Centennial Epilogue

Winter 1964
Coming In the Spring Issue

The Money Behind Our Colleges
A special supplement on the financing of higher education, with a companion financial report on La Salle College.

AND

JOHN UELES:

Around the World on 16 Feet

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The centennial celebration ended amid the tragic pall surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy, causing the cancellation of the Centennial Ball, which was to have been the social climax of the year.

The fall semester, however, was highlighted by many events of academic significance, marking the conclusion of the observation which began in October, 1962 with the hoisting of a centennial flag by then-Governor David L. Lawrence.
The crest of the fall celebration, and one of the high points of the entire year, was reached at the honors convocation. Anthony J. Celebrezze, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, was the principal speaker and received an honorary doctor of laws degree at the exercises held in the College Union theatre.

A friendship of some 40 years was renewed that Sunday afternoon, when Dr. Roland Holroyd, professor of Biology and founder of the department, was reunited with Dr. Frank C. Baxter, professor emeritus of English at the University of Southern California and prominent television educator, who received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree and also spoke. The professors were colleagues at La Salle in 1921-22, when Dr. Baxter taught the first Mammalian Anatomy course at the College, then located at Broad and Stiles Streets. In those halycon days, when both scholars were pursuing advanced degrees at the University of Pennsylvania, La Salle's total enrollment hardly equaled the number of students in some large classrooms today.

Also honored at the final academic event of the centennial celebration were three college presidents, the Very Rev. William F. Maloney, S.J., president of St. Joseph's College, Sister Mary Gregory, C.R.S.M., president of Gwynedd-Mercy College, and Dr. Millard E. Gladfelter, president of Temple University, each of whom received honorary Doctor of Pedagogy degrees. Joseph B. Quinn, Esq., legal advisor to La Salle's Board of Managers, was given a Doctor of Laws degree.

SECRETARY CELEBREZZE, in his address to the audience of honor students, faculty and 50 delegates from other colleges and universities, asserted that "real equality of opportunity is not possible today without the benefit of an adequate formal education."

"When access to education is denied any American because of his race," he charged, "this is more than an affront to justice and a waste of human potential; it is a denial to the individual of personal freedom."

"American colleges," he concluded, "bear an increasingly heavy responsibility for our national growth and for the strengthening of freedom."

Dr. Baxter told the honor students that "Hamlet's advice is still the best, gentlemen: 'The readiness is all.' Be ready to be a citizen; be ready to be a parent, be ready to survive, even, for in the
last analysis you must stand alone."

"Young people in college today," the winner of seven television "Emmy" awards said, "will never know a world of easy, balanced order. The world is so uncertain. Just think of what we have been through as a civilization in the years of this century, so far. Never in all human history has society suffered so grievous a hurt as has society by all of the upheavals—the two great wars, the economic readjustments, the political changes—which have occurred in this century."

"Don't ever stop learning, gentlemen," Dr. Baxter concluded. "Become one of those very few Americans who can read! I know of what I say. People used to ask me: 'What use is an English major?' You know, that's an awfully hard question to answer, for any one who would ask the question would not understand the best answer you could give him: that somehow it leads to a life that's just a little richer and fuller than another man's. Only one out of two adult Americans reads even one book a year."

Other highlights of the centennial conclusion were two Centenary Lectures, the presentation of the final four Centennial Medals in a series of 13 awards given since October, 1962 by various La Salle departments, and six special medals presented to five Christian Brothers and former Gov. David L. Lawrence.

The Centenary Lectures were given by G. Men- nen Williams, assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, who warned tiny Somalia it would eventually regret acceptance of military assistance from the Soviet Union, and by Dr. Rene Dubos, author and research biologist for the Rockefeller Institute, who chided scientists who attempt to understand man through only one special field of study.

Williams' address, the first official statement on the topic, was delivered by an aide, veteran diplomat Elbert G. Matthews, director of the State Department's office of inter-African affairs, due to a death in the Williams family hours before the lecture.

Dr. Dubos, who also received a Centennial Medal
from the College's Biology department, called for a more integrated study of man by all sciences. "All of our knowledge of man," he asserted, "as a physical, chemical machine, always fails to account for some of the problems which are most peculiar to man." Dr. John S. Penny, chairman of the Biology department presented the medal at a dinner on the campus preceding the lecture.

The Modern Languages department presented the medal for October to Dr. Eugenio Florit, professor of Spanish at Barnard College, and two medals were given in December, the Chemistry department award to Dr. Maurice J. Kelley, an alumnus now director of research laboratories at the Diversey Corporation in Chicago, and the History department's medal, given to Dr. Aaron I. Abell, professor of American History at the University of Notre Dame. The medals were presented by Dr. John A. Guischard, Brother G. Raymond, F.S.C., and Dennis J. McCarthy, chairman of the respective departments.


Brother Fidelian of Mary, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, perhaps best characterized the effect and significance of the Centennial celebration with his remarks at the Centennial Convocation:

"We wish to recall the religious conviction and the courage of the founders of the College, the labors of their successors over the last century, and the devotion of our present faculty and student body."
Reflections Upon the Domestic and Foreign Implications of

BLACK FRIDAY, 1963

DOMESTIC POLICY

By DR. ROBERT J. COURTNEY, Associate Professor, Political Science

an amendment to fill the Vice-Presidential vacancy

Two tragedies struck the United States on November 22, 1963. The first was the irrational assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the second stemmed from the first. This was the immediate reaction on the part of many so-called "liberals" in this country who callously indicted not only all of the South, but also all of the followers of what is commonly referred to as the Far Right.

Television, radio and the newspapers recorded the blanket indictments which were hurled at this group of Americans. This unfortunate situation has had a sobering effect upon a large segment of the American public. After some reflection, they realize that Dallas did not assassinate the President, nor did the South, nor the American people. The President was assassinated by one, forlorn, pathetic individual, not by a city, not a state, and not a nation.

The reaction to these irresponsible charges assuredly will result in some soul searching among those on the fringes of both Left and Right, and will cause concern about these extreme positions. Thus, a political orientation toward the more moderate Center will occur. This, no doubt, will be a temporary phenomenon, but it will affect the candidacy of Senator Goldwater and the Republicans will undoubtedly support a Nixon, Rockefeller, or a Lodge as their candidate in 1964.

At the Democratic convention, the party will have to balance the ticket and is likely to look approvingly on a Humphrey or a McCarthy for Vice President to attract and hold the liberal vote, while the President concentrates a large measure of his attention on preventing a splintering of the South and thwarting the possibility of a threatened revolt, evidences of which were apparent in 1960.

