The New Psychiatry

Dr. Francis J. Braceland, '26
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New Psychiatry

Text by Ralph W. Howard, '60
Photographed by Charles F. Sibre

Dr. Francis J. Braselton, '26, at the Institute of Living. For 35 years a distinguished figure in psychiatry.
The New Psychiatry  —continued

Often frightening, always puzzling, human beings.

"U"Sually a restless or troublesome patient placed in the violent ward was assaulted the very first day. This procedure seemed to be a part of the established code of dishonor. The attendants imagined that the best way to gain control of a patient was to cow him from the first. In fact, these fellows—nearly all of them ignorant and untrained—seemed to believe that 'violent cases' could not be handled any other way."

Thus, the late Clifford W. Beers described his experiences as a patient in a mental hospital in his 1908 classic, A Mind That Found Itself. In shocked disbelief, Americans learned of "treatment" for emotional and mental disorders amounting to brutality, pure and simple.

"One attendant," Beers wrote, "on the very day he had been discharged for choking a patient into an insensibility so profound that it had been necessary to call a physician to restore him, said to me, 'They are getting pretty damned strict these days, discharging a man simply for choking a patient.' This illustrates the attitude of many attendants."

Life in a mental hospital never was and never will be an entirely pleasant experience. But a new epoch in the treatment of mental and emotional sickness has elevated and standardized the practices in institutions which, until long after the turn of this century, were often managed at the whim (if not open malice) of the 'physicians' in charge.

Francis J. Braceland, M.D., '26, a distinguished figure in American psychiatry for 35 years, for the past 14 years has headed a mental hospital that has been a pioneer in the new era—the Institute of Living in Hartford, Conn.

The largest and one of the oldest private mental hospitals in America, the Institute was conceived and founded in 1822 by Eli Todd, a New England physician, who is said to have introduced a humanitarian attitude toward mental patients in this country.

In other words, prior to Todd—and in some places, unfortunately, for too long thereafter—society considered mentally and emotionally disturbed persons as nuisances who were often frightening, always puzzling, and therefore 'disposable' human beings.

If this is reminiscent of the ancients placing lame children near a cliff to die, the analogy would seem to benefit the ancients: an England so exquisitely civilized to produce a Shakespeare let mental patients rot in cells little better than prisons (the term "bedlam" stems from the London Hospital St. Mary's of Bethlehem).

Indeed, fifty years ago, one would have been seriously questioned for using the expression "mental hospital" even here in America. A "madhouse," the best understood term until 1900, was just that—a house for the mad—and nothing more. An "asylum," popular usage earlier in this century, is literally a sanctuary, but it was not always clear who needed the protection. It has taken Western man several thousand years to reflect in his terminology, namely "hospital" and "sanatorium," that mental illness is, indeed, a sickness that can be treated.

Glittering exceptions, of course, have appeared over the ages—ancient Hindu healers Susruta and Charaka; the Greek Hippocrates, who it is said "fostered the beginnings of medical psychology"; Celsus and Aretaeus, the Romans; Johannes Acutarius and Bartholomaeus in the Middle Ages, when a "demonological blanket clouded mental disorders"; Paracelsus and Weyer during the Renaissance; and Mesmer, who is remembered for his 18th century experiments in trance states, and Benjamin Rush and Philippe Pinel, pioneers in America and France, respectively. But they are remembered as exceptions.

As psychiatrist-in-chief of the Institute of Living, Dr. Braceland directs the efforts of some 700 employees, among them 58 professional psychiatrists, who administer the needs of a maximum 400 resident patients. There is a waiting list for admittance.

The 35-acre hospital, which is mentioned in the works of Dickens and Whittier, is a non-profit organization governed by a 25-member board of trustees. Architecturally, the spacious grounds in the center of downtown Hartford are a combination of the old and dignified adjacent to modern simplicity.

The Institute has pioneered in the field of out-patient psychiatric clinics—it now has two, one for children and a second for adults—and a "day hospital," where treatment, counseling and therapy are available during the day, with a return to the home evenings and weekends.

Admittedly, the Institute is not an average mental hospital. Its fees, precisely because treatment is on the highest professional level, are above average, but medical costs are included and no one is ever refused treatment due to lack of funds. It has, quite naturally, attracted patients from high income levels, which, in turn, has led to gifts that Dr. Braceland says account for some $100,000 of the hospital's $6 million annual budget.

Gifts also make possible two equally important functions of the Institute, teaching and research. Nursing and psychiatric residencies are fostered by the Institute and extensive research is carried on in the Burlingame Research Building.

Among the variety of research projects now in progress, involves an exhaustive studies of the mental processes of monkeys like Speedy, whose brain patterns are being

—continued
'Freud was a great man, a really moral man.'

studied by Dr. C. F. Stroebel, director of psychophysiology. Speedy has not only 'learned' how many taps of a lever will provide a pellet of food, but his _anticipation_ of the reward is observable on laboratory instruments.

"The high cost of psychiatric care," Dr. Braceland asserts, "is caused by the length of time required for treatment, but this is being rapidly shortened by the use of new drugs and the education of the public. Both have made possible earlier treatment than ever before."

The Institute, known as the Hartford Retreat from its founding until 1942 (when it became 'unfashionable to think of 'retreating' from life.' Dr. Braceland points out), has sheltered and treated many internationally prominent persons, from statesmen to film stars.

"There is no hierarchy of respectability in illness," Dr. Braceland asserts. "It is just as respectable to have an emotional illness as typhoid fever."

Dr. Braceland begins his day with a staff meeting at 8:05 each morning when patients' problems are discussed. A second staff meeting is held at 5 P.M. and once each week joint meetings of patients and staff members are held.

A visitor touring the grounds with Dr. Braceland is unavoidably impressed by the "first name" greeting he has for every patient and the cheerful, affectionate response by the latter.

At a recent joint conference, which is entirely conducted by the patients and resembles a town meeting, Dr. Braceland was the "guest speaker" for the morning. After a staccato of announcements by various group representatives ("there will be a table tennis tournament tomorrow afternoon" or "the theatre club will rehearse this evening"), Dr. Braceland told some 200 patients about the need for emotional growth.

"We've all been told about the necessity for physical and intellectual growth," he said, "but it's not likely you've ever heard about the need to mature emotionally. It is equally important."

He then described various stages of emotional growth from infancy to maturity, frequently stopping to give cogent examples of how many times adult behavior is identical to that expected of earlier years in physical growth (one analogy included a three year old refusing to eat and an equally rebellious rejected women's club officer).

Dr. Braceland, who this summer assumes a new post at the Institute and will become editor of the American Journal of Psychiatry, may be La Salle's most profusely honored alumnus. In addition to a host of honorary degrees, he is presently vice president of the World Psychiatric Association, a past president of the American Psychiatric Association and he followed President Kennedy as a recipient of Notre Dame's Laetare Medal in 1962, the oldest Catholic award to laymen in the U.S.

Father Theodore M. Hesburg, C.S.C., Notre Dame president, said Dr. Braceland "symbolizes the concern of psychiatry and the Church for those troubled in mind and spirit."

He is without question the man most honored by La Salle: no other man has received both an honorary degree (1962) and the alumni association's Signum Fidei Medal (1955). He gave the commencement address in 1962 and was the toastmaster at the centennial dinner in 1963.

It is unlikely that any other undergraduate college can boast two past presidents of the American Psychiatric Association—the late Edward A. Strecker, M.D., '07, was also an A.P.A. leader in the '30s and distinguished in the field until his death in 1959. They were associates at the University of Pennsylvania in 1941.

A native Philadelphian, Dr. Braceland is also a graduate of La Salle High School, where he distinguished himself in debating and athletics—for many years he held the Catholic League record in the 100 yard dash and while in college was high school track coach. He was also a semi-professional baseball player and even had an abortive career as a boxer.

After graduation by La Salle in 1926—in which he may be accurately stated as "in a class by himself," since he was the sole member of the class, Dr. Braceland earned his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1930. At his 35th reunion this June, he will receive an honorary degree at Jefferson's commencement exercise.

He completed his chief residency at Jefferson Medical College and decided to specialize in psychiatry. After brief tenures as assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine and associate professor at Women's Medical College, he was appointed dean of the medical school and professor of psychiatry at Loyola University in Chicago.

Today a retired rear admiral, as a Navy Captain during World War Two he served as Chief of Psychiatry and Special Assistant to the Navy's Surgeon General.

