La Salle, European Style

A pictorial story of life at La Salle's European branch in Fribourg, Switzerland, where some 25 students annually have savored a year on the Continent.

Sanctuary

Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan, LL.D., '66, a distinguished Catholic social scientist, makes some startling observations about American Catholics and the complicated society in which they live.

Water Pollution:

Yesterday, Today, Forever

An internationally recognized authority on water pollution, La Salle's Dr. Charles B. Wurtz, examines a basic problem that threatens to become much worse before it is solved.

Around Campus

"For Art's Sake," a feature piece on the College's growing programs in the visual arts, plus sundry campus news articles of recent interest.

Campus Calendar

Coming attractions of significance to students, alumni, faculty, parents, and other friends of La Salle.

Alum-News

A chronicle of the often-significant events in the lives of La Salle alumni.

La Salle Vignettes

A glimpse at some interesting La Salle people.

Photo Credits: Front cover, pages 1 and 5 (bottom)—Michael Bucsek; page 7 and back cover—Walter Holt; pages 11-12—courtesy Northern States Power NEWS; page 23—courtesy Levittown (Pa.) TIMES. page 24—Ralph Howard; all others by Charles F. Sibre.
Education and travel are said to be "broadening," or so the saying goes. If so, the students who take part in the College's La Salle-in-Europe program must be doubly educated when they receive their bachelor's degrees.

Since the program's inception in 1960, the year of studies at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, has become a most popular way for students proficient in French or German to spend their sophomore or junior years.

Resident Director Skardon Bliss, '63, believes the year at Fribourg is one of the great bargains anywhere—and at $1450 per student it is difficult to dispute; the total includes not only round-trip transportation and tuition, but lodging also (meals are extra).

We've been looking forward to an opportunity to present a pictorial story on our European campus, and La Salle photographer Charles F. Sibire's recent trip to the Continent has now made it possible.
La Salle students take copious notes during a lecture by the Rev. Thaddeus Payne, chaplain (opposite page), and (below left) peruse extensive European periodicals in library, and visit Fribourg's 12th century St. Nicholas Cathedral, while Resident Director Skardon Bliss (left, center) discusses programs with Sister Keverene, Rosary College Director, and Father John Byrnes, Georgetown University Director.
Extra-curricular ventures are plentiful for Messrs. Di Vito and Intravertolo at Fribourg Museum of Art and History (above left and right), engaging in La Salle intramural basketball activity (above) and for Messrs. Ginley and McCormick (right) in the fencing hall.
Pleasure trips, too, are abundant, since weekend trips by train to Paris and Luzerne (left) are convenient, and (below) an eagle's eye view of the Alps is commonplace.
SANCTUARY

By DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN, LL.D., ’66

The great offense of the twentieth century has been against privacy. Total war, the total state, the totalitarian language of so much of our politics demand total attention both from those who submit to them, and those who would resist. The idea of cultivating one’s own garden in this age is more quixotic than otherwise. And from this it follows that any institution that wishes to maintain its relevance in the world must relate itself to everything in that world: to its fears, not less than to its hopes, and most especially to its intense ambiguities.

Since a layman not only may, but must speak on these matters, I would like to offer the thought that we are now entering a period of intense crisis brought about by the conflict between this present reality and a past history of separatism that is both endemic to Christianity and epidemic in American Catholicism. It would be an affront to an audience of this distinction to presume to explain either phenomenon. Yet I sometimes feel that knowing it all too well we often seem to know it not at all. The Church teaches us that despair is the greatest, most deadly of temptations. I will presume to suggest that something akin to despair flutters on the edges of American Catholic separatism, of our disinclination to become too much involved in the affairs of the great world, of our refusal to see that one thing has to do with another, of our tendency to seek to be left alone. An all but incomprehensible mixture of anxiety and arrogance, of piety and pomposity, of knowing too much and too little, seems to have been resolved by a quiet decision to keep our noses clean by staying out of the serious controversies of the time and involving ourselves principally in public issues of such surpassing irrelevance as dirty movies.

An irony of this attitude is that because silence is so easily taken for assent, the American Catholic Church is often assumed to associate itself with the views of those in authority, when in fact it is merely not presuming to have views of its own. There cannot be many periodicals, for example, that have failed to note that the American Catholic hierarchy, having for the greater part been silent on the war in Viet Nam, must therefore be presumed to be supporting it. It is not at all clear to me that this is so, but it is taken to be so, and it illustrates again the central fact of our time, that the age does not admit of inattention, and will insist that silence constitutes assent.

The problem is not hard to define, it is only hard to live with. The idea that there are things that are God’s and things that are Caesar’s simply will not bear scrutiny in our time. This, I believe, is because the central moral issue of our day is the amoral conduct of large organizations. This was perhaps not so clear a generation ago when Reinhold Niebuhr began to write about it, but it can hardly be mistaken today.

Individual men [he wrote] may be moral in the sense that they are able to consider interests other than their own in determining problems of conduct, and are capable, on occasion, of preferring the advantages of others to their own. They are endowed by nature with a measure of sympathy, and consideration for their kind, the breadth of which may be extended by an astute social pedagogy. Their rational faculty prompts them to a sense of justice which educational discipline may refine and purify of egotistic elements. . . . But all these achievements are more difficult, if not impossible, for human societies and social groups. In every human group there is less reason, less ability to guide and to check impulse, less capacity for self-transcendence, less ability to comprehend the needs of others and therefore more unrestrained egotism than the individuals who compose the group reveal in their personal relations.

This has always, potentially, been the greatest of man’s problems, but only with the technology of our time has it become the real and present and uppermost danger.

Any church, any group of thinking persons that fails to engage this subject becomes irrelevant to the time, and in measure that it might have improved the course of events, is guilty. This, I believe, is what Camus meant when he spoke with compassion and sorrow of the long silence in Rome during the Second World War.

Am I correct in thinking that the Christian religion, so filled with do’s and don’ts about the conduct of everyday life for the individual, has little to say about this larger problem? Yet I find myself no less persuaded that the message of the Gospels of love and of responsibility for one another is the indispensable base from which to begin what must now for all time be the desperate and dangerous effort to restrain and temper the conduct of the vast organizations we have created out of pride and innocence. I think, for example, that just a year ago I was at the Holy See where my wife and I had a moment’s audience with Pope Paul. The question of the Council’s statement on the Jews was then very much in the air: it was rumored there would be none. I took the purpose of the audience at its face value, and spoke what was on my mind: “Your Holiness,” I said, “in America we trust the Council will not forget our brothers the Jews.” His response seemed to me to go perfectly to the heart of this issue and our religion. “Oh, no!” he said, “the Jews, we love the Jews.”

I dare also to feel that the Catholic mind, or better yet, the Catholic sensibility, may be better equipped for this task than we know. I can think of no better illustration of that sensibility than the remark of Father Gustav Weigel, speaking in this instance of the Roman Curia, that if one will just show a little patience, just wait long enough, every human institution turns out badly.

Is it because we have known this too well that we have avoided the effort to change things? Well, let there be an end to that, for the issues are too pressing now, and to avoid them is to trivialize the Church, as Edward Wagen and Father Joseph F. Scheuer make clear in their brilliant new book.

Let me not stand before you and invent Catholic Social Action. I mean only to suggest that matters press more than ever they have in the past.

Nor at this point will I talk about Viet-Nam. Nor even the population explosion. There are holier issues that make the point just as well.

The Catholic school system is one such. Begun with the purest of motives, and even into our time viewed by many as a third rate system for second class citizens, events have suddenly, dramatically transformed the role of Catholic schools in our nation’s cities. Catholics have ceased as a group to constitute the greatest portion of the poor and
unskilled workers of the cities. Migrating Negro Americans have taken their place. So that all of a sudden Catholic schools are something perilously like a haven for the “privileged.” Here in Philadelphia, as I understand, a majority of public school pupils are now Negro, while all but a tiny fraction of Catholic school students are white. No one planned this. It is no one’s fault, but unless we respond with energy and creativity to the problem now clearly posed, those very schools which we created at so much sacrifice in the face of discrimination and oppression—will become, in the opinion of many, agents of discrimination and oppression of their own. And as Richard N. Goodwin reports a man high in government saying of the Third World War, when it comes it will be no one’s fault. That is what the 20th Century is about.

