Winter 1966

La Salle Magazine Winter 1966

La Salle University

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.lasalle.edu/lasalle_magazine

Recommended Citation
http://digitalcommons.lasalle.edu/lasalle_magazine/170

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the University Publications at La Salle University Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in La Salle Magazine by an authorized administrator of La Salle University Digital Commons. For more information, please contact careyc@lasalle.edu.
After 35 Years, the Inevitable Question

'Elbow Room' For Scholars

HOMECOMING WEEKEND '65
IN THIS ISSUE

1 Homecoming Weekend '65
   A photo essay on the 1965 version of the annual alumni pilgrimage.

4 Censorship
   A barb-by-barb account of the Homecoming symposium on one of the emotion-laden topics of our day.

9 Sports
   "After 35 Years, the Inevitable Question," a sports feature on La Salle's athletic director, Dr. James J. Henry.

11 Around Campus
   "Elbow Room for Scholars," a feature presentation on the college's new honors program, plus sundry campus news items.

18 Campus Calendar
   Coming attractions of significance to alumni, students, faculty, parents, and friends of La Salle.

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

22 La Salle Vignettes
   A glimpse at some interesting La Salle people.

Photo Credits—page 9—James Purring; 12-13-14-17 (except top) and back cover—Walter Holt; 22—Ralph Howard; 24—Peter Dechert; all others by Charles F. Sibre.

La Salle

A QUARTERLY LA SALLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE
Vol. 10 Winter, 1966 Number 1

Ralph W. Howard, '60, Editor
Robert S. Lyons, Jr., '61, Associate Editor
James J. McDonald, '58, Alumni News

La Salle Magazine is published quarterly by La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141, for the alumni, students, faculty and friends of the college. Editorial and business offices located at the News Bureau, La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141. Second class postage paid at Philadelphia, Penna. Changes of address should be sent at least 30 days prior to publication of the issue with which it is to take effect, to the Alumni Office, La Salle College, Philadelphia, Penna. 19141. Member of the American Alumni Council and American College Public Relations Association.
Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C. (center), president, engages in spirited conversation with alumni at the Weekend stag reunion.
Among the highlights of the Weekend were the stag reunion, at which (right) Roland Holroyd, Ph.D., professor and chairman of the biology department since its inception 40 years ago, is pictured chatting with recent grads; presentation of the annual Signum Fidei Medal (opposite page) to William B. Ball, right, executive director of the Pennsylvania Catholic Welfare Conference, by Daniel E. McGonigle, '57, alumni president, and the annual reunion dinner-dance (below). Another facet, the Weekend Symposium, follows on subsequent pages.
This year's Homecoming Weekend Symposium, sponsored annually by the Alpha Epsilon Alumni Honor Society, featured a far-reaching discussion on censorship. Participants were F. Emmett Fitzpatrick, first assistant district attorney of Philadelphia; Ernest Schier, film critic for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, and faculty commentators Daniel J. Rodden, '41, associate professor of English and managing director of La Salle's summer Music Theatre; and Eugene J. Fitzgerald, '51, assistant professor of philosophy. Brother M. Fidelian, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, was moderator of the program. This transcript has been edited to meet the space requirements of this issue.

Brother Fidelian: Our topic today is a very complicated one and I'm not sure we can do much more than simply isolate a few of its facets. It's one of those perennial problems that is always well to go back to and to clarify our notions about. We should indicate immediately that we're concerned here generally with the problem of censorship in the arts, rather than the other traditional and related problem of art and prudence. So, it's not a question of whether I should read this Henry Miller novel—that's a personal and an individual problem—but it's rather the problem of whether Henry Miller's novel should be banned from Philadelphia.

To set the topic very briefly, I would describe what I would consider two extreme positions on the problem; one, represented here by Mr. Schier, comes down very simply to the idea that there should be no censorship whatsoever and, in particular, there should be no censorship of any kind of artistic expression; the second, espoused by Mr. Fitzpatrick, that there is a crucial need for censorship of some kind, even of works that some would consider artistic. I would now ask Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Schier if they will state their positions.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: I would like to appear here not as an advocate or a man who has a position, but as one who has some thoughts on this problem from having heard it discussed. I don't really represent law enforcement today and I am not necessarily pounding the drum for censorship. No matter how I view this problem, censorship in one form or another is a very necessary element to our society.

It is very true that one of the arguments is that this (censorship) is an opening wedge and if you let government control it they're going to control it even further than we want them to. Of course, that argument can be used on almost any topic that advocates any amount of restraint. The government controls what you eat, the air that you breathe, the medical treatment that you get, it controls your education, it sees that all of these things are as they are represented, or if they are in the best interests of our society. If you buy margarine, you know that it is pure margarine, since there are more controls on food than anything else.

The people who advocate no censorship certainly won't go as far as to say that the government has no right at all to concern itself with what you put into your stomach. But I might point out that these same arguments that are made for intellectual freedom could be made for your freedom to eat, your freedom to breathe contaminated air, to throw your garbage in your neighbor's yard. We live in a world that is censored in many aspects and to the extent that we are able to live within the regulations laid down by government, we are happy and achieve our social ends.

But there is censorship in other forms; there's even censorship in a university. Even people who advocate that a student should be able to read anything he wants, don't say that this student be permitted to roam at will in chemistry laboratories conducting any experiment he wants. There are certain limitations that have to be placed on all things. All I am trying to do is to set forth that censorship of written or artistic material is not something unknown to our society.

There is basic within each man that which he does not like, things which we can generally say are offensive. For instance, we happen to be a monogamous society. It is offensive to us that a man would come along and live among us and have seven or eight wives. It is offensive to Jewish members of our society that a man wear a swastika arm band; it is offensive to Negro members that a man downgrades their intellectual ability or their ability to obey the law; it is offensive to Catholic members of our society that individuals are able to sell material we consider to be obscene. These things are offensive to some people, to the extent that they will fight to eradicate them. All I'm really saying to you is this: that there are certain things in our society that are offensive, and one of them is pornography.

And if there are things offensive, particularly in pornography, then who should do something about it? The only agency that we have set up to guard against things that are offensive to the government. It is the duty of the government to see that practices which are offensive to a majority of the people are not permitted wide scope within the area. The government then, in my opinion, has a perfect right to say that a man will not sell and distribute material which is offensive to a vast majority of the citizens.

What kind of control? There is no legislation in Pennsylvania today that makes it a crime to express yourself in any fashion, even in a pornographic fashion. If you want to sit down and write the most erotic novel ever written, you're perfectly free to do it. The only thing that the government does in our state is say you may not sell or otherwise dis-
tribute such works, I would be the first to admit that in the past these standards have been abused and, in the interest of freedom from pornography, there have been attempts made to keep from the public all kinds of ideas—and not just here in Pennsylvania.

**BUT** the mere fact that there have been abuses doesn't mean we should do away with the entire system of trying to control that which is sold or distributed within our society. What we have to do, as reasonable men, is work out some way of doing away with the abuses, while keeping some form of government control.

I don't know that I could demonstrate objectively that such (pornographic) material drives people to commit sex crimes. But I will say that the other side can never demonstrate that such material has no effect. My experience with sex criminals leads me to believe that many of these crimes—^—murders—^—start out by the criminal believing he is being encouraged to commit such acts. Reading some of the material on the news stands today or viewing some of the motion pictures sets up a moral code that does not typify the average American relationship so that such material to certain people leads them to believe that certain circumstances will find any young lady welcoming their attention and leads them to act accordingly. Our entire system of education is based upon the proposition that we are affected by what we read.

**MR. SCHIER:** I believe in art and the integrity of the artist. I believe in the right of the artist to think, speak or write or work in whatever form his talents prescribe. I believe that this right is more than something granted by an understanding society, which may be taken away when the wind blows cold or from another direction.

It is fundamental to the nature of man to express himself. Art is inextricably woven into the morality of mankind; the artist may create a thing of beauty, or ask a question or propound an idea, and the effect of one or all three may extend for a thousand years, or it may not. His failure is of no importance; his right to strive unfettered by law or public intimidation is basic to the healthy society, as basic as the lifeline worn by an astronaut when stepping from his spaceship. For without the lifeline of art, describing man's condition, delineating the beauties of the universe, mapping and charting the significant moments of the spirit and the soul of man, we ourselves would be floating freely without purpose, meaning or understanding of ourselves. Man would be just so much flotsam.