After the war, the Mayo Clinic sought Dr. Braceland's help to establish a psychiatry section at the famed health center. He remained at the Clinic for five years and was professor of psychiatry at the University of Minnesota.

Since becoming psychiatrist-in-chief at the Institute in 1951, he has also served as clinical professor of psychiatry.
at Yale University and lecturer at Harvard. His new position this summer will be as Director of Planning and Development and Senior Staff Consultant. He also plans to write a history of the hospital.

Much of his time is devoted to public lectures and talks to mental health groups, colleges, universities and hospitals. He receives three or four such invitations daily. The Institute's annual public lectures not only attract crowds of some 3,000 persons, but are reported in lengthy texts by the Hartford Courant and published in book form by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Braceland is not a fundamentalist Freudian, but he disdains those who have placed "The Father of Modern Psychiatry" in disrepute merely because he spoke of sexual problems underlying some mental and emotional disorders.

"Freud was a great man, a really moral man," he contended. "It was he who really discovered the concept of the unconscious. Many clergymen think this is deterministic, but all the while Freud was insisting people are responsible for their acts!"

"There are men in my profession who are destructive of religion," he added, "but this is certainly not a tenet of our profession and some clergymen are also psychiatrists."

He also derides the notion that psychiatry dictates permissive behavior, particularly in children: "Our discipline does not teach permissiveness. Children must have something to hang onto and limits must be set. But parents must not rule with an iron hand."

Dr. Braceland is pleased by the progress of psychiatry over the past few decades and hopeful for its future. But he cautions his colleagues about one possible result of success:

"If psychiatry is to take its proper place in the science of man," he warns, "it must be aware of its limitations and realize that it is only a part of this science—an important but a small part, insofar as the general knowledge of man is concerned.

"To forget this," he continued, "is to run the risk of scientific imperialism. By this I mean the tendency encountered regularly in the history of knowledge to credit a special discipline with universal significance. The final result of such enthronement is always the catastrophic dethronement of the apparently supreme branch of knowledge. We would, indeed, lose many of our gains if we were injudicious enough to inflate the importance of our discipline in human affairs."

But the urgency and challenge of the task for modern psychiatry is great. Dr. Braceland cites the words of John F. Kennedy:

"Mental disabilities work more hardship, affect more people, require more prolonged treatment, cause more suffering by the families and the afflicted, waste more of our human resources, and constitute more of a financial drain upon both the public treasury and personal finances of the families than any other single condition."
The Christian College

By Brother M. Fidelian, F.S.C., Ph.D.
Vice President, Academic Affairs

Professor C: I for one am frankly weary of all the talk about the colleges. We’ve had in this country now a solid decade of rather high-pitched soul-searching and discussion. And, believe it or not, I’m getting talked out. I think we should hire a team of sociologists for the next decade to continue the discussion—it’s all been sociological analysis, anyway—and get back to our own teaching and research. Then people off-campus would soon lose interest, too, believe me!

Brother B: Yes, but then the public relations people would remind us of the adage that ‘there’s only one thing worse than being talked about and that’s not being talked about.’ Besides, I think, educators themselves have always considered it one of their professional duties to talk excessively about their work. So there’s no escape really.

Prof. C: It’s not that I mind living in such a glassy house. It’s just that all of the inhabitants have been so well-trained—or are being well-trained—as stone throwers. And now we have fifty-three million students in the country in one kind of school or other.

Bro. B: Yes, the education disease is spreading. And the last decade, or its self-examination as you’ve suggested, has been a little more rocky than usual—where are the Catholic Einsteins? are the Catholic schools divisive? are we keeping up with expansion pressures? has the post-Sputnik search for excellence become a camouflage? do we really need the Catholic school system?

Prof. C: Etcetera, etcetera, etcetera—and, as Linus would say, auh!

Bro. B: Well, I suppose the school has always tried to be a place to raise questions, to examine what is going on around us, immediately around us, too—and it’s always been a machine designed for rather constant change. Or given typical administrative lag, perhaps I should say “slow but with constant change!”

Prof. C: That’s better than the other version—“a machine designed to enlarge the middle-class.”

Bro. B: I guess we could construct a definition big enough to give even that a subordinate clause.

Prof. C: I take it, in any event, that all of our on-campus and off-campus concern and criticism hasn’t disturbed your basic optimism about rosy future for the Christian college.

Bro. B: Let me say that besides high-lighting a lot of real problems, they have uncovered grounds for hope which need to be explored more fully.

Prof. C: Let me say that you have a knack for combining incompatibles.

Bro. B: Well, I’ll give you a for instance. The Danforth Foundation is just completing a study of church-related colleges and universities in America—some 800 of them. I get the impression that there was some concern as the study began about the fitness of these institutions to weather increasing financial problems in the future.

Prof. C: And, the actual outcome of the study is more sanguine?

Bro. B: We have only the preliminary report of the study, but in general it is more assured. They found that, while church-colleges haven’t kept pace completely with state institutions, they are in a much better position than they were ten years ago.

Prof. C: What’s the worry precisely?

Bro. B: What we’ve been talking about for years—the gap between the actual cost of an education and what is covered by tuition. Without substantial endowment funds and other sources of support, that gap is going to widen in many colleges. Costs are going to increase, especially for the substantial programs we are mounting here, and tuition rises are going to be limited ultimately by family resources.

Prof. C: You mentioned the state institutions as a measuring stick. Can we be said to be competing with them in any sense of the word?

Bro. B: Not directly, of course. One possible situation in the future, however, is that tuition at a church-college may be two or three times that being asked at a state college. We’ve been raising the question already, as you well know, of whether any freedom of choice will be left to a student and a family of moderate means in that situation—about the college the student wants to attend. Hence, the need for a state program of scholarships and incentive grants. Fortunately, there is a bill before the Legislature already which is at least a modest beginning.

Prof. C: Well, I grant you that there can be many important problems in years to come. I think, however, that there are a number of ways we’re already in less favorable positions because of tax money being channeled only to state institutions and state-aided private institutions. The latter type of institutions have for decades been getting operating expenses and support for building programs—and there have been important, if seemingly indirect effects, on their expansion capability, faculty salary scales, scholarship funds, institutional contribution to endowment—the whole gamut of the educational operation and its financial under-pinnings. And presumably a college like our own isn’t qualified for such support because we are church-related and church supported.

Bro. B: Yes and no. The reason why some private colleges have been receiving state aid in Pennsylvania and others have not has never been very clear, to me at least. Church-related status might be involved as a reason, but, as you know, at the level of higher education thinking on the subject is rapidly changing. It has completely changed
Dialogue

in recent years as far as federal programs are concerned, but many states just haven’t caught up with federal practice.

PROF. C: So a qualified “yes” to that?

BRO. B: Right. As for church-support—you’re way off base. Or were you just echoing a popular misconception? There are some schools, of course, that get substantial support; the Danforth report mentions colleges supported by the Lutherans and Mormons, in particular. But now almost half of the church-related colleges in the country are Catholic and I’d venture to say that aside from a handful of diocesan colleges and the Catholic University in Washington, very few, in the nature of things are getting any financial support from the Church.

PROF. C: Let me continue to be naive! “In the nature of things”?

BRO. B: I mean the tremendous establishment of grade schools and high schools—which have typically been the concern of the diocese. Most of the colleges, on the other hand, have been started by the religious orders as private institutions. So I suppose the best way of describing a school like ours is—“a church-related but non-church supported, non-state supported, private liberal arts college.”

PROF. C: That’s not quite an optimist’s definition—it strikes me. Even in these terms, though, you’ll admit that we and colleges like us have been doing a good job of providing opportunities for a Christian education.

BRO. B: The bare physical opportunity? Well, I suppose locally we haven’t been doing badly. There are nine Catholic colleges in the area, probably one of the biggest concentrations in the country—and they enroll over twenty-thousand students now. But the national picture is quite different. There are two Catholics on secular campuses for every one in a Catholic college.

PROF. C: Which brings us to Mary Perkins Ryan and similar commentators. You’d agree that the problem of Catholic higher education involves much more than the Catholic school?

BRO. B: Not that I haven’t tried, but it is hard to ignore the facts.

PROF. C: As I see it, the first problem is simply this large group of Catholic students on the secular campuses with nothing like sufficient resources in the Newman Clubs to help them during some very critical years.

