election will be remembered as the year of the “Split Ticket.” It was this proclivity on the part of the voters which softened the impact on senatorial and gubernatorial elections. The landslide was more apparent in the congressional and state legislative districts where it is much more difficult for the voter to segregate candidates and thus, the coat-tail effect reaches its fullest impact.

What effect will the overwhelming Democratic victory have on the political future of the two party system in the United States? The role of the political prognosticator is not an enviable one in our dynamic society.

You will no doubt read, if you have not already, of the death rattle of the Republican Party and the demise of the two party system. These estimates, fortunately, are premature: the two party system and the Republican Party will survive.

Political parties are influenced by the political system in which they operate, and the effects of federalism will permit and promote the renaissance of the Republican Party. Political observers often forget or overlook the fact that the strength of the two parties lies in the individual states and that the national party is simply a coalition of state parties. The states retain sufficient political power under our system to permit the party out of national power to survive the lean years of opposition domination. The Democratic Party survived the many years of Republican domination, and the Republicans survived the overwhelming defeat of 1936—a far more devastating loss than 1964. In that year, Republicans received eight out of 531 electoral votes, 17 out of 96 seats in the Senate, 89 of the 435 seats in the House of Representatives, and held only eight of the 48 governorships.

Many analysts buried the Republican Party and were certain that it would never be heard from again. However, it was only a short ten years later, in 1946, that the Republicans got control of both houses of Congress for the first time in 15 years. In the presidential election year of 1948, they were in a position to win the executive branch. Due to a stunning upset victory by the Democrats, this did not happen. Republican overconfidence infected their organization, the workers lost interest in getting out the vote, and, as has been said before, permitted Dewey to “snatch defeat from the hands of victory.” The lesson of 1948 was a constant reminder to the Democratic leaders in 1964.

In spite of the size of the victory, the President will not have an unchallenged position of governmental leadership because of the separation of powers that exists between the executive and legislative branches. The control of Congress by the Democratic party foreshadows an era of good feeling, which will make the President's task easier in his relationship with the people's representatives. But it does not mean the end of opposition. The amount, degree, and direction of the opposition will depend upon specific legislative proposals. Sectionalism in American politics is more influential than party interests. When the representative is faced with the choice of supporting the President or the interests of his section, the choice is an easy one; the sectional interests will prevail. Congress will not abdicate its policy-formulating position and legislation will result from the careful appraisal and weighing of the multifarious interests that make majority rule possible in a diversified society.
such as ours.

When considering the future of the Republican party, it must be remembered that, since the thirties, the Democratic Party has been the majority party in the U.S. For a Republican victory, it is necessary for the party to win Democrats to its cause, while holding the traditional Republican votes. This gives the Democrats an advantage in any national election, and places an added burden on the Republicans to select a candidate with broad-base appeal and develop the issues which will attract dissident Democrats. This factor alone was enough to doom the 1964 Republican nominee to defeat, without the added factors heaped upon him during the campaign.

The Republican Party will not die. It will, however, probably come under the control of the moderate or liberal wing of party in the near future. Its task then will be to build up one of its members to national stature in preparation for 1968.

The cause of Conservatism has now been dealt a mortal blow. The conservatives no longer have a spokesman of national stature, and it is unlikely that one will be developed in the near future. Unfortunately for the true conservative, as distinguished from the radical Right, his cause suffered because of the ineffective presentation—rather the lack of presentation—of the issues. It is most unlikely that the conservative cause will get such an opportunity again during this generation.

Will the non-Goldwater factions be able to wrest control of the party from the hands of the conservatives? The party nominee is the titular head of the party, but the effectiveness of this position depends upon his success at the polls. In a losing cause, it is impossible for him to maintain control of the party machinery and the reins of power will pass into other hands. Who will become the party leader in the future, only time can tell. There are always men standing in the wings ready to grab those reins. It is impossible for the national party to purge members who do not support the titular head, because it has no real control over the state organizations. As long as candidates are nominated by primary elections and candidates do not need the endorsement of the national committee to use the party label, the strength of the party will remain in the states. The national leader will come from the ranks of the state leaders. This was the situation in the past and it will continue to be the controlling factor in the future. The Goldwater faction has no chance of retaining control of the party. It is only a matter of time before others move in and the time starts now.—

The Republicans will and must look forward to new party leadership. On the national scene the party will be interested in projecting a favorable image of George Romney and William Scranton as their hope of the future. Charles Percy and Robert Taft, Jr., who suffered defeat in the election, will have to await the future. However, both are young enough to wage a political comeback and cannot be overlooked in the long-range plans of the party.

Both Scranton and Romney will be operating under a political handicap during the next two years, since the Democrats will control the House of Representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature and both houses in Michigan.

WILL THE GOP SURVIVE?

Their opportunity to fashion a creditable record will be fraught with political frustration, and will test their ability to ameliorate this situation.