**I DO NOT** say that the artist alone is our only guidepost; he is one with intellectuals, saints, historians, teachers, philosophers. But it is almost always the artist who is the vanguard of man's inner progress and self-knowledge. History shows that we cannot do without him. When the artist is banned and silenced, reason and morality are silenced with him. In time of unreason, or tyranny or persecution, it is the artist who must first be rendered impotent. For the artist is a vital force against evil, ignorance and superstition and against the darkest instinct and desires of men.

As I believe in the artist, I am equally opposed to censorship in any form ever indicated or attempted by man. Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. The same might be said of censors and censorship. Whether it be in the name of the body politic, or a religious crusade or a matter of passing morality, censorship is one of the forms that evil takes in the history of man. Euripides was prosecuted for impiety, Shakespeare's plays might never have been written had the authority of the Council of London extended to the other side of the Thames.

The censor functions as an extension of the most conservative forces of society, often he is an official arm of the state, and frequently he is expressing his own fears and secret nature when he attacks the arts and attempts to dictate what the artist may and may not say. In our time, most psychiatrists agree, censors operate often from neurotic motivations.

The theatre in this half of the century is relatively free of censorship. It is the mass media of TV, books and magazines that must bear the brunt of the peculiar thinking of censors. And for the very reason that they are the most popular and best-circulated forms of artistic expression, to exercise control over these mediums is to control thought, idea and expression which may tend to rock the boat. With the lessons of Nazism still echoing around the world, we have seen in our time, in our country, librarians forced to remove books from their shelves, movies butchered beyond recognition by the creative people who had made them, and television's potential for good turned into a massive inanity. Censorship is an evil which does incalculable harm to mankind by stifling the free processes of thought and creativity. It has done so in the past and should the climate be right it may do so again.

**LET ME** conclude with what is to me one of the most heartbreaking statements ever made by a great artist, the Russian novelist Tolstoy, on the subject of censorship: "From the very commencement of my activities, that horrible censor question has tormented me. I wanted to write what I felt, but all the time it occurred to me that what I wrote would not be permitted, and, involuntarily, I had to abandon the work. I abandoned and went on abandoning and meanwhile the years passed away."

**MR. RODDEN:** The word pornography is one of those perjorative words which necessarily will prevent us from getting anywhere with this discussion, because I don't think anybody wants pornography. The question becomes "what do you think pornography is?" Nobody is in favor of murder, but we have as a nation at least four or five times gone on record (in wars) in favor of killing. So let's get the word pornography out of the issue, and let us say—continued 5
CENSORSHIP

—continued

Mr. Rodden / the question, becomes, 'what do you think pornography is?'

Brother Fidelian / the problem of whether Henry Miller's novel should be banned

that quite obviously the government has a function to prevent the spreading of pornography, but who's going to decide what pornography is and, as Mr. Fitzpatrick suggested, what are his qualifications for making that judgement?

Mr. Fitzpatrick: Well, maybe I can answer that. As Justice Stewart said in the latest decision from Washington, "I don't know what it (pornography) is, but when I see it, I know it."

I spoke initially for the basic proposition that there is some, somewhere, and the government has a right to control it. The big problem seems to be, what are the qualifications of the man who is to determine what is and is not pornography? It is no longer done today in Pennsylvania by a board of censors. It is done by a court, by a judge. If someone feels that judge is wrong, he appeals, and the matter goes up and up until it gets to the Supreme Court of the United States. Some would say they are not qualified either, but somewhere along the line they become experts in just about everything. They decide whether a man lives or dies, and if we give them that kind of power, I don't see why they should not have the power to decide what is distributed in our society.

What are the qualifications of an artist? Do they have to have some form of training? Must they have some form of appreciation? Or is any man who buys a palette, a brush and paint, an artist? It takes a good deal more formal training, if that's what we're looking for, to become a judge than it does to become an artist.

Mr. Rodden: Well, I think you almost made a point for me. I didn't come here to defend the extreme left position on censorship, but in almost every case in which a decision has been made in the lower courts, among less qualified magisterial officers, when it has gone on to a higher court, when you describe as the more learned judges prevail, that is where the more liberal decision has been made.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: That's not necessarily true. You can't assume that the higher a judge is, the more learned he is. The only opinions that get any kind of popular acceptance in newspapers are those which reverse opinion of the lower courts. You very seldom see the hundreds upon thousands of decisions from the Supreme Court in which they review the case and affirm the opinions of the lower courts. In the past few years the Supreme Court has changed that which existed before, but even in this area there are hundreds of other decisions it has seen fit not to change, even in this area.

Mr. Schier: But what the Supreme Court changed didn't become popular automatically. The reason it became widely circulated is because the changes were significant in terms of tradition and law and the past history of the United States in this century, and even dating back until 1831.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: Changes in obscenity laws were significant, but not because they added a new definition of obscenity. The definition, although they added a few words, is basically the same today as it ever was and still is unworkable. What they have really changed is the manner in which authorities are now permitted to seize these materials. Now, in order to get a book seized from a book stand, you have to have an adversary hearing before a judge on whether or not he is permitted to issue a search and seizure warrant.

Mr. Fitzgerald: I think before we can discuss this further we ought to try to establish certain principles. I think everyone would agree that a man's right to free expression is philosophically prior to another man's right to censor—in other words, putting first things first.

It does seem to me we've got two problems: one is, what is art? I don't know how you could define art; it's very elastic, it certainly allows for a variety of interpretations. But we have another question, too, the problem of what is pornographic. And I don't know whether we can deal with both problems. It does seem to me, however, that when we speak about pornography, most people would recognize that the kind of motion pictures shown at a 'smoker' certainly don't qualify as art. They are designed for one purpose, to stimulate sexual activity.
Another problem here is the question, just how much of a work of art has to be obscene before it is censorable? I would say a considerable part of it. Some theologians in the Church would say that if more than a chapter of a book is obscene, then such a work could be called obscene. Or, if it would appear from a reading that the intention of the author is simply the depiction of base things that would appeal to one's prurient interests, then we could say this is obscene.

And yet we do have cases—and this is why I am opposed to much of what is today called state censorship—things called obscenity which are simply vulgar. I think one of the classic instances of that would be The Catcher in the Rye. I've never been able to appreciate why the uproar occurred over this particular work; if anything, I would call it a modern, medieval moral play. Certainly, there are vulgarities found in the book: but obscene? I rather doubt it. However, it is possible someone could read this and focus his attention on the vulgarities and perhaps some of the thinly-disguised obscenities, and regard the entire work in this way.

So you have in this problem not only what is said or depicted, but also the whole psychological conditioning of the person who is reading a book, viewing a work of art. This is a tenuous thing and I'm not so sure anyone has been able to say they're able to correlate the two.

(At this point, questions from the audience were entertained by the panel.)

QUESTION: Can't the panel suggest some kind of compromise, whereby some things would be held away from those under 21 years old, perhaps available, if considered to be 'art,' for viewing under supervision in colleges and universities? And doesn't the panel concede that some people aren't interested in art at all—just moneymaking?

MR. RODDEN: I think anyone's prepared to recognize the absolutely innocent: I don't think anyone can qualify The Sound of Music or Mary Poppins. I'm prepared to admit that a censor or a district attorney can also recognize what are obviously 'club movies' and I think we're not interested in those two extremes, but that vast gray area in between. And that's the area in which contention exists.

Pretty obviously, the maker of a work of art can, in moral terms, sin in his intention and it was not, then, his intention to produce a work of art. And, just as obviously, a member of an audience can go to a work of art for other than artistic purposes, and it was not, then, his intention to have an art experience. But there are also people who receive sexual stimulation from raincoats—and there's a lot to be said for the back seat of automobiles—but we don't ban them. It becomes a matter of individual responsibility to, as Catholics would say, avoid an occasion of sin.

The theatre is relatively free of censorship because the state, pragmatically, recognizes the fact that the theatre is not attended by, say, 11-year old children. On the other hand, in an effort to regulate the habits of 11-year old kids, television has been ruined, as Mr. Schier suggested. So there is a pragmatism operating in this area.

BROTHER FIDELIAN: I think one of the factors in discriminating age levels in the theatre, too, is price. The 14- or 15-year old boy is not going to put down $6 to see a play, ordinarily. In the case of paperback books, I've heard the suggestion that some books be published only in hardbound editions, because of the problem of wide circulation of paperbacks.

MR. SCHIER: I think what the questioner is probably getting to is another subject, and that's the matter of classification. Most countries, outside the U.S., have some form of classification—such as "suitable for adults only." But I've always thought that the country with the most open-minded classification was Guatemala, which has only one basis for banning movies and that is if they lack artistic merit.