BRO. B: I’d have to agree again. And I don’t foresee any major re-distribution of our man-power to cope with the problem adequately; in fact, I don’t think the “even-spread” solution would be much help, even if it were possible. In fact, the only help I can see is in the fact that more Catholic laymen are joining the faculties of the secular schools. But they’re going to be a very small minority for some time to come. —continued

Brother M. Fidelian, F.S.C., Ph.D., has been a member of the College staff since 1957 and was appointed Vice President for Academic Affairs in 1960. He earned his master’s and doctoral degrees in English at Catholic University. He has also pursued advance studies at the University of Pennsylvania.
The Christian College: A Dialogue —continued

Some people still think seq

PROF. C: I must confess that I’m pretty strong on the basic Ryan thesis—that Christian education isn’t just the function of the school, but of the family and parish, too.

BRO. B: It’s hard to fight that, of course. You’ll understand, though, that my main concern is with what the school should be doing in the whole process.

PROF. C: Well, shall we take a classic description—a community of scholars and disciples searching for the truth.

BRO. B: Frankly, I think that fits the university more comfortably than the college—at least the key word, “searching.” Learning, re-learning, deepening one’s sense of the truth, organizing related truths—“searching” in those senses, perhaps, but not in the sense of discovery, or research as such, though admittedly there should be some of that, too.

PROF. C: And there’s a lot else going on at the American college campus that doesn’t fit under that rubric, no matter how much you widen it.

BRO. B: Granted. But I think it emphasizes again the difference between the college and the university. The American college is, after all, a rather distinct species—especially in the way it combines general education and specialization—with even the latter following different objectives than in the university and research institute.

PROF. C: But does any of this affect the nature and function of the Christian college?

BRO. B: Well, I’m not sure. But I think it explains the need for the Christian college—at least in part. I don’t think the need is as great in England, for example, where the academy gets the student much further into his general education than the American high school does. And when he graduates he begins his specialized training at a university, which still isn’t the deeply secularized institution that the American university is.

PROF. C: You seem to be saying, then, that the function of the Christian college is essentially protective and pastoral—the preservation of a faith that might wilt in the hostile or perhaps just falsely neutral atmosphere of the secularized school.

BRO. B: I suppose I am. At least, that’s part of the function.

PROF. C: For my money that’s too negative. I’d be happier even with a positive statement of what is implied—that the student is being given the chance to further his theological training to keep pace with his advance in other fields.

BRO. B: Agreed. But can’t the Newman Club perform this function—or couldn’t we just offer theology courses here, then, and have the student attend a secular school think situations in life—poverty in America, the rent

PROF. C: No. At least the result wouldn’t be the same as what we are attempting here. What I want to say, I think, is that several things contribute to the Christian function of the college. A vital and contemporary program in theology—and philosophy—is one of the factors (the current revisions of the program in these departments, incidentally, suggest that they are much aware of the need). There is also religious practice—liturgical (and I think the liturgy here has a certain splendor as well as a type of educational dimension it might not need in the parish), religious extracurricular and social action groups (admittedly small but effective, I would think), the community of committed Christians itself.

BRO. B: There is also what we list first among the College’s objectives. If I remember correctly, it’s “to accord the student a higher education with the theology of the Catholic Church as an integrating and informing discipline in all fields of learning and, for the Catholic student, as an independent area of study.”

PROF. C: We’ve mentioned the last part already. About the first part, I’m not quite happy now with the phrasing—and I must confess I was on the committee that knocked it together. “Informing” is general enough. I suppose, to find some meaning for eventually, but “integrating” strikes me as too specific, perhaps, and not quite on target. It’s as if physics, economics, and English were just lying around waiting to be systemized into some more important design.

BRO. B: Was it Newman who said “Living movements do not come from committees”? Sorry, that’s beside the point. The point is that “integrating” endangers the independence and autonomy of the separate disciplines.

PROF. C: At least, it gives the wrong impression. I was appalled in recent letters written to newspapers during discussion of the Pennsylvania bus bill and the federal education bill. There are some people who still think the secular subjects are used in the church-school simply as occasions for propaganda, that they are not exactly the same as in the secular school.

BRO. B: But are they exactly the same—or should they be?

PROF. C: Absolutely. And if they aren’t then I think we’re definitely barking up the wrong tree. I do think there is something beyond the subject itself that we should be doing—but I don’t like the term integrating.

BRO. B: Segregating?

PROF. C: It might have a certain odium these days—but I think it might be preferable. For instance, I don’t think the discipline of economics itself involves moral or religious values any more than mathematics or physics. It has a subject matter distinct from that of any other science including theology. But on the other hand, I do for his history, physics, or whatever?
Lects are simply occasions for propaganda.

situation in slums, current marketing and advertising practices et cetera, et cetera, et cetera—are nice, jumbled, confused mixtures of all sorts of facts and values. What's important is that we don't confuse one kind of fact or value with another. If I'm an economist my competence is to deal with the economic fact—but, if I have any humanity and Christianity, I'd darn well be concerned about the other problems in the situation.

Bro. B: Concerned? And then what? Do you devote part of the course to matters you're admittedly an amateur about—or do you leave it to the philosophy and theology departments?

Prof. C: Let me try that curve about "amateur" first. I don't think I would want to consider myself an "amateur Christian." In one sense, of course, one isn't ever really a Christian complete and finished; we're attempting to be Christians. But in another sense, the attempt requires that I be witnessing to my Faith—clearly and definitely.

Bro. B: Witnessing, yes. But that can be done by anyone, anywhere; our function here is teaching.

Prof. C: Well, if I leave teaching in this direction completely to someone else, I think I've secularized my function. Then there's no reason—at least an intellectual reason—why I should be teaching economics or physics or English here rather than in a state college, say. But what exactly one does in his course—well, this is the year-to-year and day-to-day problem: getting a principle, a difficult principle, too, down to living detail. But discriminating, segregating is to my mind again the first step—to show what is clearly part of the field and what isn't. If I digress beyond the field—and if I'm really concerned about a particular problem, this is a temptation—then I indicate that I am digressing. Or I bring another teacher in for a period to discuss something I may not have even amateur knowledge of. Or I simply indicate that I am interested—that I think the other non-disciplinary problem is important. But one way or another, I'm trying at least to indicate concern—and I'm trying to preserve the distinctiveness of my subject-matter itself.

Bro. B: I'm not sure all of your methods contribute to both goals, however. In any event, I do like the general idea. You'll forgive me though if I say that, from one point of view, it isn't too different from the mixture (can I say, the mish-mash?) of subject matter and personal philosophy (secular humanism typically) that I got in my own training at a local university. What you're trying for, if I follow you, is simply more clarity and structure in the whole process. What anyone would agree to, I suppose, is that we can't possibly divorce a subject completely from longer perspectives and the theories of other disciplines. And on many of the bigger issues we happen to have a consensus that the secular school doesn't. In practice, then, you either make unconscious assumptions about the bigger issues, or masquerade them as part of your subject, or you attempt to discriminate and relate them explicitly to what you think your basic job is. In this light, incidentally, there's no reason why state-aid shouldn't be available to the church-school—except for theology, perhaps. All of the other fields, though, have a basic core which is the same in any school.

Prof. C: Yes, I'm definitely an advocate of "have your cake and eat it, too." I can't see any difference in justice between the explicit framework to which we're trying to relate courses and the more diffuse and haphazard philosophical assumptions (and "character training") of our secular counterpart. Big differences otherwise, of course.

Bro. B: Let me get back to your general position. I think I have one cavil. What about the physical sciences and math? Do they have or should they have the extra-mural concerns you've been talking about?

Prof. C: I for one don't think their detachment and objectivity are as lily-pure as we've been made to think. At one end of the operation, that is, sciences have been running into all sorts of epistemological and metaphysical problems. And at the practical end—Good Lord, they're responsible in the last century for the most profound revolution in history. They've been affecting our life and thought patterns in every which direction.

Bro. B: Well, to get down to a particular case, I hope you didn't approve of Einstein's theologizing?

Prof. C: Maybe not. I did like his concern about the impact his discoveries had on the modern world. I think he also gave a splendid example, unfortunately, of how competence in one field may lead one to think he's competent in others. It's a very human failing, though.

Bro. B: And it's just the one that would sink your approach in a college course.

Prof. C: Touche. Or similar approaches. Because I do think we—the faculty and students in general, that is—have some different approaches to the problem, perhaps not all as systemic as I want to make mine. What I'm saying is that we have to have activity like this, formally or informally, in the school as a whole—in addition to solid theology and philosophy courses as such (and perhaps they're the most important element), campus liturgy, extracurriculars, Christian standards of conduct, and all the rest—or we don't have a liberal arts college which is any different from our secular counterpart. I think that difference is the most important thing we have—or should be trying to get more deeply. For me, it's something worth working and praying for, something worth investing a life in.