While the Republicans are struggling with their internal problems, the Democratic party is firmly under the control and leadership of President Johnson. Even before the election, the President had consolidated his position as undisputed head of the party. The finesse with which this transition of Democratic power was achieved testifies to the consummate political skill of the President. He quickly wrapped himself in the mantle of JFK and successfully eliminated a possible challenge from Robert Kennedy, when he consigned him to the political wars in New York. All of this was accomplished without alienating the voter support he inherited from his predecessor.

With the election of Robert Kennedy to the U.S. Senate (six year term), the way is clear for the President to be called upon by his party to be their standard-bearer in 1968, and the President has already indicated his willingness to accept.

Thus, as the nation closes the books on this chapter in its political history, the parties gird themselves to continue the political struggle so essential to life in a democracy.
parents on campus: the new inter-dependence

Time was, when the plaintive cry of the parent was heard across the campus:

"We don't know what he's doing."

"He never tells us a thing—unless he needs more money!"

But times have changed, and not always for the worst. In the past decade, most U.S. colleges and universities have launched programs to bring the parent closer to the campus and its maelstrom of activities. Dartmouth and Carnegie Institute have their Parents Committees, Syracuse its Parents Association.

La Salle is no exception. Following the lead of several large universities, and leading many others, La Salle founded two parents groups in 1962—the Guild for mothers and the Associates for fathers.

Nearly 400 mothers have joined the Guild, which this year is headed by Mrs. Mary Van Benschoten, and some 350 fathers hold membership in the Associates, whose 1964-65 president is Joseph J. Armstrong. Each group has its own Board of Directors and conducts a many-faceted program throughout the school year. Brother E. James, F.S.C., is president's representative to both groups.

The aims of the La Salle groups, which were organized by Joseph J. Sgro, of the Public Relations Department, include that of "acquainting all parents and friends of La Salle with the character and objectives of the college."

"The formation of these groups," Sgro states, "reflects the important role of parents in the education of their
parents, sons and others. Parents are an essential part of the institution. They, along with the alumni, have a particular interest in La Salle College, for they have made an investment by placing their confidence that La Salle will help fulfill their aspirations for their sons.

"The main objective of these associations," he adds, "is to advance the total impression of the college. We ask members to be our 'salesmen,' to inform the community of the 'La Salle Story.'"

Clearly, a college stands to benefit from this extension of its "public relations" activities. But parents also seem to appreciate the new liaison with those who spend more time with their offspring than mom and dad.

"Our program," Armstrong says of the Associates, "is concerned with focusing the attention of parents upon La Salle College during the four-years of their son's attendance. We also attempt to point out the place of higher education in the American system and its contributions to our democracy. The college is the source of a most precious ingredient of our national welfare—the trained mind."

"The most rewarding function of the groups, in my mind," Mrs. Van Benschoten adds, "is the informational facet. Parents can get to know people contributing to their son's education, as well as the educational and cultural opportunities provided by the college."

But the need for parents programs to colleges everywhere was perhaps best expressed by Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president, in his address to the parents of freshmen this fall.

"There may have been a day when a college was the private reserve of scholars, an ivory tower separate and apart," Brother Daniel said. "Today, our society at home and abroad has a vital stake in education, and if the perennial values that make our society truly human are to survive in an age when they are under vicious attack, both you, the parents, and we, the educators, must be constantly aware of our absolutely necessary inter-dependence."

AN ENROLLMENT of 5,600 day and evening students began studies at La Salle this Fall, when the College opened its 102nd academic year.

Major innovations on the campus for the new academic year are appointment of a new Honors Program Director: 24 new faculty members; seven new courses, and late afternoon and Saturday morning classes conducted by the Evening Division.

La Salle's Evening Division, inaugurated in 1946, had a new record of some 2,700 students when the evening college opened its 18th school year. The day school enrolled nearly 2,900 students, among them over 750 freshmen.

Brother F. Patrick, F.S.C., of the English department, has been appointed to the new post of Honors Programs Director. Brother Patrick earned his bachelor's degree at Catholic University and his master's and Ph.D. in English at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Evening Division has inaugurated a new schedule of late afternoon (5:30 P.M.) and Saturday morning classes to accommodate the increase in enrollment—some 500 more than last year. The 5:30 classes are offered on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

New courses offered this year are Aquatic Biology and History of Religion in the day school, and evening courses in Solid State Physics, Shakespeare, the U.S. in Pennsylvania History, English Literature in 1745, and Advanced Calculus.

Alumni among the new faculty members this fall include: Brother E. Adrian, F.S.C., Ph.D., '58; Edward

PHILADELPHIA may have needed Negro riots to "know that time is running out," a Ford Foundation executive told a La Salle Honors Convocation.