MR. FITZGERALD: But who's going to determine what is artistic merit?
MR. SCHIER: I understand that. We've never arrived here at a formal classification system. But I don't think that the problem is all that difficult. I find it very hard to believe that a young man or a parent cannot, by all the means of communication, get some kind of feeling about what a book, a movie or a play is all about. It is nonsense to say that you don't know. I think it's essentially a problem of the parents, not in a pragmatic sense, but it relates to what a young man or young woman knows, what goes on in the home and the lines of communication between parents and child. I don't see how that should effect the artist.

MR. RODDEN: Haven't we fallen into that old combination Catholic-Puritanical concept of the Catholics trying to be more American than the Puritans, by regarding censorship as applying only in the areas of sex? Are there more crimes of violence that are imitative of art than there are sex crimes? I think from what I've seen in the papers that some of the more violent juvenile crimes are more imitative of what they've seen on television and in movies, which nobody makes an effort to censor, than any positive evidence that there's a correlation between the sexual impulse in a movie.

QUESTION: Isn't any censorship, whatsoever, a dire questioning of the intellectual integrity of the individual, be he artist or audience? If that's the case, I think we're talking about something much more serious than just 'nude movies' and what-have-you. It seems the government is trying to give remedial help to what the family should accomplish.

MR. FITZPATRICK: You make an excellent argument, which has been made by a lot of people. But you could make the same argument (on regulation) of margarine, new drugs or traffic laws. Why should the government restrict your freedom in these ways? Why should a college tell its students what courses to take? Everything that you do, say and think is controlled in some form or another by someone.

If you think that the government is in this area to medially aid anyone, you're wrong, because the government doesn't have such legislation. The government says to parents: If you want to raise your children to be nudists, or free-love expressionists, you're perfectly free to do so, and the government won't have a thing to do with you. But if they want to express themselves in city hall courtyard, the government's going to lock them up, so that other people have a right to run their lives in an orderly fashion.

QUESTION: What is the difference in this principle and the notion that because the majority holds to some idea or is offended by something, that therefore the majority is right?

MR. FITZPATRICK: It depends really on what you mean by 'right'. The majority can certainly never say that which is true, or that which is good, or that which is beautiful. That always exists in the mind of the beholder, and the majority cannot determine what is a sin, because that's something that can be determined by God and your church.

But the majority may very well say, for instance as they say in the academic world today, that students can't wear their hair down around your shoulders if you happen to be a male, or that you can't wear your skirt half-way up your thighs if you happen to be a female. At other times, in other cultures, there's nothing wrong with this: 20 years ago you wouldn't allow skirts to be where they are today. This is merely society's conduct. Twenty-years ago a bikini couldn't have been worn. The law has absolutely no reason for telling what is morally right or wrong.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Because it offends those individuals within our society who don't think it should be publicized in this fashion.

MR. RODDEN: Or because it offends twelve people.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Or because it offends twelve people, sure!

MR. FITZGERALD: That's the difficult thing, you see. We have to determine here how many people does it offend. It has to be a majority of people. And it always seems to me that this is the problem any governmental agency has: you may have a very vocal and articulate pressure group—maybe a woman's club in Arlington, Va.—and they suddenly decide a work is pornographic. And through lobbies and other forms of pressure, before you know it, a work can be condemned.

QUESTION: Is the "majority" qualified to censor? I'm sure they would censor Chaucer's works and, for example, the books by John Welch, of the Birch Society.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think the same thing can be said about minorities. That's why I'm for the most part opposed to a law-type of censorship, which does not discriminate: if there is one word I'd like to censor it's this word 'expert'. It's a 'weasel' word, alive with ambiguity.

MR. RODDEN: I'd like to qualify both terms, expert and censor. First of all, an expert in court isn't someone floating in outer space, exercising his expertise; he's a person that the prosecuting or defense attorneys already know holds an opinion that will be favorable to his side.

MR. SCHIER: But he can't be just anybody; I'd like to defend the expert's position, in a sense. In the area, say, of book censorship, invariably, while the defense and prosecution will bring to court experts sympathetic to their case, they are invariably men who are qualified to testify from their particular area. There are experts, such as novelists and teachers in literature, just as clergymen are qualified to testify in the field of morality.

MR. FITZPATRICK: My conclusion has been that experts are made that way by the public. When an expert gets on the witness stand, you ask him what he does for a living. If he says he is a bricklayer, everybody may laugh at him, even though he may have studied more of the material under question than anybody in the world. He has to be employed in the field, either by a newspaper as a critic, by a university or college as a professor, or by the public as a writer whose works have been accepted. But, anyway, over a period of time his views have been accepted by the public, because they regard his views highly. Before a man becomes an expert, he must be so regarded by the public.

MR. FITZGERALD: I think I would have to disagree with you, when you say the public decides who is expert. Once again, who is the public? Is it the more articulate, the more knowledgeable authority. The same thing applies to forensic medicine; you bring a man in who is knowledgeable about medicine and the law. We're still faced with the problem of whether we're not using this term expert in a somewhat arbitrary kind of way. Many experts seem to be experts only to express a certain point of view.

BROTHER FIDELIAN: Well, we've been bouncing around between what is effective and not effective, between the moral and the legal, between good art and bad art, between pornographic films and Mary Poppins. I think we've at least established some dimensions of the problem.
People immediately think of football when Jim Henry's name is mentioned. For good reason, too, because much of Jim Henry's life has been spent on the gridiron in one capacity or another.

In a way, however, it is ironic, because La Salle hasn't fielded an inter-collegiate football team in two decades. Moreover, James J. Henry was originally hired as La Salle's first head basketball coach, yet he has been an athletic director as long (or longer) than anyone in the country.

For the first time in 30 years, however, collegiate football is not an active part of Henry's life. He retired from the playing field after last year's Army-Navy game. He had been one of the most highly-respected football officials in the country for a generation and, earlier, a coach at La Salle and an All-American end at Villanova.

"Sure I miss officiating," he said recently as another gridiron season began. "It was always a great challenge to get the confidence of the coaches and players while 50,000 spectators were screaming. In fact, every week a different type of a challenge came up. I really enjoyed it."

Henry's officiating career carried him from coast to coast. He did all the big intersectional games, including the Sugar, Sun, Liberty and Gotham Bowls. It's hard for him to single out the greatest individual players he saw because, he said, "From where I was officiating, I didn't get a chance to concentrate on any one player."

Henry was able to notice a great team, though, and saw plenty of them. The most impressive were the national championship squads from Oklahoma and Syracuse, Navy's unbeaten Sugar Bowl team and fine outfits from Pittsburgh and Army, among others.

With such an impressive gridiron background, Henry constantly hears the inevitable question: "Why doesn't La Salle have a football team?"

"I love football and consider it a very important part of my life," he says, "I realize its benefits more than anyone else. Nothing develops manhood and character better, I would like to see a non-scholarship type of club football here at La Salle, but it would be financially impossible to have such a team and keep it within reasonable bounds. I'm not knocking big-time football and I know that I'm being idealistic about it. But I also must be realistic."

It is not generally known that Henry was originally hired as head basketball coach when La Salle organized the sport on the intercollegiate level in the fall of 1930. He "retired" from the court after one season, winding up with an impressive 13-4 won-lost record.

"I was a very popular coach my first year, because I didn't have to cut anyone," recalls Henry. "We had 15 uniforms and 15 players showed up for tryouts." Three of the men on Henry's starting team that year became doctors (and that must be some sort of an NCAA record)—Mort Gratz, Henry P. Close and Bill Janus. So did the student manager: today he's Dr. Marcel Sussman.

Besides being an All American end at Villanova, Henry had quite a basketball career as a Wildcat undergraduate, "I was known as a 'stickback' guard and never went past midcourt," he says. Others will tell you that Henry was one of the best defensive men in college. He always guarded the opposition's best scorer and half of them never scored a field goal.

Obviously, La Salle's physical makeup was much different when Henry came to the campus in 1930. The school had only 75 students and four lay teachers—one of them, Dr. Roland Holroyd, the revered—continued
professor of biology. The football field was laid out differently in those days, running east to west, from 19th to 20th st. Soon the team went so well that a new field was plowed on its present 20th street north-south location. "It was plowed by one man and a horse," recalls Henry.

Unfortunately, football at La Salle lasted only ten years. World War II brought a sudden halt to much athletic activity and the Explorers' gridiron program was one of the casualties, never to be resumed. La Salle's record for the decade was a respectable 51-34-8; Henry was known for his rugged lines and four of his proteges (Frank Loughney, George Somers, Frank Thorik and the late Jim Bonder) made Little All-American. The best clubs of the decade were the unbeaten 1934 and twice-beaten 1939 outfits.