Religion will no longer reach the proportions in future elections as those manifest in the past, because of the forthright manner in which the question was handled in the 1960 campaign and the assiduous application of a strict interpretation of the concept of separation of Church and State applied during the late President's administration. This policy was pursued despite increasing pressures on the part of many Catholic groups to relax this interpretation and application. The adherence to this principle has done much to allay the fears and misgivings of many non-Catholics concerning the risks involved in the election of a Catholic President.

The political climate in America will change with the succession; the atmosphere will appear less idealistic, less visionary, more political and more practical. Changes in the administrative branch will be forthcoming after a satisfactory period of adjustment, and the character of the new President will become clearly fixed on the new
administration. The first and most significant of these changes will be in the staff positions which form the inner circle of advisory personnel. Later changes in the cabinet are to be expected. Also, with the political acumen of the President, the expectations for breaking the legislative log jam are excellent and the efforts of Congress should be more productive.

Because of the amendment to the National Security Council Act in 1949, the emergency transition from one executive to another can be accomplished with greater facility than in any period in our history. As a result of this provision, the Vice-President is now a member of the National Security Council. This group, which meets weekly, is charged with the primary function of advising the President "with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and the other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving national security."

Thus, the Vice-President is privy to the inner-most secrets of the administration and, indeed, can participate in the discussions formulating these policies. Never again will a Vice-President have to assume the responsibilities of the Presidency under the handicaps experienced by former President Truman upon his succession in 1945.

Two problems, however, still persist. The first is the problem of the "inability" of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Presently, the only provision for succession under this circumstance is the personal agreement between the President and Vice-President which started with the Eisenhower-Nixon agreement. A similar agreement existed between Kennedy and Johnson and presently a reported understanding has been reached between Johnson and McCormick. These personal agreements are merely stopgap measures and Congress should enact legislation to set up a formal procedure to determine "inability" in order to eliminate any possible stigma to succession under this condition. A Committee on Presidential Inability composed of the Vice-President, Speaker of the House, Majority and Minority leaders of the House and Senate could be created by law to perform this function wherever the need arose.

It is unlikely that the United States could survive, let alone tolerate, the conditions which existed during the time following Garfield's shooting and death, or the period of Wilson's paralytic stroke. With the world leadership centered in the United States, this country can no longer afford a moratorium in executive leadership; if, in truth, it ever could.

The second problem is created when the office of Vice-President becomes vacant. In the absence of a Vice-President, the present succession law provides for the Speaker of the House, if he qualifies, or the President pro tempore of the Senate, or the department heads in the order written into the legislation. This law of 1947 leaves much to be desired. Although President Johnson has indicated a desire to keep the Speaker informed about the administration when it is not inconsistent with his duties as Speaker, there is a constitutional question which could be raised concerning the propriety of such an arrangement. The need for the possible successor to be completely informed is evident, but the present informal machinery for this is too nebulous to satisfy this need. What the country needs is a constitutional amendment to fill the Vice-Presidential vacancy.

Who should fill this vacancy? The answer is obvious—the President should be authorized by the constitution to appoint a Vice-President subject only to the present constitutional requirements of age, citizenship and residence.

This proposal is not unreasonable, because the Vice-Presidential candidate is, practically speaking, selected by the Presidential nominee at present, and this choice is simply ratified by the delegates in the national convention. Therefore, there should be no legitimate objection to the Presidential appointment when a vacancy occurs in the office, either by death (seven Vice-Presidents have died in office), resignation (one resigned), or succession (eight have succeeded upon the death of the President).

This power of appointment would permit continuity of government and eliminate the possibility of a temporary President which could result under our present system.

Also, the President and the Speaker could be of different parties, and the complicating factors resulting from this situation are readily apparent. The appointment of a Vice-President would eliminate this eventuality and provide for the succession of a person knowledgeable in the policies of government. Thus, the transition could be sure, swift and stable. The need for a Vice-President was never more clearly evident than on that fateful day of November 22nd.

These problems should be solved. The time to consider their solution is now—when the deliberations can be calm and unemotional—not when the crisis is upon us.

The assassination of the President has brought and will continue to bring about changes in our political life. Fortunately for the nation, it is a wound which will eventually heal, but the scar will always remain.

FOREIGN POLICY

By DR. C. RICHARD CLEARY, Professor, Political Science

cooperation with France

The death of President John F. Kennedy has cut off a brilliant career in midcourse. Several facets of this tragic event are discussed elsewhere in this issue by my colleague. My own comment is confined to a brief estimate of the accomplishments of Mr. Kennedy in the field of foreign affairs, and the consequences of his death for America's world relationships.

Historians of diplomacy will surely revere the memory of Mr. Kennedy for the quiet but determined and competent manner in which he arrested and reversed the lethal drift toward nuclear monomania in American military policy. When he assumed office in 1960, America had for some years been sinking into diplomatic debility, caused in part by an emphasis on nuclear armaments at the expense of strength in the more modest and more practical conventional tools of military power. Without weakening our nuclear arsenal, he rebuilt America's capacity to fight at times, at places, and by methods dictated by honor and legitimate interest. This phase of President Kennedy's military policy did more to diminish the likelihood of nu
clear war than all the placid-parading of the world's pacific societies; and more to avert defeat by lawless force than all the verbal A-bomb-brandishing of our radical nationalists.

The supreme test of his courage came just over a year ago, on the issue of Russian rocket sites on Cuban soil. His successful ultimatum to the Soviet Union at that time has been generally recognized as a crucial turning point in the cold war. Some commentators have viewed it as the decisive victory in that conflict. In any case, it was the first time since President Truman that the world on both sides of the Communist Curtain has seen dramatic proof that there are values an American holds higher than comfort or personal security. In that moment, John F. Kennedy won the enduring admiration and respect of the world—including that of his chief adversary, Chairman Khrushchev.

Having shown the strength of his purpose not to “negotiate from fear.” Mr. Kennedy was prompt to demonstrate by his conclusion of a nuclear test ban treaty that he truly did not “fear to negotiate.”

President Kennedy's courage and intelligence were pitted with equal zeal against other more insidious and ubiquitous enemies of human welfare. He took up and revived the struggle against poverty, disease and material misery in the poor nations of the world. He was the first President since Roosevelt to impress upon the peoples of Latin America our concern for their suffering and their needs, and he fought gallantly to secure the support of the American people and Congress for a more adequate program of economic aid and development in that quarter of the world. The Alliance for Progress is still in its infancy; its ultimate success will depend upon his successors. But he was in this work true to his own counsel to the nation: “let us begin!”