James T. Harris, Jr., '48, a director of the Foundation's Overseas Development Program for the Middle East and Africa, gave the principal address at the annual fall convocation in the College Union theatre. Hermann Gmeiner, founder of the Children's Villages for homeless European children, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree, which was conferred by Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president of the College. Randolph E. Wise, Commissioner of Public Welfare, and president of La Salle's Endowment Foundation, sponsored Gmeiner for the degree.

Brother Daniel, in his convocation remarks, called for a "greatly expanded scholarship plan for the support of individual students" in Pennsylvania (see "From the President's Desk," this issue).

"We didn't need the riots to know that the situation is explosive," the alumnus asserted, "(but) we may have needed them to know that time is running out. Until the young man on Columbia Avenue is able to see his life chances in the same way as the child in Folcroft, we need not hope that the children of Africa or Asia will have confidence in the way of life that we preach but don't practice. These young people in North Philadelphia need not only a new vision, however, they also need a change of circumstances, environment and activity."

Harris urged the students to take an active part in community and Church work toward social justice. "It is sad beyond description to see so many of us, including, be it admitted, those of high clerical rank, dragged kicking and screaming into this decade, which will see the end of racial intolerance . . . It is bewildering . . . especially to Negro Catholics to observe the high pitch of moral indignation aroused by the threat of communism in some distant land, as compared with the relative calm with which these same consciences accept the fact of racism in our midst," Harris said.

"It may be," Harris contended, "that unless La Salle works in the slum today, it may be in the slum tomorrow. The great social upheaval which we are presently experiencing requires the best brains that we can muster."

"The plain fact is," he concluded, "is that we are in the
middle of a social revolution every bit as significant as many of the great revolutions in our history. We are too close to it to see it, perhaps, but we are living in it nonetheless."

**Rising costs will force La Salle to increase tuition in 1965,** it was announced by Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president.

Tuition and fees will be increased to $1,020 per academic year for arts and business students and $1,100 for science students. The current costs are $925 to $975, respectively. Residence fees will be raised from $850 to $900. Cost per credit hour increases from $23 to $25 for evening students. All financial changes are effective in September, 1965. The previous increase was in September, 1963.

"This increase is necessary," Brother Daniel said, "due to the rising level of general education costs, from $.57 per budget dollar in 1963 to $.63 in this year's $5 million budget, concurrent with the renovation and construction of campus facilities, many new programs and a library expansion program. A new classroom building, a physical recreation building and new dormitories will be erected during the next two years."

"Tuition increases are justified," Brother Daniel added, "only as a last resort. The college's Board of Managers has approved this means at La Salle only when no other answer is available."

**The Alumni Association has adopted Project '74,** the college's library expansion program, for its 1964-65 annual fund campaign.

James I. Gillespie, past president of the association will head the fund drive. Personal solicitation of alumni and a "Telethon" campaign of telephone solicitation were utilized to launch the campaign this fall. A reception for members of the Century Club, those who contributed $100 or more to the Centenary development drive, is planned for December.

Project '74, which seeks to double the library's volumes, will cost nearly $400,000 over the next four years. More than 80,000 volumes are now in the collection.

The expansion program was initiated last year by Brother E. Joseph, F.S.C., La Salle librarian. It is titled after a similar two-fold program held in 1874. Some 10,000 volumes will be added each year, in addition to the normal annual increment of 5,000 books.

In addition to Gillespie, the fund committee consists of Daniel E. McGonigle, '57, alumni president; James Kenyon, '63; T. Francis Loughney, '40; James V. Covello, '52; James Barry, '48, and Thomas J. Lynch, '62.

**The Masque,** which this year celebrates its 30th anniversary of dramatic productions on the campus, will present Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," Dec. 4-13 in the Union theatre.

The Bard's romantic tragedy will be directed by Dan Rodden, Masque director and managing director of the college's summer Music Theatre. The play will be Rodden's first Shakespearean production on the La Salle boards.

Another highlight of the anniversary fete will be the spring musical offering, "West Side Story," which has its origin in the Romeo and Juliet story.

**La Salle College was honored by the William Penn Chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army at the chapter's annual awards dinner this fall.**

Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president, accepted the award, which is given annually to "the educational institution which provided the greatest sustained support to the R.O.T.C. program in furtherance of the aims and ideals of the Association of the U.S. Army."

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**From the President's Desk**

**Scholarships for Students**

The educational effort of our commonwealth has been quite diverse, in terms of both publicly and privately supported institutions. We are now further diversifying that effort with the establishment of several community colleges and I am happy to be playing a personal role in the development of the community college for Philadelphia. My deepest conviction is that the basic need for higher education in Pennsylvania -- a need to which all others must be related -- is not only to preserve, but also to strengthen and develop the harmonious and beneficial diversity of our educational effort. This course seems to be the only proper one if we are to maintain the spirit of enlightened pluralism, which has been this Commonwealth's since the days of William Penn.