FORMER Notre Dame star Marty Brill guided the 1934 eleven to a 7-0-1 record, including triumphs over arch-rivals St. Joseph's, Villanova and West Chester. Brill had succeeded his Fighting Irish teammate and fellow All-American Tom Conley as the second head coach of the Explorers in 1933. He remained at La Salle for seven years and many people think that his final team (1939) was even better than the 1934 club. The record was 6-2-1 that season, with the only losses coming against St. Thomas (Scranton), 12-7, and Canisius, 3-0.

Henry had coached La Salle High's football team a few years before becoming the college's line coach under Brill in 1933. He was named La Salle's Athletic Director in 1934 and took over the reins of the football team its final two years on campus, 1940-41.

Naturally, there were many fine moments during La Salle's football era. Often, players distinguished themselves in such a manner that never made headlines, but made a lasting impression on coaches like Henry. One incident that endures concerns the present coach at La Salle High, John (Tex) Flannery, who had the makings of a great college end. "I desperately needed someone to back us up our starting center," Henry recalls. "Tex agreed to give up his starting shot at end and switch to a new position where he was a key, but obscure, reserve. I've never forgotten it. It was the epitome of loyalty."

Another player Henry remembers well was a fellow in one of his backfields at La Salle High. Today he's the Police Commissioner of Philadelphia, Howard Leary. "He would have made a great college halfback if he hadn't been injured," recalls Henry.

One of the most-respected members in La Salle's Academic community, Henry is chairman of the finance department and a recipient of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the college in 1955. His students in the classroom have become prominent in all phases of life: the late John Byrne, chairman of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission; Robert Winklemann, former City Councilman and present Deputy Commissioner of Public Property, and Bob Walters, a prominent plumbing, heating and air-conditioning contractor who is better known to sports fans as La Salle's former basketball coach.

In his 35 years at La Salle, Henry estimates that some 1,800 athletes have come and gone. Few athletic directors can make that statement (possible exception, John "Taps" Gallagher, who has been running Niagara University's athletic program as long as Henry—31 years).

Is there any difference between today's athlete and his counterpart of the 1930's? "He is basically the same," Henry says. "Although athletes in those days were a lot 'hungrier,' primarily because of the poorer economic situation of the 1930's."

Since World War II, La Salle's athletic program has become one of the finest of its kind in the country. Explorer athletes have made national names for themselves in all sports and La Salle became a "household" word to sports fans in the early fifties when Ken Loefller's basketball team won the N.I.T. in 1952 and followed up with the NCAA crown two years later. Only a handful of schools have won both championships, so it's no surprise that Henry regards this feat as his "greatest thrill as athletic director."

La Salle was also the first Catholic college in the nation to sponsor an intercollegiate crew, but Henry refuses to accept credit for this. "Many people mistakenly credit me for starting the sport here," he says. "Actually, I only encouraged it."

The sport actually started on campus when the late Glen Robertson, a prominent local textile manufacturer and generous La Salle benefactor, donated the money to buy two shells.

"I did coach the sport once," chuckles Henry. "In fact, I was the only crew coach who never picked up an oar in his life."

The late John B. Kelly, Sr., was La Salle's first crew coach and handled the team for a little over a year. One day, he was unable to make the trip for a race against Dartmouth, however, and Henry found himself in White River Junction, N.H., coaching an enthusiastic, but inexperienced crew against one of the powers of the Ivy League. Dartmouth won and thereby spoiled the shortest crew coaching career in history.

One of the most satisfying moments in Henry's career as athletic director came at the beginning of the 1955-56 basketball season when members of the Big Five (Pennsylvania, St. Joseph's, Temple, Villanova and La Salle) started playing under the same roof (the Palestra) for the first time. The Big Five has since blossomed into perhaps the most successful collegiate basketball venture in the country. No group has come close to emulating it.

"This had long been a dream with me," says Henry, who recalls local colleges "banging heads" by competing with outstanding doubleheader attractions only two miles from each other. Before, Temple, St. Joseph's and La Salle had been playing doubleheaders in Convention Hall, while Penn and Villanova were sharing the Palestra.

PEOPLE talked about bringing all five schools together for years. The key impetus was supplied by Jeremiah Ford, athletic director of the University of Pennsylvania, who called a meeting of all interested parties on May 8, 1954. Less than a year later, grievances that had lasted for decades between some of the schools were ironed out and the presidents of each institution signed the agreement that has since made Philadelphia the undisputed collegiate basketball capital of the world.

Henry and Ford are the only athletic directors still in office who participated in the original negotiations. The late Josh Cody has been replaced by Ernie Casale at Temple; Ambrose (Bud) Dudley was succeeded by Art Mahan at Villanova and Jack Ramsay is athletic director at St. Joseph's in place of George Bertlesman.

With such a distinguished career behind him, it's only natural that many fine things have been said about the man who has long been devoted to college athletics and what they stand for. Perhaps it was summed up best by two speakers among the more than 400 friends and admirers who attended a Testimonial Dinner for Jim Henry at the Marriott Motor Hotel last May. The dinner was held in honor of Henry's late son, Lt. John Henry, U.S.M.C., '59, who died in an automobile accident in 1963.

"As long as I've known Jim Henry, I've known him for his great judgment," said former University of Pennsylvania football coach George Munger. "We knew his judgement was his integrity."

Pete Carlesimo, the athletic director of Scranton University, put it another way: "No Middle Atlantic Conference athletic director is so respected and so loved. But, greater than any image of Jim Henry, athletic director, is the image of Jim Henry, God-fearing family man."
MUCH HAS BEEN written in these pages and in the public press extolling the virtues of helping the student with academic difficulties; the ‘drop-out’—college or high school—has often upstaged the student of high academic standing.

An equally intense concern for the highly qualified—and often gifted—student would seem to be as much, if not more, in the nation’s interest.

At La Salle, and many other colleges and universities, a renewed concern for the very bright student has taken the form of formal honors programs—a concept pioneered at Swarthmore College in 1922 by then-president Frank Aydelotte. Locally, Penn, Haverford and Bryn Mawr have extensive honors programs, and Villanova recently named La Salle graduate, Robert J. Rowland, ’59, as director of its new program.

Initiated at La Salle in 1961 by Brother M. Fidelian, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, the program was for the most part isolated independent study courses for juniors and seniors until 1963, when formal honors sections were established in nearly all liberal arts programs.

In 1964, Brother F. Patrick, F.S.C., assistant professor of English, was appointed honors program director and an honors center was opened to the student body.

“The honors program at La Salle,” Brother Patrick states, “is a special opportunity for the academically talented student. It provides an enriched educational experience that is meant to intensify the stimulation and challenge of the regular curriculum.”

In just three years (one year of formal structure), the program has swelled to some 125 students, who are taught by several La Salle professors and varying visiting professors. Although no Honors Degree is given, the program has demonstrated a definite appeal.

“The program is growing as fast as it’s healthy for it to grow,” Brother Patrick contends. Some 50 percent of those qualified to enter the program wish to do so, he adds. Swarthmore, again the honors paragon, has some 60 percent of its entire student body engaged in honors work, but Brother Patrick asserts that “colleges comparable to La Salle regard five percent as a good ratio.”

In addition to stringent requirements for high college board scores, an honors candidate must have ranked in the top 20% of his high school class. He must also demonstrate “a natural curiosity and an ability to pursue studies with a measure of independence.”
"All of our freshmen are highly qualified," Brother Patrick explains, "but specially gifted students have a real need to meet in smaller groups, with students of similar capabilities."

The competition for such students equals that between the National and American football leagues, and Brother Patrick's efforts to encourage exceptional students to attend La Salle includes frequent visits to high schools, where he visits their "best classes." He credits the English department's cooperation with diocesan high school teachers for the "great strides made in the English honors program."

"But most important of all," he adds, "is the great impact of the reports by our present students when they visit their high schools—and believe me, they give their buddies a full report. If they have been challenged here at La Salle, it gets back to the high schools very rapidly."

A freshman student in the program is considered to be a "candidate" until he demonstrates the required capabilities—based upon his performance, the opinions of his professors and his own interest in the program. As a sophomore, he may either withdraw or become a regular member of the program.

The program requires no additional courses beyond those taken by other students; the emphasis is on quality, not quantity. A freshman candidate, for example, may be in an honors section for English and economics, but in regular sections for other courses.

Sophomore honors students take two honors sections in each semester as part of the normal progress toward a degree.