A still more homely example. This year, after a decade of sustained effort, it seems we are at last going to come to terms with the desperate problem of traffic safety in our nation. The men who have sparked this battle—I know them, I have played, I hope, some part in it myself—have from the outset seen the question as one involving the inevitable, unavoidable problem of bringing the automobile manufacturers to see their responsibility for the safety of their products as a moral responsibility. That this should be difficult for them, we have understood. More then has been the need to press the case. If anything is sacred, we have said, following Walt Whitman, human life is sacred, and it must be protected even when it is most irresponsible. The plain fact is that one out of every three automobiles manufactured in Detroit ends up with blood on it. The impact of the American people is gruesome beyond the imagining of most people. Let me quote a medical doctor writing to his colleagues in a medical journal:

As a surgeon I am weary of the urgent night calls, the usual milling cluster of police and scared relatives, the trail of blood down the corridor to the battered girl with the smashed face and fractured pelvis, vomiting blood over an avulsed eye. You are sick of it too. I believe that God himself is nauseated.

I know of no recent issue in American life in which the moral responsibilities of large organizations have been so clearly defined, and yet we read that the mighty Business Council assembled at Hot Springs, Virginia, to ridicule and hoot at everything we have sought to do, dismissing it as malicious nonsense that would not be worth noticing had it not affected sales. The president of the Campbell Soup Company achieved the brief immortality of the New York Times’ Quotation of the Day by dismissing the entire issue of automobile safety. “It’s of the same order of the hula hoop,” he said, “—a fad. Six months from now, we’ll probably be on another kick.”

The thought that God still loves us is shattering in the face of the vulgarity of that statement.

But does it not also tell us where the enemy is, and what must be done. The enemy resides in the mindless egoism of great organizations, beginning no doubt with the Church itself. This is the moral death that seeks dominion over us in this world, and what we must do is to fight it. It is, no doubt, the worst of all possible worlds, but not everything in it is a necessary evil.

Dr. Moynihan, who this summer became director of the Joint Center for Urban Studies of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, served as Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1963-65. This article is adapted from his Founder’s Day address at La Salle this spring, when he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

La Salle, Fall 1966
'Water, water everywhere' but seemingly less each day is fit for man's daily use. The Great Eastern Drought and the ageless problem of pollution have created the problems analysed here by an authority on water's uses and abuses.

BY DEVIous REASONING man has decided that when you build on another's work in arts and letters it is plagiarism, but when you do it in science and technology it is progress. Happily, those technological areas which lead to the understanding and control of pollution reflect progress.

At the turn of the century pollution "control" in the United States related chiefly to sanitary sewage. It was a policy of disposal without giving offense. Sewers were permitted to discharge directly into streams. The guidelines for "control" simply recognized that stream flows of two and one-half cubic feet per second per thousand persons were not adequate to prevent offensive conditions, while streams were adequate. This was not as much real control as was exercised in biblical times.

In Deuteronomy (23: 12-13) we read: "Thou shalt have a place also without the camp, whither thou shalt go forth abroad; and thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon: and it shall be, when thou wilt ease thyself abroad, thou shalt dig therewith, and shalt turn back and cover that which cometh from thee." This was highly effective individual control, but the foundation of modern municipal waste treatment was not laid until 1912, when the final report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal was published.

The term pollution had its origin in sewage, that is, in excessive loads of organic wastes discharged into streams. Over half our pollution problems today still stem from this same source. The other major contributors are industry and agriculture. Pollution today includes not only organic wastes, but also toxicants and physical pollutants such as silt and high temperatures.

Pollution is a product of legislation. It is whatever the law defines it to be, and this varies from state to state. Pennsylvania defined pollution in 1937 so that acid mine-waters were specifically excluded. As of 1965, however, acid mine-waters in Pennsylvania were recognized in law as pollutants. From a practical point of view, and regardless of how we phrase it, we all consider pollution, in essence, to be any excess of any deleterious substance or condition. Argumentation usually hangs on the interpretation of "excess" rather than the interpretation of "pollution".

Detroit expects to spend $100,000,000 by 1971 to reduce its waste load being discharged into Lake Erie. This is to include the elimination of phosphates from the wastes, and at the moment there is no technologically practical way to do this. Obviously, Detroit is faced with quite a challenge. But the same challenge faces every municipality. Phosphates are a component part of organic wastes, including sewage, as well as a most important constituent of fertilizers. Without the phosphates fertilizers would be of little value. But Detroit is embarrassed by its riches. There is an excess of phosphates, and this is considered to be deleterious. Lake Erie is being fertilized to the point where some people claim the lake is "dying". The sequence of events contributing to this condition is relatively straightforward. The fertilizer enhances the growth of vegetation, particularly algae. This, in turn, encourages additional growth of insects, worms, snails, etc., which are dependent upon the algae for food. This leads to greater productivity of fish which feed on the lesser animals. Like a farmer's field, total productivity is appreciably increased by fertilization.

But complicating factors occur. Many algae are objectionable because they produce undesirable tastes or odors in the water. Further, harvesting is minimal, while production of living creatures may be so great (and this commonly happens) that they exhaust the available oxygen in the water and die. Their bodies are then organic waste and decompose through the action of bacteria, which, through their own respiratory needs, demand ever more oxygen. In the absence of oxygen anaerobic bacteria take over. The end product of these forms of life are the objectionable foul odors associated with septic conditions. And all this is the result of nutrients, such as phosphate, being added through human use of the land.

THE problem is not unique to Detroit. The same problem prevails in all communities from Philadelphia to Snod-der's Switch. The difference is only in magnitude. A typical example occurred in the Delaware River May 27, 1966, when a fish kill occurred at and below Chester. The kill was anticipated. On May 19th the Delaware River at Chester contained no dissolved oxygen. This drain for the entire Delaware Valley basin had at that time and place an impenetrable barrier for the movement of fish up and
down the river. It was a lethal environment for any fish trapped within the anaerobic zone. The condition would be expected to persist until broken by high-volume runoff from upstream.

How can this situation in the Delaware River translate into a problem for the people in the Valley? There are four facets to the answer. First, the lack of oxygen is symptomatic of organic overloading of the stream by excessive discharges. Second, it is logical to assume that if there is an overload of organic materials there is a collateral load of other materials; particularly pathogenic organisms and toxic substances. These can constitute major public health hazards. Third, overloading is cumulative as the river flows downstream. With each further increment of waste the costs of water treatment for downstream users increases along with the potential hazards. Fourth, much of the aquatic life and aesthetic value of the stream is destroyed. This is especially objectionable in the case of fish with their immense recreational value. The fisheries industry, both commercial and recreational, is a major economic factor in the United States today.

If it is all as clear-cut as indicated above why not simply pass and enforce laws that prohibit excessive discharges? This, of course, appears to be an obvious and direct solution. Recent federal legislation reflects this. However, there are innumerable unsolved technological problems involved, and laws that cannot be enforced are meaningless.

It is not possible to build a waste treatment plant that is 100 per cent efficient. Both men and materials are imperfect. A sewage treatment plant providing complete treatment would be exceptional if it functioned at 95 per cent efficiency. What this means is a reduction of 95 per cent of the load carried into the plant. The effluent from the plant still carries five per cent of the load. (Note, however, that, in the case of organic materials at least, the material is not in the same physical form as that which entered the plant.) There are three million people served in the greater Philadelphia area. The treatment plants, if operated at 95 per cent efficiency, would themselves be discharging an organic waste load equivalent to the untreated load from a population of 150,000 people.

Even if sewage treatment plants were 100 per cent efficient, the effluent from these plants would still carry all the nutrients of the original wastes such as the phosphates and nitrates. Though in the mineralized form they would still be powerful fertilizers and would increase biological growth in the receiving streams. Agricultural fertilizers, which ultimately leach into the watercourses of the nation, have the same effect. Detroit is proposing to remove the phosphates. Can this be done? In the laboratory, yes. But economically—that is, at a cost the taxpayer can bear—this is unknown. And how are the materials from agricultural sources to be controlled?