The means to this end, it is plain to see, are not easily to be suggested and applied, for the other and more specific problems of higher education continue to grow in scope and complexity. There are especially increased enrollment pressures. In the last two decades, for example, the number of students attending La Salle College has increased more than twelve-fold. But while we have risen to this challenge successfully, as have most colleges and universities in the state, we have found the concurrent challenge of rising costs to be more difficult.

One way an institution can meet these difficulties is to seek closer identification with and support from the state system of education. The implications of this procedure,
however, require careful scrutiny. For the problems which suggest a solution of this type are shared by independent schools throughout the state. There already is, moreover, a national trend toward increased percentage of enrollment in the state institutions. A current forecast indicates that, if the present trend continues, by 1980 only 20% of our students will be enrolled in private institutions. The impact of such a trend on the contribution being made by a Lafayette, a Bryn Mawr, a Pennsylvania Military College, a Villanova and, of course, La Salle, to the solid educational work of the Commonwealth, must be weighed carefully.

If there are problems for institutions, there are also increasing difficulties for the individual student. I have noted recently that the problem of rising costs for education is being felt most frequently and harshly by colleges, but by students and their families. Rising tuition costs have already meant limitation of a student’s freedom to choose the institution he is qualified to attend. Rising tuition costs have meant, in some cases, that students are being deprived of collegiate education completely.

What seems clearly indicated, therefore, is a greatly expanded program of tuition grants and scholarships for the support of individual students. Such plans have already contributed remarkably to the strengthening of all forms of higher education in many states, notably in the neighboring states of New York and New Jersey. Moreover, such states are reported to find that individual grants have stretched the tax-payer’s dollar further than attempts to expand the state system of education.

A step in this direction will soon be proposed by the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities. Although the plan is quite limited in extent (approximately $6 million per year after the program is in effect four years, compared to New York’s present outlay for annual under-graduate grants totaling $50 million), most schools will welcome the intent of the proposal: “a system of state scholarships for qualified residents of the state, enabling them to attend publicly or privately-supported institutions of their choice.”

At our present crossroads, therefore, we believe, first that any major change in the present pattern of state aid to higher education should await the comprehensive study being planned for the needs of the whole Commonwealth in this work. Any piece-meal appropriation at this time may later hamper the Legislature in implementing a more comprehensive plan. Secondly, we feel that more attention should be given in any comprehensive plan to the needs of individual students and their families throughout the state. We believe that individual tuition grants and scholarships will afford a college education to many in our Commonwealth who might otherwise be denied this opportunity, while preserving the individual’s freedom to select the institution he wishes to attend.

BROTHER DANIEL BERNIAN, F.S.C., President

Campus Calendar

(Unless otherwise stated, events are held in the College Union Building. Exhibits open 9 A.M. - 9 P.M. Mon.-Thurs.; 9-5 Fri., 12-4 Sat. and Sun.)

ALUMNI REUNIONS—The South Jersey Chapter has planned its annual Holiday Ball for the College Union on the campus, Dec 5.

DOWNTOWN LUNCHEON CLUB—Interesting speakers are the rule when the downtown executives meet for lunch at the Adelphia Hotel at 12:30; Jan. 20, Feb. 17.

ART

HILDA KARNOI—Imaginative, expressionist oils of figures and moods, often with social and political implications; Dec. 1-21.

HARRY MATHES—Abstractionist oils; Dec. 1-21.

JAPANESE FOLK ARTS—Fabrics, wood pieces, dolls, etc., other late 19th century items; Dec. and Jan.

RUTH GUNSHO—Oil Abstractions; Jan. 1-21.


DUTCH SCENES—Photographs, watercolors and maps of the Netherlands; Jan. 1-31.


THEATRE

THE MASQUE—A lad named Shakespeare, of Stratford-on-Avon, will help La Salle’s undergraduate thespians celebrate their 30th anniversary—while marking the Bard’s 400th —with the “Romeo and Juliet” balcony bit; 8:30 P.M., Dec. 4-13, Union theatre.

GENERAL

BARONESS VON TRAPP—The subject of Broadway’s “Sound of Music” tells the inside story of the Trapp Family Choir; Dec. 9, 12:30.

OXFORD DEBATE—La Salle’s debaters will challenge two very British scholars from Oxford University; Dec. 11, 12:30.

BLUE AND GOLD DANCE—Richard Malaby’s orchestra will provide the music for the dance in the Union ballroom; Dec. 12, 9 P.M.

SPORTS

BASKETBALL—La Salle’s fastest (and perhaps smallest) team in years tackles its usual rugged schedule: Dec. 2, at Albritt; 5, at Delaware; 8, Miami (Fla.); 12, at Niagara; 16, Seattle; 28-DEC. 2, at N.Y. Holiday Festival; Jan. 6, at Louisville; 8, Villanova; 13, Duquesne; 16, at Syracuse (TV, 2 P.M.); 26, at Lafayette; 29, at Loyola (New Orleans); FEB. 6, Temple; 10, Gettysburg; 12, Creighton; 16, Seton Hall; 20, W. Kentucky; 24, Georgetown; 26, St. Joseph’s (home games at Palestra).

