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DISARMAMENT:
Dream or Necessity?
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La Salle
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Ralph W. Howard, '60, Editor
Robert S. Lyons, Jr., '61, Associate Editor

James J. McDonald, '58, Alumni News

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It was fitting that they said goodbye to Tom Gola, basketball player, at Convention Hall.

It was here that the greatest all-around schoolboy basketball player ever produced in Philadelphia matured into one of the game's finest All Americans. Convention Hall, then the home court of La Salle College's two national championship teams—the 1952 NIT and 1954 NCAA—was the scene of Tom Gola Night on March 17.

Gola played only a few minutes in his final local appearance that night as the 76ers edged the New York Knicks. The game itself, or Gola's performance for that matter, seemed terribly anti-climactic—like watching the second game of a doubleheader after your team was eliminated from the pennant race in...
the opener. After all, there had been many greater
nights during Tom’s twelve years in the N.B.A.—
like the time he led the old Warriors to the world’s
championship as a rookie.

Jim Henry, La Salle’s athletic director, was there.
So was Eddie Gottlieb, who signed Tom to his first
pro contract. Citations and glowing adjectives were
plentiful, but somehow you caught the real character
of Tom Gola when he said, “I’ll always appreciate
Mr. Henry teaching me the value of wearing a tie
and being a gentleman.”

Twenty years of perhaps the finest individual
basketball talent ever displayed are over. People
will be telling their favorite Tom Gola stories for
years and many of his records will stand forever.

No one, for example, will ever break Gola’s career
mark of 2,461 points. And it will be quite a while
before someone touches his one-season records for
points scored (750), field goals (274), or free throws
made and attempted (202 for 267).

But right now, the policeman’s son from Incarna-
tion parish has other worlds to conquer . . . new
challenges to meet. He’s running for the State
Legislature in November . . . and building a pros-
perous insurance business in nearby Fort Wash-
ington.

Don’t bet against Gola making it big in both ven-
tures. He wasn’t an All American on basketball
ability alone.

—continued
It was "Tom Gola Night" in Philadelphia, but it wasn't a good night for Tom's team, the New York Knickerbockers, who were defeated by the 76ers. Tom kibitzed a pre-game bridge contest (below), joined Willis Reed at floor pep-talk from coach Dick McGuire (right), then went sprawling in effort to make a steal from 76ers Wally Jones when the action became hot and heavy (opposite).
A GOLA SCRAPBOOK

The Gola legend at La Salle will grow as the years pass. He is pictured here during his student days, at ease with studies in the quadrangle (left); posing for a Sports Illustrated cover story (below, left), appearing in the 1955 All Star game (below), and crashing over and above two Wake Forest defenders for a field goal (opposite).
Not the least of the many Gola admirers who were present for Tom's 'Night' were (opposite page) his wife, Caroline (right in top left photo), Lt. Gov. Raymond Shafer, and former teammate Frank Blatcher (bottom), and (above) the man who launched his pro career, Eddie Gottlieb, and a new generation of autograph seekers (right) for whom the Gola era had ended too soon.
“Blessed are the peacemakers” was His revolutionary admonition of nearly 2,000 years past. But much of Man’s thought and resources have been devoted to building a bigger and better crossbow. Today, the Bomb threatens total annihilation, but Man still seems indifferent. Two La Salle professors debate the issue.

DISARMAMENT:

“Blessed are the peacemakers” was His revolutionary admonition of nearly 2,000 years past. But much of Man’s thought and resources have been devoted to building a bigger and better crossbow. Today, the Bomb threatens total annihilation, but Man still seems indifferent. Two La Salle professors debate the issue.

Disarmament is Not the Answer
by Robert J. Courtney, Ph.D.
Professor of Political Science

Disarmament is one of the oldest dreams of mankind. Man has always hoped that through disarmament wars could be eliminated, but the history of the western world attests to the failure of attempts at disarmament to insure peace. Man, however, continues to grope for a solution because with our modern weapons of warfare, total devastation is possible.

When you consider that today each polaris nuclear submarine is capable of carrying more explosive force than all of the bombs exploded by both sides during World War II, including the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, you have some small idea of the potential destructive force which could be unleashed in World War III.

At first glance, disarmament indeed seems to be the answer to our quest for peace and the elimination of the world’s problems. If man eliminates arms and armaments, then, surely peace will be secured. However, a closer look at this proposition will, I am sure, prove otherwise.

Voluntary disarmament generally follows the conclusion of war, because it is practically impossible to maintain a fully mobilized war machine during peacetime. Although this has been the practice of all nations, each state tries to prevent the demobilization from reaching a point where the shift of power would favor another country.

We are not concerned with this type of unilateral disarmament carried out by each state out of economic necessity, but rather with attempts at some form of multilateral agreement which would reduce arms to a point where a nation would be incapable of waging war and have only sufficient power to maintain internal security.

How well have disarmament agreements accomplished this objective of elimination of war and the maintenance of peace? Disarmament agreements are possible only when the nations participating find it mutually advantageous to do so. One of the so-called successful disarmament agreements was the Washington Naval Treaty (1922) following World War I, which involved the U.S., Great Britain and Japan whereby these powers agreed to accept a ratio of capital naval vessels of 5:5:3.

The success of this negotiation was possible only because the circumstances that prevailed at the time made such an agreement mutually desirable. The U.S. was ready to withdraw within its isolationist shell following the War and was psychologically ready to come to terms. Also, the U.S. was reluctant to become involved in a costly arms race because of a desire to return to “normalcy.”

Great Britain accepted an equal ratio with the U.S. because she knew that she could not compete with the U.S. in an arms race. The U.S. had indicated that she (the U.S.) could lay two keels to every one of the British and, after all, England reasoned that she had no political conflict with the U.S.

Japan accepted her ratio because she realized that an arms race with the U.S. was unthinkable and she was willing to content herself with the recognition of her regional supremacy in the Far East. England was willing to accept this situation because she wanted to avoid an arms race with Japan, which would put an additional drain on her already war-strained economy. Thus, each side profited from this limited agreement, but did it secure peace? Are similar circumstances existing today? Certainly not.

In this same post-War I period, however, agreement on other types of arms was impossible to achieve. The Geneva Conferences of 1932 and 1934 were a dismal failure.

Interestingly enough, the U.S. was one of the nations that insisted on disarmament first and argued that security would follow, whereas Russia insisted on security first, and the disarmament could only be the result of security. Note the juxtaposition in the views of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. today.

Present disarmament conferences—both within and outside of the United Nations—have been unsuccessful because they have been unable to solve the enigma of which comes first, disarmament then security or security then disarmament.

Proposals for reduction in arms run into another road block—that of the ratio of power to be achieved or maintained by disarmament. No state will knowingly reduce its power beyond a point where its security will be threatened. But who determines the power ratio, and how can this ratio be stabilized? This is an element of purely subjective judgment and negotiators know that any elements of doubt must be resolved in favor of their own country. Even if an objective appraisal could be made
Dream or Necessity?

today, there is no guarantee that new inventions would not destroy this ratio tomorrow.

This is a power political world, and whether we regret this fact or not, it is a fact which must be reckoned with. The major powers of the world community are the countries which shape the destiny of the world. As long as the sovereign state system exists, the state must look to its own power for protection until this security can be effectively assumed by a supra-national organization. In the absence of such an organization, it is just as important for a nation which wishes to maintain peace to have power for peace as a means of counter-balancing another nation's power to wage war.

Countries generally will not engage in war unless they believe victory can be achieved. Thus to maintain peace in our present world situation it is important to have a greater power ratio on the side of the conservators of the peace than on the potential aggressors.