In the junior and senior years, he may take one honors section each semester and is then eligible for Independent Study Courses, which may be substituted for other required courses.

Class work in honors sections is keyed to the interest and abilities of superior students. Teaching methods encourage active participation in open discussion and research. Class size, which seldom exceeds 12 students, permits close individual attention.

"The faculty of the honors program," Brother Patrick adds, "is not only highly qualified, but they are recognized for their ability to stimulate their students. It's a bit of a specialty."

The program is geared to give talented students "elbow room for advanced study," Brother Patrick said, and every facet seems to meet that need—small class size, the honors center for informal "bull sessions" (coffee is brewing at almost any hour), an impressive list of Colloquium speakers and visiting professors.

Brother Patrick succinctly describes the program as "more intensive, more extensive, and more stimulating."

The Colloquium series, which seeks to liberalize education and familiarize students with subjects they're not taking, are often held in dormitory lounges and speakers range from authorities on civil rights ("What College Students Can Do Besides Marching") and African art and culture ("the use of Phoenician carts pre-dated the camel for desert transportation")—the latter talk given by Mrs. Margaret Plass, of the British Museum, who later met with students at Bryn Mawr, Penn and U.C.L.A.

This year's visiting lecturers include Helen North, Ph.D., professor and chairman of the classics department at Swarthmore, Digby Baltzell, Ph.D., associate professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. Their classes, small study groups of eight or ten students, often meet in the professor's home.

The Independent Study Courses seek to free the student from attendance at a number of regularly scheduled classes to allow more time for individual research and reading. Such courses, taught by La Salle faculty members or visiting professors, usually meet once a week. Courses have recently been taught by professors from Penn, Princeton, Haverford and Swarthmore.

Although the program often makes use of distinguished visiting professors, Brother Patrick calls the La Salle faculty the program's "great untapped resource" and, with this in mind, he frequently tries to schedule La Salle professors for the Colloquium discussions.

"A given student meets only 25 or 30 of our 300 faculty members," he continued, "and they lose a great deal in this limitation."

Other than the obvious benefits to the participants, as students and later as alumni (honors graduates are studying at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Stanford and Cornell), Brother Patrick sees the program as often a vital vehicle for experimental ideas ("What is honors work today, may be the normal curriculum tomorrow") and "the good effect the program can have on the general intellectual atmosphere of the campus."

—continued
Experimental programs, such as a team-taught comparative literature course and a sophomore "Great Books" course, are now being conducted, Brother Patrick said.

He envisions the day when La Salle may welcome "Scholars of the College," undergraduates who would register in the fall and mid-year, and often meet with a professor but never be on a class list.

"Just as if they were at Oxford," he added.

103rd Academic Year

A Record Enrollment of more than 6,000 day and evening students began studies at La Salle College this fall, when the college opened its 103rd academic year.

Major innovations on the La Salle campus for the new school year includes the opening of a new student chapel; construction of three new dormitories; four new administrators; over 40 faculty appointments, and 16 new courses.

La Salle's evening division, inaugurated in 1946, enrolled over 2,900 students—including some 600 freshmen. The day school enrolled over 850 freshmen, raising overall day enrollment to some 3,100.

The student chapel, located in college hall in the area that was formerly the college auditorium, was three months in construction and completed at a cost of $65,000. Architect Joseph Didinger designed the chapel, which accommodates some 400 persons.

A $1,300,000 dormitory expansion program, including three residence halls, an infirmary and four student lounges, is now under construction and scheduled for occupancy by some 225 additional resident students next fall. Carroll, Griswold, and Van Alen designed the complex, which is located on the northwest corner of 20th st. and Olney ave.

Four new administrators—a college chaplain and evening division, college union and admission assistants—were named for the new school year. The Rev. Regis W. Ryan, O.P., succeeds the Rev. Mark Heath, O.P., as the college chaplain. Father Heath, chaplain since 1952, remains as head of the college's expanded graduate theology program. Formerly Ryan previously was chaplain of the Canterbury School in Connecticut. Gerald T. Dees was appointed assistant director of the college union, James F. Reilly is the new assistant director of admissions, and John J. King was named the evening division's assistant director of admissions.

Appointed to new administrative positions were Brother M. Edward, F.S.C., associate professor of chemistry, who was named assistant to the dean of arts and sciences, and Brother F. Martin, F.S.C., who became director of student financial aid.

College Aid Hearings

Church-related educational institutions may be unable to meet future commitments "unless there is wider recognition of the interdependence of the public and private sectors of higher education," the president of La Salle told a legislative committee in October.

Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., who is also chairman of the Mayor's Commission on Higher Education, addressed his remarks to hearings conducted by the State House Committee on Higher Education in Philadelphia.

Due to "pervasive government involvement in education," Brother Daniel said, "frequently the private institution has found itself in the position of coping with developments stimulated by government legislation, without the concurrent support which goes to public institutions to meet new developments.

"Let me note," he continued, "our increasing conviction that the contributions of non-profit, private institutions should be measured in public terms. For the last century, La Salle has been producing teachers, scientists, doctors, lawyers and businessmen for the Commonwealth and the nation. In the last graduating class alone, some 80 students took positions in the public schools of the Philadelphia area. It is a rare public school in the area, in fact, which does not have La Salle graduates on its faculty."

Brother Daniel called for future legislation to include matching construction grants, support for specified operating expenses—such as teacher-training programs, support for library development and operation, and health and counseling services at the Commonwealth's private schools.

"In the Philadelphia area," Brother Daniel added, "the Catholic colleges alone last year enrolled some 20,000 full-time undergraduate students—this is compared, say, to about 10,000 such students at Temple University. And the vast majority of these students were from the Commonwealth, indeed, from the greater Philadelphia area."
"All church-related institutions of the Commonwealth must continue to meet such specific needs," he concluded, "but in the new situation in which we find ourselves many of us feel we can no longer meet this commitment unless there is wider recognition of the interdependence of the public and private sectors of higher education."

Water Linked To Survival

The survival of the U.S. is linked to water pollution control, a Federal official contended in an address this semester at La Salle.

James M. Quigley, assistant secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, advanced this conclusion in a talk to the students and faculty. He is responsible for Federal programs for water and air pollution control.

"Formerly," Quigley said, "we thought of water pollution control—and correctly—as a health measure and a conservation measure; now it is a measure necessary for the very continuance of our country."

"There has been a really major concern," he continued, "whether the big cities on the Eastern seaboard can get through this year and next with the present water supply. ... (water) will be a long-range problem unless the rainfall pattern in the East changes this winter or next spring."

State-conducted water conservation efforts have been "largely unsuccessful because the big polluters have been the big employers and, I might add, the big political contributors," he said. The state lacks Pennsylvania's efforts as an exception, however.

"In the far future," Quigley concluded, "we may expect to see regional and possibly even a national system of water distribution to make sure that our valuable water will be available in the right quantity in the right place at the right time."

Brother Azarias Dies

BROther F. AZARIAS, F.S.C., a member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools for 52 years and chairman of La Salle's education department from 1948 to 1964, died September 1 in Pittsburgh. He was 67 years old. He had been a member of the La Salle staff for 18 years.

A native of Philadelphia, the former James C. King entered the Roman Catholic teaching order in 1913, professed his perpetual vows in 1922 and earned a bachelor's degree from La Salle College in 1924. He received a master of arts degree from La Salle in 1927.

Among a score of teaching and administrative positions, Brother Azarias served at West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys, where he was principal in 1940-41; La Salle High School, Philadelphia; St. Patrick's in Newark; Central Catholic High, Pittsburgh (vice principal, 1929-39); Calvert Hall, Baltimore, Md., and the University of Scranton. He was perhaps best known for his work in teacher placement in Philadelphia.

He was a member of the American Association of School Administrators; the National Society of College Teachers of Education; the Adult Education Council of Pennsylvania; the editorial boards of the American School Board Journal and the National Kindergarten Journal, and was active in the Philadelphia program for gifted children.

MacLeod Heads Masque

SIDNEY J. MACLEOD, assistant professor of English at La Salle College, has been appointed director of The Masque, the college's undergraduate theatre group.

He succeeds Daniel J. Rodden, associate professor of English and Masque director for the past 12 years. Rodden will devote full attention to his teaching duties and to La Salle's summer music theatre. MacLeod, a native of Chicago, directed Dylan Thomas' Under Milkwood as his first production as Masque director. Before joining the La Salle staff in 1959, he earned a bachelor's degree from St. Mary's College (Minn.) and a master of fine arts degree from Catholic University. He and his family make their home in the Roxborough section of the city.