Prof. C: So be it.

Bro. B: I wonder what Brother A thinks about all this.
TWO GUYS FROM TOKYO

BY ROBERT S. LYONS, JR., '61

The summer of 1961 was the year of decision for a pair of high school graduates. One of them wanted to get out of the snow of Martin City, Montana. The other was looking for a sport in which to compete, in Philadelphia.

Their decisions, contemplated some 3,000 miles apart, resulted in their paths ultimately crossing along Boathouse Row, on the Schuykill, less than two years later. Soon they became fast friends. Then, rowing teammates, La Salle College classmates and finally, Olympic champions.

Sounds fantastic and it is. Especially when you consider the strange twists of fate that brought Hugh Foley, a bespectacled youngster from the western slopes of the Common Divide, and Stan Cwiklinski, a Philadelphian from Central High, together in the now-famous Vesper Club eight-oared shell that rowed to a dramatic upset victory in the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo.

And they're still going strong this year. If everything goes well, in the next few months Vesper hopes to compete in the famed Henley Regatta in England, the European Championships in Germany, and a special invitational race in Rio de Janeiro, celebrating the 400th anniversary of Brazil.

Both men had been typical "three sport stars" in high school—Foley in football, basketball and track at Columbia Falls High, and Cwiklinski in football, fencing and track at Central. Stan never picked up an oar until the summer of 1961; Hugh, a year later. Yet, they mastered the art of rowing quickly enough to become the youngest members of the finest American non-college crew since another Vesper outfit won a Gold Medal in the 1900 Olympics.

Foley, one of nine children of a prosperous lumbering executive and cattle-rancher, grew up in Martin City, a town of 600 nestled in the slopes of northwestern Montana. He had relatives in Los Angeles and decided to enroll at that city's Loyola University, as he explains it. "To get out of all that snow."

After an unspectacular season as a freshman basketball player at Loyola, Hugh was invited by a classmate to join a crew team being formed by John McHugh, a former assistant crew coach at La Salle who was working as a scientist in southern California. "I had never even seen a shell before," Foley recalls. "But four weeks later, I was rowing my first race against Southern California."

Foley never did win a race in two seasons at Loyola. But after his sophomore year, he was persuaded by McHugh to come east and get "some experience" with Vesper's oarsmen on the Schuykill.

At the end of that summer, 1963, Vesper organized a boat to compete in a pre-Olympic race in Japan. Foley tried out for the top eight, made it, and was on his way to the Orient. Foley finished two seconds after the crack Ratzeburg crew from Germany and suddenly Foley was dreaming of competing in the Olympics, himself.

"As soon as we returned from Japan I realized that we had a real good chance for the Olympics," he says. "I decided to concentrate on making Vesper's top shell." Needless to say, he has never regretted that decision.

Cwiklinski's decisions didn't involve as many miles but were equally as important. "After I graduated from high school I was looking for a sport to keep me in shape," he recalls. "A friend, rowing for the Fairmount Rowing Association on the Schuykill, showed me around in the summer of 1961 and I started rowing."

Besides rowing for Fairmount for three summers. Stan was a member of La Salle's Dad Vail freshman champions of 1962 and rowed varsity for the Explorers the following summer. Then, when Vesper did so well in the pre-Olympic race in Japan, the talk along boathouse row chiefly concerned chances of making the Olympics. "That's when I met Hugh," recalls Cwiklinski. "I had switched to the Schuykill Navy and we raced Foley's Vesper boat one day in the Fall of 1963."

Foley talked Cwiklinski into switching boathouses—to Vesper, and Cwiklinski persuaded Foley to transfer colleges—to Loyola. Both agree that their series of decisions were possibly the smartest they've made in their 21 years.

"Hugh and I were the youngest and least experienced of the Vesper oarsmen and our main problem was just making the crew," remembers Cwiklinski. "Because of this, they put us together in a pair (two-man shell) and I guess we were the slowest on the water for a while," he chuckled.

The pair became fast friends and improved rapidly enough to make the first boat despite competition from about 20 other candidates. Everything from then on was Cinderella stuff. Foley pulled the first of a string of startling upsets by making the finals of the U.S. Olympic trials. "Nobody gave us much of a chance," says Foley. But Vesper defeated heavily-favored Harvard, previously-unbeaten California and Yale, in that order, by a length and a half, in New York, to become the first club to shatter American collegiate rowing supremacy and represent this country in the Olympics in sixty-four years.

Vesper's coach Allen Rosenberg split his top eight into "fours" and "twos" and sent them to the European Championships in Amsterdam for their first taste of pre-Olympic international competition. There they saw the famed Ratzeburg and Russian crews race to a virtual dead heat before Germany was declared a winner by 8/100ths of a second.

Then, Foley and Cwiklinski, rowing in a "four" with veterans Bill Knecht and Bill Stowe, came in seventh. The experience was invaluable, however. "You get a better power sensation and more of a 'feel' of the water rowing in a small boat," says Cwiklinski. "It's also the best way to improve your speed."

And that's just what coach Rosenberg had in mind. The best time Vesper had rowed in the states was a 5:58 over the 2,000 meter course, in an Independence Day Regatta against the Schuykill Navy. After watching Germany and Russia, Vesper's oarsmen figured that they could...
score in the Olympics by chopping eight seconds off their time.

As luck would have it, Vesper got a crack at Germany's Ratzeburg crew in the first—and strongest heat—of the Olympics. The winners of the three first-round heats automatically made the finals, as did the winner of the three repechage (consolation) races. Indicative of the strength of Vesper's competition in the first heat, four of the six finalists came from that race.

Vesper lost to the Germans but surprised millions of fans by extending the winners the entire length of the race. Afterwards, it took officials ten minutes to determine the winner. The margin of victory was less than a foot and the time differential, two-tenths of a second (5:54.08 to 5:54.28).

"It's true that it took the officials quite a while to make up their minds," says Foley. "But you know, it's funny. Everyone in our boat knew we had lost as soon as we crossed the finish line. When you're in a close race like that, it just depends on which boat has its oars in the water. And ours were up."

When the Americans saw how close they were able to come to the Germans, their hopes soared for the final. "We felt that we didn't row our best race and the Germans had extended themselves to the limit," says Foley. "What struck me," adds Cwiklinski, "was the way the Germans just sat dazed in the water ten or fifteen minutes after the race. We noticed it as we were putting our shell away. They were completely spent. We knew that we had a real chance then."

Vesper had no trouble in their repechage against smaller boats from Japan and Korea, but the actual races were only part of the Olympic drama. "It was a real cloak and dagger operation," says Foley.

"Along with the other crews, we practiced on a small lake so crowded and narrow that coaches were supplied motorcycles to call signals from the river bank. Many nations had spies hiding behind trees with stopwatches, checking on our

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Olympians Foley (left) and Cwiklinski: 'Real cloak and dagger stuff.'

-continued
times, stroke counts under different conditions and other capabilities or weaknesses. It was quite a sight, if you can imagine it, sitting motorcycles speeding up and down the river bank and guys hopping out from behind trees with stopwatches in their hands.

Naturally, the pressure on the carsmen was almost unbearable, especially before the final. "You just couldn't think about anything else," recalls Foley. Things were so tense that coach Rosenburg, a registered pharmacist, gave the team sleeping pills. "Just to give you an idea of the pressure, we all suffered a mental let-down after the final race. It was like a vacuum in your mind... nobody knew what to think about.

The first race against the Germans had been held under near-perfect conditions—no wind and perfect early-morning visibility. It was almost dusk when the boats entered their lanes for the final and a heavy headwind prevailed, blowing against the competitors. The wind figured to hinder the lighter Germans considerably.

"Since we were the heaviest boat in the championship round (10 pounds per man), we expected to get off to a slower start and trail for the first 500 meters," explained Foley.

Vesper, rowing in Lane Two, made its first push at 750 meters; led by a length at 1,000. They spurted again and increased their lead another length at 1,300 meters and coasted into the Gold Medal five seconds and a length and a quarter ahead of Ratzburg, in Lane Six. The times were 6:18 and 6:23, but nobody expected any speed records against the wind.

As the Americans neared the finish in the semi-darkness, they were greeted by the roar of cannons shooting flares on parachutes into the sky. "I found out later that it was done to help the judges see the finish," said Foley, who has trouble seeing clearly without his glasses. "All I could think of, though, was that another boat had sneaked past us and was being saluted by the fireworks. I looked around. I couldn't believe that someone had beaten us. I was sure that I had counted five fuzzy shadows behind us."