We recognize, of course, that when countries are engaged in an arms race there are always risks involved. There is always the possibility of an accidental war—for example, the disclosure that an electrical failure (March, 1962) in one of our defense warning systems resulted in having the Strategic Air Command bombers on the runways loaded and ready for take-off. An accidental nuclear explosion could start a war if it were believed to originate as an enemy attack. Diplomatic and military miscalculations could precipitate an all-out war. Risks are ever present; however, to maintain peace these risks are well worth taking.

There are those who say that because of the destructive forces existing at the present time, and the possibility of accidental war, the U.S. should demonstrate its peaceful intent to the world by embarking on a program of unilateral disarmament. These individuals, unfortunately, are blind to the realities of international politics. Unilateral disarmament by a great power could be disastrous if it reduced a country's strength to a point of impotence, or even to a point below that of its potential enemy.

We must remember that arms of themselves seldom create political tensions, but rather—arms are the outward manifestation that such tensions exist. Elimination of arms will not eliminate these tensions or necessarily change the direction of a nation's foreign policy.

Will the elimination of arms stop the Soviet Union from trying to spread its ideology and prevent it from taking over more and more of the world's land mass? Did the virtual elimination of arms in South Korea prevent an invasion by North Korea? Did the drastic demobilization of the World War II forces—incidentally, the greatest military force ever assembled—prevent the spread of communism or change the foreign policy of the Soviet Union?

Of course, it did not.

How effective would the U.S. protests over the Soviet build-up in Cuba have been if the U.S. had followed a program of unilateral disarmament advocated by pacifist groups? The error of the pacifist philosophy is that it confuses the means with the end. War is not an end of national policy, but only a means to an end. The Soviet Union is not interested in war per se, it is interested in Communizing the world. War will be used, if necessary, only as a means to that end. The pacifists would destroy the means—weapons—without securing the end of our national policy—peace, freedom and security.

While eliminating the means they have no substitute for it. Because as long as nations exist who are willing to take advantage of other nations, they will not be restrained in their aggression by passive resistance. It is when the disequilibrium of power favors the potential aggressor that aggression starts.

The answer to this dilemma is not found in the slogan "Better Red than Dead" or even "Better Dead than Red," but rather our slogan should be "Neither Red nor Dead."

In order to accomplish this we must find a system which is an alternative to war, a system which promotes peace and security. To date, military power for peace is our best and only answer to the prevention of military power for war. As long as the U.S. maintains its military power and uses it effectively, it can prevent war.

At the present time in spite of all of the discussions on disarmament, no disarmament or reduction of arms will be adopted unless an effective system of inspection is established. While arms inspection is theoretically feasible, the practical problems involved in inspection are such that they would make foolproof inspection practically impossible.

The implementation of an inspection system would require that a country lay bare all of its research and development in all fields—because there is really no such thing as a purely peacetime industry. All industries would

—continued
be considered potential war producers. It would require an army of technicians to adequately police such a system, and it’s doubtful that countries would be willing to divert sufficient manpower from their own technological development to supervise development in other states. Also, no country or industry would want to disclose all of its secrets which give it an economic competitive advantage over other countries or industries in the world market. Inspection will thus be resisted and disarmament talks in the foreseeable future are doomed to failure.

If no disarmament agreements can be reached, why then do countries continue to negotiate? This is an interesting question, and the only realistic answer seems to be an attempt on the part of both sides to maintain a favorable world public opinion. If either gave up on disarmament discussions, it could create a propaganda weapon favorable to the other and both sides apparently are determined to prevent this. So long as man believes that disarmament—in spite of all evidence to the contrary—can prevent war, the negotiations will continue.

In theory, a multi-lateral disarmament agreement with adequate inspection provision to see that the agreement would be kept by all parties, certainly would be desirable. Such an agreement would be economically advantageous, though not necessarily politically advantageous, to the nations of the world, because they would be able to divert considerable resources in manpower and material to an attack on the economic and social problems in the world around us. Arms races are expensive—in the U.S., for example, we have been spending on the average of $45 billion annually for national security over the past ten years. However, it is important to realize that disarmament is not going to guarantee peace. It never has in the past and there is no reason to expect it will in the future.

The problem today is that too many people have the idea that disarmament will eliminate international tensions. It will not. It may reduce international anxiety about the degree of devastation which would be inflicted in a future war, but the basic political conflict that exists between the U.S. and the USSR, for example, will not disappear because we have no nuclear bombs.

Disarmament would simply postpone the arms race until the beginning of hostility. While countries might agree to outlaw production of certain types of weapons, it is not possible to outlaw the technological knowledge necessary to make these weapons.

The state must, of necessity, look to its own power for security and no great power will agree to a reduction in strength which makes it inferior to another state. This is the fundamental and basic cleavage which makes any agreement on disarmament impossible to achieve.

This is a costly proposition, but this is the price the U.S. must pay in order to preserve peace and security.

A peaceful world is not one in which there are no conflicts; it is one in which conflicts are settled at the conference table rather than on the battlefield. To keep the negotiators at the conference table today, disarmament is not the answer—military power is.

If Russia is defined as our

The Need for Disarmament

by Richard C. Leonard, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Sociology

One of the most consistent themes that runs through Dr. Courtney’s discussion of disarmament is the pragmatic approach to the concept of power, characterized by a representative statement like, “To date military power for peace is our best and only answer to the prevention of military power for war.” If this thesis is true, then how is one to account for the steady drift of this country toward direct confrontation with the communist bloc at the same time that the major powers of both sides spend such fantastic amounts of their human and material resources on increased military power? It would seem that the problem of disarmament is a far more complex issue than many Americans are willing to contemplate.

Granting that Dr. Courtney is a political scientist, and is likely therefore to restrict his analysis in large measure to ideas developed in his own discipline, we must not rule out the relevance of other variables that have a direct relationship to the problem. For example, Barbara Ward has been consistently reminding us over the past decade that Lazarus is at the gate while in the halls of Congress our elected representatives are going through the annual ordeal of securing consensus for the allocation of less than half of one per cent of our gross national product for foreign aid. And even this small amount will be approved not so much as a response of the Christian conscience, but as a sop to the communist bogeyman.

One very broad generalization applicable to the problem of disarmament is that national security is based in part on a greater degree of distributive justice in the international market place than now exists. The cry of a century ago in America was that a nation could not exist half slave and half free. In our day, when the hope for a peaceful world rests primarily on an international community of nations, there can be no peace as long as poverty is so widespread and affluence so limited. It is great to be an American, one of six per cent of the world’s population enjoying a very large percentage of the world’s productive wealth. What an awesome responsibility rests on the conscience of those committed to the precepts of the Judeo-Christian tradition! It isn’t that we have done so little; it is the question of how much more we could be doing in view of the resources we have at our disposal.

Pope Paul VI in Bombay suggested that all the affluent nations annually give an additional one per cent of their productive income to the poor of the world. Such a yardstick applied to America would more than double current foreign aid. Perhaps as a reverse response to such a proposal, the President’s foreign aid request to Congress for
enemy, it is logical that she will respond accordingly'

the next fiscal year will be the lowest aid bill since the end of World War II.

Still pursuing this theme of power, it would appear that one of the questionable arguments used by Dr. Courtney in maintaining why this nation cannot pursue a course of disarmament is his restricted use of the concept of power as a reference exclusively to physical force and physical persuasion. He elaborates on the term, power ratio, while noting that any judgment of the true nature of this ratio is largely subjective. Being subjective it leads to an arms race, for rival nations are never certain when they are equal to a preordained adversary.