Rodden, who has staged some 20 undergraduate productions since assuming the Masque post in 1953, has been managing director of the summer theatre since its inception in 1962. More than 60,000 patrons have seen nine shows presented during four seasons. This summer's offering, Camelot and Brigadoon, attracted 21,000 patrons, a new record.

Byrne Memorial Scholarship

SOME 75 CIVIC, business and industrial leaders this fall opened a drive to establish a $25,000 John F. Byrne Memorial Scholarship at the college.

Byrne, a 1935 graduate of La Salle, was a former member of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission and had held the Turnpike post since 1956 and also served as treasurer of the Democratic Party's County Executive Committee.

Among the sponsors of the scholarship are Mayor James H. J. Tate; former Governor James L. Lawrence and George Leader; City Council President Paul D'Ortona; Joshua Eilberg, State House of Representatives majority leader; Hubert J. Horan, Jr., of the Continental Bank and Trust Co.; Edward Toohety, Philadelphia chairman, American Federation of Labor; Democratic City Chairman Francis R. Smith, and Arthur Rooney, owner of the United States football team.

Don't Smile—It's Serious

"To what extent is it sane or wise to go along with the other guy?"
This question, posed by Allen Funt, creator and host of CBS-TV’s “Candid Camera” show, provided some serious insights into human behavior under stress. Funt’s talk to students and faculty was sponsored by the college’s psychology department.

“After you’ve photographed almost 1,200,000 people as we have over the years,” Funt said, “it’s almost impossible not to make some observations.”

His principal conclusion, which he substantiated with several films, was the conformity of human behavior under stress: people in foreign environments will follow the pattern of others—often to absurd degrees.

One film had an unsuspecting victim following exercises led by “Candid Camera” ‘plants’ in a waiting room, then leaving merely because they departed.

Funt revealed that permission to use the film is given by “about 999 of 1000” persons and fees of $15 to $50 are paid to those subjects actually seen on the program. The best subjects, he added, are “the oldest and youngest, the richest and poorest ones.” His most interesting assignment: the programs made in Moscow two years ago.

“One thing is never funny, though,” he added, “that part of life involving making a living.” He recounted a caterer’s solemn acceptance of plans to arrange a banquet for cats.

Protesting The Protests

Three student organizations initiated highly successful efforts in support of the U.S. effort in Vietnam. Each amounted to a positive response to the anti-government demonstrations this fall.

The student political science association conducted “Operation Gift Lift,” perhaps the most concrete campus effort. The 10-day drive sought to collect Christmas gifts for the soldiers in Battery A, 2nd Battalion of the 101st Airborne Division, the unit to which the late James P. Kelly, a 1964 La Salle graduate, was attached when he was killed in action in September (see ‘Alum-News’).

“Gift Lift” sought “useful” gifts for the GIs, such as paperback books, playing cards, non-perishable cookies, insect repellent, chess and checker sets, Boy Scout-type knives, magazines and religious articles. Gifts totaling 1400 pounds were collected.

The Christian Brothers on the campus and student council each donated $100 for transportation of the gifts, but Trans World Airlines contributed its services to airlift the packages to San Francisco, where U.S. transportation was provided. Hence, the donations further swelled the number of gifts.

In another effort, the sophomore class solicited Christmas cards for “Mail Call Vietnam.” More than 2,000 cards were contributed to the city-wide drive, which also included Villanova, Temple and Penn students.

In addition, the campus chapter of the National Federation of Catholic College Students (NFCCS) and student council solicited signatures for a petition endorsing U.S. policy. It was forwarded to McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to President Johnson.

New Coat of Arms

A new coat of arms was designed for the college this fall by William F. J. Ryan, of New York City, an authority on heraldry.

The design, which is the result of more than a year of research and sketches, according to Ryan “embodies all that is the heritage of La Salle College. The predominant colors of the shield comprise the college colors, blue and gold. The shield is appropriately divided into quarters by a cross, as befits a Catholic college.”

“The first quarter,” Ryan notes, “displays the Signum Fidei (Sign of Faith) to denote that La Salle is under the tutelage of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. The Star of Faith is the symbol of the spirit of faith, the primary end of the Brothers' teaching and the insignia of their Institute. A similar star is also a part of the arms of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.”

“Those of the University of Pennsylvania,” McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to President Johnson, is quick to add. "We are the only university in the world to bear the name of the most illustrious Roman Catholic saint, St. Paul VI."

“Those of the University of Pennsylvania,” McGeorge Bundy, special assistant to President Johnson, is quick to add. "We are the only university in the world to bear the name of the most illustrious Roman Catholic saint, St. Paul VI."

In the fourth quarter, Ryan notes, "derives from the coat of arms of St. John Baptist de La Salle, founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. The helmet above the shield recalls that the knights of old were prompt in their defense of Church and Christian morality. The motto, Virtus Scientia is translated Virtue and Knowledge, which briefly expresses the program of life and the spirit of La Salle College."
Distinguished American artist Andrew Wyeth and Lessing J. Rosenwald, art collector and philanthropist, were honored at La Salle's annual fall honors convocation, at which Dr. John Walker, director of the National Gallery of Art, gave the principal address. Pictured here, left to right in each photo, are (top left) Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., president, with degree recipients Wyeth and Rosenwald; (center left) Rosenwald and Wyeth confer on degrees; (center right) Brother M. Fidelian, F.S.C., vice president for academic affairs, assists Wyeth with stubborn zipper on academic gown; (left) Wyeth meets the faculty, and (above) Wyeth and Dr. Walker exchange thoughts on art.
WALTERS RESIGNS; HEYER NAMED HEAD BASKETBALL COACH

Robert W. Walters resigned as La Salle College’s head basketball coach on the advice of his personal physician and freshman coach Joseph W. Heuer. He was named to succeed him, it was announced shortly before the season opened.

Brother Daniel Bernain, F.S.C., President, accepted Walters’ resignation with “deep regret” and announced Heuer’s appointment for the remainder of the season after accepting the recommendation of the college’s Faculty Committee on Athletics.

Walters, 39, remains on the staff in an advisory capacity. He has been under treatment for a small, doulousal ulcer for some time, and was advised to curtail his extensive activities after failing to respond to medication.

One of the greatest players in La Salle’s history before graduating in 1947, Walters previously, this year, has been an assistant to head coach on April 13, 1963.

His two-year term at the helm of the Explorers was one of the most successful of any coach in the school’s history. In that time, Walters guided the Explorers to Quaker City Holiday Tournament and (Philadelphia) Big Five titles, in 1963-64, and a National Invitation Tournament appearance, last year. His overall record against some of the toughest competition in the country was 31-17.

Like his predecessor, Heuer also was an outstanding Explorers star before graduating in 1960. The 27-year-old native of Philadelphia scored a total of 912 points during his three-year varsity career, made the Middle Atlantic Conference All-Star team as a junior and Philadelphia’s All Big Five squad the following campaign.

He returned to La Salle as freshman coach for the 1963-64 season, guiding the Explorers yearlings to a 12-1 record and a share of the Big Five frosh title that year.

Heyer, who attended La Salle High School, will combine his duties with those of freshman coach, He will also remain on the teaching faculty of Cardinal Dougherty High School for the remainder of the year and continue work towards a Master’s degree in Education.

Campus Calendar

ALUMNI

DOWNTOWN LUNCHEON CLUB — Interesting speakers are the rule when the downtown executive-types assemble for lunch and conversation at 12:30 P.M., in the Adelphia Hotel’s dining room; Jan. 19, Feb. 16, Mar. 16 (reservations requested, VI 8-8300, Ext. 289).

BASKETBALL RECEPTION — The Golden Age of Gola is sure to come up when old and new grads gather after the Explorers encounter St. Joseph’s; Jan. 8, at Cavanaugh’s Restaurant, 31st & Market Sts.

ART

FRED PFEITRANTONIO — Recent sculptured wood collages by Mr. Pfeiriantonio, whose New York gallery often makes exhibits available to La Salle; Jan. 1-31.

WESTCHESTER PRINTMAKERS — Graphics by a group of artists in Westchester County, N.Y., from the Old Bergan Art Guild; Jan. 1-23.


MARIL WILNER — Oils by Miss Wilner, who last year gave one of her canvases to the college; Feb. 1-28.

IN HENRIKSEN — A photographic essay about Athens by Mr. Henriksen; Feb. 1-28.


FACULTY WIVES — The “women behind the men” exhibit their artistic talents; Mar. 1-30.