SWIMMING—Something of a rebuilding year for Joe Kirk’s men. JAN. 9, at Temple; 13, Bucknell; 14, at P.M.C.; 21, Drexel; 26, W. Chester; 30, at Loyola (Md.); FEB. 3, at St. John’s (N.Y.); 10, at Penn; 13, at Villanova; 16, at Lafayette; 27, at E. Stroudsburg; MAR. 5-6, at Middle Atlantic Conference championships (Home meets Germantown YMCA).
'savage amusement': LaSalle's lonely harriers

La Salle has been producing cross country champions with amazing regularity over the past decade, but if you try to pinpoint the appeal of this relatively obscure sport, the answer can be mystifying—especially if you ask coach Frank Wetzler.

"It's nothing but savage amusement," say Wetzler, the man responsible for the sport's great success on campus. "It's a long, hard, punishing sport—the most lonesome sport you will ever find."

La Salle's lonely harriers have been amusing themselves savagely—and quite successfully—by winning two Middle Atlantic Conference Championships and an IC4A (college division) title in the last three years. Surely, there must be some appeal.

"Oh there is," says Wetzler, one of the nation's foremost track experts. "It's an excellent conditioner, especially for the distance men."

Watch Wetzler drill his harriers and you come away convinced that they are, indeed, well conditioned—even for guerilla warfare. La Salle's 4.9 mile course in the Belmont Plateau section of Fairmount Park winds its way through some of the steepest hills, most treacherous paths and thickest woods imaginable.

"They should give those athletes a course in logistics," said one observer after trying to follow La Salle's Blue and Gold-clad runners through the underbrush. Any harrier can describe, first-hand the plight of a counterpart who has become quite lost in the woods.

They are still telling the story of how Pete Walheim, '60, one of the finest all-around athletes in La Salle's history, got lost on St. John's course in New York a few years back—but still managed to win.

Walheim spurted into a big lead, then got confused and didn't know which way to run. He had to wait for some of his competitors from St. John's to catch up and go ahead. Then Walheim, learning the route, would burst into the lead again. Pete had to follow this pattern more than once against the Redmen, but still won with plenty to spare.

Unfortunately, all athletes are not as lucky as Walheim. Billy Holmes, one of La Salle's top harriers, ran the wrong way about 150 yards in the Explorers' 1964 dual meet opener against Penn, and it cost him an excellent finish. He came in fifth. Oddly enough, it was Holmes who went to great pains to describe Penn's tricky course to La Salle's cross country newcomers less than a week before the race.

Holmes and captain Pete Dougherty are the key members of La Salle's current varsity, which defended its IC4A (college division) title and Middle Atlantic Conference crown in November. Both won individual MAC freshman titles (Holmes in 1960; Dougherty, 1962) and were among the favorites for independent conference varsity honors won by graduated Explorer Paul Minchak, the last two years.

Dougherty, who should be one of the great distance stars in La Salle's history by the time he graduates, credits cross country conditioning for the new school record of 1:52.7 he set in the 880 at last year's Middle Atlantic Conference Track Championships.

"I run five miles every day, even when the cross country season is over," says the junior from Cardinal Dougherty High. "This definitely built up my stamina for track."

What goes through a runner's mind while he's clicking off those lonely miles in the woods? "This probably sounds strange," says Dougherty. "But every time I run, a song comes to my mind and just sticks there. It's usually one I've heard that day."

"Whatever you think about, however," adds Dougherty, "don't start thinking about the long distance ahead of you. If you do, you will 'psych' yourself right out of the race."

Not only do you need a course in logistics to run cross country, you need psychology as well. It's savage amusement."
JOHN J. KELLY was public relations consultant to GOP Vice-Presidential candidate William E. Miller.

THOMAS A. BREEN has returned to Philadelphia to prepare for the opening of a new Kaiser Broadcasting Corporation TV station here next fall. Breen will be station manager of the UHF commercial outlet. He was formerly program director at KCKA-TV in Sacramento, Calif. John A. Brunich has been appointed president of the American Pulley Company in Philadelphia.

ALPHONSE J. MILLER, M.D., has been appointed director of medicine and rehabilitation at Allentown General Hospital.

FRANK D. CANNON, Jr., died September 23 at Temple University Hospital. Harry J. Gibbons is office manager for the new Cape May-Lewes Ferry Line. James F. Kelleher was named Delaware's first Public Defender by Gov. Elbert N. Carvel. Paul McIlvane, M.D. delivered a lecture on "Private Practice" for the Bucks County Health Committee in Doylestown, Pa. James L. J. Pie, Esq., has been named Philadelphia's deputy city solicitor. He was formerly assistant city solicitor and is associated with the law firm of O'Keefe, Knecht and Ryan.