Sewage treatment plants do not process only the excrementa of man. Innumerable other domestic products are processed and, quite commonly, many industrial wastes. One domestic waste receiving wide publicity during the past few years has been the detergents. These materials are toxic in large amounts, but the greatest offense to society would appear to be their foaming properties. This is aesthetically unattractive. The detergents, and particularly the older types, are highly persistent. Many people object to drawing a glass of water from a tap and finding a "head" on it. They feel they are drinking someone's waste water. They are! Unhappily the detergent publicizes this. Were it not for the detergent they would never know. It is impossible for downstream users not to re-use upstream wastes. In point of fact, it may have been re-used many times. In a public toilet in Johnstown at one time there was a sign: "Please flush the toilet, Pittsburgh needs the water." The need may or may not have been real at the time, but, assuredly, Pittsburgh used the water. But in those times people used soap and didn't recognize this simple fact of life.

The earliest problems associated with the discharge of raw sewage were public health problems. That diseases

Dr. Charles B. Wurtz joined the La Salle staff early in 1963. An internationally recognized authority on water pollution, he annually serves as a consultant to industrial firms seeking better water pollution control. He holds bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Pittsburgh, and a Ph.D. in Zoology from the University of Pennsylvania.
could be transmitted via drinking water was first recognized during an 1855 cholera epidemic in London. The causative agent for cholera, however, was not discovered until 1884. Meanwhile, the typhus bacillus was identified in 1880. The organism causing amebic dysentery was identified in 1898. With the discovery of these organisms and the mode of their transmission it was easy to explain how humans contributed to the spread of certain diseases. Today we recognize the hazards of water-borne diseases as a matter of course. We also recognize that these hazards are much reduced by chlorination. No matter how much our country cousins complain about the flavor of metropolitan drinking water, without chlorination an appreciable number of us would never have finished grammar school.

Chlorine was first used as a bactericide in Chicago in 1908. By 1940 approximately 84 per cent of the population of North America was drinking chlorinated water. With the shift of rural populations toward metropolitan areas the percentage is probably even higher now. Chlorination, of course, is the sanitary process that enables man to re-use water. Unfortunately, however, chlorination is only a bactericide. It does not affect detergents or other contaminants. This is why we read about foaming tap water in the public press.

Innumerable extraneous substances can be present in water without our being aware of it. Many of these may be harmful. The various chemical weedicides and insecticides are representative of such materials. Few water supply companies routinely check their raw-water supply for these materials. In addition, the normal processing of public waters does not remove these chemicals. Probably in all of us today there is stored some residue of some complex chemical originally used to kill pests of one form or another. How much of this can we take? Pesticide residues are now widespread in nature having even been found in non-migratory fish, birds and seals in the Antarctic region. A substantial storage capacity for these chemicals can exist in certain animals. For example, Clear Lake, California, was once treated with DDT for the control of black flies. After the lake was treated the DDT residue in the water was one part of DDT to 50 million parts of water. One year later the microscopic, plankton organisms of the lake contained ten parts per million. Fish that fed on the plankton contained 903 parts per million, while the fat of the fish that fed on the plankton-feeding fish contained 2,690 parts per million of DDT. Would it be safe to eat these fish? Health authorities are divided here. The greatest concern does not relate to immediate, acute effects, but to long-term, chronic effects. No one knows the answers to questions such as these.

The immediate reaction of most people who read of a situation such as described above is to demand laws that prohibit the use of pesticides a la Rachel Carson. Is this feasible? Are the fish of Clear Lake more important than the black fly control program for the communities around the lake? This must be decided locally. Every gardener who has sprayed a rose bush or an apple tree has contributed to this form of pollution. Farmers alone use vast amounts of agricultural control chemicals. Ultimately all substances on the surface of the land are leached into the streams that drain the nation. If the chemicals used are long-lived they eventually reach the streams. Many of the most effective chemicals are of this type.

From a pragmatic point of view the most important use of the land and its streams may very well be high-yield, pest-free crops. The loss of some part of our fisheries resources may be quite justified. In 1955, the United States had 2.8 acres of arable cropland per capita. By 2000 it will be 1.16 acres per capita; a 42 per cent reduction. To continue our standard of living as we know it these acres will have to be ever more productive. This cannot be done without fertilizers and pesticides. Today in Africa, 40 per cent of the stored food is lost to insect pests, and the field loss is even higher. We cannot afford this. The solution to the pesticide problem lies in technological development. We need chemicals that are specifically toxic to undesirable forms of life and that are not themselves persistent in nature. Such pesticides will, in time, be developed, but not if they are prohibited by law. Meanwhile, we live dangerously.

There are, literally, hundreds of chemical pollutants that can enter public water supplies. In many cases there is no analytical method for identifying them; in other cases the analytical tests are too inaccurate to yield meaningful data. The U. S. Public Health Service conducts an analytical reference service whereby parts of a made-up water sample are sent to a multiplicity of laboratories for testing. Each of
these then analyzes their part of the sample and reports results to the Public Health Service.

Even with some common contaminants the variation in the reported results has been little short of amazing. Aluminum has widespread use in water treatment and is very abundant in the earth’s crust. One sample, made up to contain 1.80 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of aluminum, was divided and sent to 47 different laboratories (chiefly state laboratories). These laboratories reported aluminum to be present in amounts ranging from 0.56 mg/l to 8.53 mg/l; a 15-fold difference among 47 competent, reputable, water laboratories. Variability is to be expected in all analytical work. Unhappily, inaccuracies inherent in analyses can prove embarrassing since the results are used to dictate both the type and degree of water treatment to be provided for a public water supply. On a day-by-day basis there are probably a thousand chemical contaminants distributed unknowingly in domestic water supplies for every one that is identified and extracted. We are all under continuous bombardment by chemicals foreign to our physiological structure. The chronic effects of such ingested chemicals are still unknown.

One of the commonly recognized chemical pollutants that has received wide publicity is the acid mine-waters leaching from coal mines. This problem is particularly aggravated in Pennsylvania which is reputed to have over one half the nation’s mine-acid streams. Pennsylvania has over 50,000 miles of streams; more than any other state in the union. The total length of Pennsylvania streams affected by mine acid has been measured and amounts to 2,906 miles. This is approximately six per cent of the state’s streams. The Pennsylvania legislation passed a law late in 1965 prohibiting the discharge of acid mine-water. This legislation was inspired by sincere angling interests, but these interests failed to recognize that there is no practical way to eliminate the acid mine-water problem. About half the acid mine-water in Pennsylvania is draining from mines where the coal deposits have been worked out and the property abandoned. One mine, opened in 1874, was abandoned about 1900. That mine is still producing acid today. The state itself will assume the costs of controlling discharges from abandoned mines. The state legislature has before it (Spring, 1966) a proposed constitutional amendment that will create a 500-million-dollar fund for land and water conservation and reclamation. This will help begin the state’s proposed ten-year plan for eliminating abandoned mines as sources of acid mine-water and reclaiming abandoned strip mines.

In testimony relative to mine waters given at the 1965 hearings before the Fisheries Committee of the House of representatives of Pennsylvania one witness stated that pollution is not a natural use of water. That witness failed to realize that pollution, by any definition, is a natural phenomenon. It has always existed; it always will. All the rejectamenta of all natural processes pass via our waterways to the ocean. Pollutants cannot be eliminated, but because of this it is absolutely essential that we learn to control them.

The formation and drainage of acid waters is both a common and a natural process. Coal was discovered in Pennsylvania because of the characteristic acid-water draining from the ore beds. In speaking of undisturbed coal regions in 1803, T. M. Morris wrote: “But the spring water, issuing through fissures in the hills, which are only masses of coal, is so impregnated with bituminous and sulphurous particles as to be frequently nauseous to the taste and prejudicial to the health.”

The first coal mine in Pennsylvania was opened in 1761 at what is now Mt. Washington in Pittsburgh. This ore body was an exposed outcrop and acid water was draining from it. Because this was a natural phenomenon some would argue that it was not pollution. However, this is an argument in semantics. Pollution is a natural process, and there would have been many miles of typical acid waters in Pennsylvania in pre-Columbus days. Unquestionably man has brutalized the land, and there certainly have been industrial interests that had no sense of responsibility toward the disastrous effects of their operations on our surface waters. But today a company that felt no responsibility for the preservation of our resources would be backward indeed. At the same time, until practical control methods are developed, it is fruitless to pass restrictive legislation. You cannot legislate unpolluted streams into existence any more than you can legislate highway accidents out of existence.