No estimate of President Kennedy’s creativity would be complete without mention of the Peace Corps. This imaginative institution has elicited a noble response from America’s young men and women, and vividly demonstrated to the world of the poor and oppressed our good will toward them. Through it, thousands of Americans have become more complete members of the human race; and millions of others have come to know the truest heart of America. Its results so far have been good without exception; its long range effects are incalculable.

In addition to his specific foreign policies, many other aspects of Mr. Kennedy's Presidency made intangible but important contributions to our foreign relations. His conception of Presidential responsibility and authority followed the tradition of our strong Presidents—Lincoln, the two Roosevelts, Wilson and Truman. The soundness of that conception was confirmed by his official conduct. During his presidency the world became aware that a keen clear mind and a resolute will spoke for America in the councils of nations, thus strengthening the confidence of Allied and friendly governments in American leadership, increasing the respect of neutrals, and deepening the confidence of enemies.

The fact that he was our first Catholic President was of more than domestic significance. Regarding the impact of this event upon America, nothing need be added to the fine tribute paid by a representative Protestant spokesman, the Reverend Doctor Eugene Corson Blake, head of the United Presbyterian Church, who declared:

"John Kennedy, as President, demonstrated that he was indeed a good Catholic, and also, that his kind of Christianity was a strength, rather than a handicap, to his serving the whole people of the whole nation under the Constitution and under God." The fact that America accorded such esteem to her first Catholic President was a striking demonstration to the world of the new level of political and moral maturity that this nation has attained.

Other elements of the Kennedy Presidency had important though imponderable effects upon America's position and prestige in the world. His principled and energetic labor to secure for American Negroes their civil and human rights commanded the respect of a world in which "Caucasians" are outnumbered by colored men. While defending the equal dignity and rights of all men, the President also emphasized the special responsibilities of those gifted with higher intellect and education. In numerous messages to universities he elaborated the precept that the university graduate owed a special duty of public service to the nation. His practice was as good as his precept. By calling into Government service the highest talent the nation could provide, and by unusual encouragement and support of the arts and sciences, he showed the world that American esteem for intellect was more than lip-deep.

**What changes can be expected as a result of the President's death?**

Obviously, the man himself is irreplaceable; no one else can precisely duplicate the character, intellect, the **elan**, the wit, the personal attractiveness embodied in his person. The prudent statesmanship of our dead president is now evident in his choice of a running mate. In Lyndon Johnson, we have a president who is better informed and more fully prepared to carry on the policies of his predecessor than any of the other Vice-Presidents who have been called to assume this supreme office. He has made it emphatically clear in his first official pronouncements that he is in complete accord with the views of the late President of all vital issues. It is quite possible, moreover, that he will be more successful than President Kennedy was in securing approval for some of the more controversial proposals now before Congress.

Further, he will have a fresh opportunity of resolving some of the serious differences between America and France, which arose several years before Mr. Kennedy took office. If our alliance with Europe is to prosper, it must come to terms with Gen. De Gaulle. At this time, it is sobering to scan the list of names of statesmen who have assumed that General De Gaulle was a phenomenon whose passing they could await with equanimity: Churchill, Atlee, MacMillan, Stalin, Roosevelt, Truman, and Kennedy. On this record, it would be imprudent for President Johnson to make the same assumption. The shock of President Kennedy's death could facilitate a more perfect cooperation between America and France, and I hope that President Johnson will not permit this opportunity to escape his grasp.

History will certainly record that Mr. Kennedy left the affairs of the nation and the world in better condition than he found them. Yet Mr. Johnson will need all our prayers to continue the work so nobly begun by his predecessor. For in this age, the burden of Presidential powers is too heavy for any man to bear without Divine help.
From nineteenth century political economist Thomas R. Malthus, who aroused the modern concern for population growth, to John Rock, M.D., whose recent book “The Time Has Come” has evoked the ire of some Catholic prelates, the dilemma has raged: too many people or too little food?

**Population Explosion: myth or reality?**

**By BROTHER CASIMIR BENEDICT, F.S.C.**

Among those who view favorably the use of contraceptive devices, there is a false atmosphere of expectancy that one of these days the Church, pushed forward by an aroused laity, will at last catch up with the twentieth century. In my opinion it's the twentieth century that should catch up with the march of mankind! Catholic opposition to contraception, tax-supported or otherwise, is sufficiently known to warrant omission here. Less apparent has been a positive Catholic response to population problems.

Contraceptive measures advocated by some demographers, beside being wicked, also fall far short of the steps that this problem calls for: they are mere palliatives instead of being remedies. **Something far more radical is needed.**

We have heard ad nauseam that, if there is any hope for peace and prosperity for all of the world’s people, birthrates must be rapidly reduced to little more than replacement levels. Such statements are sensational, and sensationalism has always been an effective way of gaining notice, or of promoting circulation. The question arises whether contraception, abortion, sterilization and other external methods of birth-prevention will in fact produce and retain an overall lowering of birth-rates. Will they not rather boomerang at mankind with an evil worse than the one it is attempting to avoid? These fears are neither pessimistic, nor unjustified.

Undifferentiated human energy is only one kind of energy. Human needs are the catalysts which convert this energy into different forms. We know how impelling and inexorable the sex drive can be. To give it the encouragement of contraceptive practices can only mean a gradual, but rapid acceptance of a further loosening of sexual drives. As a transformer of human energy, sex is of frightening magnitude. Moreover, it always presses its priority of claim. **To spend more energy through sex inevitably means to convert more into the same channel.**

From a biological point of view, each organ and cell of our body contains within itself for the purpose of conservation the means of replacement or of compensation. This is one form of the transfer of energy within us. Man’s personal activity, whether physical, mental, or psychic, is a channeling of his energies into specific areas. The more frequently any particular channel is used, the larger it becomes, and the greater the energy directed into it. This indeed, is a crude picture of what an athlete unconsciously seeks through his efforts to build a strong physique: his daily run around the track brings about a reflex channeling of food calories into specific muscles and specific regions of the body. He runs to be able to run better. Do we similarly want contraceptive practices to increase within us this specific channeling of our own human energy? And if not within ourselves, why then within all humanity?
Population Explosion:

This idea, perhaps, provides a new dimension to family planning. Seen in converse, it shows another picture of the population explosion. Deliberately to open to sex drives the reservoir of human energy could surely result only in an empty, flabby human psyche, totally conquered by a sickly, debilitated physique. And where would we go from there? Can we conceive of a sexual misfit with noble idealism and effective will-power? Considering it more crudely, can we surrender to sexual degradation and still become more nobly human? Now, if this does not obtain on an individual scale, why should it obtain on a national, or a global scale?