ELMER CORDA, vice-principal of Camden (N.J.) High School, was recently elected vice-president of the Willingboro Township Board of Education. John J. Guerin has been appointed assistant controller of Sylvan Pools, Inc. in Doylestown. Gerald P. Nugent, Jr., has been named director of sales for Hall Motor Transport Co., Harrisburg. He has been with the firm since 1962.

JOHN H. BYRNE was appointed manager of standards and planning at the Salisbury, Md., plant of the Campbell Soup Company. Lawrence J. Kelly, district manager of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., was recently awarded the Chartered Life Underwriter designation. Carl E. Kerr was co-recipient of the Lindback Foundation Award for distinguished teaching at Dickinson College, where he is associate professor and chairman of the Mathematics department. Jerome H. Kopensky was recently elected president of the Conshohocken-Plymouth-Whitemarsh Rotary Club. William R. Calhoun has formed a new real estate-construction firm in Bucks County.

JOHN B. CREGAN has been elected assistant financial secretary by the Board of Directors, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

JOHN J. DENNEHY, M.D., joined the medical staff of the Geisinger Medical Center of Danville, Pa. Edward V. Graham announced the formation of the Edward V. Graham Real Estate Company in Southampton, Pa. David W. Rumsey, on the R.O.T.C. staff at the College, was recently promoted to Major. William F. Simpson was awarded the professional designation Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter.

CONSTANTINO P. CERINI received his Ph.D. in Biology at Lehigh University on October 11. Peter Finley is now head of psychological services for the Greater Egg Harbor (N.J.) Regional School District. His wife Anne recently had their fourth child, Patrick. Theodore R. Stein died in early October.

FRANCIS F. SMULSKI was promoted to assistant secretary of the Bank of Delaware. John J. Fossett is associated with the technical service department of the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical in Syracuse, N.Y. Births: Francis R. O'Hara and his wife, Jean, recently had their fourth child and second daughter.

FRANK S. BLATCHER of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co. has been granted the National Quality Award for 1964. Martin Gelman is a social science instructor at Temple University Community College. James A. Gross, assistant professor of economics and assistant to the director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at Holy Cross College, has received a grant from the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia for a projected study of labor arbitration. Andrew W. Holowensky has been named assistant professor of Biology at Harvard University. Joseph P. O'Grady, assistant professor of History at the College, was recently promoted to the rank of Captain in the Army reserve.

JOSEPH GALLAGHER is a sales representative for Allied Chemical Corp. at their St. Louis, Mo., sales office. John R. Galloway was appointed attorney in the Reading Railroad Company's law department. Clement J. Verdure has been transferred to Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc. to Rifle, Colo., where he will be administrative assistant to the program manager. Marriage: Richard A. King to Isabel A. Schaeffer.

JOSEPH J. PANCHELLA was promoted to the position of manager in the public accounting firm of Arthur Anderson & Company.
Robert S. Lyons, Jr.  
La Salle College  
1941

'61

JOSEPH S. MCAFULIFFE received his law degree from Harvard University Law School.  
PHILIP J. FISHER was admitted to partnership in the public accounting firm of Harris and Fricko and is teaching accounting in the Evening Division.  
EDWARD S. GRZYCZYNSKI was recently promoted to the rank of First Lt. at Fort Lawton in Seattle, Wash.  
JOHN C. MARCEWALD was appointed Boston district sales manager for Armour Grocery Products Company.  
RAYMOND J. SHORTALL is enrolled in the Graduate Program of Education and Training in social work at Florida State University under a Federal Study Grant.  
JOHN A. SHORTALL is budget director for Remington Rand Univac parts division in New York City.  
JOSEPH M. SHORTALL received his LL.B. at Catholic University and is employed at the criminal division of the Justice Department.  
Marriage: ROBERT P. FLEITZSCHER to Emily Marie Logan; RICHARD GENONI to Malinda Lasater; JOHN M. LEHFF to Jeanne Ann Boyle; EDWARD S. RYBACKI to Cecilia Ann Brierley; JOSEPH M. SHORTALL to Julia Marie Poes of Pontiac, Michigan.  
Birth: To ROBERT S. LYONS' wife, Joan, a son, Robert Patrick on October 14.

Joseph L. Hanley  
9 North 16th Street  
1941

'59

C. FRANCIS X. SMITH

Theodore W. Stilwold, M.D. is working among the lians at Clinton, Okla.  
ROBERT ROWLAND received his Ph.D. in Classics from the University of Pennsylvania.  
MIchael TANNEY is instructor in English at M.S.C.  
Marriage: GEORGE T. MURPHY to Ann Marie Galher in September.  
Birth: to BENJAMIN S. DASSALLO and wife Marylou, a daughter, Bee Joan.