He had. And Vesper's crew walked to the victory stand to receive the first of many salutes, which would find them being greeted by President Johnson in the White House, Governor Scranton in Harrisburg, and Mayor Tate in City Hall, among others. In all, they have been honored at over two dozen functions. "And just to think that the Olympics never entered our minds until early in 1963," says Cwiklinski.

Foley had another surprise coming. Before the opening ceremonies, Hugh bumped into a secular priest he had known from his high school days, the Rev. Anthony M. D. Gillen, who serves the Indian Missions in Browning, Montana, near Foley's home.

Father Gillen had stopped in Tokyo on the first leg of a round-the-world trip, and decided to remain for the games when he learned that Foley was competing. The main purpose of his trip was to see the Pope ordain a missionary priest he had sponsored during the Eucharistic Congress, in Bombay.

After the championships, Father Gillen came down to the Olympic Village and invited Foley to accompany him on the trip. "I was dumbfounded," says Hugh. "How many guys are lucky enough to compete in the Olympics and take a trip like that."

Naturally, he accepted and found himself sailing from Yokohama to Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang on the Malayan Coast, Ceylon and Bombay. From there, he flew to Cairo, Jerusalem, Beirut, Athens, Rome, Milan, Venice, Paris, London, New York, Toronto, Calgary and home.

Hugh found the most impressive and most shocking sights in Bombay. "The crowd at the Eucharistic Congress was overwhelming for a non-Christian nation," he says. "We were fortunate enough to see the Pope twice in Bombay (and once in Rome) and it was quite moving to see over two hundred priests being ordained in two nights by the Pope. But the poverty was shocking. I can't describe it in words. Even to want to exist demands a special philosophy of life from these people. Absolutely the only thing that they are concerned about is, 'How can I eat?'

Hugh arose early one morning and spent the day riding double-decker busses around Bombay. "It's amazing to see people sleeping in the streets," he says. "And the begging that goes on. It's prohibited by law but many say it's the most profitable profession around. As one story goes, a guy over there put two sons through college begging."

In the space of two weeks, Foley experienced almost unbearable 100 degree heat in India and a raging blizzard in 25 degree below weather in Montana. "Funny thing was," says Hugh, "We had no travelling problems in Europe and Asia, but what a time when we got back to America."

Hugh and Father Gillen flew from Toronto to Calgary to see the priest's family and pick up his car for the 200 mile drive to Montana. It took them almost a full day to make the trip home, because a blizzard forced them to stop the car every 15 minutes to shovel snow off the windshield. Hugh wound up hitchhiking the final few miles, which isn't exactly the way you'd figure an Olympic hero would make a homecoming.

Anyway, Hugh made it home two days before Christmas and stayed there a month before registering at La Salle—his longest stay with his family in almost three years.

Both boys hope to finish-up at La Salle next year. Foley, an accounting major, would like to stay in rowing competition until the 1968 Olympics. So would Cwiklinski, but he doesn't see how it would be possible, at present. He's a biology major and expects to take up marine science in graduate school. "The location of graduate school might prevent my competing," he says.

At any rate, it's been quite a year for the fellow from Montana, who just wanted to get out of the snow, and the one from Philadelphia, who was looking for a good way to stay in shape.
**Not every college can offer** Alpine skiing and weekend trips to Paris, Madrid and Rome for extracurricular culture and recreation, but many La Salle students are discovering that such opportunities abound at La Salle College in Europe.

Founded and directed by John A. Guischard, Ph.D., professor of French and past chairman of the modern languages department, La Salle in Europe is an affiliation between the Philadelphia campus and the University of Fribourg, Switzerland.

Opened in 1960 with only fourteen students, the school has grown to double that total—and about maximum size if its aims are to be accomplished, according to Resident Director Skardon Bliss, 63—during the current academic year.

The European branch was initiated to provide an opportunity for overseas studies not only for La Salle juniors, but for undergraduates at other colleges and universities conducted by the Christian Brothers.

A good knowledge of French and/or German is required, since most courses except philosophy and theology) are given in these languages. Course offerings include the languages and literature of France, Germany, England, Spain and Italy, in addition to economics, history, sociology, Soviet studies, philosophy and theology.

The students make their homes with Swiss families during their stay in Fribourg, a town of 28,000 located in a Canton (Province) of the same name, it has had a Roman Catholic tradition since it was founded in the year 1157.

Resident Director Bliss, who at 24 years old is nearing completion of his doctoral work at Fribourg, believes the year in Europe is one of the great bargains anywhere—and it is difficult to dispute. For a total $1,450 each student pays not only full tuition and cost of round-trip transportation, but all lodging.
costs and a bonus two-week tour of Western Europe before arrival in October. Only meals are extra.

Many colleges and universities have begun European programs and apparently many students have availed themselves of the “bargain” fare because, according to Bliss, existing facilities are about at their limit throughout Europe.

“It is horribly overcrowded for the foreign programs now operating in Europe,” he asserts. “There is just no more space in most countries, especially in France, where conditions are so crowded that the students protest simply by all attending class!”

The students, accompanied by the resident director, sail from New York each September and tour Europe until classes begin during the second week of October. There is a two-three week Christmas vacation and a month to six weeks recess between semesters in April. The school year ends in mid-July.

An “average” day for the La Salle in Europe student includes a Continental breakfast either at ‘home’ or the university snack bar; a class from 9-11 A.M. (all lectures are two hours); a library study session; two hours for lunch at the Viennese Restaurant adjacent to the campus; another lecture from 2-4, and very likely a basketball workout in the gym before dinner at 6:30. The evening agenda includes concerts, plays, films and, of course, studies.

La Salle basketball supremacy, incidentally, has been extended to the Swiss town, since the local court team has benefited from the talents of several La Salle dribblers—most notably Edward “Ned” Whalen, who has broken every existing scoring record.

Opportunities abound for weekend side-trips. The best ski resorts in the world are nearby and weekend excursions to Paris, Madrid, Rome and Vienna are convenient. Bike trips to Berne, Luzerne and mountain resorts are also popular. Auto taxes and insurance make owning a car prohibitive, but many students have a motor bike.

There is no absence of European atmosphere in Fribourg, since the university—the only Catholic university in Switzerland—attracts students not only from all over Europe, but from Asia, Africa and South America as well.

This milieu, according to Dr. Guisard, provides the main benefit of such programs.

“The European mind,” he said, “cannot be properly studied or appreciated in an American classroom or even by cursory contact with European visitors to our shores.

“Most American college students,” he continued, “today receive their information about Europe and Europeans from textbooks, American newspapers and magazines or, at best, from the personal experience of their teachers who have studied abroad, and students therefore lack the direct personal contact gained only by living and studying in Europe.

“Today, more than ever before,” Dr. Guisard continued, “it is vital that Americans gain first-hand knowledge of the conditions in Europe, as well as become thoroughly familiar with how European peoples think on subjects of mutual interest.

“American students abroad,” he concluded, “can be our best ambassadors for peace and the promotion of better relations with our European friends.”

Reciprocal Tuition Plan

La Salle and six area women’s Catholic colleges have announced a reciprocal free tuition plan for sons and daughters of faculty members.

The program was announced jointly by the presidents of the seven colleges, Mother Ursula, M.S.C., Cabrini; Sister Catherine Francis, S.S.J., Chestnut Hill; Sister Mary Gregory, C.R.S.M., Gwynedd-Mercy; Sister M. Aloysius, C.S.F.N., Holy Trinity; Sister Mary of Lourdes, I.H.M., Immaculata; Mother Mary George, S.H.C.J., Rosemont, and Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., La Salle.

The remission of tuition plan, which is effective this fall, will annually provide five tuition grants for daughters of La Salle faculty members at each of the women’s colleges and the same number of grants at La Salle for sons of faculty at the girls’ schools.

The plan is applicable to all full-time members of the day faculties at the seven colleges and was initiated to “augment the fringe benefits programs” at the respective schools.

Applicants must apply through the institution whose faculty the parent serves and must meet the admission requirements of the school to which the application is made.
Dilworth Warns on Riots

"Race Relations in any big city will be a disturbing influence for the next 20 or 25 years," former Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth told a campus audience this spring.

Dilworth, whose talk was sponsored by the College's political science association, praised the "amazing courage" of City police in handling last summer's North Philadelphia riots.