The coal industry is just as concerned about acid-mine drainage as are the angling interests. At the Mellon In-
stitute in Pittsburgh, coal interests have financed over twenty years of research into the problems associated with pollutants from coal mining. In time, there will be a technological break through, but it has not been achieved to date.

Anglers, because of their ardent interest in clean streams, fail to recognize that all waters must be considered multiple-use waters, and that angling is only one of these uses. When (and if) all 2,906 miles of acid streams in Pennsylvania are relieved of this burden, the state will probably not acquire more than 300 miles of recreational water. The reasons are readily apparent. Half of the affected streams would be unsuited for recreation because, by their very nature, they are small headwater streams with intermittent flow. It is also necessary to deduct from the potential those streams where the public will not have right of access. Further, in many of the remaining stream miles other pollutants may exist.

Will the estimated 300 miles of stream be worth the costs associated with increased costs of coal made necessary by the expense of waste treatment and the additional tax burden to be imposed? Time will tell! The white man may have purchased a continent for what amounts to a handful of beads, but the upkeep is soaring with each succeeding decade. These costs appear to grow exponentially, and one sometimes wonders if we can afford to keep the place.

MOST legislated definitions of pollution state that pollution is the addition of deleterious “substances” to the water, including those harmful to aquatic life. Man frequently modifies water characteristics and channel structures in such a way that it affects aquatic life, and these modifications are independent of whether or not deleterious substances are added. Dams alone profoundly alter the aquatic environment. For example, the large TVA dams have so altered the streams along which they are located that several rare, localized species from these streams are now extinct. If the two dams proposed for the Colorado River above and below the Grand Canyon National Park are in fact built, the biology of the river will be much altered. However, this is not necessarily bad. A different fauna will simply replace the existing fauna. (No attempt is made here to argue the aesthetic or economic points of view that have been injected into the discussion of these proposed dams.)

A faunal change is characteristic of all environmental alterations. But it is dubious as to whether these should properly be called pollution.

Increased temperatures certainly cannot be considered a “substance”, yet the increased surface water temperatures of the continent have caused massive faunal changes in our streams. It is very easy to see the immediate effect of an industrial hot-water discharge, but the long-range increased temperature effects associated with the deforestation of the continent have been far more profound than all the heat rejected by industry lumped together.

Trout are cold-water fish. It can take as little as two or three degrees increase in the average annual temperature of their environment to change it from trout waters to bass waters. The clearing of the land for agriculture has probably destroyed more trout water than industry ever will. This is especially true for the eastern brook trout, which is a small-stream species. But somehow people believe farms are “natural”, therefore they cannot cause pollution. To a trout fisherman the loss of trout for any reason may be interpreted as pollution. For a bass fisherman the same condition may epitomize his concept of good fisheries management.

W e tend to lose sight of the fact that conservation and recreation are often incompatible. To manage waters for improved recreational fishing may be completely antagonistic to good conservation practise. In point of fact, fishermen are the only people in the world who venture forth in the morning with the express intention of killing fish. This is recreation, not conservation. Many (if not most) fishermen are not deeply concerned about pollution; their concern is whether or not someone else is going to kill “their” fish.

We must all learn to recognize certain realities relative to pollution. First, our surface waters must be considered multiple-use waters, and waste disposal is one of these uses. Second, pollutants in water are inevitable. The big problem is the limitation of our technology which does not give us the tools for 100 per cent control of pollution. Hopefully our technology will advance with the passage of time. Third, pollution is a natural phenomenon, and as long as the rivers flow into the seas they will carry the waste of the land and everything upon it. Whether we like it or not, we must live with Kipling’s god of things as they are.
A man who has a taste of music, painting and architecture, is like one that has another sense compared with such as have no relish of those arts.

Joseph Addison, writing in his Spectator of 1711, stated the case for an appreciation of visual arts and music, but 250 years later American colleges and universities are still seeking to intensify their student's awareness of the arts.

Indeed, in painting and sculpture, many of the heavily endowed U.S. colleges and universities own sizeable art collections (campus museums, even) containing works by the great masters once available only in major city museums—or in Europe alone.

Not that it is surprising that collecting art should be found among the ever-increasing interests of a mushrooming U.S. system of higher education. It is among the many evidences of the “return to culture” of a more classical nature, which have taken place since more utilitarian days just after World War Two.

La Salle, whose giant steps into the world of “live” musical programs was previously depicted here (La Salle, Winter 1965), has more recently begun a program to build a campus art collection. Not yet, at least, to accumulate an expensive collection, but to build a wide student appreciation of art in its original form.

The La Salle program, which was initiated in 1962 by Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, has three facets, involving art and the curriculum, art techniques, and the collection.

The curriculum and techniques aspects merge with an art history and appreciation course now required of all freshmen and two new techniques courses taught by artist James A. Hanes. The latter two, which are elective offerings, include an introduction to art techniques and advanced oil painting.

La Salle's collection today includes some 80 to 100 graphics and a dozen oil paintings, among them oils by Rembrandt Peal and Jean Francois Millet, and more than 3000 color slides obtained partially under a grant by the Carnegie Foundation. These are further supplemented by the College Union's growing collection of oils, watercolors and graphics. The parents' Guild has also made substantial contributions to the college library's holding in art.

Special emphasis in the graphics collection has been to acquire the works of Kaethe Kollwitz, an early 20th century German artist, those by Irving Amen, whose exhibit on the campus early this year was a resounding success, and drawings by Fritz Eichenberg, a contemporary U.S. artist.

—continued
The College Union's collection, plus its continuing program of visiting exhibits held through each year, prompted the following comment by Evening Bulletin art critic Dorothy Grady:

"Perhaps the most thoroughly student-integrated program, now three years old on the exhibiting level, with a prior year spent in planning... Sparking the idea were students whose imaginations were fixed by the inviting interiors of the new College Union Building, with walls that never stop in corridors but wind themselves into meeting rooms, offices, a theatre and cafeterias. Like its walls, La Salle College's Union exhibitions never stop. You are met by art as you enter the building. It walks up the stairs with you, takes you through the corridors and into the lounge, the music room, the ballroom, and even into the cafeterias."

Recent highlights of the Union's continuing exhibits have been last year's showing of the I.B.M. Collection of English and American Portraits, and the Thomas Eakins Exhibit loaned by archdiocesan St. Charles Seminary. A large proportion of the exhibits are acquired through the Old Bergan Art Guild of New Jersey and the Pietrantonio Gallery in New York.

Brother Burke views the college collection as a 10 to 15 year project, for which he is seeking foundation support to add new acquisitions each year. The long-range plan, he adds, is to eventually house the collection in a fine arts building, which will be the hub of La Salle's growing curricular and extra-curricular art and music activities.

Selections of new acquisitions are to be made by a committee of La Salle professors and students, and friends of the college.

Why an art collection on the campus of a college located near one of the world's finest museums (Philadelphia Metropolitan)?

"The collection is planned to serve the same function as the college's cultural program," Brother Burke said, "which is convenience and to provide a bridge toward the many cultural attractions offered in the city."

"Also, it is hoped the art programs will have a broadening effect within the overall curriculum," he added, agreeing with Addison's thesis. "The student who really enjoys art and music has at least a beginning of the contemplative approach to his studies—a devotion to study for its own sake, which I think can carry over into other courses."

Does Brother Burke foresee an arts major in the curriculum within the foreseeable future? "Only in the very distant future," he states. "A great deal of new interest must be developed before then. We are prepared to meet signs of such interest with new plans."

Until then, at least, it's just for art's sake.

New Dorms, 104th Academic Year Open

The opening of a new dormitory complex and the addition of 34 new staff members and 32 new courses highlighted the opening of La Salle College's 104th academic year.

More than 6,100 day and evening students began studies at the college this fall.

La Salle's evening division, inaugurated in 1946, welcomed an estimated 3,000 students—including some 650 freshmen, when the evening college opened its 20th academic year.

Three new dormitories, an infirmary building, and four new lounges comprise the new $1.5 million dormitory complex, which accommodates an additional 225 resident students. The new dormitories, an addition to a complex begun in 1955, brings to 750 the college's resident student population.