Ralph W. Howard  
La Salle College  
1941

'60

JOSEPH J. BASILE is a Peace Corps volunteer in an education and health project in Afghanistan.  
ROBERT CARDO was recently promoted to the rank of Navy Lieutenant and is stationed at the Navy Training Publication Center in Washington.  
RAYMOND JOHNS joined the Black and Decker sales firm in St. Louis.  
GEORGE M. LOGAN received his B.A. from the University of California Los Angeles.  
Marriage: ROBERT T. QUINT to Barbara Wetzler.  
Birth: to FREDERICK QUESLER and wife Maureen, a boy, John Troy.

Thomas A. Cotton  
943 East Chelten Avenue  
1938

'62

JOHN BONNER is teaching Mathematics at Holy Cross High School in Delran Township, N.J.  
RONALD C. GILLETTE was graduated from the University of Missouri with an M.A. in Spanish and is teaching at Enfield High School in Springfield Township.  
PAUL J. KUNTZWEILER and family have moved to Staunton, Va., where he has been appointed as the Assistant Director of the American Safety Razor Co.  
JULIAN R. MEISNER is serving aboard the USS Exploit, a Navy Mine-Ship, and is currently returning from six months in the Mediterranean.  
ANTHONY C. MURDOCCA is teaching at Lower Dauphin Joint School in Hummelstown, Pa.  
ANDREW R. DANILOVIC was recently married.  
JOSEPH R. CAVACK received his master's degree in social work and is practicing as a psychiatric group worker.  
JOSEPH W. RIDGEWAY recently received his masters' and education degree from the University of Virginia and is teaching the mentally retarded in Prince George's County, Md.  
BRIAN H. WHISMAN is in the Peace Corps serving in Chile to help form a credit union and cooperatives.  
DAVID R. ZIMMERMAN received his master's degree in electrical engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.  
Marriage: to HENRY H. J. SEIFRICK to Mary Alice Tierney; MICHAEL F. McCARTHY to Virginia Emhardt; PHILIP N. ROBDEAU to Eleanor McCowan; PETER ARAGA to Maryanne Lockyer.  
Births: to JOSEPH R. NOVACK and wife Janice, their second son, Michael William Whisman.

James Cavanaugh  
108 E. Walnut St.  
Merchantville, N. J.

'63

FRANK J. BARTAGGI received his master's degree at Duke University in June, and is now pursuing his doctoral studies at the Davis Campus of the University of California as a teaching assistant.  
Gerald M. BERNSTEIN completed the technical training course at Amarillo AFB, Tex.  
THOMAS L. HAGENBARTH was recently graduated from the Tactical Missile School at Orlando AFB, Fla., and was assigned to Kadena AFB, Okinawa.  
JAMES A. KERR was appointed assistant cashier of the Delaware Valley Bank in Cherry Hill, N.J.  
Marriage: JOHN J. LYONS was commissioned a First Lt. at Keesler AFB, Biloxi, Miss.  
ROBERT W. SCHRAMM, Jr. is executive officer of an "Honest John" Rocket unit at Fort Lewis, Wash.  
ANTON J. VISCHIO received his master's degree from Ohio State University.  
Marriage: JOSEPH E. KLEIN, to Barbara Ann LeKates; JOSEPH H. PERKINS to Joanna Bernadette Wood.

