THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION
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CREDITS—Front, inside-back and back cover photographs by Charles F. Sibre; page 8, Burgess Blevins; pages 9, 10 (bottom), 11 (right center) and 12 (bottom), Lawrence V. Kanevsky; page 12 (upper right), Walter Holt; page 20 (center), Thomas Cobb; page 21 (right), Courier Journal and Louisville Times; all others by Charles F. Sibre.

"Greetings to the President" were extended by (top left); Michael J. McGinnis, F.S.C., for the student body; (top right) Dr. Harry J. White, for the alumni; and (above) Dr. Roland Holroyd, for the faculty.

THE COVER: Brother James B. Carey, F.S.C. (left), Christian Brothers' provincial and chairman, La Salle College Board of Trustees, investing Brother Daniel W. Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., as president of the college.
The Inaugural Address of Brother Daniel W. Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., La Salle’s 25th President, at the Fall Convocation, Oct. 19, 1969
"... I am a Christian whose hope is in the future ...  
I am a teacher whose hope is in those ... 

A n inaugural address as you know is a rather set and traditional exercise. The man who is assigned this, among the early tasks of a new office, is charged with a number of clear duties in the address, a number of conventions that must be followed. He is charged, briefly, with analyzing a current situation, particularly the problems and desires of those in the situation; with relating the situation to past developments, present trends, future possibilities. He is then to predict the future, point out the best pathway to it, and then move off with an aroused audience into the brighter future he has seen.

It is no mean assignment. These days it may be impossible—impossible to complete, at any rate though not to attempt. I want to attempt it—as well as the committed service it implies—because I am a Christian whose hope is in the future; because I am a teacher whose hope is in those with whom he lives and learns; because I am a member of a community which, as Claude Koch put it to us a few weeks ago, is "under Catholic auspices" and so is susceptible to grace and awaits the evidence of grace as it attempts to live in charity.

For more than a century young men—and now young women—have come to this academic community to learn and, as we say, to find themselves. They came here to come of age, to finish their youth, and to become men and women, persons who know sufficiently their directions and their values. They were helped to grow to this important point by testing and adapting the scale of values which sustained our community.

But the task of discovering oneself and one's directions is now more difficult. For the school, like most of society, is in some flux about its values and directions—and to come of age young men or women are being forced more than ever to draw upon their own resources. Our great paradox and our greater opportunity is that what has always been true of the young person is now true of the institution itself. The college has begun to teach itself—and to involve the various parts of the community in the process—about most basic directions. Part of the dilemma and chance, we have inherited; part is new realization of our own; and part is the new demands which others now make upon us. We have inherited a varied set of programs that respond to different educational needs persons bring to us; we have inherited hope that we can combine in a meaningful way general education and specialized, traditional and new, sacred and secular. From the past we have inherited a desire for excellence and a concern for persons. Our new realizations have I'm afraid brought us few certitudes, but greater eagerness in the search of certitudes; few negations but an affirmation of every human value. The demands of others are to solve the evils and problems of the world around us, those evils which clamor for immediate attention rather than for the long-range aid education is more typically geared to offer the world.

What is most clear, I believe, as we re-affirm or re-interpret some inherited directions and clarify some new ones, is that we do not have the luxury of single choices. As an urban institution especially, and not simply an institution in a city, we must continue to do several tasks together and together we must do them well. The range in day and evening divisions is from compensatory work to honors programs, from curricular to social activity, from degree work to institutes and workshops.

In all of this, we have, of course, a certain amount of good will and the interest of everyone here, but we feel constantly the constriction of united resources, of time, effort, money, personnel. However, I think there is one thing within our control that can get us closer to the excellence at the heart of our varied programs—and that is honesty. There is a certain amount of pretense built into our kind of work. There is, I need not tell you all, the avoidance of the hardest task of thinking for ourselves by keeping busy with peripheral and easier chores: there is the concoction of term-papers and indeed of lectures rather than the wrenching and inspired birth of new ideas; there is the condemnation of the apathetic or the mark-hungry student around us (and I put it to you honor students especially, whether this is not a subtle form of self-congratulations) rather than the silent and solid toil of real intellectual work which is the only kind of prayer and fasting to cast out such evils. More honesty, also, could be the beginning of a more sustained and imaginative effort to close the gap between our lofty and complex ideals and the day-to-day reality of our programs and courses.