Designed by the architectural firm of Carroll, Grisdale and Van Alen, the residence complex adjoins the campus on the northwest corner of 20th st. and Olney ave. Two dormitories are on the west side of 20th st. above Olney ave., and a third with the infirmary building on the north side of Olney, West of 20th st. The entire complex is inter-connected and enclosed by an attractively-pointed brick wall and wrought iron gates, providing more complete privacy for campus living and complimenting the surrounding community.

Two new administrators and a new department chairman are among the new staff members for 1966-67. Army Col. Stephen Silvasy, a native Philadelphian, has been named the new professor of military science at the college, succeeding Col. Jack C. Maldonado, who held the post for three years. He is an alumnus of Central High School and a 1940 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy. Joseph W. Beatty, a 1963 graduate of La Salle, has been appointed an assistant in the college's Honors Program.

Dr. Joseph Coffee, who joins the La Salle staff from Holy Cross College, is associate professor of sociology and chairman of the sociology department. Among new faculty members for the fall semester are: Dr. Ronald Shor, associate professor of psychology; Brother Joseph Paulitis, F.S.C., Ph.D., assistant professor of English; Brother Jude Sapone, F.S.C., assistant professor of classics; Brother Joseph Kerlin, F.S.C., Ph.D., assistant professor of philosophy; Peter Vujacic, assistant professor of physics, and George McClancy, assistant professor of philosophy.

Other new faculty members are: Harold Brannan, Brother Edward Charles,
Pennsylvania's Master Plan

The Pennsylvania Board of Education has just adopted and is sending to the Legislature a plan for the development of higher education in the state in the next decades. The Plan proposes:

1. A rapid expansion of the state system at three levels—"state-related" universities (Temple, Pitt, Penn State); state colleges; community colleges.

2. An increase of appropriations for higher education from $133 millions this year to $352 millions in 1971, plus authorization for construction: three schools—Temple, Pitt, and Penn State—will continue to get one-half of the budget.

3. Some limited aid to the state's private institutions, which presently enroll the majority of Pennsylvania's students: a scholarship program which will be shared with students at state institutions; construction aid, except to church-related institutions; aid to doctoral programs (for the most part to Penn); and a small program of aid to prospective college teachers.

Private colleges and universities in the state, including La Salle, have been loud in their criticism of these proposals. They feel that:

1. The essentially public service of the private schools has been ignored; they perform essentially the same tasks in training teachers, lawyers, scientists, etc. as the state-supported schools.

2. Private schools have been "going-it-alone" in such services for decades and even centuries; but rising costs and increasing building debt is making this more and more difficult.

3. With massive aid going to a small number of schools, new competitive factors will be introduced that make the struggle of the private institutions even more complicated.

How can you help? Let your state legislator know now about two things:

1. about the increasingly dire need of private colleges like La Salle for long-term financing by loans — not grants — for construction of academic and student service buildings.

2. about the inequity of the "double-subsidy" scholarship program. If a student uses a state scholarship at a state institution, it can be worth twice as much as at a private institution. Tuitions at the state schools are already lowered to $450 by tax subsidies. The danger: with rising tuitions at private schools, a student may have to choose his college strictly for financial considerations, rather than educational ones. A solution: calculate each student's needs for scholarship aid only above $450.

Vice President, Academic Affairs

F.S.C., Brother Paul Hissiger and Alan Radaman, all instructors in English; Renan Suarez, instructor in Spanish, and Brother F. Regis, F.S.C., instructor in mathematics.

Many of the new courses offered by the day college this fall result from a curriculum reduction and revision for freshmen in La Salle's philosophy and theology programs. There has also been a reduction in the overall number of hours required for a bachelor's degree, from 132 to 126 hours.

Among the new day school courses are: Eastern Philosophy, Philosophy of Communism: Aesthetics; Divided Christendom: Development of Jewish Religious Thought; Historical Origins of World Religions; Early Modern Europe: American Colonies and the Revolution; The Civil War and Reconstruction; Minority Groups; Population; Physical Geography; Great Books (honors course); History of Literary Criticism; Symphonic Music; Short History of the Opera, and Creative Thinking and Executive Decision Making.

New Evening division courses include: British and American Novel: the Renaissance to 1640; History of Art; Review Grammar and Composition; Europe Since 1870; U.S. in the 20th Century: Interdepartmental Readings; Numerical Analysis; Introduction to Philosophy and Logic; Contemporary Philosophies of Man; Principles and Problems of Ethics; Digital Circuits, and Spanish Grammar and Composition.

Among the new evening college faculty members are Arthur A. Allen, Robert T. Oscher, and James P. Jewett, mathematics; Thomas R. Wunder, finance; Leo A. Gallagher, industry; Frank E. McManus, Roger A. Williams and Paul Wilson, all industry; Miss Jean D. Grohman and Edward Gibbons, English; Richard T. Geruson, economics; William Farnon, philosophy, and Dr. Bernhardt Blumenthal, German.

The citation, for which more than 500 college and university alumni magazines competed, was given specifically for the Spring 1965 cover story on the distinguished psychiatrist, Francis J. Braceland, M.D., "26.

The award was presented at the AAC's annual national convention held this year at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

What's in a Name?

For centuries, members of the Brothers of the Christian Schools relinquished their family names when they became Brothers.

But a decision at the recent Vatican Council encouraged the use of family names in order to, as one Brother explains, "more closely identify ourselves with the world. . . . rather than separate us from it." The more popular Saints' names were quickly exhausted, he added, leading to the use of what he called "uncommon, even bizarre names . . ."

A primary reason for the use of often-obscure names in earlier times was to denote complete separation from worldly interests.

Current members of the order have the option of retaining all or part of their religious name, combining it with their family name, or using only their family name. New Brothers will simply retain their family name.

Key college administrators whose names have been changed include, with former names in parenthesis: Brother G. John Owens, F.S.C., dean of men
Around Campus –continued

(Brother Galdrick John); Brother David C. Prendergast, F.S.C., dean, business administration (Brother David Cassian); Brother Thomas Warner, F.S.C., librarian (Brother Edmund Joseph); Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., vice president, academic affairs (Brother M. Fidelian); Brother Thomas J. Donaghy, F.S.C., director, summer sessions (Brother Flavius Lewis); Brother Emer C. Mollenhauer, dean, Evening Division (Brother Francis Emery); Brother G. Robert Doran, F.S.C., dean, arts and science (Brother Gerard Robert); and Brother G. Joseph Downing, F.S.C., registrar (Brother Gerardian Joseph).

Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., La Salle president, Brother Gavin Paul, F.S.C., vice president, student affairs, and Brother F. Christopher, F.S.C., admissions director, have made no changes in their names.

Other name changes (former names in parenthesis) are: Brother Bonaventure Miner, F.S.C. (Brother Bonaventure); Brother Damian Connelly, F.S.C. (Brother Damian Julius); Brother Joseph Keenan, F.S.C. (Brother David Bernardine); Brother David H. Kelly, F.S.C. (Brother David Hilary); Brother Thomas Gimborn, F.S.C. (Brother Didacus Thomas); Brother F. Vincent Grimes, F.S.C. (Brother Donatus Vincent); Brother Hugh Albright, F.S.C. (Brother Edelwald Alban); Brother James Conaghan, F.S.C. (Brother Edelwald James); Brother E. Patrick Sheeky, F.S.C. (Brother Edward Patrick); Brother Austin Dondero, F.S.C. (Brother Elrick Austin); Brother Mark Guttmann, F.S.C. (Brother Emmeran Mark); Brother E. Adrian Leonard, F.S.C. (Brother Eulogius Adrian); Brother F. Patrick Ellis, F.S.C. (Brother Felician Patrick); Brother E. Joseph Paulitis, F.S.C. (Brother Fortinian Joseph), and Brother Martin Stark (Brother Fridolinian Martin).


‘White Apathy’ & ‘Black Power’

Christian principles of racial equality “are poorly articulated in our Catholic schools,” a member of an inter-racial justice workshop team told a La Salle College audience this summer.

Sister Mary Audrey, S.N.J.M., associate professor of sociology and anthropology at Maryhurst College (Oregon) gave her remarks during a two-day workshop conducted by the National Catholic Conference on Inter-racial Justice. Some 500 priests, sisters and laymen attended the sessions held on the campus.