Assuming from Adam and Eve a population increase of one percent per annum, the world’s population would have grown to 41,000 after 1000 years, to 873 million after 2000 years — to over 126 billion after 2500 years, and to over nine trillion after 3000 years. Within the next 100 years there would have been standing room only on this planet! That this has not happened indicates a vastly slower rate of increase; a higher mortality rate is not an adequate explanation. In the middle of the twentieth century, in some countries such as Ceylon, this rate soared to three and one-half percent per annum in 1948. An absolute overpopulation is like the horizon: it recedes because production moves forward. Nevertheless, one is tempted to speculate about the time when, with a rate of growth of three and one-half percent per annum, the earth would be absolutely overpopulated. Mathematics prove that this time is very near, and that the danger is very great indeed.

The lowering of birth-rates, particularly in some countries, truly needs therefore to be attempted. But if so, it should be done via man’s inner springs, psychosomatically, and NOT through contraceptives. The urges of sex are internal. To provide man with cheap contraceptives appears to me no better remedy than providing an alcoholic with cheap drink lest he should ruin his family economy.

The path of escape is very steep, very difficult, and must be travelled very rapidly. To fall off, is to drop into the abyss of being so much less a human being. But this path leads not via contraceptives, nor even via the licit ‘Rhythm Method.’ A conquest much more radical is needed — the conquest of sensuality: teaching mankind to have a high standard not only in consumer goods, but primarily in consumer virtues; doing away with brothels, even the need for park-bench kissing, and with the hunger for pornographic literature; creating an atmosphere of sanctity around the marriage bed, the realization that there really are, in marriage, pleasures far greater and more rewarding than the marriage act; disinfecting and banishing that sickly and contagious atmosphere in which teenagers think so lightly of conceiving children at 14, and thus creating a fertile soil for a whole line of illicit conceptions, and teaching mankind to live on a level higher than that of mere sensuality. The list could descend to even such apparently ridiculous, though very obnoxious, details as panty-leg advertisements.

These moral objectives, if really attained, will not only have remedied a galloping birth-rate, but will also have raised rapidly and considerably the standard of living, by diverting to useful purposes the unimaginably large savings of human energy. The need of these moral objectives is the more imperative because modern man has more and more leisure time. It is not enough to block the channel to sex energy; such repression could only result in a psychic disease. One needs to divert that energy. Psychology calls this sublimation. The ‘Rhythm Method’ could perhaps find some justifiable scope in this sublimation. But, as Pope Pius XII told us, “the licit of Rhythm must be judged from the soundness of the reasons for which it is employed.” Thus, the Christian solution to existing “overpopulation” is positive rather than negative: that is, it underlines virtue as a source of strength, accepts the dynamism of life as a starting point, and proposes to advance economic productivity. Psychiatric research in the understanding of human habits and problems will confirm the validity of this approach.

It is the conviction of many sincere and well-informed scientists that the earth can feed several times its present population. Nevertheless, the postulate of T. R. Malthus that the tendency of population tends to outrun the means of subsistence, does touch upon one of mankind’s most urgent problems. At least half of the world’s people hover uncertainly in the shadows of poverty, just above starvation level, despite the fact that there is enough food for all even now. The world is producing 50% more food than before World War II and the increase in the world’s population during the same period was only 35%. Production of food, therefore, has increased more rapidly than the world population. Unfortunately, these elements are calibrated on two different scales, one global, the other national; and both need not necessarily be of practical significance.

Maldistribution of the earth’s goods is the cancer of human society, and hunger constitutes only one of its many pangs. This problem must be attacked at its roots, and must be solved, if our civilization is to survive. For nothing can disrupt society so rapidly and so completely as hunger. The wise old Roman, Seneca, warned: “Hungry people will not endure reason; they will not listen to justice; and they will not bend to any prayer for mercy.” And who can testify that such hungry people will never have nuclear weapons? We have not one, but two swords of Damocles hanging over us.

The problem of hunger is so vast, that its solution can be achieved only by an inter-governmental action. However, as one statesman put it, governments have no right to act beyond the margin of public opinion. It is therefore imperative that a widespread public concern be aroused, which alone can evoke the massive action that is needed. Much of the cause of the world’s ‘food shortage’ lies in the inadequate use of resources. There are two ways in which this can be remedied: To increase the productivity of land and sea already used, and to increase the productive areas. We are on the threshold of immensely vast developments.

At the beginning of the 1961 crop season, surplus world stocks of food (wheat, maize, barley, oats, sorghum, and millet), amounted to 130 million metric tons. The food value of these surpluses is equivalent to the total calorie intake of the present world population for two months at a daily intake of 2,300 calories per person. The annual average increase of grain surpluses alone — now about ten million metric tons — would be sufficient to meet the calorie requirements of 85% of the current increase in world population. Unfortunately, the food is in “the wrong places.” When one country has large quantities of food-
stuffs that it does not need, it might seem a simple matter to arrange the transfer of them into another country. But there is probably no nation whose economy is not balanced so delicately that the sudden uncontrolled import and distribution of large quantities of essential goods would not upset or even seriously damage this economy. And although redistribution of food can help, and the gradual easing of trade restrictions and improvements of transport have made this easier, the real solution of the world’s food problems depends on greater production within the underfed countries themselves. Use is already being made of the surpluses of rich countries to aid the economies of poorer lands. But if obstacles of transport, marketing, distribution, and of human customs are overcome, then a chain of human forces in these lands could be freed and harnessed to a far more rapid growth of food production. For is it not cause for amazement that although the average African farm family feeds less than one non-farm family, in the developed agricultural countries the above ratio is 1:20! Basically, tropical lands ought to possess a higher productivity than the temperate lands.

An outstanding feature of the world food situation is that the regions most in need of increased food production have paradoxically the largest percentage of population engaged in agriculture. In countries with a high standard of living (e.g., the U.S. or Western Europe), the percentage of the working population engaged in agriculture fluctuates between three and one-half to five percent, whereas in most countries of Asia and Africa 80% or more of the people work on the land. The productivity of these vast numbers could be made parallel to that of farm workers in developed lands, multiplying itself therefore by at least twenty percent per person. In the Far East and in Africa, no more food per capita is being produced now than before World War II; in Latin America it is even less! The high food productivity of rich countries is as yet unmatched in most of the agricultural nations of the world. Indeed, human resources are among those which are most misused.