Stephen Gold is director of the Philadelphia Tutorial Project, which started two years ago, to recruit college students as tutors for high school pupils needing help with basic skills.  
This summer the program was extended to include children at the elementary school level.  
RICHARD D. MAY received a reserve commission as an Army Second Lt. at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania.  
JOHN OUSEY is teaching General Science at Ongozt Junior High School.  
NICHOLAS TAVANI is doing post graduate work at Purdue University.  
MATTHEW F. ROMANO has become director of the Schaevitz Engineering, Pennsauken, N.J.  
Marriage: THOMAS B. BACHROCK to Katharine Neihlg; NORBERT F. BIELZER to Ethel Ellinger; JOHN R. BOYD to James B. Murray; CHARLES BROSSENE to Barbara Parisi; FRANK P. BRENNAN to Marion Pavlicew; ANTHONY CONTINO, Jr. to Carol Lynn Feiner; LAWRENCE BIELZER to Frances Walczak; DENNIS CUMMINGS to Connie Lynch; RICHARD C. DANIELS to Linda Cadario; RICHARD DI PASQUALE to Catherine Doheny; WILLIAM DONACHY to Barbara Swain; JOHN DRACCH to Genevieve Kellett; BRUCE DYCZ to Barbara Magee; ANDREW FAIR to Margie Mullen; JOHN GILLER, to Judith Carson; ROBERT GIUSTI to Maureen Henry; JOHN GORASAN to Annette Louise Habig; JOSEPH HIRSCHMAN to Trudy Bennett; CHARLES HUG to Elizabeth Hughes; JAMES KATES Jr. to Shirley Price; LOUIS KRTIVISKY to Alice Zanolinia; WILLIAM T. KUGLER to Barbara Louise Saxon; CARMEN LARINZI to Pamela Ellis; WALTER MATHEWS to Florence Richardson; MICHAEL MILES to Geraldine Maron; THOMAS H. MCGEE to Jo Ann Wending; JAMES J. McGATH to Kathleen Call; MICHAEL McGUKIN to Patricia Selier; MICHAEL McGURE to Lerreta Pacitti; BARRY NANNIS to Elizabeth Swachhammer; BERNARD NARDY to Frances Rizzo; ANTHONY V. PAPPAS to Teresa Di Matos; TIMOTHY J. QUINLAN to Sally Ann Moore; KENNETH SWACHHAMBER; ANISA ANDERSON; and JOSEPH VALLE to Barbara Macchet.
More than 350 alumni attended the dinner-dance that concluded the first annual Homecoming Weekend held on campus last October.
Top: Daniel McGonigle, '57 (right), Alumni president, and Owen Breen, '43, discuss Association affairs at the Stag Reunion, which opened the Weekend.
Above left: Dr. Roland Holroyd, '27 (left), professor of Biology and past chairman of the department, with a former student, Dr. Herbert Fisher, '42, at Temple University Hospital.
Right: At the Stag Reunion with (from left): Dr. Robert Rogers, '56, Frank Donahoe, '55, and John Lombard, Jr., Esq., '56.
'Ted' Harris / U. S. 'image'

James T. (Ted) Harris, Jr., '48, who delivered the principal address at La Salle's fall honors convocation (see "Campus News") and received an honorary degree at the June commencement, not only has a special insight into America's racial problems, but a professional interest as well. As a program associate of the Ford Foundation's Overseas Development Program for the Middle East and Africa, he is closer than most Americans to how such difficulties affect our 'image' among the emerging nations, most of them in Africa. The Foundation administers programs in ten African countries (Congo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia and Uganda) and seven in the Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and the United Arab Republic). A closer U. S. affinity with the new nations, Ted asserts, seems "more and more doubtful due to the rather slow rate of progress toward inter-racial understanding," but he was "encouraged by the vote in the Presidential election. Our increased effort in eliminating racial discrimination is not going fast enough to keep pace with the changing social and psychological climate in the world today," he adds. Ted, who majored in sociology and economics at La Salle and in 1953 earned a masters degree in public affairs at Princeton University, previously served as secretary general of the National School of Law and Administration, a Foundation-aided institution in the Congo. He and his brother, Joseph R., '58, who recently became a Peace Corps administrator, were student leaders at La Salle; Ted was national president of the National Student Association, while Joe held the same post for the National Federation of Catholic College Students. Ted, his wife, and their four children make their home in New York City.
"August 15, 1961 was a normal day and yet not normal," for William R. Long, '60, a lay theologian in Las Vegas, Nev. He is one of 50 working in the field and paid by the parishes to which they are assigned. Bill transferred from Drexel to La Salle's evening division in 1955 and after graduation became a stock broker with a prominent local firm. "This was an excellent job, and yet something was missing," he recalls. "Arriving home from work that day (August 15, 1961), my wife gave me a copy of The Torch, a monthly Dominican magazine, and said 'Here is what you are looking for.' In it was an article about Institute of Lay Theology at the University of San Francisco. I called Father Eugene Zimmers, S.J., founder of the Institute, which was created in 1960 to train Catholic laymen to become salaried Inquiry Forum directors and project modern Catholic viewpoints to the uncommitted. I applied and after various psychological tests and interviews, my family and I found ourselves in San Francisco." After a year of intensive study (1100 lecture and laboratory hours), he was assigned to his current post at Our Lady of Las Vegas Parish, where two years of effort has included 121 converts, 21 returnees to the sacraments, in addition to Baptisms and marriage validations. Bill describes his work as "... not merely Father's helper, but a theologian adept at applying his knowledge to his people, eager to place his talents at the disposal of the pastor for the good of the parish. He applies his talents and knowledge of the Church in his own fashion among people he understands best, because he shares their lot. They are each laymen, together seeking salvation. We have a unique role, and yet our goal is clear and concise: 'To bring to our fellow laymen the knowledge of Christ and His Church.' We have found Him and are helping others to find Him." Bill attributes much of his profession to his years at La Salle, where he was "happily influenced by Father Mark Heath (La Salle chaplain) and the courses in Philosophy and Theology." At La Salle, he took part in the evening division Student Congress and was chairman of the Senior Class Finance Committee. He and his wife have two sons, Robert 7, and Joseph, 1.