CONCERTS / FILMS / LECTURES

BRIDGE ON RIVER KWAI — The Academy Award winner presented in the continuing film series; Jan. 6 at 6 & 9 P.M.

SANDY PHILPS — The local folksinger is heard in concert; Jan. 5 at 12:30 P.M.

DR. W. B. STANFORD — A talk on “The Greek Epic” by the Regis Professor of Classics at Trinity College, Dublin; Feb. 2 at 12:30 P.M.

OXFORD DEBATE — Very Brit-tish debaters from Oxford encounter La Salle’s forensic team; Feb. 18 at 12:30 P.M.

DR. C. JOSEPH NUESSE — The professor of sociology at Catholic University and head of the U.S. Commission for UNESCO discusses work by the UN body; Feb. 25 at 12:30 P.M.

ROBERT SPEARER — The English actor will give readings from “A Man For All Seasons,” and other plays; Mar. 30 at 12:30 P.M.
State College collapsed and died of a heart attack during a game at West Chester, October 8. A Little All-American end at La Salle, Dr. Bonder was a noted author on football and recipient of a Freedom's Foundation Medal in 1961.

ANTHONY F. CARAVELLI, M.D., died in September. Col. John P. Leonard, Jr., recently retired from the Marine Corps after 30 years service. He has accepted a civil service appointment in the Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Division of Operations Analysis. Leonard was this year's recipient of the La Salle College Semper Fidelis Society's award to an individual who has distinguished himself as a Marine Corps officer and a graduate of the College.

Dr. Thomas J. Lynch
Dr. Desmon S. O'Doherty

LOUIS J. BONDER served this fall on the football coaching staff at Haverford College. He was formerly head coach of the Maple-Newtown High School team, where he is now assistant principal. Joseph P. Lacy has been promoted to assistant vice-president of Central Mortgage Company of N.J. Dr. Thomas J. Lynch chairman of the department of classical studies at Niagara University, has been appointed dean of the graduate school and school of education. He is the first layman to hold this position. Dr. Desmond S. O'Doherty, professor and chairman of neurology at Georgetown University Medical School, has received a $250,000 grant for a three-year study of multiple sclerosis. William J. Stief was elected assistant vice-president of the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company and American Motors Insurance Company.

Dr. James B. Bonder

Manus J. McGlinchlan, M.D., a physician affiliated with Nazareth Hospital, died last month from injuries received in an auto accident. Dennis J. McCarthy, chairman of the college's history department, has written an article which appeared in a recent issue of the journal, History Today.
Harry T. Rein recently joined Rohm and Haas Company at their research laboratory in Bristol, Pa. Marriage: Francis A. Fuchele, M.D., to Karen Marie Ciniotti.

Robert V. Quindlen, John F. Manning.

Lieut. Commander David J. Anthony has been awarded the Bronze Star and the Cross of Gallantry with Gold Star for his action in Vietnam, where he was a senior naval advisor. pilot in F-4C. He will be honored by the Kiwanis Club for his work as a teacher of Social Studies at Interboro High School in Yeadon, Pa.

William F. Kelly, L.L.D.

William F. Kelly, L.L.D., '56, a member of the Board of Managers since 1955, died last month after a long illness. He had been president of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company for 10 years. Henry de Vincent, M.D., has completed his training in orthopedic surgery and is practicing in northeast Philadelphia. John J. Pettit, Jr., resigned as revenue examiner of the Philadelphia school district to devote full time to the private practice of law. Marriage: William M. Henhoeffer to Mary Dolores Jeffrey in Washington, D.C.

Joseph I. Hepp has been appointed assistant director of admissions and financial aid at Manhattan College. Gerald Lawrence has been named assistant general manager of the 1966 Philadelphia Golf Classic. William C. Liss has been named assistant director of education of the General Building Contractors Association of Philadelphia. Martin J. McDonnell has been appointed assistant comptroller of General Coal Company and division comptroller of Westmoreland Coal Company. J. Robert Kinehart is studying in England under a fellowship from the English Speaking Union. Robert J. Young has been promoted to production supervisor at Sealtest's ice cream plant.

Rev. John F. Bloh was named secretary to the superintendent of schools in the archdiocese of Camden, N.J. Jerome H. Brod- ish, M.D. opened an office for the practice of general surgery in Jacksonville, N.C. Army Major William F. Burns is attending the Army command and general staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. John P. Davis was promoted to assistant vice president of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. He is manager of the Allegheny Avenue office. Gerald Ginley received his L.L.B. from Temple University. Joseph E. Quinn received a master's degree in education from Rutgers University. Lawrence Mellon, M.D., was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for coroner in Delaware County this fall, but he received more votes than any other entry on that party's ticket.

Robert Bray will coach Lower Moreland High School's basketball team this season. John Alan Ferner received his master's degree in education from Rutgers University. Edward J. Spanier has been named an assistant professor of chemistry at Seton Hall University. David M. Sprait was construction section chairman of the Bucks County United Fund campaign. He is manager of Bell Telephone's Bristol office. Joseph J. Ram, D.D.S., completed a two year tour of duty with the Air Force and has opened an office in Cape May Court House, N.J. Marriage: Thomas V. O'Malley to Kay Elizabeth Fletcher.

Joseph D'Aulero received an M.A. in mathematics from Villanova University. Captain Peter E. Fairill is with the Air Force Medical Service at Tachikawa Air Base, Japan. Charles A. Glackin, who studied law at Georgetown University, recently passed his Pennsylvania Bar examination. John B. Manning was awarded an M.A. in mathematics at Bowdoin College. Captain Michael A. Neri completed an eight-week course in Aerospace Medicine and has been assigned to Ellington AFB. Tex. Marriages: Francis X. McLaughlin to Margaret Mary Green; William J. Mischel to Judith Ann Adams; Births: To Charles A. Agnew's wife, Elaine, a son, John Kennedy; to Joseph Del Gross's wife, Dolores, a son, Christopher Joseph.

Robert V. Quindlen, John F. Manning.

Joseph I. Hepp.

Rev. John F. Bloh was named secretary to the superintendent of schools in the archdiocese of Camden, N.J. Jerome H. Brodish, M.D. opened an office for the practice of general surgery in Jacksonville, N.C. Army Major William F. Burns is attending the Army command and general staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. John P. Davis was promoted to assistant vice president of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. He is manager of the Allegheny Avenue office. Gerald Ginley received his L.L.B. from Temple University. Joseph E. Quinn received a master's degree in education from Rutgers University. Lawrence Mellon, M.D., was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for coroner in Delaware County this fall, but he received more votes than any other entry on that party's ticket.

Robert Bray will coach Lower Moreland High School's basketball team this season. John Alan Ferner received his master's degree in education from Rutgers University. Edward J. Spanier has been named an assistant professor of chemistry at Seton Hall University. David M. Sprait was construction section chairman of the Bucks County United Fund campaign. He is manager of Bell Telephone's Bristol office. Joseph J. Ram, D.D.S., completed a two year tour of duty with the Air Force and has opened an office in Cape May Court House, N.J. Marriage: Thomas V. O'Malley to Kay Elizabeth Fletcher.

Joseph D'Aulero received an M.A. in mathematics from Villanova University. Captain Peter E. Fairill is with the Air Force Medical Service at Tachikawa Air Base, Japan. Charles A. Glackin, who studied law at Georgetown University, recently passed his Pennsylvania Bar examination. John B. Manning was awarded an M.A. in mathematics at Bowdoin College. Captain Michael A. Neri completed an eight-week course in Aerospace Medicine and has been assigned to Ellington AFB, Tex. Marriages: Francis X. McLaughlin to Margaret Mary Green; William J. Mischel to Judith Ann Adams; Births: To Charles A. Agnew's wife, Elaine, a son, John Kennedy; to Joseph Del Gross's wife, Dolores, a son, Christopher Joseph.

Capt. John M. Grassmeyer.

Capt. John M. Grassmeyer, an Army helicopter pilot in Vietnam, was decorated for bravery in service. He received the Silver Star for flying into the besieged village of Dong Xoai to rescue 10 seriously wounded U.S. special forces servicemen. Thomas Gola opened an insurance agency in Fort Washington Industrial Park. Walter T. Peters, freeholder of Camden County, N.J., was given a testimonial dinner recently in Cherry Hill, N.J.

PETER E. DOYLE.