"By and large," he added, "the police did a magnificent job. The worst thing they could have done would have been to go in there with dogs and guns."

Dilworth predicted the future of big cities will be as economic, cultural and educational centers for the huge surrounding metropolitan areas.

"It is in the nation's big cities," he concluded, "where we will find out if American democracy can succeed as an urban civilization."

ROTC 'Revitalized'

La Salle has reduced compulsory participation in its Army Reserve Officers Training Corps program to first (freshman) year students effective July 1, 1965.

Other innovations in the program provide an opportunity for qualified students to compete for two- and four-year ROTC scholarships, which will be available under the auspices of the Department of the Army, and increased monthly pay for advance course (Junior and Senior) students.

"Students who entered La Salle prior to September, 1964," according to Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president, "must complete the two-year ROTC requirements."

"The La Salle ROTC program," he added, "has been up-dated and revitalized to provide a more challenging and rewarding program for students who are genuinely interested in military careers."

High School Seniors may compete for the four-year scholarships, while two-year grants will be restricted to students who have completed the first two years of ROTC training and are selected for the advance course.

La Salle's ROTC program, which was initiated in 1950, now numbers some 1,400 cadets. Col. Jack C. Maldonado, USA, is professor of military science.

Department Chairmen Named

Four department chairmen in the arts and sciences have been announced by Brother G. Robert, F.S.C., dean. Effective this June 30, the appointments are part of the College's new rotation policy.

Appointed department heads for three- year terms were:

Dr. Max Barth, chemistry, succeeding Brother G. Raymond, F.S.C., Ph.D., chairman since 1960.

Brother E. Austin, F.S.C., Ph.D., psychology, replacing Dr. John J. Rooney, chairman since 1960.

Dr. Joseph C. Mihalich, philosophy, succeeding Dr. E. Russell Naughton, chairman since 1957.

Brother F. James, F.S.C., S.T.D., has been reappointed to another three-year term as theology department chairman, a post he has held since 1960.

CBEA Conclave July 19-22

The Christian Brothers' Educational Association will hold its 26th annual national conference on the La Salle campus this July 19-22.

Some 300 Christian Brothers representing the order's seven U.S. districts are expected to attend the conclave, which was last held at La Salle in 1957.


Brother D. John, F.S.C., Ph.D., provincial of the host Baltimore District, will welcome the delegates, who will receive greetings from the Most Honored Brother Nicet-Joseph, F.S.C., Superior General of the order.

Wilson Selects Breslin

Francis J. Breslin, a senior, has received a Woodrow Wilson Foundation Fellowship for 1965-66.

Another senior, Lester J. Keyser, received honorable mention recognition in the annual competition for graduate study awards.

Breslin, who received his high school education at the Divine Word Seminary in Girard, Penn., plans graduate studies in German Literature at Penn, Princeton
Summer Courses, Programs

A four-fold increase in evening summer courses and six special day programs will highlight the College's 1965 summer sessions.

Two sessions are scheduled by each summer program. Day sessions start June 21 and Aug. 27. Evening classes begin June 14 and conclude Aug. 31.

The evening program, which was formerly open only to students with previous college credits and provided only English, philosophy and theology courses, will now be open to new students and offer a full range of subjects, according to Brother F. Emery, F.S.C., evening dean.

Brother F. Lewis, F.S.C., day sessions director, announced the six special programs, which consist of a National Science Foundation-sponsored program for outstanding high school science students, June 28-Aug. 6; a new Graduate Theology Program for archdiocesan priests and sisters, June 21-July 30; a training program for secondary school biology teachers, June 28-July 16; a Science Workshop for Elementary School Teachers, June 21-July 23; a Vocation Counseling Institute for teaching Brothers, August 15-28, and a Syllabus-Revision Workshop for Archdiocesan secondary schools, June 28-July 30.

Among the new courses to be offered in the evening program are Business Law; Introductory Mathematics; Analytic Geometry; Calculus; Industry: Business Statistics; Western Civilization; Approach to Literature: General Chemistry; Psychology and Spanish.

Freshman dropouts have traditionally had the highest academic mortality rate, have shown the most marked improvement: the 13% dropout rate during the first semester in 1962 has diminished to 3% this year.

The summer counseling program includes a full day of testing, and a second full day of personal counseling and study instruction for each freshman prior to enrollment. In addition, parents are invited to attend an evening meeting on the campus—conducted by the deans and counseling center personnel—to discuss their son's transition to college life and the possible difficulties and conflicts arising therefrom.

Discussion at the parent sessions runs the gamut from advice on available financial assistance to study and dating habits.

"Give him his own room, if possible, away from the other kids, the radio and television," and "urge him to date college women; it's not that we're snobs and don't like the girl next door, it's better for him to be with people who share the same education and experiences," Dr. McCarthy told one group.

"I feel certain," Dr. McCarthy states, "that the parent's program has been a major contributing factor in the sharp decline in dropouts, but of course it's impossible to know exactly how important it has been. We feel it has removed some of the pressures applied by some parents, perhaps provided better study conditions at home, and stressed the importance of curtailing excessive hours of employment while in school."

Other new measures, initiated simultaneously, are limitations upon the freshmen's extracurricular activities during the first semester, summer reading lists and discussion seminars (on the readings) during a week of orientation in September.

"Like most schools," Dr. McCarthy adds, "increased applications and better training in the high schools have made possible improved freshman classes. There has been a substantial change, but in fact, our intensified program was begun when our studies indicated that the ability levels (indicated by College Board scores and high school records) of those who dropped out were not substantially different from those who stayed. Neither differences in aptitude nor in past achievement can be used to predict dropouts.

"The reasons for dropping out are known to be many," he said. "Financial problems; change of vocational objective; personality factors; poor achievement, etc., are all factors which, in all likelihood, operate simultaneously and interact with each other."

"This dropout decline," he added, "has taken place despite curriculum innovations and advanced reading requirements begun in the past five years."

Hawaiian Tour Set

La Salle this summer will again sponsor a Hawaiian tour under the auspices of the College Union.

The 1965 trip, which departs International Airport on July 24 and returns August 7, also includes visits to Las Vegas and San Francisco.

Jet transportation via United Airlines, all meals, hotels and special tours are included in the overall cost of $735 per person. Reservations must be made by June 17.
Faculty Promotions

Twenty-one faculty members have been promoted in rank effective this July 1, it was announced by Brother M. Fidelian, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs.

Three new full professors were named: Dr. Thomas N. McCarthy and Dr. John J. Rooney, both psychology, and Dr. Casimir Ciesla, economics.

Appointed associate professors were; Dr. John F. Connors and Dr. Richard C. Leonard, both sociology; Brother F. James, F.S.C., S.T.D., theology; Dr. Joseph C. Mihalic, philosophy; Rev. Dr. John Bogacz, biology; Dr. Howard L. Hannum, English; Brother E. Alban, F.S.C., Ph.D., MS mathematics; Joseph W. Simmons, physics; Melvin F. Woods, finance; William J. Binkowski, education and Francis J. Nathans, political science.

Named assistant professors were: Rev. Henry Heminghaus, O.S.F.S., philosophy; Charles E. Hofmann and John T. Mooney, both mathematics; Jerome F. X. Carroll, psychology; John F. Reardon, accounting; John Eldergill, English, and John P. Rossi, history.

'Camelot,' 'Brigadoon' Slated

The winter is forbidden 'til December, by order summer lingers through September. In short, there's simply not more congenial spot for happily-ever aftering than here in Camelot.

And never could the College's summer Music Theatre be more certain that its patrons will find its air conditioned theatre "a most congenial spot" than for Music Theatre '65, which will feature whoo high marks in American musical theatre. Camelot from July 3 through July 31 and Brigadoon, August 7 to September 4.

Managing Director Dan Rodden will again direct the veteran staff of Jean Williams, Choreographer, and Musical Director Frank Diehl.

Subscription tickets at $2.50 each are available for those who wish to order four or more tickets before July 1. Individual tickets thereafter are $3.50, but special rates are available for those who wish to arrange theatre parties.

Among the now-famous tunes from Camelot, which is based upon the late T. H. White's The Once and Future King, are "If Ever I Would Leave You," "What Do the Simple Folk Do?" "How to Handle a Woman," "C'est Moi," and the title song, "Camelot."

Brigadoon, also written by the My Fair Lady team of Lerner and Loewe, features the standards "Almost Like Being in Love" and "Come to Me, Bend to Me."