I think, too, in the future, that we must conceive of our work in broader terms. With sixty-one million people involved now in some way with American education, with more interested in continuing education, re-training, it is clear that ours is a learning society. So we should, I believe, move beyond the sometimes timid provision of an occasional workshop or lecture series for alumni or neighbors, to a larger involvement. And, perhaps, we can move in that direction with a more imaginative inter-involvement of our own day and evening divisions.

Among our new realizations is one with which we began the decade more benignly, of course, under good Pope John, that every human value is to be embraced and cultivated as a way to the values of transcendence and divinity. That truth has survived the tensions and uncertainties of recent years and it can still be the basis of any revolution or renaissance worth having. What we are coming to see more clearly is that the truth must be worked out first and foremost in the academic community itself, if it is to be learned by students or if it is to be brought effectively to others outside the community. While an academic existence is certainly not all of life, neither is it simply a preparation for life. It is not a turnpike we travel as quickly as possible, only to get to our destination. It is a road, perhaps, but one with views, with
with whom he lives and learns . . .”

byways and stop-overs where we can meet new friends or simply rest, or where things of importance happen along the way, where in particular, we have some time for the more ultimate questions.

Recently we have studied how we can strengthen the ties of academic and student affairs areas here at the college and we have given much time to increasing the participation of both students and faculty in policy-making processes. What remains beyond this is seeking better solutions to the very old problem, especially in a largely commuter college, the problem of faculty and student interaction beyond the classroom. Our hope is that the new classroom building is going to provide some of the physical facilities for this aspect of community, facilities we lacked so long. What is needed, of course, is simply not more socializing, as important as that may be, but rather a better functioning of the academic community. We use those words, “academic community” as Robert Hutchines reminded us recently, not because they have a pleasant, friendly ring. Rather it is because the academic community, he says, “has a purpose, which is to think together so that everybody may think better than he would alone and so that his own vagaries, which are likely to include an overweening confidence that his subject is the most important in the world, may not carry him away.” I think our challenge, therefore, is not simply to share social or political life, if we could call it that, but also an academic life that extends beyond the classroom—perhaps in interdisciplinary discussion, lectures, or publications where the student may feel he is accepted and he is indeed sharing an intellectual life with the faculty.

Part of broadening our concepts of the educational enterprise is to analyze better and utilize better the forces beyond our campus that affect our work here. Nothing is clearer, for example, than that students in an institution like ours are being caught more severely than others in the inflationary squeeze of educational costs. So I feel it is incumbent upon myself especially but the college in general to work with legislative bodies to develop programs of financial aid. There are other relevant factors that could be mentioned. Should we not, for example, study the possibility and the effect of lowering the voting age and the drinking age; of developing other forms of service to the country besides the draft; of weighing and re-defining our national priorities; of enlisting the educational possibilities of television more realistically—by understanding the educational possibilities of television more realistically? If only by scheduling courses at late night hours rather than at dawn? And the fads and fashions, those “induced epidemics,” as George Bernard Shaw called them, which, whether they are educational or social, occupy so much of our time, should we not bring our critical thinking to bear on these more effectively than we have?

Finally, there confront us, the problems of the world, the nation, the city. The burden of these problems on the conscience of the individual and the academic community as a whole has probably never been greater than it is now. And in many respects the news media are responsible. As Mr. McLuhan has been telling us, it is one thing to read about war or poverty, quite another to see and hear it live and quivering on television. But the same media, with their inordinate appetite for bad news and for sensational news, are also responsible. I think, for distorting our sense of what life is—of the balance especially of its frustrations and problems to its joys and achievements. It is all the more difficult to make the passionate but reasoned appraisal necessary when we consider the evils the world suffers and our responsibility for them. That appraisal, whether for an individual or for a group like ourselves, hinges on one question: what can I do? What can I do given my responsibilities, my resources, my duties? The last qualifications do not, of course, offer any escape. They are simply guidelines for our commitment, should it be the risk of short-range action or the greater risk of long term programs and commitments. And of the variety problems that confront us, there is none that constitutes a greater test of our humanity than those of our black neighbors. You are aware that the college has attempted some programs for the community, some programs for its own black students. Our challenge is to do more, more imaginatively, more perseveringly, with more of the college involved—whatever tensions there may be these days.