Other participants in the program, which was sponsored by La Salle’s graduate theology program, directed by the Rev. Mark Health, O.P., were Sister Mary Peter, S.S.N.D., director of educational services for the CCJ; Sister Rose Maureen, M.M., of the Maryknoll Juniorate (N.Y.); Sister Mary Magnan, S.L., chairwoman of Webster College’s (Mo.) history department; Sister Mary Yolande, O.S.F., chairman of the social sciences department, College of St. Theresa (Minn.), and Sister Mary Eric, S.S.N.D., professor of psychology at Notre Dame College (Mo.).

“Parochial school teachers,” Sister Audrey said, must be “more informed and inspired to become more articulate about race relations.” Parental help is also needed, she added, because “there are many instances where teachers imbue Christian love, but have it negated by prejudicial attitudes in the home.”

She also decried what she called “lily-white schools in lily-white neighborhoods. There is much of this, even in our Catholic schools and communities.”

Sister Audrey contended that “90 percent of all Americans are indifferent to civil rights needs. There is a wall of indifference to the plight of Negroes and to the ideological revolution.” She called the indifference “as sinister and serious as the walls of oppression erected by the Communists.”

She added that the remaining 10 percent of Americans are about evenly divided between those committed to civil rights causes and members of what she called “hate or racist” groups. Among the latter she included the Black Muslims, the John Birch Society, the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Councils.

Sister Mary Magnan, in another talk, outlined the history of the Negro’s plight since the Civil War. She asserted that Negro unemployment is now higher than 10 years ago.

“We won’t give a job to a Negro man so that his sons will be able to look up to him,” she charged.
Sister Mary Peter and Sister Rose Maureen, each of whom participated in the 1965 civil rights demonstrations at Selma, Ala., agreed that rioting in the big city ghettos detracts from the accomplishments of their team’s work.

“But I think it’s tragic that white apathy is not as often deplored as are the black riots,” Sister Rose Maureen stated. “The apathy is every bit as destructive.”

“Looking back (at Selma),” she added, “it served to strengthen my commitment to the cause.” She said that the 60 sisters who took part “did not consider ourselves outside agitators, but just people committed to the Christian dignity of the individual.”

Of police brutality charges, she contended that “we must be aware of the conditioning of the Southern Negro who comes north; in the South, the entire community, including law enforcement agencies, are arrayed against him. Even in our brief stay (six days), we became conditioned to it.”

She asserted that the “Black Power” slogan has been favorably received, because the Negro community is being goaded into it by lack of support from the white community.

“I grieve over the frustrations and anguish of the poor,” Sister Mary Peter added. “When things become hot and wrought with tension, the only way they have to say ‘we’re individuals, we’re people, too,’ is to march in the streets. While everyone deplores the riots, we wish somehow white Americans could give attention to these people as human persons.”

1966-67 Court Schedule

Appearances in the Vanderbilt Invitational and ECAC Quaker City Holiday Tournaments highlight La Salle College’s 26-game basketball schedule for 1966-67.

The schedule calls for 18 home games, including nine straight in January and February. Five of La Salle’s first eight games will be on the road: 15 of the last 18 at home.

Coach Joe Heyer’s Explorers open the season against Gettysburg, at the Palestra, Dec. 3. They make their debut in the Vanderbilt Tournament, Dec. 16-17, against a field that includes the host Commodores, Big Eight power Nebraska and Pacific Coast independent Portland University. This will be La Salle’s first appearance in Nashville.

La Salle’s fourth appearance in the Quaker City Tournament at the Palestra will be against an impressive field that includes Villanova, Louisville, Syracuse, Niagara, Princeton, Bowling Green and Michigan State. The Explorers won the title in 1963 and finished fourth last year, after upsetting previously-unbeaten Brigham Young, in the opener.

Oklahoma City University, which comes into the Palestra, Feb. 10, is the only newcomer on the schedule, although the Explorers will be resuming series’ with Loyola (New Orleans) and St. Francis (Pa.) — both at.

For the first time, the Middle Atlantic Conference will determine its NCAA representative with a four team playoff, March 3-4, at the Palestra. A committee will select the teams and announce pairings.

Heyer begins his second season at the helm of the Explorers with eight lettermen returning, including five starters. La Salle also has a banner crop of sophomores ready to help improve last year’s 10-15 record.

Once again, high-scoring All American candidate Hubie Marshall is expected to lead the Explorers’ attack.

La Salle’s 1966-67 schedule:

December — 3, Gettysburg; 7, Miami (Fla.); 10, at Niagara; 14 at Albright; 16-17, at Vanderbilt Tournament; 21, Pennsylvania; 23, at Louisville; 27 to 30, ECAC Quaker City Tournament, January — 7, St. Francis (Pa.); 10, at American U. (Ft. Meyer, Va.); 14, at Syracuse; 21, Western Kentucky. February — 1, Creighton; 4, Loyola (New Orleans); 8, Temple; 10, Oklahoma City; 15, Duquesne; 18, Villanova; 22, Canisius; 26, St. Joseph’s. March — 1, at Lafayette; 3-4, Middle Atlantic Conference Playoffs. (All home games at the Palestra)
Faculty Promotions

NINETEEN: La Salle College faculty members have been promoted in rank, it was announced by Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs.

Three new full professors were named: Brother Damian Connelly, F.S.C., mathematics; Claude Koch, English, and Charles A. J. Halpin, industry.

Appointed associate professors were: Brother David H. Kelly, F.S.C., Ph.D., classics; Brother Emery C. Mollenhauer, F.S.C., Ph.D., and John J. Keenan, both English; Brother Bonaventure Miner, F.S.C., Ph.D., and Brother Thomas J. Donaghy, F.S.C., Ph.D., history; Eugene Fitzgerald and Richard F. Strosser, philosophy; Joseph G. Markmann, and Peter J. Sweeney, accounting, and John L. McClosey, marketing.

Named assistant professors were: John J. Dalil, and Joseph P. Cairo, both economics; Samuel J. Wiley, mathematics; Brother Joseph Keenan, F.S.C., theology; Ralph R. Thornton, English, and John J. McCann, modern languages.

Brother Francis had recently received wide attention for annual writers' conferences, which he had organized each fall on the campus. Such literary luminaries as Katherine Anne Porter, Eudora Welty

Campus Calendar

ALUMNI

SIGNUM FIDEI DINNER—Frank M. Folsom, former 1950-1951 class president and the 25th annual Signum Fidei Medal at the board of directors' dinner, Nov. 10 at 8 P.M., College Union Ballroom.

DOWNTOWN LUNCHEON CLUB—Interesting speakers are the rule when the downtown executives assemble for lunch and conversation at 12:30 P.M. at the Adelphi Hotel's dining room; Dr. Jack Ramsay, 76ers general manager is the Oct. 19 speaker, a political analyst on Nov. 16.

ART

ANNA E. MELTZER—Drawings by Miss Meltzer, courtesy of the Old Bergen Art Guild; Oct. 1-21.


Mae Berlind—Oils by Miss Berlind, a Pratt Institute and Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts graduate; Oct. 1-31.

PHILIP McLEAN—Oils and watercolors by a graduate of the Atlanta Art Institute and the University of North Carolina; Oct. 1-31.

JANET TURNER—Prints by Miss Turner, courtesy of the ORAG; Nov. 1-21.

GERTRUDE O'BRIEN—Miss O'Brien's oils, provided by the ORAG; Nov. 1-30.

Michael Carver—Oils and watercolors in the realistic manner, courtesy of the ORAG; Dec. 1-21.

MAYA POLLOCK—Oils by Miss Pollock, a graduate of George Washington University and the Mastroistni Studios in Rome; Dec. 1-31.

CONCERTS / FILMS / LECTURES

FILMS—The fall feature films, which are shown at 6 and 9 P.M. for a 50¢ admission (La Salle students 25¢), include: "Flower Drum Song" (Oct. 14-15); "Paj 10" (Oct. 21-22); "Arsenic and Old Lace" (Oct. 28-29); "Operation Petticoat" (Nov. 4-5); "The Raven" (Nov. 11-12); "On the Waterfront" (Nov. 18-19); "From Here to Eternity" (Dec. 2-3), and "The Great Chase" (Dec. 9-10).

RUTH LAREDO—A performer with the Philadelphia Orchestra, et al. Miss Laredo will offer a piano recital of works by Bach, Scriabin, Ravel; 12:30 P.M., Oct. 5.