As we know, arms races have a way of building within themselves all the features of a self-fulfilling prophecy. If Russia is defined as our enemy, and we adopt all the usual measures associated with this designation, it is logical to assume that she will respond accordingly. Together, we create the holocaust that neither nation wants or desires. Nuclear warfare would be as devastating to communism as to the democratic institutions of the West.

Nor would most psychologists support the position that an arms race does not contribute to further world tension. Armaments are more than an outward manifestation of existing tensions. The psychiatrist, Jerome Frank, has noted an analogy between the behavior of policy makers today and the behavior of mental patients. He observed, "they see a problem as a threat and then resort to methods of dealing with it which aggravate it."

The cult of violence permeates the community on every level: local, national and international. From the catalog of children's toys, which increasingly features guns and war games, to the protection of the very life of the President, a service that involves the expenditure of several millions of dollars annually, we are confronted with the evidence that ours is not a nation at peace with itself.

We would have a peaceful world, but our most honored prophets tell us that the primary instrument for obtaining this goal is an arsenal of weaponry so vast and complicated that it has created its own vocabulary. Academicians and clergymen who question these prophets or their prophecies find themselves labeled as the simple souls, the dreamers, the unlearned, and are advised to leave the state of affairs in the hands of those who know the score. Pacifists are pictured as being naive, and the reasoning that is attributed to them would hardly do justice to the elementary school child. That such a stereotype is relatively easy to create should be evident by the fact that the general concept of pacifist can be applied to such extreme types as the nihilistic beatnik of Greenwich Village on the one hand, to some of the leading men of the Church on the other hand, with the Catholic Worker group located somewhere between the two poles.

Disarmament, of course, is only one aspect of the far more complex issue of world peace. No one in recent years had a clearer perception of this than the late Pope John XXIII. In his encyclical, Pacem in Terris, he puts disarmament within the framework of a general treatise on the rights and duties of man, first to his neighbor and then to each successively higher institutional order. Widespread racial injustice does vitiate the efforts of America to convince other nations of our sincerity when we speak of freedom and the dignity of the individual. This is an important point to note because many are not aware of the close connection between the civil rights movement and the pursuit of world peace. Actually, Pope John's formula of peace on earth has not made a very great impression on most Catholics. Quite probably, this encyclical has had the paradoxical distinction of having been read by a larger percentage of Quakers than Roman Catholics. In addition, the first international discussion of this document recently in New York was under secular auspices.

When, to quote Pope John, "... it is hardly possible to imagine that in the atomic era war could be used as an instrument of justice," we must face the reality that disarmament is a sine qua non if we are really serious about world peace. The usual roadblock that meets any proposal for disarmament is that it will impair national security and place us at the mercy of our enemies. In the event of nuclear warfare the discussion of national security becomes academic, whereas the second point of being placed at the mercy of our enemies sounds strange coming from people committed to the Christian ethic, in that they give primacy to a physical response with little mention of the role of the weapons of the Spirit.

On the nature of a just and moral social order, Premiers Kosygin and Chou En-lai may be as far from the true ideal as Sheriff Clark or Bull Connor. Our response is one that must be made not on the basis of total truth versus vicious error, but on the fact that all men share in varying degrees both truth and error. To preordain whole nations or blocs of nations as the enemy makes fruitful discussion of basic issues most difficult. Let us remember that Pope John not only opened the window but the door as well, when he invited-in leading communists, if only for a brief interchange of ideas.

The quick freeze to most of the discussion on disarmament is provided by the adjective "unilateral," which invariably accompanies the noun whenever an adversary of disarmament is attempting to demonstrate the weakness of his opponent's position. Unilateral disarmament is about like saying to the average American that at 12:01 A.M. next Wednesday morning we will close out the armed services and turn the Pentagon into a boys' club. Any program of disarmament embraces a variety of moves and countermoves. A professor at Columbia University coined the term, unilateral initiatives, to indicate that the long run goal of general disarmament must be preceded by an array of measures calculated to build mutual trust between the west and the communist bloc countries. The nuclear test ban treaty was a small step along the path to world peace, especially in view of the current actions of France and Red China, but how many of us would maintain that it was not a worthy first step to make in slowing the pace of the proliferation of atomic weapons? It is well to recall that there was, and still is, strong opposition to such moves as this, and not all from the military.
One of the four freedoms most needed in times of great crisis, warned Franklin Roosevelt, is the freedom from fear. When men like Secretary McNamara can talk of casualties of 100 to 125 million Americans in a nuclear war of tomorrow, we can be more understanding of the great fear that prevents rational discussions for cutting back on any phase of an armament program. We have been oversold on the idea that security means enough fire power to destroy any potential enemy. We had rather not think about the fact that in so doing we may also destroy ourselves.

Dr. Werner von Braun warns in his plea for a crash program to get to the moon first that the nation that controls the moon controls the earth. The postscript to this could be that the nation that controls the nth galaxy controls our galaxy. Yet we still hear that it is the pacifist who has his head in the clouds.

The conclusion seems to be inescapable: in the creation of a more peaceful world the question of disarmament occupies high priority. Nations devoting upwards of fifty per cent of their annual budgets to armaments simply must consider alternative measures or delude themselves with the type of realism that has already made our present century the bloodiest in the annals of man. A new climate for thinking about the needed changes is not easy to create, and to talk of building mutual trust between such rival ideologies as democracy and communism will continue to challenge the ingenuity of our best minds. A purely pragmatic response so characteristic of many political and social thinkers is not enough, even though such appeals have wide acceptance, because they are less apt to tax the mind with the complexities of the issue. Moreover, the moral aspects are shunted aside as though inapplicable in the present day world.

Within the last few months a number of hopeful signs have demonstrated man's commitment to continue the discussion of disarmament. The Geneva Disarmament Conference is meeting again, and the General Assembly of the United Nations has five major items on its disarmament agenda which space does not allow for detailing, but which includes such topics as the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests.

Signs like these that keep the dialogue alive are encouraging, for man in a very real sense does create the world in which he lives.

Men of peace must not give up hope, but must keep pursuing what may appear to be the impossible. We have no choice, for we have created the monster of modern warfare. With our intelligence and the grace of God, we can tame the beast and create a less fearful society. Certainly there are enough other problems awaiting our time and resources.

Robert J. Courtney, Ph.D., professor of political science, has been a member of La Salle's staff for 20 years. He holds degrees from La Salle, Niagara University and the University of Pennsylvania, and was named chairman of the political science department in 1964.

Richard C. Leonard, Ph.D., is an associate professor of sociology at La Salle. A native of Watertown, N.Y., he joined the faculty in 1957. He was graduated from St. Thomas College and later earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Catholic University.
Institutional food, that long-maligned euphemism for mass nourishment, will never quite equal the Four Seasons or mom’s kitchen genius.

Take it on no less authority than William A. Hall, who this spring began his 15th year as La Salle’s director of food services.

Also, consider the weighty opinions of some 6,000 day and evening students, who on any given day—especially those near the vernal equinox—can be heard groaning for mom’s delicacies.

But veterans of Uncle Sam’s cuisine—at least those whose service was this side of the Captain’s Ward Room—have always been conspicuously silent.

Colleges and universities, however, are taking a closer look at their food services these days. Witness a recent survey by the Educational Testing Service: discontent over food service has become more popular than Vietnam as The Cause for protests. Of campuses polled, some 29 percent had food protests compared to 20 and 21 percent for dress regulations and Vietnam, respectively. No unimpressive figures in an era when social significance is often measured by the number of demonstrators.

But Bill Hall isn’t worried, even though La Salle has had its kitchen crises—most notably the great Easter Food Strike of 1951, which prompted the hiring of Hall to establish full dining facilities, and of more recent din, the infamous Orange Juice Rebellion of 1962.