One of my former students who went on to become a high school teacher told me that some of his students once asked him what the future will be like, where could they get a preview. He answered rather wisely, I thought, when he told them to go to the museums. His reasoning was that men will continue to strive for the qualitative improvement of their lives—now especially that we have reached the limit of most quantitative frontiers. If striving for what is most excellent and most enduring remains our highest efforts, then museums are paradoxically the best place to see not only what has been done but what will be done, at least the kind of thing that will be done.

Our openness to the future, therefore, requires an openness to what was best in the past, for we build on that. However, if our hope for the future is real, it requires, too, that we question persistently what is less than good in the present, that we be not afraid to seek a new and more human situation beyond what we have at present. Our brief ceremony this evening symbolizes our willingness to begin that search again. We begin without illusion that the road is easy; that whatever immediate goals can be achieved are not without their own disadvantage; but with much faith that the unmeasurable and immeasurable good we can help one another achieve rests finally in God’s love for us and in his mysterious direction of our ways.
In this age of incredible scientific achievement, man is still trying to answer the question that has puzzled theologians, biologists and medical experts for centuries.

**The Dilemma**

Ever since human life first appeared on this planet man has repeatedly attempted to decipher the mysteries of existence. For centuries, theologians, philosophers, and physicians, have doggedly investigated several puzzling but related problems connected with the two precise moments at which individual human life begins and ends. On these questions, modern clergymen, physicians, sociologists, and biologists not only have often failed to accept each other's conclusions but have frequently rejected so-called scientific views adopted by members of their own disciplines.

The exact time at which human life begins has long attracted more serious thoughtful attention than the equally involved question of the precise moment of life's end. The first problem has usually been related to the morality of abortion and of family planning. Logically, a discussion of the nature of human death should have occupied men for an equal length of time and with a similar degree of interest. This has not been the case. Only recently new medical techniques prolonging life beyond the limits formerly considered possible, have once more focused learned attention on a consideration of human death; and precisely on a determination of the exact moment during which a man dies. More than any other medical advance, heart transplantation is responsible for renewed study of the chronology of man's final agony.

With the exception of Aristotle, ancient philosophers, poets and men of God believed that death occurred when the soul left the body, a certain sign of which was a cessation of breathing. Scripture tells us that the great leaders of the Jews; Abraham, Isaac and Moses, like Christ, "expired," which is a Latinism for "breathed his last." Homer, Plato, and Vergil held this same notion without attempting to define the moment at which the soul departed.

Aristotle was the first to consider the role of man's organs in his death. He believed that life resided in the heart where it dwelled as long as this source of the body's heat remained warm. If the heart became cold, its function of warming the body stopped and death ensued. According to Aristotle, a sure sign of death was the loss of the sense of touch. In addition he noted that death occurs when respiration stops. His consideration of the joint role of heart and lungs established an important precedent for the criteria of death. St. Thomas Aquinas investigated this morbid subject in his several articles dedicated to the death of Christ. His doctrine concerning the physical aspects of man's ultimate act clearly followed the teaching of his illustrious pagan master, thus indicating little development in thought during the intervening millennium and a half.

Since the time of the ancient Greeks, medical literature being concerned with life has rarely discussed death. When the subject has been examined, three aspects have usually been considered; prognosis, fixation of the moment, and the physical signs. From 400 B.C., the time of Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, till about 1875, the art of forecasting the probable course and determination of death has remained virtually static. From the time of Gallen (200 A.D.) till the modern successful medical techniques employing manual massage, electric shock, or drug stimulation to re-activate a motionless blood-pump, heart stoppage was considered the irreversible moment of death. Since the time of Democritus (about 400 B.C.) there has been no universal agreement on the visible physical signs of death.