MUNICH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA—Under the direction of Hans Stadlmair, the distinguished chamber group will present selections by Handel, Mendelssohn, J. S. Bach, and Stadlmair; 8:30 P.M., Oct. 15.

DANIEL CALLAHAN—The editor of Commonweal Magazine will discuss, "Freedom in the Church," at 12:30 P.M., Oct. 12.

"URBAN CRISIS"—A panel of distinguished educators and civic leaders discuss the Big City's mounting problems; 12:30 on Nov. 11, 16, and 18.

RAYMOND BRODERICK—The Republican candidate for Lt. Gov. will speak at 12:30, Oct. 19.


ROBERT MARRY—The man who crossed the Atlantic in "Tinkerbells" will speak at 12:30, Nov. 23.


THEATRE—The Masque opens a three-play Thornton Wilder Festival with "Our Town," Dec. 2-11, at 8:30 P.M. nightly except 7 P.M. Sunday, College Union Theatre.

SPORTS

SOCCER—Coach Joe Smith's booters again battle a schedule laden with powerhouse opponents (McCarthy Stadium, 3 P.M. weekdays, 2 P.M. Saturday): OCT. 1—Temple 8, Alumni 15, at Lafayette; 22, PMC 25, Drexel; 28, St. Joseph's; NOV. 4, at Ursinus; 8, Rider; 12, Fairleigh Dickenson; 15, at Delaware.

CROSS-COUNTRY—Something of a "rebuilding" year for coach Frank Wetzler's harriers, but never count them out: OCT. 8, at Penn; 12, at Temple; 15, at W. Chester; 21, at St. Joseph's; 29, Villanova; NOV. 2, at Lafayette; 8, Delaware; 14, IC4A Championships, Van Cortland Park, N.Y.; 18, MAC Championships at Muhlenberg College.
JAMES C. GIUFFRE, M.D., Medical Director and Chief of Surgery at St. Luke’s and Children’s Medical Center was honored by the American Podiatry Association for “his outstanding contributions to Podiatry education, research and public health.” CLAY F. MCMENEMY died in Indian Head, Md. in June.

CLAude Koch

CLAude Koch, who this summer was promoted to full professor of English at La Salle, is completing his next novel under a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship grant enabling a leave of absence this summer and fall. Editors and critics nominated only 18 for the awards, which were given to only 18 writers across the U.S.

Thomas A. Breen has been named news manager of Kaiser Network’s KTVU-TV in the San Francisco-Oakland area. He established the network’s Philadelphia Affiliate, WKBS-TV, during the past two years.

Thomas J. Lynch, Ph.D.

THOMAS J. LYNCH, Ph.D., dean of the Graduate School and School of Education at Niagara University, has been appointed academic vice president and dean of the university’s College of Arts and Sciences. JOSEPH D. SWOYER has been named account supervisor for Plymouth passenger cars at Young and Rubicon. The agency recently acquired the $30 million account and will take over with the introduction of 1967 models.

Michael Donovan has joined the advertising firm of Papert, Koenig, Lois, Inc. as vice president and director. James Leary has joined the Sales Staff of Shope and Roney, Inc., Haddonfield, N.J., realtors. JOSEPH R. GUERIN, Ph.D., has been named acting registrar at St. Joseph’s College.

Richard Bridgeford, an inspector with the Philadelphia Police Department, has been given command of the East Police Division which includes the 24th, 25th, and 26th districts.

Louis M. Backe, III, has been appointed vice president and general manager of the Orlando, Fla., division of Electronic Wholesalers, Inc. ROBERT E. STUMPF, a member of the Philadelphia Board of Realtors, has joined the Poquoson Corporation.

John F. Flanagan has been appointed regional controller for United Parcel Service’s southeastern region at Atlanta, Ga. REUBEN G. MILLER, Ph.D., is teaching at the University of Michigan and has co-authored a book entitled Prologue to Economic Understanding, published by Merrill and Company. EDWARD VASOLI has been promoted to superintendent of electrical construction with the Necroco Company. ROBERT J. CROSBY has been named East coast Sales Manager for Aero space Components Division of Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc.

Vincent D’Andrea, M.D. has been appointed Chief Psychiatrist for the Peace Corps. John T. Greed has been named principal of the Briarwood Elementary School in Florham Park, N.J. JOHN T. MAGEE, M.D. was appointed director of medical education at Bryn Mawr Hospital. CHARLES H. PEOPLES, Jr. has been accepted into the National Teachers Corps, a program to teach children whose educational growth has been stunted by poverty.

William H. Lockard, Jr. has been appointed regional sales manager of the Cleveland office of Buzz Buzza-Cardozo Greeting Card Company. DONALD E. PRASS, M.D. completed a residency in urology at Jefferson Medical College and has opened his practice in Camden, N.J. RAYMOND T. VASOLI has been re-elected to a second two-year term on the executive board of Local 98, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Robert G. Mauger

John P. Callahan has opened a center for computer personnel in center city, Philadelphia. JOSEPH A. FANELLE received his MBA degree from Drexel Institute of Technology in June. LAWRENCE W. Knowles, professor of law at the University of Louisville, has recently completed a five-year study for the U.S. Office of Education on the institutional rights of students. He will take a two-year leave of absence from Louisville to teach at Haile Selassie University in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. JOSEPH KRINDA, M.D., was inducted into the Army with the rank of captain and has been assigned to the Army Personnel center in Oakland, Calif. ROBERT G. MAUGER has been named business manager for station WFIL-AM-FM-TV. JAMES C. TOWSON has been appointed assistant director and director of curriculum at Ran- cocas Valley, N.J., Regional High School. BIRTH: To Charles A. J. COYLE and wife, Suzanne, their first son, Charles Christopher.
F. M. Folsom 1967

Signum Fidei Medalist

Frank M. Folsom, former president of the Radio Corporation of America, will receive the 25th annual Signum Fidei Medal of La Salle’s alumni association at the alumni board of directors’ dinner at 8 P.M. Nov. 10 in the College Union ballroom.

The medal will be presented by Francis X. Donohoe, ’55, association president. Members of the association, other than board members, who wish to attend the dinner should contact the alumni office, VI 8-8300, Ext. 288.

Folsom was president of RCA from 1949 to 1957 and has since been a member of the corporation’s board of directors and a director of the National Broadcasting Company and RCA Victor Distributing Co.

He has often been honored for his charitable works and public service, among them the University of Notre Dame’s Laetare Medal; the Humanitarian Award of the National Jewish Hospital (Denver); a Medal of Merit presented by President Harry S. Tru-

Donald M. Peterson has joined Benefit Trust Life Insurance Co., in Chicago as group actuary. ANDREW RAUCHWERK has been advanced to Class AA engineer at the RCA, missile and surface radar division. MOORESTOWN, N.J.: EUGENE J. SHARP received a master of education degree in history from Temple University in June. BIRTHS: To THOMAS GARRIGA and wife Elizabeth, a daughter, Susan; to JOSEPH P. YAMOR and wife Dagney, a daughter, Dawn.

DONALD M. PETERSON joined the Department of the Army. DONALD W. FITZPATRICK joined the Department of Defense.

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EDWARD M. DOUGHERTY received a Master of Education degree in Psychology from Reading Teachers College. THOMAS A. HENNESSEY has joined The Spectator, a national insurance business magazine, as regional manager of the magazine’s southeastern territory.

James L. LEIBO received a doctorate in education degree from Western Reserve University in June. JOHN C. MAZZEO has been named advertising manager of the new Wookiee department store in Pleasantville, N.J. FRANCIS R. MCGRATH received an M.A. degree in economics from Temple University in June. EDWARD A. MILLER received an M.S. degree from Drexel Institute of Technology. FRANCIS M. MURRAY has been selected for a long-term training assignment by the Atomic Energy Commission. He will study systems analysis during the academic year 1966-67 at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. CHARLES P. PEGUES received an M.S. degree in library science from Drexel Institute of Technology. JOSEPH D. ROMAGNOLI received an M.S. in electrical engineering from Drexel Institute of Technology. DANIEL L. SLOAN has been elected assistant treasurer by the Continental Bank and Trust Company. JOSEPH I. WEINSTEIN received an M.S. in electrical engineering from Drexel Institute of Technology. MARRIAGE: PETER E. WALHEIM to Adriana Marie D’Allsandro.