Campus Calendar

A conscientious compendium of events of significance to alumni, students, parents, and friends of La Salle.

ALUMNI

MEDICAL SOCIETY—La Salle physicians have planned a theatre party for the Music Theatre '65 production of Camelot; July 13 at 6 P.M., College Union theatre.

LAW SOCIETY—Those in the legal profession will also assemble around King Arthur's Penduline at Camelot; July 18 at 7 P.M., College Union.

ART

REGINALD TODHUNTER—Oils and watercolors by Mr. Todhunter, a native of England; June 1-30.

OLD BERGAN ART GUILD—"Evocations and Worlds," a collection of watercolors by Didil Deglin and graphics by Haim Mendelson; June 1-22.

LEONARD SCHEU—Watercolors of the U.S. West Coast by California artist Scheu; July 1-22.

MARI S. SMITH—An exhibit of oils by Miss Smith, a local artist; July 1-Aug. 20.

OLD BERGAN ART GUILD—Twenty-four oils, watercolors, cations and graphics by 24 artists of the Old Bergan Guild; August 1-22.

SPORTS

NCAA Track Championships—Outstanding members of the Explorer cinderteam, notably vaulter John Uelses, will likely compete at the University of California (Berkeley); June 18-19.

THEATRE

Music Theatre '65—The fourth season of La Salle's summer music theatre will open with an Arthurian flourish Saturday, July 3 with Camelot (through July 31) and continue with Brigadoon on August 7 (through September 4) in the air conditioned College Union theatre; performances 8:30 P.M. Tues., through Fri.; 6 and 9:30 P.M. (two shows) Sat., and 7 P.M. Sun. No shows Mondays. Tickets before July 1 are $2.50 if four or more, thereafter $3.50. Party rates available.

GENERAL

CBEA National Conference—Christian Brothers from across the nation will assemble on the La Salle campus for the 26th annual meeting of the Christian Brothers Educational Association; July 19-22.
ALUM-NEWS

'20

THOMAS D. McBride, noted jurist and former Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, died on April 4.

'Bernard L. Clarke was appointed supervisor of the new Margaret K. Grundy Memorial Library in Bristol, Pa.

JoeSeph E. Crowley, civilian personnel director of the Fourth Naval District, was cited by the U.S. Civil Service Commission for significant contributions to the merit system and the furtherance of Personnel Management in the Federal Service.

Raymond A. Curran, Jr., was elected to the advisory board of the Raritan Valley National Bank of Menlo Park, N. J.

Anthony J. Dihenno was elected vice president of Baldwin-Ehret-Hill, Inc. in Trenton, N. J. Maurice A. Kelley was elected vice president of the Alpha Epsilon Alumni Honor Society. John J. Kelly accompanied Mayor Tate and a number of civic leaders, on the inaugural flight of Lufthansa Airlines' new direct service from Philadelphia to Frankfurt am Main, Henry W. Shelley, M.D., 1963 recipient of one of the College's centennial medals, died at Chincoteague, Va. John J. Stanton, M.D., was elected president of the Alumni Medical Society at a meeting on May 2.

T. Francis Loughney was chairman of the James H. Henry Testimonial Dinner at the Marriott Motor Inn on May 10. The affair honored Henry for over 30 years service to the College as athletic director. The proceeds went to the Lt. John Henry Memorial. Claude Koch, associate professor of English at the College, will have his fourth novel, A Casual Company, published this fall by Chilton. J. Tracey O'Hanlan, M.D., was awarded the Waynesboro, Va., Exchange Club's "Golden Deeds Award" for outstanding service to the physically handicapped students at a local rehabilitation center and for 15 years as team physician at Waynesboro High School.

Robert Custer will take his Holy Ghost Prep basketball team into the Suburban Catholic League next year. Edward A. Gebsz, Villanova swimming coach, has been selected by the State Department for a three-month tour of duty in Iraq as part of a program handled by the Bureau of Cultural Affairs. Daniel Morris has been named a vice president at the First Pennsylvania Bank. Rev. Glendon E. Robertson has been named principal of Holy Spirit High School in Absecon, N. J.

Jim Sullivan reports that 62 couples attended the Class St. Patty's party at Al Schoellhammer's Hatboro Manor on March 19. Plans are already being made for the 15th anniversary reunion next year. Robert Bradley and William Seiberlich are co-chairmen. James D. Delors and has been named director of the Bucks County (Pa.) Child Welfare Agency. Charles J. Garvey has been named manager of adhesives and sealant products for the Hysol Corp., Olean, N. Y.

John P. Reid is the new owner and manager of the Capri Motel in Cape May, N. J.

G. Russell Reiss, Jr., M.D. was chairman of the Alumni Medical Society's "Open House" program and was elected vice president for the coming year. His wife, Rosemarie, gave birth to their first son G. Russell III in March. John J. Zaccaria was elected treasurer of the Alpha Epsilon Alumni Honor Society.

Warren E. Smith, M. D.

Cap. Paul H. Bernard is serving with the 3rd Armored Division in Germany. William F. Burns was elected president of the Alpha Epsilon Alumni Honor Society. Russell Y. Krawczuk was elected Philadelphia County Commander of the Catholic War Veterans. Alfred J. Pierce was named comptroller of the G. & W. H. Corson Co. in Plymouth Meeting. Dr. Warren E. Smith, M. D., a member of the staffs of St. Agnes and Einstein Medical hospitals, has been elected president of the Eastern Pennsylvania Medical Society. He will soon complete his residency for specialization in psychiatry.

Ronald N. Gangemi has been named manager of the Hecht Company's store in Laurel, Md. James G. Gillespie and Henry Wilkins were co-chairmen of the successful 10th anniversary reunion in the College Union Ballroom on May 15.

Thomas O. Mahoney

Frank S. Blatcher continued his membership in the "Million Dollar Round Table"

with Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co.

THOMAS F. CERMACK was named manager of national accounts for Seatrain Lines, Inc. JAMES E. FRANZ was made manager of the Roxborough-Manayunk office of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co. JAMES B. GARVIN has been named director of research for O. S. Tyson and Company, Inc. of New York. N.Y. JOSEPH M. GINDHART, Esq., is now associated with the firm of Solo, Bergmann and Trommer. EDWARD GIVNISH coached his St. Matthew's basketball team to the Conshohocken Boro Championship, the Suburban Catholic League Championship, then to the eastern finals of the PCIAA. Class B, where they were edged by 2 points. Capt. JOSEPH E. MARTIN is currently stationed at Clarkson College of Technology in Potsdam, N.Y., where he is moderator of the R.O.T.C. rifle team. His team finished an undefeated season by winning a National Rifle Assn. tournament in Maine. Birth: To John J., Barnard's wife, Barbara, twin sons, John J. III and William M.

'Bernard G. Blumenthal received his Ph.D. in Germanic languages and literature from Princeton University. Capt. John C. Farley is aide-de-camp to Major General John H. Chiles, commanding general of the 2nd Infantry Division at Fort Benning, Ga. John W. Hedges has been promoted to Captain. He is presently serving in the Office of the Judge Advocate at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. John C. Noonan has been named TV Guide's regional editorial manager in Washington, D.C. He formerly held a similar position for the Guide in Florida. ROBERT H. NUTTALL recently passed the Penna. Bar examination. William J. Randall was cited by General Electric Spacecraft for outstanding performance in cost-saving activity. DAVID M. Spratt has been named Bristol, Penna., manager for Bell Telephone Co. Marriage: Joseph P. Braig to Charmaine Maria Merlino in February. Birth: To Albert J. C. Miralles and wife Nancy, a girl, Anne Marie.
THOMAS J. CORRIGAN, Esq., who was chairman of the 5th anniversary reunion committee, has been named a member of the law firm now called Halbert, Kanter, Hirschhorn, Gilson and Corrigan. JOSEPH R. DUNKEI, who has received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, is teaching classics at St. John's University, Jamaica, N.Y. EDWARD J. KREISLER, Jr. is now serving with the State Department in Washington in preparation for another overseas assignment. He recently returned from a two-year tour of duty at the U.S. Embassy in London. FRANCIS C. NEWMAN was a recipient of the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company's "Captain's and Leaders Club" award for 1965. Birth: To THOMAS J. CORRIGAN and wife, Gloria, a son, Thomas More.