“When things are quiet for very long,” Hall said seriously, “you feel like you’re sitting on a keg of TNT; I’d much rather hear a rumble now and then.”

—continued

The ‘rumble’ ratio is slim, indeed.

13
The rumble ratio is slim, indeed, considering that the Hall forces serve some 8,000 customers daily. Even the airlines can't equal that safety record.

Add to these figures more than 250 special events—ranging from student or faculty tete-a-tetes to the rousing annual athletic banquet — and a burgeoning summer program, which this year will include several special workshops in addition to a growing summer enrollment.

Hall and his assistant manager, Raymond Smart, direct the efforts of 64 full and part-time employees. Longest in service: a near-tie between Dolores (Lolly) Kaye and Harriet Emhof, each of whom has seen 15 classes graduated.

The dining halls are college-operated, rather than by a caterer as at some colleges and universities, which reflects the early, pre-Hall days when La Salle's "food services" consisted of sandwiches and beverages sold at the basement entrance to College Hall.

Hall brought with him 14 years experience as a Linton's food supervisor when he helped establish the embryonic dining rooms in Leonard Hall in 1951. At La Salle, he prepares the menu and supervises the buying and preparation of food.

The Leonard Hall facilities, initiated and organized under the resourceful direction of Brother Gregorian Paul, F.S.C., then president, and Dr. Joseph J. Sprissler, now vice president for financial affairs, became so successful that the limited space was soon obsolete and hungry students again headed for nearby diners and standup restaurants.

The present ultra-modern dining halls eased the space dilemma when the College Union Building opened in 1959. Two main dining halls and a snack bar accommodated nearly 1,000 and the local gastronomic parlors were again often found to be "under new ownership" minus La Salle students.

Today, with a day student body more than triple the dining hall capacity, a new problem looms: free periods for the entire student body to attend concerts and lectures, and ROTC drill periods, can loose potential havoc upon the limited space.

Long range plans include proposals to extend the present dining halls into the area now occupied by the campus store, which would move into new quarters, and a residence area pantry and dining hall.

For those who prefer their statistics end-to-end from here to the moon, a slide rule might be handy: consumed annually are 11,000 packages hamburgers; 16,000 leaves of bread; 42,000...
donuts; 15,000 pies; 11,000 pounds beef and 1,600 cakes. A toll of 15,000 cokes weekly and 8,000 cups of coffee daily are exacted.

"All teenagers seem to go for pizza, hamburgers and cokes," Hall philosophizes. "If you have them, they're happy."

Hall himself, however, has more demanding (and expensive) tastes. He is a member of the Knife and Fork Gourmet Club, which often gathers to enjoy a $35 dinner. Nine courses and a dozen varieties of wine are not unusual. No women or smoking are allowed and water is forbidden.

He also dons the chef's hat around the Hall residence in nearby Plymouth Meeting, but for the most part the kitchen is his wife's domain.

No one can recall the last food protest in Plymouth Meeting.

**Viet Unrest Predicted**

Gen. Maxwell Taylor predicted the recent political unrest in Vietnam during his talk at La Salle last semester.

Political and economic conditions pose the greatest threats for the U.S. in Vietnam, the former U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam told an audience of 1200 La Salle students and faculty in the College Union Building. He received a two-minute standing ovation before and after his address.

Gen. Taylor praised the effectiveness of increased U.S. ground and air activity since last fall, but added that "the political and economic front presents the biggest problems, because of the political fragility of the South Vietnamese government."

"There is a great misunderstanding here of the commitment by the South Vietnamese people to defeat communism; they are not especially loyal to their changing governments, but there is a deep fear and hatred of the Vietcong," he added.

He said of increased U.S. casualties that "of course, as U.S. troop commitments increase, casualties will also rise." He added that casualties are described as "light, moderate or heavy" to prevent the enemy from knowing the success or failure of specific operations.

The general, who returned last August after a year as Ambassador, contended that "press reports indicating U.S. troops have taken over the war in Vietnam" are misleading. He attributed this impression to heightened interest by the U.S. press in those operations in which more U.S. servicemen are involved.

Gen. Taylor discounted the likelihood of Chinese intervention because, he said, "China is the traditional enemy of all Vietnamese people, north and south."

"To win the war," the general concluded, "we need many things, some are material and some of the spirit. I can't imagine a better material situation, but what we need is a national determination."

**The Other Side**

Two campus speakers this semester contended Gen. Maxwell Taylor's optimism about Vietnam with scathing indictments of administration policy on the war-scarred nation.

Dorothy Day, co-founder and leading spokesman for the pacifist Catholic Worker movement, told a student audience to "devote your lives to works of mercy toward your fellow man, rather than to works of war. We must follow the new commandment to love."

"The right of Catholic conscientious objectors," she contended, "is defended in the Papal encyclicals and by the Vatican Council. You must realize what a difficult thing it is for conscientious objectors to hold their convictions against public pressure and often persecution."

Asked her opinion of self-immolations by fire, among them one by a member of her movement, she contended: "You have to remember we are officially burning people with napalm in Vietnam. Suicide is against all laws of the Church, but let's not make judgments of the act itself—just look to the intention."

The Rev. Dr. Edwin Dahlberg, former president of the National Council of Churches and now minister-in-residence at Crozer Theological Seminary, also opposed the administration's Vietnam policy, but with more reservations.

"There is a great contradiction in our 'bombing and bubblegum' policy—that of bombing in the morning and giving bubblegum to children in the afternoon—continued.
—which has led to much distrust of the U.S. throughout all Asia," he asserted.

But Rev. Dahlberg admitted that "the war is against the Ho Chi Minh (North Vietnamese) government, there's no doubt about that now" and added "I'm not advocating an abrupt withdrawal of our forces: I'm pretty sure the Communists would come in and take-over South Vietnam."

**Dilworth Chides, Commends**

Richardson Dilworth, Philadelphia public school board president, this spring commended the work of diocesan schools but asserted that they should "case the strain on public schools" by accepting a larger proportion of non-white students.

The former mayor of the city addressed his remarks to some 50 La Salle College honor students at an Honors Colloquium on the campus. Brother F. Patrick, F.S.C. director of the college's honors program, was moderator of the discussion and 30-minute talk by Dilworth.

Some public controversy resulted from the statement and, in fairness to Dilworth, it should be added that he made the remark more in wistful envy than with rancor.

"It is clear that the parochial schools are doing an excellent job," Dilworth responded to a question about increased cooperation between public and diocesan schools. "But the public school system would be much happier if the percentage of non-whites was nearer (in parochial schools) to that in public schools."

"The way it's going now," he said, "I can see 90 percent white private schools and 80 percent white parochial schools, with the situation reversed in public schools."

He lauded the efforts of former diocesan school head Msgr. Edward M. Reilly and present superintendent Msgr. Edward T. Hughes, but asserted that "there are bound to be hard feelings at times, because of privileges held by one and not the other."

Dilworth added, however, that "none of the fears about separation of church and state, especially among the Quaker and Jewish communities, have been realized by the shared-time program."

"Education," he contended, "is the key to whether our urban civilization will work or fail. We can't fail or we will become like ancient Rome at its most decadent."

He also warned that he foresees "a very difficult 10-20 years ahead in Northern cities," a period of "highly unreasonable behavior" by Negroes.

"If you had your foot on the back of someone's neck for a long, long time, when that person gets up he's going to swing pretty wildly," Dilworth said. "But we'll have to realize that this is natural and learn to survive it."