Donald R. Alloway is director of editorial services for James Gray, Hooven-Nahm, Inc., Pittsburgh. He previously served with Keller Publishing Company in Buffalo. Robert Cutilher was awarded a fellowship to Drexel Institute to complete requirements for his MBA degree. Rev. John Diary, O.S.A., professor of law at the Augustinian Order at Saint Mary's Seminary, Villanova University. Two members of the class, Peter E. Doyle and Thomas F. Sweeney, have received grants for overseas teaching assignments for the current academic year. Doyle is teaching English in Helsinki, Finland, under a grant by the Fulbright Educational Foundation to Finland. Sweeney is teaching English and history in Berlin, Germany, under a Fulbright Teacher Exchange Fellowship. Marriage: William F. Adams to Carole Marie Nebag; Births: To Thomas J. Lynch and wife, Virginia, a daughter, Denise Marie.

Howard G. Becker received his M.A. in political science from Pennsylvania State University. Robert Bressan was awarded the MBA at Drexel Institute of Technology. Joseph Vanchick received his MBA from Stanford University. Lieutenants William Mullan and John M. Pickett are now serv-
ing in Vietnam. Mullen with the Army; Pyck with the Marines. Joseph H. Perkinson received a master's degree in education at Temple University.

Lt. JAMES P. KELLY

John F. Fitzpatrick

'64

Army Second Lt. James P. Kelly was killed in action September 27 in Vietnam. He lost his life when a booby-trap exploded while on a "sweeping hostile action" with the 101st Airborne Division (see "Around Campus"). Robert J. Brinker joined the faculty at the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture as an assistant instructor in speech. John F. Fitzpatrick is a sales representative for Pfizer Laboratories.

Lt. James J. Kirschke is participating in a Marine Corps good will tour of NATO countries. His particular responsibility will be a visit to Norway. Rev. Thomas L. McNicholl, who left La Salle after his freshman year, has professed solemn vows in the Augustinian Order. Dennis L. Metrick received his M.A. in philosophy from Pennsylvania State University. His assistantship has been renewed for two years to enable him to continue working toward his doctorate. John D. Snyder has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force at Lackland AFB. Anthony Walsh was commissioned an ensign at Newport, R.I. and assigned as personnel officer at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Marrigan; William P. Bissell to Carol Ann Leeds; J. Clifford Lenahan to Brenda Lee Shorb. Birth: To Richard J. Di Pasquale's wife, Catherine, a son, Richard, Jr.

'65

Leo Bellev is studying mathematics at Case Institute under an N.S.F. grant. Joseph Di Vito is freshman football coach at Bishop Egan High School. Lt. Donald P. Dunn recently completed an air defense course at the Army's Air Defense School, Fort Bliss, Tex. Thomas M. Hickey is working for Rohm and Haas Company at their research laboratories at Spring House, Pa. Robert D. Isett received an assistantship to Villanova University, where he will major in clinical psychology. Peace Corps volunteers Leonard M. Lombardi, Theodore A. Nowalski and Francis J. Quinby are teaching in the Philippines. Robert Mclaughlin has joined Lawrence R. Montgomery (Summer '65) in the Peace Corps effort in Turkey. Charles J. Wittwer, Jr. is also with the Peace Corps, teaching in Liberia. Charles A. Pizano has joined Rohm & Haas Company at their research laboratories at Bristol, Pa. William A. Tamashunas has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force at Lackland AFB, Tex. Marrages: Patrick L. Buckley to Kathleen B. Nolen; Richard H. Gibson to Mary Ellen Hughes; Robert J. Hannick to Winifred A. Fizzo; Raymond P. Linton to Julie Marie Kenyon; John J. O'Donnell to Irene T. Rush; Charles A. Pizano to Dolores Marie Dophin; William C. Rose to Pauline F. Towarnick; John J. Soder to Margaret Adelise Olson.

Joseph J. Sgro, '60, director of development, surveys activities of alumni during this fall's Telethon to assist 1965-66 alumni fund campaign.

Alumni victors in soccer tilt with varsity, left to right, (bottom row), Bob Watson, '62; George Bohmenberger, '62; Aldo Delpino, '61; James Postore, '61; Baldon Annuk, '58; Ed Swes, '58; Fred Mischler, '60, and Tony Baratta, '62 (top row) Gordon Gray, '62; Andy Quinn, '64; C.B. Gillespie, '61; coach Joe Smith; Tom Whalen, '60; Jerry Kozak, '59; Arian Howrycik, '58; Pat Connors, '63; and John Peduto, '65.


Thomas F. Lynch, '61 (left), president of the Downtown Luncheon Club, chats with District Attorney-elect Arlen Specter, who addressed the club during the fall election.

Alumni-faculty fathers with freshman sons this year are (foreground) Dr. Robert J. Courtney, '41, and son, Robert, Jr., and Joseph M. Markmon, '49, with son, Joseph, Jr.
"It's difficult to say at what time one is attracted to a vocation for the priesthood. I had been thinking of it awhile, a few years at least, and I came to a definitive decision on Christmas of last year." Thus, John A. Guischard, '38, a member of the La Salle faculty since 1942, described his decision at age 49 to begin seminary studies in Rome last September. A full professor of French and from 1946 to 1964 chairman of the college's modern languages department, he will study at the Beta College in preparation for ordination. Conducted by the English hierarchy for "older vocations" (25 years and over), the college now has about 75 students, most from English and Commonwealth countries. After three years of intensive studies (principally theology and philosophy), Dr. Guischard expects to be assigned to the diocese of Burlington, Vermont. Also a graduate of La Salle High School (1934), he received a master's degree from Villanova University (1942) and earned his Ph.D. in French at Lavalle University (1945). As a prominent faculty leader at La Salle, he served as director of the college's La Salle-in-Europe program at Fribourg, Switzerland, which he helped initiate in 1960, and was director of student organizations from 1960-63. He was also active in the alumni association, having served two terms as president, 1960-62, and for two years was secretary of the La Salle Endowment Foundation. Life can—and often does—begin at forty.
Tom Breen / choice, not an echo

It is more than a giant step from hosiery mill worker to station manager of a television station, but Thomas A. Breen, ‘41, seems to have made the transition rather effortlessly. Breen worked in the mill while studying at the Philadelphia Theatre Arts Institute (now defunct), after earning two battle stars with the Marine Corps at Bougainville and the Solomons during World War Two. “Many Philadelphia TV personalities studied at the Institute,” says Breen, who now heads WKBS-TV (Chan. 48) for the Kaiser Broadcasting Group, which also has stations in Los Angeles, Detroit and San Francisco. He got his first ‘break’ at KFEL-TV in Denver in 1952, where he was a producer until 1955, when he joined KCRA-TV in Sacramento as program manager and manager of news and public affairs. From 1962 until last year, he was a ‘free-lance’ producer of his own programs and for David Wolper Productions. He joined Kaiser in 1964 and received the assignment to establish the new UHF outlet in Philadelphia. Breen believes the new UHF stations—his is among three which began broadcasting this year in Philadelphia—will ultimately benefit all viewers. “The future is bright,” he said, “for bringing greater choice of programming for the public. UHF sets now constitute only one-fifth the overall market, but will soon be equal to VHF—as they are in New York City now.” Color set sales, he adds, are providing the majority of new UHF viewers. Surprisingly, sales of UHF converters lag behind those of new all-channel and color sets. Breen, who cautions that converters require a separate antenna, adds that WKBS broadcasts will all be color after January 1, 1966. He, his wife Elaine, and their eight children, make their home in suburban Merion.
It has been an exciting, albeit nomadic, educational experience for Donald E. D'Orazio, '60, since his undergraduate days. His efforts, however, are now nearing fruition at the University of Manchester in England, where he is pursuing a Ph.D. degree in psychology. After leaving La Salle, he studied at MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Illinois, completing the course requirements, comprehensive exams and clinical work (as research assistant at the Illinois Braille and Sightsaving School) for the master's degree in psychology. In 1962, he joined the psychology department at the University of Hawaii. In Honolulu, he also worked for the newest state's Department of Education as psychological examiner for the island of Kauai, where he administered tests for placement of children in special classes (for mental retardation, gifted children, etc.). He soon aspired to return to the scholarly life, however, and decided to look to Europe to earn a Ph.D. "In psychology," he explains, "it is generally accepted that there are wide differences between what is called 'European' and 'American' psychology. This led me to consider attending a European university to study the differences between the two. My reasons for selecting Manchester were varied; the most alluring aspects were that at Manchester I could do post-graduate work in any psychological area that interested me, and that the educational system in England is reputed to be one of the world's best." He arrived in England in 1963 and, after completing research on children who are "underachievers" (whose classroom performance is below their ability level), he expects to receive his degree next fall and return to America.