Although Hippocrates believed that the heart was the supreme organ of human life, he considered the brain to be the central organ of reason, thought, emotion, and sensation. The elevation of the brain to a position of such vital importance has significant meaning in the light of recent debates on the nature of life and death. William Harvey (1578-1657), whose ideas on death are not significantly different than Aristotle's, felt that the blood was the divine spark of life; was itself the soul. For him, circulation kept the life of the body in place. Death arrived with the end of circulation. Harvey was well aware of the third book of The Torah which declared the faith of ancient Israel, "Since the life of a living body is in its blood, I have made you put it on the altar, so that atonement may thereby be made for your own lives, because it is the blood, as the seat of life, that makes atonement."

Medical interest in the nature and the moment of death began to increase toward the beginning of the eighteenth cen-
The first truly scientific physiological investigation of death was undertaken in France during the year immediately following the revolution. In 1800 Dr. Bichat published his *Recherches physiologiques sur la vie et la mort* which proposed the advanced notion, far different from any then prevalent and in principle completely consistent with concepts of death currently evolving, that human life does not depend on any one organ but on the inter-related organ system. Bichat made a sharp distinction between organic life, possessed by animals and plants; and animal life possessed only by animals. He considered organic life as independent of its relations and self-existent, vegetative in its nature. By contrast, animal life “... establishes numerous relations between itself (the organism) and surrounding objects. Its existence is intertwined with that of every other entity, which it separates itself from or unites with according to its own needs of fears.” Bichat noted that organic life can exist for a brief time after animal life ends.

Animal life is so rooted in organic life, however, that it can never remain beyond termination of the life of its vegetative partner. Thus, according to the distinction which he made, Bichat divided organs into two classes. He believed that organs of the animal class stopped functioning simultaneously with the death of the brain, since such organs “... either directly or indirectly have their origin in this organ.” For Bichat, therefore, what “... depends immediately upon the brain, such as imagination, memory, judgment, can clearly never operate except when (the brain) is alive.” Apparently this profound thinker and physician was the first to propose the revolutionary ideas that the death of all animals takes place at the moment in which neurologic function ceases.

Despite Bichat’s brilliant research the knowledge gap concerning the physiological nature of death was not closed. His important distinction between animal and organic life went unheeded. In 1880 the traditional view, that cessation of heart action and of breathing for five minutes is a proof of death, was still being taught by *A Manual of Legal Jurisprudence.* These same criteria are in essence repeated in the *Medico-Legal Journal* of 1963 and in the current edition of *Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary* which somewhat inaccurately states that death is “Suspension or cessation of vital processes of the body, as heart beat and respiration.”
intrepid pioneers as Bichat, medical opinion has been heavily weighted in favor of a definition of death which employs cessation of circulation and of respiration as the criteria. Recent advances in science have rendered such criteria totally inadequate. Far-reaching advances are rapidly forcing a change in traditional concepts of man in society with terrifying consequences for those who cannot accommodate themselves to or understand these changes. During the past year, a conference of futurists assembled in Strasbourg predicted that within fifty years mankind will be exempt from death by natural causes. The process of birth will be rigidly controlled chemically to produce only a prescribed number of off-spring. Cells will be educated not to run cancerously amok. Aging will be halted. Vital organs, if necessary, will be replaced by mechanical and electronic substitutes. Soon science promises to mass-produce ideal man with identical inter-changeable parts.

The recent Apollo voyage to the moon hints that in the future man may move out of his time-bound orbit by means of a trip through the universe. The voyage may take only a few weeks of man's biological life-span, but on his return to earth a millennium will have passed. Another prophetic vision sees that as a possible improvement in quick-freezing man may some day be returned to life after a long period of suspended animation in sub-zero sleep. Although hibernation is not death; progress in physiology, biochemistry, medicine, and astrophysics is raising serious questions about man's most common denominator—death!

Unfortunately death is variously defined by differing interested academic disciplines: medicine, biology, and theology. Clinical or medical death concerns the cessation of apparent life functions. Biological death refers to the end of the simple life processes of organs and tissues. Theological death designates the moment at which man ceases to be a composite of body and spirit. Under no circumstance can either civil or ecclesiastical law alone determine the clinical moment of death.