THOMAS J. CORRIGAN

CHARLES A. AGNEW, Jr. was appointed executive-secretary of the Defense Supply Agency's Civilian Recognition and Awards Board. MATTHEW BOWE is now a captain in the Army serving in Germany. WALTER CHILMAN is a business economist in the Office of Business Economics, Dept. of Commerce in Washington. JOSEPH F. DONNELLY joined Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid Co., as a medical representative in the Delaware Valley. JOSEPH METTELO is teaching and coaching JV basketball at South Side High School, Rockville Center, N.Y. RICHARD MULLIN and his wife Diane, welcomed their second child and first son, Richard John III, on February 10 in Norfolk, Va., where he is a LTJG in the Navy.

JOSEPH F. DONNELLY

ROBERT F. CARPENTER attended a career conference of New York Life Insurance Company's field underwriters in Atlantic City, N.J. in April. CHARLES E. KELTON was named an assistant treasurer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co. He is at the Kensington Avenue office. WILLIAM F. ROONEY has joined Royal McBee Corp. as a data processing sales representative at their Philadelphia office. JAMES F. SHERLOCK joined National Accident and Health Insurance Co. as an underwriter.

ROBERT FARRALL has been awarded an internship in education at Syracuse University. RAYMOND E. KEROLLIS joined Rohm and Haas's development laboratories at their Bridesburg plant. ROBERT J. MILLER was promoted to program evaluation assistant at the Housing and Home Finance Agency. He was also elected secretary of the Pennypack Gardens Civic Association. His wife recently presented him with a son, Robert Peter. GERALD A. NAESSSENS was appointed controller at Founders Federal Savings and Loan Assn. and became a C.P.A. shortly thereafter. Marriage: WERNER G. SCHMIDT to Delia Ann Murphy.

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'63

CONNALLY AFB, Texas. Second Lt. FRANK O. McKENLEY and RAYMOND F. MINGER are serving with the 44th Artillery in Korea. JOSEPH G. O'DONNELL was commissioned at Lackland AFB and is taking pilot training at Webb AFB, Texas. Ensign JOSEPH T. QUINN is a communications officer aboard the USS Ripal with the Sixth Fleet. Marriages: WILLIAM R. ASKINS to Dennis Claire Flannagan; JOSEPH V. TANCREDI to Patricia Ellen Przemieniecki.

'64

Lt. JAMES J. KIRSCHKE was a member of the U.S. Marine detachment guarding the U.S. Embassy in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Second Lt. WILLIAM T. CANNON has been appointed assistant adjutant of the Second Brigade, 5th Infantry Division at Fort Devens, Mass. JOE B. HARTMAN has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force at Lackland AFB, Texas. He will take navigator training at

John W. Hartman Joseph T. Quinn

MOVING?

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It was just five years ago that the Rev. Ellwood Kieser, C.S.P., '50, approached his religious superiors to launch a TV series that would present dramatically the moral issues of the problems of our time—racial violence, domestic selfishness, premarital sex, teenage rebellion—and propose a spiritual solution. Today, "Insight," a production of the Paulist Fathers in Pacific Palisades, Calif., is seen weekly by some 80 million viewers in 140 U.S. cities (WFIL-TV, channel 6, presents the programs on alternate Sundays at 1:30 P.M.). Father Kieser, 35, has enjoyed extraordinary success in enlisting the aid of Hollywood's top actors and technical staff for the series. "The really interesting thing is that so many performers, writers, directors and producers—many of opposing faiths—willingly volunteer their services," Father Kieser remarks. A brief list of the credits for recent shows includes such celluloid and TV stars as Jane Wyman, Brian Keith, Vera Miles, Efrem Zimbalist, Edmund O'Brien, Coleen Gray, Skip Homier, Ann Sothern, et al. Production staffs have included writer E. Sorsfield Waters ("The Lieutenant" and Kraft Suspense Theatre), writer-producer Joe Connelly ("Leave It To Beaver") and producer Jack Shea (Bob Hope and Jerry Lewis Specials). Father Kieser "fired" himself as a writer two years ago when, he claims, "we leaned too heavily on the theological aspects and not enough on drama." Father Kieser enjoys his work as national director of radio and TV for the Paulist Fathers, and looks forward to starting an "Insight" radio series this fall, but, he adds wistfully, "I'd like to go back to being just a priest again."
Eugene Quindlen/emergencies only

It was late one Saturday night in October, 1962, when Eugene J. Quindlen, '40, received a call from the Director of Emergency Planning. There would be an urgent meeting Sunday morning and soon the entire world would react to its topic: the Cuba missile crisis. As Director of Program Evaluation for President Johnson's Office of Emergency Planning, Quindlen must be ready to respond to catastrophes (actual or potential) ranging from a war threat to an earthquake in Alaska or severe flooding along the Jersey shore. Located in the Executive Office Building Annex (which, as the site of Lincoln’s War Department during the Civil War is a story in itself), the O.E.P. has as its principal function the nation's preparedness in the event of any disaster. Quindlen is one of several executives who assist Buford Ellington, former Governor of Tennessee who was recently appointed Director of O.E.P. by President Johnson. His duties have ranged from chief of staff for the O.E.P.'s Alaska earthquake operations last year, to beach reconstruction after the big South Jersey storm, and work on Guam after a 1962 typhoon. Quindlen earned his master's degree on an assistantship in educational psychology at Fordham University in 1942 and after Army service during World War Two (he is now a Lt. Col. in the reserves), received his law degree from Georgetown University in 1950. A Maxima Cum Laude graduate, he was editor of The Collegian and on the staff of La Salle's first yearbook, and wrote the valedictory address for his commencement (Joseph Grady, now a WPEN radio personality in Philadelphia, delivered the address). He has served the government since 1946 in a variety of posts, among them with the Veteran's Administration, the Federal Security Agency (now Health, Education and Welfare), and the Civil Defense Administration. He, his wife, Katherine, and their eight children (four boys and as many girls) make their home in nearby Falls Church, Va.
Some scientists have found adventure in deep jungles, others leagues beneath the sea, and, more recently, many miles into outer space. These exploits have frequently made headlines, but the men who go down to the caves with picks are the unknown adventurers of our day. Brother G. Nicholas, F.S.C., Ph.D., assistant professor of biology, has been an internationally renowned speleologist (what the cave explorers call themselves) for the past fifteen years. During the past two summers, he has traversed the globe giving lectures and, incidentally, receiving a host of honorary degrees. In 1963, he toured the world lecturing and studying the caves in Australia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Athens (the caves under the Acropolis), Rome (the fauna in the Catacombs), Vienna (the caves of Munich), France (the Moulin-French Governmental Subterranean Laboratory), England and the "Bone Caves" of Ireland. Last summer, he conducted a La Salle geology course in the Badlands of South Dakota, worked on space biology for NASA ("In space, as in caves," he states, "the environment is constant and food resources limited"), and lectured throughout the Far West—the Society for the Advancement of Science in Denver, paleontologists in Los Angeles and at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in San Diego. This summer, he will lecture at European universities and attend the fourth International Conference of Speleologists in Yugoslavia this August, the latter under a grant from the Cave Research Foundation. His honorary doctorates include those from the University of San Carlos in the Philippines, the University of Kyoto, Japan, and Notre Dame College in Dacca, East Pakistan.
Frank Stanton/et tu, Ivan?

"Advertisements," Thomas Jefferson once said, "contain the only truth to be relied on in a newspaper." Attitudes toward advertising have changed since Jefferson's comment, but according to Francis X. Stanton, '51, the Madison Avenue tradesmen have won the public's approbation for their efforts over the past decade. "There is a growing impetus for the public to realize the contribution of advertising to our economy," says Stanton, a vice president and newly-elected member of the board of directors at Benton and Bowles, the world's seventh largest 'ad' agency. "Even the Communists," he adds, "now seem to acknowledge the necessity for advertising to move goods" (he recently gave some pointers to a business executive from Yugoslavia). Stanton, who is director of information management at Benton and Bowles, credits public education by the American Association of Advertising Agencies and higher advertising standards encouraged by membership in the AAAA and the National Association of Broadcasters for advertising's improved 'image' over the past few years. An economics major at La Salle, Stanton earned his master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1952 and served in the Navy supply corps during the Korean War. He was a marketing analyst with National Analysts until joining Benton and Bowles in 1958. He is a member of the Alpha Epsilon alumni honor society and, as an undergraduate, was captain and stroke on La Salle's first championship crew. At Benton and Bowles, which has in its fold such giants of U.S. business as Texaco, American Motors, IBM and Procter and Gamble, Stanton heads one of the agency's five major divisions, Information and Research. He, his wife Barbara Ann, and their five sons make their home in suburban Chappaqua, N.Y.