**$20,000 Biology Grant**

Gulf Oil Corporation has given La Salle College a $20,000 grant for construction of a field biology station in Montgomery County.

The station, which will be used for field studies in ecology, will be built on a 17-acre site provided by the Wissahickon Watershed Association on the Wissahickon Creek, Pennlyn.

The Gulf award was among 50 capital grants totaling $745,000 given this year. The company's educational assistance program annually distributes over $2 million for all aid-to-education purposes.

The ecology program, which studies the relationship between an environment and its plant and animal population, is conducted by Dr. John S. Penny, chairman of La Salle's biology department,
and Brother G. Nicholas, F.S.C. and Dr. Charles Wurtz, assistant professors of biology.

The course began as a co-institutional effort last fall, with students from Chestnut Hill College taking part in the lectures and field studies conducted by the La Salle staff. During the first semester, more than 135 different species of invertebrate animals were identified during the student's tests and observations.

The course is divided into two semesters, one for aquatic and another for terrestrial ecology. Studies include one lecture, followed by two hours of field study, each week.

"The course is designed to give each participant the widest possible experience in the study of environmental relationships," Dr. Wurtz said. "This is accomplished by course design, which includes community studies of natural habitat, the impact of urbanization on undeveloped areas, effects of land use and agriculture and the influence of stream pollution."

Children's Villages Proposed

Children's villages, patterned after those founded in Europe for war orphans, were suggested for Philadelphia children from broken or "primitive type" homes.

County Court Judge Juanita Kidd Stout made the recommendation in a talk at La Salle College this semester. Some 350 students and faculty heard her address, which was sponsored by the college's St. Gabriel's Club, an undergraduate organization that works with underprivileged and delinquent youngsters.

The European villages were established in Austria by Hermann Gmeiner in 1949 to care for children whose families were destroyed by World War Two. Ten orphans of varied ages are placed in homes grouped ten in a village.

Today, some 40 villages operate in Europe and Latin America, and in 1964 Gmeiner established the first U.S. village in Morrisville, Vt. He received an honorary degree from La Salle during that visit to the U.S.

These villages, Judge Stout said, could provide the proper environment for children who "must return to unwholesome and intolerable circumstances" after institutional rehabilitation.

"These children cannot help but revert to delinquency when they return to the primitive-type milieu of their broken, disorganized and loveless homes," Judge Stout asserted.

"Society must be either deaf or disinterested to return such youngsters to the cesspools of corruption they must call home," she added. "It is my considered opinion that in these cases the state must step in to remedy the situation."

"Would not the taxpayer's dollars be more wisely spent on dependent but re habilitated youngsters, rather than eventual delinquents?" she asked.

Vote of Confidence

Joe Heyer last month signed a new three year contract to coach La Salle College's varsity basketball team.

Heyer, who was named coach Nov. 30 on the eve of La Salle's 1965-66 opening game, when Bob Walters was forced to resign due to illness, was given the extended pact on the recommendation of the college's Faculty Athletic Committee.

The 27 year-old Heyer guided a small, inexperienced club to a 10-15 record this year, despite one of the toughest schedules in the nation.

La Salle beat four NIT participants—Brigham Young, Louisville, Temple and Villanova—and lost to such powers as St. Joseph's, Western Kentucky, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Seattle, Minnesota and Miami (Fla.), among others. Four of the Explorers' losses were by a total of six points and two others came in overtime. La Salle won seven of its last nine games.

Three Wilson Winners

Three La Salle College seniors are among the 1,408 Woodrow Wilson Fellowship winners for 1966-67.

Only four students were nominated by La Salle; the fourth was selected for honorable mention honors. They represent the largest number of La Salle winners for any given year.

—continued

Campus Calendar

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

Unless otherwise stated, events are held in the College Union Building. Exhibits are open 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Mon-Fri., and 12-3 P.M. Sat. and Sun.

ALUMNI

DOWNTOWN LUNCHEON CLUB—City Controller Alexander Hempill will address the final meeting of the downtown executives before their summer hiatus; May 18 at 12:15 in the Adelphia Hotel.

ART

GERTRUDE STEIN—A rare East Coast showing of an exhibit depicting Gertrude Stein admiring pictures, also her comments on literary and artist luminaries of her day; May 1-31.

UNION ART—An exhibition of the varied works in the La Salle College Union art collection, consisting of prints, oils, watercolors, graphics, collages and sculpture; June 1-30.

OLD BERGAN ART GUILD—Some 25 artists, members of the Guild, exhibit their works; July 1-28.

SHIRLEY KESSLER—Expressionist mood interpretations depicting figures, city and landscapes; Aug. 1-28.

GENERAL

PH.L. CEREMONIES—Wives of graduating seniors will be honored for their help in "Putting Him Through"; May 22.

COMMENCEMENT—Some 800 Graduates will receive the coveted parchment in ceremonies at Convention Hall, June 4.

EUROPEAN TOUR—The Alumni Association again sponsors an overseas adventure, this time an odyssey to England, Ireland and Scotland; June 9-23.


BROTHERS COUNSELING WORKSHOP—A similar conference for orders of teaching brothers, also conducted by the psychology department; June 28 - July 13.

PARENTS

PRESIDENTS' RECEPTION—The annual event honoring the out-going presidents of the Associates and the Guild; 7 P.M. May 22.

THEATRE

MUSIC THEATRE '66—The fifth season of La Salle's summer music theatre will open with Frank Loesser's "Most Happy Fella," Friday, July 8 continuing through Aug. 6. The second offering will be Moss Hart's "Lady in the Dark," Aug. 8 through Sept. 4. Performances in the air conditioned Union Theatre are at 8:30 P.M. Tues. through Fri., 6 and 9:30 P.M. (two shows) Sat., and 7 P.M. Sun. No show Monday. Theatre party rates are available.
Fellowship winners are John A. Connelly, Zenon E. Kohut and Joseph B. Pritti. Honorable mention was given to Thomas E. Perry.

Connelly, a 1961 graduate of Father Judge High School, is majoring in German and plans to attend either Princeton or Brown Universities. Kohut was graduated from Roman Catholic High in 1962 and majors in history at La Salle. He hopes to attend either Columbia University, the University of Indiana or University of Wisconsin. Pritti majored in philosophy after graduating from Central High in 1962 and he plans graduate studies at either Yale University or the University of Chicago.

Perry graduated from West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys in 1962, majored in English at La Salle, and hopes to pursue graduate studies at the University of Virginia.

Woodrow Wilson Fellows receive one academic year of graduate education with tuition and fees paid by the Foundation, plus a living costs stipend of $2,000 and allowances for dependent children. This year's grants total $5.7 million given to Fellows from some 380 colleges and universities in the U.S. and Canada. Winners represent 24 fields of study and were chosen from over 11,000 nominees. Most are majoring in English or history.

'Most Happy' Summer
La Salle's summer Music Theatre '66 will open its fifth season with Frank Loesser's "Most Happy Fella" on Friday, July 8, continuing through August 6.

Moss Hart's "Lady in the Dark" will be the second presentation this season, opening August 12 and concluding September 4.

Managing Director Dan Rodden has again assembled the veteran staff of Jean Williams, choreographer, Sidney MacLeod, technical director, and Frank Diehl, musical director. Gerard Leaby will design the sets and costumes.

Performances in the air conditioned College Union Theatre are at 8:30 P.M. Tuesday through Friday, at 6 and 9:30 P.M. (two shows) Saturday, and 7 P.M. Sunday. No performance is given Monday.

Last season, Music Theatre '65 received critical and audience acclaim as some 21,000 patrons enjoyed productions of "Camelot" and "Brigadoon." More than 70,000 persons have attended the nine productions offered over the past four seasons.