Shortages of land are often due to the loss of cultivable acreage through lack of knowledge or foresight. In the Middle East, vast areas that once supported flourishing civilizations, are now deserts. In the U.S., 16 million acres were laid to waste by drought and blowing dust in 1954. But man has now both the knowledge and the power to forestall these losses. He is even within sight of the ability to reverse the process and drive back the boundaries of deserts. The limits of croplands, too, are receding under the influence of the cold-resisting varieties of seeds, particularly cereals. The deserts of Canada and of North Asia are slowly diminishing. Nevertheless, it still remains true, paradoxically, that land — the most essential of the world’s natural resources — is in many ways the most neglected. With what amazement do people of America earn that erosion has damaged at least 50% of the currently arable land here in the U.S.?

The shift from crops producing less energy to corn and potatoes seems to give great promise. Here, the greatest obstacles lie in the dietary customs of some peoples. Potatoes produce more food energy per acre than any other crop, except corn. The average yield of an acre of potatoes is well over two billion large calories; this is more than twice the calories of wheat per acre in the U.S. Under favorable conditions, the yield of potatoes has risen threefold! How astounding therefore that one-third of mankind does not eat potatoes!

Perhaps the quickest method of increasing the world’s food supplies is to spread the knowledge of more efficient farming techniques, and to make available the means by which these techniques can be applied. The last 15 years have seen remarkable inventions of insecticides, weed-killers, and pesticides, but unfortunately these still remain almost totally unused. Much of the land under cultivation is not utilized as productively as it might be. There are several ways in which nutrients can be replenished: one is to employ some system of crop rotation, another is the use of fertilizers. Both methods are still totally unused by more than half the world’s food growers. Fertilizers have proven their power to increase yields with dramatic rapidity even in lands of advanced agriculture, such as Britain, where experiments have shown an increase of 72 pounds of meat per head of cattle in 100 days. Livestock improvements, and control of animal diseases can raise the world’s supply of meat, milk, wool, and other animal products enormously. In Europe, the average yield per head of cattle is ten times greater than that in the Far East, and seven times greater than in the Near East and Latin America. Even so, efficiency of production in Europe could be much higher if modern practices of feeding, management and breeding were generally applied. Israel provides an excellent example of such an increase from the average of 620 kg. of milk per annum to 4,000 kg. of milk per cow, merely through the introduction of the Friesian breed.

Opportunities for the expansion of crop-bearing areas are very substantial. Only one-tenth of the land surface of the earth is at present under cultivation. An additional 27% of the total is potentially usable, not including 25% that is now too arid, and another 25% is too mountainous. This situation implies that wide areas of additional land could be cropped in the very near future. Experts have pointed out that if only one-fifth of the unused tropical soils could be brought under cultivation, it would add one billion acres for agriculture. Meteorology is within sight of the means of achieving artificial rainmaking. The lack of this has been so far the main obstacle to the conquest of 12 billion acres of potentially agricultural lands in arid climates. Situations like those in Israel, where rainfall is terribly sparse but where not uncommonly a cloudburst with a load of 15 inches spreads sudden devastation by means of the precious water, would then be corrected. Agricultural scientists also see ever-increasing possibilities in irrigation. Asian and African rivers can support vastly extended farming in areas where undernourishment is the most pressing problem. Immense reservoirs of water beneath the Saharan and the Australian deserts await exploitation. In some areas, fish can also be bred in irrigation channels, thus contributing to diminishing pests and increasing of the present sources of proteins in regions where they are most needed.

Not only is it theoretically possible for man to satisfy his food requirements from his present resources, but there are also vast, untapped stores within his reach. In it not staggering that the sea, covering three-fourths of the globe’s surface, produce only one percent of its food! The sea’s resources have hardly been touched. Experts consider the potential of the sea to be at least equal to that of the land. Since 1950, fish production has increased from 20
Population Explosion:

million tons to 37 millions annually. Most of this increase is due merely to low-cost mechanization of the ordinary outrigger canoes, mechanization which normally raises the output ten times. Authorities agree that even under present conditions the sea could yield twice the food it now provides, without overstraining its resources. Seas and oceans of the northern hemisphere produce 98% of the world’s fish output; the southern hemisphere contributes only two percent! Until recently, men used the seas as they long-ago used the land, i.e. for hunting. In the main, fish farming has been carried on only in small, inland waters. Yet there are many possibilities of extending this into the open seas. Farming the oceans instead of hunting them, restocking the seas with selected suitable fish, and exploiting these rationally, would certainly do much to increase the yield from the world’s fisheries. Greater knowledge of the behavior of fish makes it easier now, with improved equipment, to find and to catch them. Vast areas of the oceans, not previously fished, may soon be yielding rich harvests. Long experience in oyster farming and in raising mussels and clams shows that under favorable conditions, the annual crop in molluscs grown under water may exceed the yield of food obtainable from the best agricultural lands.

Even richer than fish in precious protein is some of the vegetable life found in the sea. In some of the green algae, protein accounts for one half of their total weight. Moreover, these sea plants can be cultivated. A given area of water can produce a much greater weight of food than the same area of land. The new occupation of sea farming is only in its infancy, but certainly has vast potentialities. “Grazing fish,” and “farming the sea-bed” should no more be considered hyperbolic expressions. And protein can now be extracted even from leaves of trees!

Hunger derives from unbalanced diets and badly prepared food more often than from actual food shortages. Education in dietary needs is one of the most important aspects of the war on want. In fact, education is the most vital part of the campaign. This may sound hopeful, but let it not be mistaken for complacency. The world is in woeful ferment, and a nuclear war could very well cancel out all of our hopes. The present multiplication of the human race sounds an alarm as dangerous as that of nuclear war and also of extreme urgency. This, not because it is excessive multiplication, but rather because often it is excessively evil, and leading to a further intensification of the pangs of hunger, misery, anguish and of human degradation. Pope Paul has called ardentely for “efforts to re-establish the equilibrium between growing population and the means of livelihood.” But he specified that “these efforts must not be directed towards the violation of the laws of life.” Malthus himself did not approve of artificial birth-control.