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VINCENT P. ANDERSON is serving with the Judge Advocate General Corps in South Vietnam. RONALD T. CASANI received an M.S. degree from Drexel Institute of Technology in June. ROBERT A. CLANCY received a master of education degree from Temple University in secondary education from Temple University.

PETER DE FILIPPIS received an M.A. in chemistry from Temple University. WILSON E. J. E. HOAR completed a tour of duty as a Navy adviser on a Vietnamese gunboat, where he was the only American on the 100-foot craft with a crew of 32. He was awarded the Vietnamese Medal of Honor First Class and has been recommended for the Bronze Star.

JOSEPH L. HEPP has been promoted to financial aid officer at Manhattan College. ANTHONY J. IERAROLA received a master of education degree in secondary education from Temple University. THOMAS F. LYNCH received an M.S.W. degree from Rutgers University in June. ROBERT L. MACAULAY received his M.B.A. degree from Drexel Institute of Technology. JOHN MAUCHLAND is an administrative assistant at the First National Bank of Miami, Fla. JAMES J. PASTORE received a master of education degree in elementary education from Temple University. CAPTAIN KENNETH S. ROBERTS, after four years in Germany, has been reassigned to Fort Sill, Okla., for a ten month artillery course. In Germany, he was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service. JOHN T. WAGNER has been named a vice president of the Continental Bank and Trust Company. MARRIAGE: MICHAEL G. SALOKA to Georgia Claire Shemp. BIRTHS: To ADOLPH BIRKENBERGER and wife Jo Ann, a son, Joseph; to ROBERT FRITZSCHE and wife Emily, a daughter, Karen Marie.

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THOMAS A. COTTON has been elected as an assistant treasurer at Continental Bank and Trust Company. JOSEPH B. DOTO received his degree from Jefferson College and will intern there. ROBERT FISHER received his M.D. from Jefferson and will intern at Lower Bucks County Hospital in Bristol, Pa. JOHN R. FITZPATRICK received a Master of Educa-

RAYMOND T. COUGHLAN has been named supervisor of technical services at the research division of Chicopee Manufacturing Co., in New Brunswick, N.J. GERARD T. DEI PRATO received his Ed.D. degree from Rutgers University. JOSEPH R. ELRED received an M.B.A. degree from Drexel Institute of Technology. THOMAS GARRIGA received an M.A. in reading from Glassboro, N.J. State Teachers College. MARTIN B. MCCANN received an M.B.A. in industrial management at Temple University and has joined the financial division of Rohm and Haas Co.

JOSEPH P. BRAIG has been appointed director of the lawyer reference service of the Philadelphia Bar Association. JOSEPH A. LA MONTAIGNE, inventory manager for the Defense Personnel Support Center in Philadelphia has been promoted to captain in the Army Reserve. STEPHEN M. UPRICHARD is manager of Upper Darby, Pa. SAMUEL J. WATT has been named superintendent in the underwriting department at the Haddonfield, N.J. office of Aetna Life and Casualty Company.

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tion degree from Temple University. An
EIHONY J. FIGUERO received his degree from
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy and will
inter at the Detroit Hospital of Osteopathy,
Detroit, Mich. EMIL L. HAKAMAI received
his M.D. from Temple University Medical
College and will intern at Northeastern Hospi
tal. THOMAS J. LYNCH, manager of Indus
trial Valley Bank's Penn Towers office, has
been promoted to assistant treasurer. LEO J.
MARX received his M.D. degree from Temple
University and will intern at Northeastern Hospi
tal. FRANCIS G. MOORE received his M.D. degree from Hahnemann Medical College and will intern at Nazareth Hospital. FRANCIS A. MYLNARCZYK received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical Col
lege and will intern at Delaware Hospital in
Wilmington, Del. RICHARD S. RUEBA received his master's degree in corporation law from New York University. He will attend the London School of Economics to work for an LLM in general law. JEROME SINGER received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College and will intern at Abington Memorial Hospital. WILLIAM J. STRONG received an M.B.A. degree from Drexel Institute of Technology. WALTER F. WEIS received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College and will intern at Misericordia Hospital in Philadelphia. MARRIAGES: PAUL M. BALSON to Bernice Katherine Solga; THOMAS R. DAILY to Anne P. O'Malley; NEAL MCDONNELL to Mary Jeanne Mendic.

Ryan Announces Annual Fund Committee

John P. Ryan, '49, chairman of the 1966-67 alumni annual fund, this month named seven La Salle alumni to serve on the fund’s cam
paign committee.

Ryan also announced the cam
paign schedule for the drive, which begins Oct. 25 with solicitation of alumni, continues throughout No
vember at chapter meetings, is fea
ured by the Century Club Recip
ation on December 4, and will reach its apex during the Telethon Cam
paign Feb. 1-10.

Named to the 1966-67 drive com
mittee were:

J. A. Gallagher, '50, senior vice
president of the Industrial Valley
Bank, Jenkintown.

James J. Kenyon, '63, chairman of the 1964-65 annual fund, of the Navy Supply Depot. PHILIP FISHER, '61, general man
ager for accounting, Keystone Shipping Company.

THOMAS J. LYNCH, '62, assistant treasurer, Industrial Valley Bank.

JOHN HELVIG, JR., M.D., '50, chief of the cardiovascular section, Ge
rman-town Hospital.

J. RUSSELL CULLEN, JR., '60, general contractor, Nason and Cullen, Inc.

ROBERT F. BOYLE, '58, vice presi
dent, Lawrence General Corporation.

RYAN, a vice president of the Horn and Hardart Baking Company, announced that workers are being sought for the drive, which begins in late October,
LaSalle, Today and Yesterday

The first published history of La Salle College, from its embryonic days on North Second Street to the start of its second century, Conceived in Crisis is not a mere chronicle of events, but a vibrant drama of men with vision, a story teeming with incredible fact—livelier than fiction. A trained historian and skilled writer, Brother Donaghy presents a panoramic vision of what a tiny spark can become when lifted upon the winds of time by hundreds of dedicated men. Beautifully illustrated, a must for every La Salle man’s bookshelf.

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by Thomas J. Donaghy, F.S.C., Ph.D.

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Address ___________________________
City ___________________ State ______ Zip _______
Robert Fisher /  

_life begins at 40_  

"By the time you receive your medical degree you'll be at the age when most doctors have their first heart attack." Robert Fisher, M.D., '52, received this caution more than four years ago, when he decided to pursue a medical degree at Jefferson Medical College. This June, he won the coveted parchment at Jefferson's 1966 commencement — a prize he had sought prior to his undergraduate days at La Salle, where he majored in biology. After college, however, family obligations made medical school studies impossible, so he began what was to be a brief career in engineering with the Power Generators Corporation of Trenton. "Engineering was good to me," Dr. Fisher says, "but I have always wanted to work with people — and far people." He and his wife Laura apparently devoted a decade to living economically, because in 1962 Dr. Fisher decided now was the time he could begin the long journey toward a life dedicated to medicine. He is now an intern at Lower Bucks Hospital. Dr. Fisher, his wife and their three children live in suburban Levittown.
"Servicemen today are much better motivated and highly trained than thirty years ago, but they are more likely to leave the armed forces to take advantage of their specialized training." Col. John P. Leonard, USMC, (Ret.), '38, thus compares the U.S. fighting men of today with their counterparts in 1938, when he was the first La Salle man to launch a career in the "regular" military service. Col. Leonard didn't forsake the service, however; he retired last July after 28 years with the Corps. His duty included a score of command posts, among them with the initial Marine forces at Guadalcanal, Saipon, the Salomons and Nagasaki during World War Two, and as a battalion commander in Korea. Today, however, Col. Leonard is utilizing the executive abilities acquired and cultivated during his Marine service (he is the only La Salle graduate ever to attend the prestigious Industrial College of the Armed Forces, which teaches management methods for the most efficient use of national resources). He was appointed an operations analyst in the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in Washington, where he prepares papers and research—particularly in labor relations and civil rights—for Secretary Gardner. Col. Leonard, his wife Isobel (Immaculata, '43), and their five children (21 son John is a Junior at La Salle), make their home in Arlington, Va.
Second class postage paid at Philadelphia, Penna.