Away We Go!
La Salle will again sponsor an overseas excursion this summer, under the auspices of the Alumni Association and the College Union.

This year's odyssey will include visits to England, Ireland and Scotland. The tour departs Philadelphia June 9 and returns June 23. Total cost is $650.00 per person, which includes round-trip jet fare, all hotels and most meals.

Included in the itinerary are Shannon, Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh, London and Stratford-on-Avon.

Televized Ecumenism
A leading Protestant scholar has called Vatican II's Declaration on Religious Freedom "a quite remarkable document from which Protestants may well learn in our day."

Rev. William J. Lazareth, dean of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Germantown gave his remarks during a discussion this spring after the college's closed circuit TV coverage of comments by Rev. John Courtney Murray, S.J. to an International Conference of Theological Issues of Vatican II at the University of Notre Dame.

Father Murray, a leading Jesuit theologian of Woodstock College, spoke on the Council's Declaration on Religious Freedom, a document of which he reportedly was the principal author. An interfaith panel discussion by leading area theologians followed each evening program.

An estimated 3500 priests, sisters, seminarians, theology students and the general public attended the six sessions aired on TV in La Salle's college union building. The telecasts were sponsored under the Rev. Mark Heath, O.P., and Brother F. James, F.S.C., respectively. It was financed by a $9000 grant by the Samuel S. Fels Fund.


"La Salle College," he said, "in cooperation with the Notre Dame program, has assisted and is a vital part of the work of the Archdiocesan programs that will bring ecumenism to the parish level this fall. Such programs help in various ways to promote the wishes of the Holy Father."

"Such discussions mark great progress in the Philadelphia Archdiocese toward an ecumenical concern and cooperation," Msgr. Dowling added.

Msgr. Dowling and Rabbi Kaiman agreed upon an expression of religious values in government, while Rev. Lazareth strongly advocated strict separation of church and state.

"President Kennedy," Rev. Lazareth asserted, "in a remarkable way undid many decades of prejudices over whether a President could be a Catholic and carry out his duties, too. To my way of thinking, his statement to the ministers in Houston is the concrete statement for which theory can later be formulated."

He lauded Vatican II for its "remarkable promise for all men of goodwill toward tackling the problems of our day. Its value will be if all of us who cannot in conscience worship together, can work together for the common good."

Participants in the second panel, which dealt with "The Church in the Modern World," were Rev. Joseph F. Erhart, S.J., associate professor of theology at St. Joseph's College, Rev. Theodore W. Loder, assistant pastor of the First Methodist Church in German-
town, and Dr. Joseph P. Mooney, associate professor of economics at La Salle.

Dr. Mooney, an authority on Latin American economic affairs, contended that "no amount of economic planning will help in Latin America unless the people have a deep commitment to values." He called for a "synthesis of the social sciences" to build economics.

"There have been more economists in Brazil than any three other Latin American countries, and it's in worse shape than ever," he added.

Father Erhart asserted that "teaching theology and religion is the most difficult teaching task today. One must know the people and world we live in today, which includes many disciplines."

He noted what he called "a re-thinking of the fundamental aspects of the Church, which were thought unapproachable."

Rev. Loder called for a closer union between churches and their people, chiding that "more and more people don't understand the church's message and, what's more, don't care."

HERITAGE

The college is extending its heritage of personal education . . . to build this tradition and make it even more creative, La Salle projects a program of faculty support and enrichment. To maintain this heritage, alumni are asked to consider a contribution to one of the following GIFT GROUPS:

- alumni leader—$10
- alumni chairman—$75
- alumni sponsor—$50
- century club—$100 or more

La Salle College Annual Fund, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141
'00  JOSEPH P. GAFFNEY, former Philadelphia city councilman and city solicitor, died in February. He was one of the signers of the Alumni Association Charter in 1916.

'32  HENRY P. CLOSE, M.D., is chief of Medical Services at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Philadelphia. He is also professor of clinical medicine at Temple University Medical School. MELVIN SASSMAN, M.D., is associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Jefferson Medical College.

'34  CHARLES J. SCHEER, M.D., director of cardiology at Nazareth and Holy Redeemer Hospitals, was recently elected president of the staff at Nazareth.

'36  MARIO CRILLY, M.D., who maintains a general practice and is associated with Pennsylvania Hospital, is the medical director for the Police and Fireman's Health and Welfare Fund. JOSEPH A. RIDER is vice-president and comptroller at L.T.T. Wire and Cable Division, Pawtucket, R.I.

'37  GREGORY F. FROIO, M.D., is director of laboratories at the Delaware County, Pa., Memorial Hospital.

'38  NICHOLAS J. CHRIST, M.D., is president of the Birdsboro, Pa., Board of Health and team physician at Daniel Boone High School there. THOMAS M. SCOTTI, M.D., professor of pathology at the University of Miami, was named one of the institution's outstanding teachers by a vote of his colleagues. This recognition carries with it a permanent increase of $1,000 to the yearly salary of each faculty member so chosen.


'40  JOHN R. RIVERA was appointed secretary of the General Reinsurance Corporation in New York City. JEROME M. WALDRON, M.D., was elected vice-president of the staff at Nazareth Hospital, Philadelphia.

'42  JULIUS BLUM is general sales manager of radio station WJW in Cleveland, Ohio. LUDWIG M. FRANK, M.D., is chief of psychiatry at St. Francis Hospital in West Hartford, Conn. and a member of the school board of the Archdiocese of Hartford.

'43  WILLIAM J. MAGARITY has been elected vice-president and general manager of Auto Associates, Inc., Volkswagen distributors for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

'46  ROBERT J. CARABASI, M.D., is head of the department of medical diseases of the chest at the Scott and White Clinic in Temple, Texas.

'47  WILLIAM J. CONNAN has resigned as administrative head and instructor at the Charles Morris Price School of Advertising and Journalism of the Poor Richard Club in order to devote full time to his duties as assistant professor of marketing at Temple University.

'48  JOSEPH R. GUERN, Ph.D., is professor of economics at St. Joseph's College. LEO C. INGLESBY is assistant director of Internal Revenue for the state of North Carolina. JAMES LEARY has joined the sales staff of Shope & Roney, Inc., Realtors, Haddonfield, N.J. "Birch," to James L. J. Pie and wife, a daughter, Maria Caroline.

'49  ROBERT F. McMAKIN has been named vice-president of Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company. ALPHONSE W. PITNER is chemistry instructor at the Salem County, New Jersey Technical Institute, "Birch;" to John L. Biehl and his wife, Anne, their sixth child, Joseph.

'50  F. X. MORRIS

JOSEPH A. GALLAGHER was promoted to senior vice-president and treasurer at Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Company and will head the banking services division. WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, an assistant professor of speech and drama at Catholic University, is vice-president and executive producer of the Olney Theatre in Olney, Md. THOMAS F. McGUIRE was selected mayor of Pennsauken Township, N.J., by unanimous decision of the township committee. FRANCIS X. MORRIS was named vice-president in charge of operations and personnel for the Kent County offices of the Farmers Bank of Delaware. JOHN MURPHY is manager of physical distribution for Sears, Roebuck & Company in Washington, D.C. JAMES E. QUIGLEY is sales manager for the National Crucible Company.