Neither is all well with our modern sociology. The unprecedented rate of growth of the world’s population justly deserves widespread concern. It is indeed true that dangers deriving from it are second only to dangers of nuclear warfare. But this justifies neither frantic measures nor sensationalism. I suspect either of these are frequently at play. Karl Sax, a demographer, either did not see, or did not want to see the truth when he wrote in Population Explosion that “India, China, Java, Egypt, and many other countries do not have sufficient land for any significant agricultural expansion.” To take example from India alone, she would do an immediate and immense service to her farming merely by destroying her many-million-strong stock of cattle; these have grossly overgrazed her land, and are kept solely for religious reasons, not economic ones. Again, the Ganges Valley, despite its population of 130 million, could double its acreage of agriculturally productive land if it would use the water of the Ganges that now run to waste. Further, she could produce two crops, or even three, under irrigation, where only one is obtained now. A. Zimmerman wrote in Catholic Viewpoint that, “Relative overpopulation is a relic of former neglect. Since the imbalances are spawned by social disorders and inadequacies, the proper solution is a speedy development of social order, not the obnoxious campaign to strangulate normal life.” A Catholic mother reflects the minds of many when she writes, “I cannot understand how temperance can be acquired by deliberately sowing the seed of life on barren ground.” Isn’t the lowering of birth-rate meant to be a fruit of temperance? In the long run, it is love that counts above everything else. But love of what? Of whom? If we accept the brotherhood of man for all the world, war and poverty must be eliminated. We must offer the hand of fellowship to non-Catholics in the study of all our problems, particularly of the norms implanted in nature by God, and we must respect human life in all its stages. But, particularly, we must resist the temptation to reduce marriage and family to a mechanical formula acceptable to human wishes.

T HE GENERAL LOWERING of the human tone constitutes the most outstanding fact of human history,” wrote Gabriel Marcel in Homo Viator. And the late President John F. Kennedy recorded his dismay over the discovery that one-in-four young men in this country fail to meet the rather modest requirements for military service. Of 305,073 men between 22 and 23 years, 49% were found unqualified, 25% because they failed in mental tests, and others because they could not meet the physical qualifications.

Living is a dynamic process under all its aspects. Medical science holds that endocrine activity is profoundly modified by social behavior. What modifications are likely, if not inevitable, from college life where men and women are allowed in each other’s rooms for 25 hours a week? This is a hint of the hurt which youth suffers from the disrupting influences of modern life. Christopher Dawson, the historian, wrote that, “The Church is socially incomplete unless there is a Christian society, and the State is morally incomplete without some spiritual bond other than the law and the power of the sword.” We might add that a school is educationally incomplete, unless its students are equipped with intellectual dynamism. This dynamism, or intellectual power, is already woefully weak, and is very likely to grow weaker with every contraceptive practice publicly justified or privately adopted. Homo sapiens seems to have become mere flesh. His appetites have overtaken him, thereby creating in his personality a dreadful imbalance.

The task before humanity is immense — so frightening in its magnitude, that a few licit ‘loopholes’ may advisedly be needed. One may be the so-called ‘Rhythm-Method.’ Its light, however, is maroon, not green. The human ideal is higher. The man who has lost this ideal, has already lost his way.
AROUND CAMPUS

The faculty and student body offer prayers surrounding Brother Augustine's casket on the campus.

“He cared for the young and the poor.”

"If any one, after this day, should write a life of Brother Augustine, let him say: “He was a true apostle of Catholic social action. And then, let him place a footnote there: See Mater et Magistra, Part IV.”

Thus began the eulogy by the Rev. Mark Heath, O.P., La Salle chaplain, at the funeral for Brother Dominic Augustine, F.S.C., beloved teacher and friend, who died December 4 after a brief illness. A member of the La Salle staff for 21 years, he had been chairman of the Sociology department since 1948 and would have celebrated 45 years as a member of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools on December 8. His age was 63.

Father Heath’s allusion to the late Pope John’s historic pastoral letter on the social teaching of the Catholic Church could not have been more appropriate, for if all Christians are bound to be concerned for social justice, Brother Augustine exemplified that concern to his colleagues and the thousands of students whom he influenced. His teaching skill and wisdom were exceeded only by his enormous love for other human beings.

Brother Augustine was perhaps best known for his work as the La Salle and regional moderator of the National Federation of Catholic College Students. But his great charity found a special need in those whom social, economic or hereditary factors had left with little or no hope.

“No social problem escaped his labors,” Father Heath said. “In the early forties, he worked here with Brother Alfred on labor relations, helping workmen to speak publicly to make their Christian views known at labor union meetings. In the fifties, he was active in solving the social dilemma of that period, marriage and the family. At the college level, this meant marriage preparation.

“He (gave) courses and lectures at La Salle. In 1953, he founded the ‘You and Marriage’ lecture series, (which) he continued to moderate until his death.”

“It is a sure truth of God’s Providence,” Father Heath continued, “which we see verified so often, that the seed must die if it is to bear much fruit. In the very month which saw the reorganization of a strong and effective Catholic Intergroup Relations Council in Philadelphia, Brother Augustine became sick. At the first meeting (of the Council), one had to salute him in absentia as a pioneer, one who had taken up the cause in the early, cold, dark days.

“He was no pure humanitarian,” Father Heath added. “He was a Christian; and the spirit which moved him was the spirit of God, of Christ, of love. He cared for the young and the poor; he loved them; he served them. Pope John described the apostle of Christian social action. The description fits Brother Augustine.”

Father Heath prayed that, “... God will welcome him into that perfect society of truth, justice, love and liberty, in which there is no hunger, discrimination, sickness, or delinquency, that community for which he taught and labored so much in this life.

“And we must pray also that there is not long in the future another young man in a black robe to take his place. A man, like him, dedicated to the social teaching of Christ and the Church, concerned with putting it into action among the young and the poor..."
Forty minutes after La Salle's Walt Sampson and St. Bonaventure's Fred Crawford jumped center, the Explorers had an 83-80 triumph, the third annual E.C.A.C. Quaker City Tournament title, and their biggest court prize in nearly a decade.
LSC 91, NORTHWESTERN 69—Explorer center Sampson, who was the top rebounder in the tournament, scores two of his 20 points against Northwestern.

LSC 80, GEORGETOWN 69—Frank Corace, La Salle's All American candidate, hits field goal during second half comeback against Georgetown. Minutes later, he became eighth Explorer in history to score 1,000 points.