Various court decisions in the United States have produced a set of criteria which constitutes an equivocal legal definition of death. These criteria are: cessation of vital functions; cessation of circulation; cessation of respiration; and impossibility of resuscitation. There are far more general definitions such as "the disappearance of every sign of life," which has been adopted by the Vital Statistics Agency of the United Nations. Perhaps the most progressive definition of all is that issued by the government of France, which has defined death as "the cessation of the brain's activity."

Determination of the moment of death is of such import that the theologian's old rule of thumb, "Corruption of the body is a certain sign of death," is of little value in answering the pressing questions demanded by science. Civil law clearly recognizes that the pronouncement and certification of death are the onerous burden of the physician alone. Most moral leaders are in accord with the like opinion of Pope Pius XII. When asked at the International Congress of Anesthesiologists, Rome, 24 November 1957, to reply formally to the question, "When does death occur?" He said, "Human life continues for as long as its vital functions, distinguished from the simple life (biologic) of the organs, manifest themselves spontaneously without the help of artificial processes. . . . The task of determining the exact instant of death is that of the physician."

Dr. Pierre H. Muller of France provides a stimulating insight into the newer clinical concept of death:

Death is a process and not a moment in time, as the law believes. During the process there are a series of physical and chemical changes, starting before the medico-legal time of death and continuing afterwards. The attack on death by medical science has placed the doctor in a dilemma, for his traditional duty to preserve life as long as possible may have ethical, economic, and other consequences. There are times when the doctor must take responsibility for giving us a useless struggle.

A physician has only two possible approaches to the inevitable ending of his critically ill patient's life. The physician can hasten death either by active intercession or by passive withdrawal of treatment. In the first instance he directly causes death by an overt act, whereas by discontinuing therapy he allows death to occur by permitting nature to take its course. For a physician to end life actively and deliberately is, regardless of intent, an act of murder. In the medical context it may be called euthanasia, but it is nevertheless condemned by civil law, most moral codes, and current ethical standards of approved medical practice.

In saving a life, in preventing death, and in prolonging life certain questions must always be asked, "Is the end result inevitable, irrevocable or doubtful?" When the physician permits death by deliberately and conscientiously choosing to discontinue therapy in the light of rational and ethical answers to these questions, nature—not the physician—is guilty of the harm done to the patient. Therapy, except in extraordinary circumstances, should be discontinued when efforts to maintain meaningful life are completely fruitless and ineffectual.

Fundamentally, mortal life is the integration of at least nine organ systems with the spirit of man. Blood cells, organs, and even organ tissue may be maintained alive independently of a human life or of a human spirit. Such independent existence does not represent a human being. The whole organism, representing the sum and substance of all the necessary parts, all integrated functionally and indicating the attributes of reason and ability to abstract, clearly identifies the living presence of a normal human being. Abnormal humans are not excluded from the right to life by this definition. The solution to the dilemmas or contradictions faced by the medical profession in prolonging life or delaying death is that profession's own responsibility. Physicians generally have not avoided their onerous burden.

In order to close the gap which yawns between the traditional definition of death and the newer medical concept, several
Is Medicine a Scientific Art or an Artistic Science?

Physicians have proposed modern criteria in accord with current knowledge. After ten years of research with moribund patients, Drs. Rosoff and Schwab of Massachusetts General Hospital recently suggested the following proof of death: (1) no artificial reduction of body temperatures or anesthetic drug levels should be indicated (2) no reflexes, spontaneous breathing or muscle activity (3) flat electroencephalograph reading through a minimum of thirty minutes of recording (4) no response to noise or pinch (5) repeat of these conditions twenty four to seventy two hours later.

There have been several other proposals for new criteria to determine death, each of them somewhat different than the others. All agree, however, that one of the major conditions must be the death of the cerebral cortex. This suggestion breaks with the traditional concept which usually has considered only the heart and lungs in the determination of man’s great moment of truth.