'51  F. X. STANTON

E. DOUGLAS ADAMS is vice-president of the Cheltenham National Bank. MICHAEL V. ANGELUCCI is office manager of the Company's national bakery division in Sumerville, Mass. L. M. BACKE, III is general manager of Electronic Wholesalers, Inc. in Melbourne, Florida. ANASTASIO BANDO, Ph.D., is an assistant professor of classics at the University of California, Riverside campus. RICHARD J. DAISLEY is controller of Alloy Surfaces Company, Inc., in Wilmington, Del., a member of the Delaware State Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Republican executive committee of Delaware County. F. V. DE MARCO is teaching fourth grade visually handicapped children at the Logan School in Philadelphia. JOHN N. FAZETTA is superintendent of the Greater Egg Harbor, N.J., Regional High School District. JOHN J. LEE has joined Lone Star Steel Company in Longview, Tex., as superintendent of production planning and shipping. EUGENE P. McLOONE, Ph.D., is senior staff scientist and professor of lecture in economics at George Washington University. He was recently elected to the "Who's Who in the South and Southeast." FRANCIS X. STANTON is a director of the company and vice-president in charge of information management at the New York advertising firm of Benton and Bowles, Inc. L. THOMAS REIFFSTECK, director of career planning and placement at La Salle, has been elected to the executive boards of two regional personnel organizations, the Middle Atlantic Placement Association and the American Society of Personnel Administrators.

'52  DAVID J. BUTLER is vice president and secretary of the Robert Fulton Marine Company, financial consultants. EUGENE J. CAPALDI, Ph.D., is professor of psychology at the University of Texas at Austin. SAMUEL V. RODGERS, Philadelphia general agent for the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, has been presented the 1965 National Quality award for excellence of service to policy-
owners. Francis V. Griffin received his M.Ed. degree in history from Temple University. Earl W. Johnson is pastor of the Trinity Tabernacle Baptist Church and teacher at the Childs School in Philadelphia. Joseph J. Kelly was appointed director of elementary education in East Pennsboro Township, a suburb of Harrisburg, Pa. Henry Makowski, Ph.D., is a biochemist at Esso Research and Engineering Company, Linden, N.J. Paul J. McGinnis is an assistant professor of English at Sacramentino College. Charles A. Harris, Ph.B., is teaching at a Fulbright-Hays assignment at the National University, Taipei, Taiwan, while on leave from the University of Massachusetts. He holds advanced degrees in economics from the University of Montana and Ohio State and previously taught for one year at Oberlin College. Frank R. Murdock has been appointed assistant treasurer of the Continental Bank and Trust Company. Frank G. Pillar was promoted to assistant vice president at the Somerset Trust Company in Somerville, N.J. William F. Sullivan was made a partner in the law firm of Obermayer, Reeman, Maxwell and Hippel. James C. Webb is a branch manager of the Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc.

53
Peter Finley is head of psychological services of the Greater Egg Harbor (N.J.) Regional School District. John T. Magee, M.D., chief of the Renal Clinic at Bryn Mawr Hospital and an instructor at Jefferson Medical College, was a guest speaker at a recent Honors Colloquium at the College on: "The Science Education of Liberal Arts Majors." Joseph M. Martosella recently passed the Pa. Bar examination. Francis E. Monoghan is assistant professor and chairman of sociology at Immaculata College. Jacques J. Moore has purchased a Cadillac Auto franchise in York, Pa. William E. Murphy is director of medical communications at McNeil Laboratories. George J. Ritchie is vice president and general manager of Bate Plywood Company, Inc., in Grants Pass, Ore. James Sanzare recently returned from Ethiopia having studied at the Haile Selleasse University in Addis Ababa under a Fulbright scholarship. He also visited Kenya, Uganda and Egypt. Joseph E. Villo is managing director of S.P.S. International Ltd., at Shannon, Ireland.

54
Alexander L. Avalon was promoted to field trainer for sales representatives of Hallmark Cards, Inc. in Pittsburgh, Pa. John J. Burns received his M.Ed. degree in counseling and guidance from Temple University. Robert Garrity, Ph.D., assistant professor of philosophy at the College of Steubenville, O., was initiated into the Alpha Phi Delta fraternity. James D. Mettigton has been appointed an assistant professor of education at Western Reserve University. Robert J. Scaffer has been named director of public relations for the Presbyterian-University of Pennsylvania Medical Center. Harry L. White, Ph.D., a research chemist at Rohm and Haas Co., is chairmain of the Alumni Association's Admissions Committee and is a candidate for vice president of the association. Birth: To Robert J. Scaffer and wife Celeste, their first child, Mary Frances.

55
Daniel J. Baer, Ph.D., is an assistant professor of psychology at Boston College. Arnold L. Cohen is regional director of the B'nai B'rith youth organization in Allentown, Pa. Francis X. Donohoe, Frankford High School English teacher and vice president of the Alumni Association, is a candidate this year for Alumni president. Herbert M. Jung received his M.Ed. degree in educational administration from Temple University. John M. Manzo was promoted to U.S. rank of major at the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. Karl Edward G. Mekel, Esq., is house counsel for the Democratic City Committee and president of the Young Democratic Club of Philadelphia. James J. Morris is a vice president of Continental Bank and Trust Company. James P. Parks is assistant city editor of the News-Journal in Wilmington, Del. Harvey Porter is general manager of Reischer Ford Corp. Robert J. Smith is vice president of the Great Bear Spring Company in New York City.

56
Robert C. Ames is an attaché at the American embassy in Beirut, Lebanon. Frank S. Blatcher has opened a general agency for the Indianapolis Life Insurance Company in Upper Darby, Pa. Nicholas P. Dienna, assis- tant cashier and manager of Central Penn National Bank's Twelfth Street office and incumbent treasurer of the Alumni Association, is a candidate for re-election. James A. Gross, Ph.D., assistant professor of economics at Holy Cross College and assistant director of the college's Industrial Relations Institute, has been accepted as a member of the National Labor Panel of the American Arbitration Association. John J. Lombard, Jr., Esq., has been made a partner in the law firm of Emery & Nigro and William E. Moore. He is a candidate for the office of president of the Alumni Association. His wife, Barbara, recently gave birth to their third son, James Garrett.

57
Major Charles A. Beitz met classmate Captain James Rose in Nha Trang, South Vietnam. Beitz is with the 14th Aviation Battalion; Rose, with the Fifth Special Forces. Henry W. DeLuca, Jr., has been appointed assistant treasurer of the Continental Bank and Trust Company. He is manager of the bank's Stenton Avenue office. William A. Fynes, territory manager for Johnson & Johnson's first aid products division, received a membership in the company's Ring Club. He received a ruby ring for outstanding sales accomplishments. Victor M. Gavin, Middle Atlantic and I.C.A. low hurdles champion during his student days, was honored at the Alumni Association's annual Spring Reception by being inducted into the Alumni Hall of Athletes. Jerome S. Lenzowsky was elected treasurer of the Center City Cadillac Company.

58
Robert E. Boyle is vice president of the newly formed Lawrence Concrete Corporation, in Tarrytown, N.Y. Robert J. Bray was appointed an assistant city solicitor for Philadelphia. He will head a new operation in the Community Development Section, which will advise city agencies on legal problems concerning programs conducted under federal grants. Ira S. Davis, who was recently appointed La Salle's assistant track coach, has been named an administrator for the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority. Gerald F. Eck has been appointed group manager of the Westfield, N.J., group office of Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company. Joseph V. Gallager was promoted to assistant treasurer of Continental Bank and Trust Company. He is manager of the bank's Prospect Park office. James B. Garvin has been named director of market information services for O. S. Tyson & Company, Inc., New York City. Joseph M. Gindhart was chairman of the Alumni Association's annual Spring Reception on April 17. Richard J. Mullen has received his C.P.A. designation from the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Michael B. O'Hara is the new manager of employee communications at the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company. Richard P. Perego has
been appointed regional director of Industrial Relations at Martin Marrietta’s Cement and Lime Division in New York City. Captain Charles J. Reich is with the Army Field Forces in Nha Trang, South Vietnam. James E. Sullivan has been appointed national classified advertising manager for the Wall Street Journal. He was formerly associate eastern regional advertising manager, a position to which he was named in February, 1965. Charles T. Wahl has been elected an assistant treasurer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. He is head of the money division of the bank operations department.