QUAKER CITY CHAMPS—Corace, the tourney's "Most Valuable Player," and coach Bob Walters (center), accept the team championship trophy from Assistant E.C.A.C. Commissioner Robert Whitelaw.
By JAMES J. MC DONALD, '58

Mother M. Benedict, M.D., provincial of the Medical Missions Sisters and 1964 Signum Fidei Medal recipient, and Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president of the College, exchange anecdotes at the Alumni Communion Dinner, where Mother Benedict received the 22nd annual medal.

'33

Leon J. Perelman received the Temple Adath Israel's Year of Redemption award at a tribute dinner in Merion, Pa. on Nov. 19. He was cited "as a young executive who devotes many hours to the welfare of his congregation, his community and to the economic development of the State of Israel."

'40

Joseph A. Grady has been named operations director at radio station WPEN, in Philadelphia.

'41

Joseph M. Walsh, Instrument Division president and corporate vice-president of Lear Siegler, Inc. was named to the lay board of trustees of Aquinas College in Grand Rapids, Mich.

'LUNCH IS SERVED!

A La Salle Downtown Luncheon Club was inaugurated in November, when a group of 18 alumni met for lunch in the William Penn Room of the Adelphia Hotel, 13th and Chestnut Streets.

The luncheons will be held at the Adelphia on the third Wednesday of each month. Food, fellowship and, in some cases, a short program of interest will be offered. Basketball coach Bob Walters, '47, was the scheduled speaker at the January 15 gathering.

Subsequent lunches are planned for February 19 and March 18. For reservations, call the Alumni Office, VI 8-8300.

'45

Thomas F. Flynn, Jr., M.D., has been appointed to the consulting staff of Woodbury, N. J., Memorial Hospital in the field of otolaryngology and bronchoesophagology. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

'49

James M. Gallagher was named assistant principal and athletic director at Central Bucks County High School in Doylestown, Pa. James J. O'Neill has been appointed to the national advertising sales staff of the Philadelphia Inquirer. He will handle food accounts.

'50

Robert Ehlinger's public relations firm, Ehlinger Associates, handled the public-
ity for the recent Whitemarsh Open Golf Tournament. Bob spends his spare time officiating local football games. John Jackson attended Rutgers U. last summer to study elementary earth sciences under a grant, his second, from the National Science Foundation.

'51

Joseph P. Earley, and his career in the theatre, motion pictures and TV, was the subject of a feature article in the November 7 issue of the Germantown Courier. John J. Kane was appointed borough manager at Elizabethtown, Pa. Rev. James P. Morro was ordained a priest of the Congregation of St. Basil on December 15 in Toronto, Canada. He offered his first solemn Mass in St. Andrew's Church, Drexel Hill, on December 22. James H. McGoldrick, administrative assistant in the Bristol Township school system, has been appointed to the board of directors of the Regional Public Library.

Births

G. Harold Metz, '39, wife Mary had a daughter, Teresa, on July 28.
Joseph McGowan, '48, and wife Anne, a daughter, Maryanne.
James J. Pie, '48, and wife Mary Frances, a boy, Paul Lafferty.
William G. Snyder, '50, wife Bernadette, a son, William G., Jr.
L. Thomas Reifsteck, '51, and wife, Joann, their second daughter, Susan.
William LaPlant, '52, and wife Alice, their first son, William.
John Seitz, '56, and wife Nancy, a son, Geoffrey.
Joseph R. Harris, '58, and wife Jean, their first son, Joseph, Jr.
James J. O'Donnell, '58, and wife Margaret, a son.
James J. McDonald, '58, and wife Bonnie, their first son, James J. Jr.
Anthony Finamore, '59, wife Cecil, a daughter, Karen.
Richard J. Mullin, '62, wife, Diane, a daughter, Bethanne.

'52

DONNELLY

Charles (Buddy) Donnelly is now coaching the Camden Bullets in the Eastern League. Thomas J. Kendricks is assistant treasurer of the Provident Tradesmens Bank, Springfield Branch.

'54

George L. Mason, III, is now manager of field promotion for Continental American Life Insurance Co. in Wilmington, Del.

'55

Joseph De Marco is doing research for Merck, Sharp and Dohme. George L. Haggerty joined N. W. Ayer & Son. He will work in their plans and marketing dept. Joseph H. Hallinan II is chairman of the Wilmington, Del. Jaycee’s annual youth fund. Joseph A. Moore, in the tax dept. of Penn Salt Co., recently received his C.P.A.
IN HOLY MATRIMONY

James R. Cleary, '52, to the former Louise A. Wnukowski in Dunellen, Pa.
Daniel J. Flannery, '54, to Helen T. Downs.
John Moore, '54, to Joan Brown.
Charles A. Coyle, '55, to Suzanne B. McCann.
William F. Sommer, '56, to Mary Anne Hayes.
John A. Callamary, '58, to Patricia E. Moyer.
Pascal Celenza, '58, to Elizabeth Old.
Joseph F. Doyle, '58, to Joan Marie Brogan.
Donald F. Cunningham, '59, to Virginia A. Carr in Drexel Hill.
Rocco Di Gioacchino, Jr., '59, to Mercedes Ferrari in Bologna, Italy where he is studying medicine.
Dr. Joseph M. Johnson, '59, to Diane M. Reckel in Fremont, Nebraska.
Lt. Joseph T. Kennedy, '59, to Lynne Alden Cornwell in Somers Point, N.J.
Thomas J. Folgia, Jr., '60, to Catherine Elaine Tratta.
Anthony J. Scamuffa, '60, married Anna Previte in Coatesville, Pa.
John R. Schwartz, '60, to Diane Wszalek in Hatboro, Pa.
Edward J. Shields, '60, to Teresa K. Goodwin at St. Francis of Assisi Church, Springfield, Pa.
Paul F. Betz, '61, to Dorothy Katherine Marshall at Cornell University.
Daniel M. Kerrane, '62, to Gemma Marie Pompizzi at St. Margaret's Church, Narberth, Pa.
Joseph T. Apprendi, '63, to Sandra G. Erickson in Vineland, N.J. They will reside in Albany, N.Y., where he is employed by the National Biscuit Co.
Daniel A. Bair, '63, to Constance J. Michetti.
Frank J. Battaglia, '63, to Marie A. Scherdtle.
James J. Clark, '63, to Rosemarie R. Mellon.
William Feaster, '63, to Cathy Brandl.
Daniel Gill, Jr., '63, to Rose O'Malley.
Lt. David J. Lelli, '63, to Louise Di Basso in Vineland, N.J.
Samuel J. McCarthy, '63, to Mary P. Mullen.
Lt. John P. McDermott, '63, to Carol Anne Sturm.
Joseph E. Myers, '63, to Ann Marie Reimel.

CENTENARY PLEDGE PAYMENTS

In response to many questions about payment of pledges to the La Salle Centenary Fund, Alumni General Chairman James V. Covello, '52, has announced:

1. Contribution return envelopes will be mailed as scheduled to all alumni having unpaid balances on their original pledges.
2. Pledges made in December, 1965 should be paid, if possible, no later than May 1, 1964.
3. Since a published report of the Fund is planned for late spring, payment of pledges at your earliest convenience will be appreciated.

Covello expressed his appreciation for alumni support during the Centenary Fund campaign.

'56

Army Capt. Richard Braue recently completed an advanced artillery course at Ft. Sill, Okla. and has been transferred to Germany. Dewey Clark, recently awarded his C.P.C.U., has been transferred to the Philadelphia area by Continental Insurance. Joseph I. Donovan, Jr. was recently appointed instructor of French at Michigan State University. Joseph N. Malone has been appointed head of the Employee Services Division of the Philadelphia Navy Yard's Industrial Relations office.

'57

John L. Delaney has been promoted to sales engineer in the northern New Jersey sales territory of Taylor Corp.

'58

Robert E. Boyle is purchasing agent for the M. F. Hickey Concrete Co. in N.Y. Thomas F. Bur was promoted to associate programmer by IBM. Robert McCartney received his M.S. in Chemistry from St. Joseph's College. John J. Mullin, budget analyst for Cities Service, was recently transferred to Tulsa, Okla. Theodore A. Musick received his C.P.A. last year. Richard Pereygo was promoted to supervisor of corporate labor research for Johnson & Johnson. George J. Schneider, Jr. is now a systems service representative with the Honeywell EDP Division.

Theodore M. Mecke, '43 (right), Ford Motor Co. vice president for public relations, received plaque from Philadelphia Public Relations Assoc., from Christian T. Mattie, president, at recent P.F.R.A. luncheon addressed by Mecke.

Philip E. McGovern is doing graduate work at Western Reserve University in Cleveland. Juleus J. Sullivan was appointed district manager of eastern Pa. for Hiram Walker, Inc.

Hilmar P. Hagen is assistant to the industrial relations supervisor of American Can Co., Jersey City plant.

John Di Nunzio began his second year as JV basketball coach at Reading (Pa.) Central Catholic H.S. Lt. Edward S. Gyczymski recently completed an officer orientation course at the Air Defense Center, Fort Bliss, Tex. James L. Hagen is assistant to the U.S. Health Director, New York City office. Lt. Joseph R. Cellini is deputy finance officer of the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kan.

Raymond De Masi, Jr., Thomas L. Hagenbarth, William J. Kunigonis, Jr. and David J. Lelli were all commissioned second lieutenants in the Air Force recently at Lackland AFB, Tex. Lt. John F. Mohan completed an officer orientation course at the Transportation Center, Fort Eustis, Va. Thomas J. Rean was accepted by the Peace Corps and expects to go to Ecuador. Alfred B. Ruff is teaching history and geography at Radnor Junior High School in Wayne, Pa. 1962-63 basketball co-captain Bill Raftery is now head court coach at Fairleigh Dickinson's Madison branch, and his backcourt fellow-captain, Tony Abbott is serving a six-month Army tour at Ft. Jackson, S. C.
Tuesday, February 11, 1958 was the coldest day of a frigid winter. A biting arctic wind swept the crevices of College Hall tower that morning, when a young but astute New England politician was to be the principal speaker and receive an honorary degree at an honors convocation. It was the day before Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

The nation was concerned about a deepening recession. Unemployment had reached a record cret of nearly four and one-half million persons. A Federal Communications Commission executive was charged with accepting a payoff. Harold Stassen was weighing candidacy in the Philadelphia mayorality campaign. A host of entertainment stars attended the North Broad street funeral of show business star Manny Stacks that morning. The U.S. announced its willingness to attend a Summit Meeting with the Soviet Union. Police raided a downtown theatre, confiscating a Brigitte Bardot film. The Eisenhowers were planning a ten-day vacation in Georgia. La Salle's basketball team was gearing for a City Series clash with nationally seventh-ranked Temple. "Visit to a Small Planet" and "Blue Denim" had opened on mid-city stages the night before. Jack Paar, westerns, and George Gobel dominated the nation's TV screens. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles appealed to France and Tunisia to "settle their differences and restore friendly relations," which were seriously impaired by a French bombing raid on a Tunisian village that the French claimed was a refuge for Algerian rebels.

The convocation speaker had recently shocked many of his colleagues with his outspoken criticism of France's Algerian policy. But his topic today was a domestic problem; fittingly, he spoke of education, calling for an end to "the tragic inadequacies of American education."

"Sputnik," he said with a broad Boston accent, "did not create the crisis in American education, and a crash program will not solve it. The structure of American education must be rebuilt from the top up, with more and better schools, more and better teachers, from the primary grades on.

"Not only must our teaching of mathematics and science be revised," he told the capacity audience in College Hall auditorium. "Our nation today is colossally ignorant about other countries, other religions, and other cultures—especially in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia.

"Many students who can identify the eight wives of Henry VIII," he continued, "are ignorant of the great sweep of history in this area of the world, which is now so crucial to our security.

"I realize," he added, "that all the emphasis today is on science and national defense, on developing more scientists, better soldiers, and more terrible weapons. I would not try to de-emphasize the critical state of our defenses and scientific development as contrasted by the Soviet Union. But I would insist with equal fervor that arms and science alone will not save us.

"We need voters and politicians capable of making the hard, unpopular decisions our times require—leaders who can help end the domestic problems of inflation or recession, race relations, education, the decay of our cities, agriculture and health, leaders who can carry on and improve the American way of life in this hour of its greatest challenge," he concluded, gesturing for emphasis with his right forefinger.

The energetic young senator from Massachusetts, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, returned to the nation's capital on an early afternoon train. La Salle will long remember what he said here.

R. W. H.
VIGNETTES

INNOVATOR: A Medical Message Tag to identify diabetes, cardiac, epilepsy and allergy victims in need of emergency treatment, was devised by Frank J. Stanton, Jr., M.D., '39, founder of the Medical Message Foundation in Philadelphia.

INVENTOR: A new polyurethane resin for structural plastic that may revolutionize plastics for radar and space vehicle applications has been invented by Angelo P. Bonanni, '55, a plastic technologist at the Aeronautical Materials Laboratory in Philadelphia.
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