Birth: To Joseph M. Gindhart and wife, Barbara, their second child, Joseph M., Jr.

59

LOUIS M. GREISER recently celebrated his 25th anniversary with Leeds and Northrup Company, where he is an industrial engineer. Joseph H. Hennessy has been named an assistant professor of French at Assumption College in Worcester, Mass. Joseph T. Makarzewicz is an assistant professor of history at E. Stroudsburg State College. David M. Spratt has been appointed administrative assistant at Tele-Service Department in Philadelphia. S. James Watt was recently appointed superintendent of underwriting at the Haddonfield, N.J. office of Aetna Casualty & Surety Company, which will open June 1, 1966. He is presently senior underwriter in the Philadelphia office.

60

Rev. J. J. McLaughlin

Leonard J. Bonner was promoted to assistant claims attorney at the Annapolis, Maryland regional office of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. Louis Ciavarella has been promoted to manager of production planning and control in the biological production section of Merck Sharp & Dohme. Thomas J. Corrigan has been made a partner in the law firm now known as Halbert, Kanter, Hirschhorn, Gilson & Corrigan. Rev. Mr. Joseph J. McLaughlin will be ordained a priest for the archdiocese of Philadelphia on May 21, 1966. Francis C. ("Connie") Newman, associated with the newly formed Frank Blisher agency in Upper Darby, Pa., has received the "Outstanding Award for Achievement" presented by the Career Builder School. Peter E. Walheim, Middle Atlantic track, cross country and swimming star, was honored at the Alumni Association’s annual Spring Reception on April 17 by being inducted into the Alumni Hall of Athletes. John P. Whitecar, M.D., is an assistant resident in the department of Internal Medicine at the University of Minnesota. Birh: To James Cannon and wife Mary Ann, their fourth child, James Francis.

61

Paul F. Betz who received his Ph.D. from Cornell University last year, is an assistant professor of English at Georgetown University. Paul E. D’Hedouville is a trial attorney with the anti-trust division of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C.

W. J. KELLY

62

Anthony J. Clark, chairman of last year’s Stag Reunion, is a candidate for the office of treasurer of the Alumni Association, Thomas A. Dziadosz, currently teaching at Pierce Junior College, has been appointed an assistant on the University at Connecticut to pursue his doctorate in economics. W. Joseph Schmidt, Jr., is a trial attorney for the division of the U.S. Department of Justice. David W. Wilson was recently awarded his C.P.A. by the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

63

Leonard C. Borszoi has been commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation from Officers Training School at Lackland A.F.B., Tex. John J. Gaynord was awarded his C.P.A. designation by the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

64

First Lt. DOMENIC F. BASILE was graduated with highest honors from the Army Signal School at Fort Monmouth, N.J. Howard C. De Martini received an M.A. degree from Ohio State University in December. Charles Schmiudeiser has been named executive director of the Sigma Phi Lambda Alumni’s Dick Deigert Memorial Fund. The fund, in memory of an alumni killed in Korea last year, will be used to assist in the education of children of deceased fraternity brothers. William J. Wiegliem has been named a sales representative for the mid-Atlantic area of the Eastern region of Cel-Fibe, the paper-making division of Johnson & Johnson. Marriages: Ronald F. Grosso to Theresa C. Wood; Dennis Metrick to Catherine Ann Moynihan. Birth: To Joseph E. Wreen and wife Irene, a son, Joseph Edward III.

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S. C. SMITH

Albert C. Bane and Carl D. Burkart have been commissioned second lieutenants in the Air Force upon graduation from Officers Training School at Lackland A.F.B., Tex. John Buyarski coached the Kingsway High School freshman basketball squad last season in Pennington, N.J. Terrance E. Good was selected as the "outstanding team" in his battalion upon completion of his basic training. He is currently in O.C.S. at Ft. Sill, Okla. William P. Murphy is traffic assistant at Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc., Wilmington Del. Second Lt. Francis Engler is serving in the air force. Joseph G. O’Donnell was graduated from a training course for Air Force missile launch officers at Sheppard A.F.B., Tex., and assigned to Little Rock A.F.B., Ark., for duty with the Strategic Air Command. S. Courtney Smith was killed in action in Vietnam last December. Second Lt. Raymond S. Stephanowicz and Ronald R. Talamo are attending the Army Defense School at Fort Bliss, Tex. Marriages: Michael F. Doyle to Maryanne P. Bodzieck; Ralph P. Lawrence to Kathleen M. Convery; Joseph T. McGregor to Linda J. Horvath; William E. Pomnitz to Joan E. Romanow; John K. Shuster to Charlotte Elizabeth Kett; George C. Steward to Rita Marie Smith.
Dr. O'Doherty / microbe hunter

"The future of Catholic higher education demands that it go beyond providing just good liberal arts schools. We must strengthen the sciences and our graduate and professional schools." One man's opinion, but an educated one. The man is Desmond S. O'Doherty, M.D., '42, professor of neurology and chairman of the department at Georgetown University's Medical School. Dr. O'Doherty, who earned his doctor of medicine degree at Jefferson Medical College, is a native Philadelphian who attended West Philadelphia Catholic High prior to his undergraduate days at La Salle. Today, he directs the efforts of neurology students at Georgetown's massive Medical Center, which operates annually on a $6 million budget—comprised of some $4 million in research grants. Dr. O'Doherty is not the least of the grant recipients; last fall he received a $250,000 award from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's vocational rehabilitation administration for research in multiple sclerosis, the neurological disease in which he has specialized for most of his medical career. Fifteen physicians and three research assistants at Georgetown are studying the disease, which wreaks havoc upon the central nervous system by disrupting electrical activity in the spinal cord.

At Georgetown, Dr. O'Doherty is also president of the Hospital's general staff and a member of the University's executive faculty committee and the committee on rank and tenure. He also finds time to teach each day, in addition to research. He, his wife, and their son and daughter live in nearby Arlington, Va.
Bill Devlin / after the fall

"Politics is like teaching; only the classroom and the number of pupils are larger." Thus, William J. Devlin, '44, characterizes his work with Republican workers throughout Philadelphia as the party's City Chairman. Named to the post in 1963 after two decades as a public school teacher, Devlin has his work cut out for him: the opposition has ruled the City Hall roost since now-Senator Joseph Clark ended 50 years of Republican control when elected Mayor in 1952. But Devlin is undaunted, especially since the upset victory of District Attorney Arlen Specter last fall. "The future looks very bright," he contends. "The fall election was a stepping-stone to bring Republicanism back to Philadelphia." He forsees a "reaction against the city administration in the mayoralty test this fall. We must engender loyalty to the G.O.P. among many disenchanted people." What about the national Republican outlook? Devlin is less optimistic on that score ("President Johnson's popularity today is as great as any previous U.S. President's"), but adds that he "thinks the party has recovered from the Goldwater disaster. Like Alf Landon, he was not only voted against, he was voted out of people's minds." He sees Michigan Governor George Romney and Pennsylvania's William Scranton as the national G.O.P. stars of the future, and the men-to-watch locally are Secretary of Revenue Theodore B. Smith, Jr. and Specter. Devlin, his wife, and their three children make their home in the far northeast section of the city.
'Gola Goal'
—end of an era