In paragraph 36 of the third chapter on “The Church Today” of the Documents of Vatican II, the statement is made:

“If by the autonomy of earthly affairs we mean that created things and societies themselves enjoy their own laws and values which must be gradually deciphered, put to use, and regulated by men, then it is entirely right to demand that autonomy. Such is not merely required by modern man, but harmonizes with the will of the Creator. For by the very circumstance of their having been created, all things are endowed with their own stability, truth, goodness, proper laws and order. Man must respect these as he isolates them by the appropriate methods of the individual sciences or arts.”

It is a moot question whether medicine is a scientific art or an artistic science. In any case, the results attained by an individual physician will ultimately depend on his personal ethical standards, skill, judgment, knowledge and dedication. Neither science nor law can ever substitute for the character or lack of character in a particular person. As early as 1342 Petrarch expressed the common man’s fear of the physician whose motives were less than those demanded by the very nature of his vocation. He wrote:

“A unique situation exists in this profession. Whoever hangs out his shingle is accepted immediately as a qualified physician, although there may be no more dangerous lie. No one appreciates this either, for each of us expects special treatment for himself. There is not a single law which punishes death-dealing ignorance. They learn their trade at the expense of our lives, and death is the result of their experiments. Only a physician may kill with impunity.”

These harsh and bitter words are undeserved by most of the dedicated men now engaged on the frontiers of medical experimentation. Current problems with transplantation are the result of unforeseen stumbling blocks. Unanticipated obstacles can be overcome only by actual experiment on living humans. Admittedly subtle ethical and moral distinctions must be drawn. It would be tragic, however, if the human mind and will capable of directing anatomical experimentation of such tremendous imagination and skill were unequal to the task of exercising sound and heroic judgment in the area of ethics and morality, a discipline which more than any other distinguishes man from the beast. An optimistic view of humanity demands confidence in the moral integrity of the medical innovators who have done so much to improve the lot of man on earth. Wise men of every age have recognized the universal norm of love as the limit beyond which the good physician does not venture. More than two thousand years ago, Sirach, the Hebrew author of Ecclesiasticus summed it up when he said:

“The doctor’s learning keeps his head high, he is regarded with awe by the potentates.”
BEFORE 1959, LA SALLE had very little to offer by way of organized cultural and social programs. But that was before John Veen found himself with a building and established the thriving...

COLLEGE UNION

It was back in 1965. Bill Cosby was appearing in the jam-packed College Union Ballroom. There was a rule prohibiting anyone from tape recording the concert, but Joe Markert, then vice chairman of the college union committees, thought that he could bend the rule a bit. Joe waltzed into the ballroom, tape recorder in arm, only to be stopped by Cosby, himself. "There's a rule about those things, don't break it . . . Get Out of Here," snapped the comedian. Markert left but sneaked back into the closet in the back of the ballroom and taped the entire show. "There I was, sitting in there with a big grin on my face when Cosby comes bouncing through the closet door. He was looking for the door to the President's Suite. Not only did I get caught, but I received the biggest lecture of my life about rules and what they mean. Cosby took the tape and told me to see him later."

Markert did see Cosby later and Bill was good enough to let him keep the tape. "I learned a lesson, though," he recalled. "I learned how to differentiate between the rules that you cannot break and the one you can flex sometimes."

Markert, who is now an industrial engineer with the Ethicon division of Johnson and Johnson, Somerville, N.Y., was back on campus a few weeks ago reminiscing with some fellow members of the College Union alumni. They were discussing what they had gotten out of the Union and were finding it hard to believe that here it was 1969 already and the College Union was celebrating its tenth anniversary as the "living room" of the campus.

Before 1959, La Salle had very little to offer by way of organized social programs for students, other than an occasional dance or social run by one of the classes or fraternities. Things changed, however, when the Union Building was completed. There were lectures, concerts and movies for students in the afternoons and evenings. Dances became profitable ventures. There was a game room where a guy could play table tennis and shuffleboard; a lounge where he could catch a few quick winks; art exhibits for his aesthetic tastes; a music room where he could soothe his mental anguish with stereo sound, and, of course, the ever-crowded snack bar and cafeteria.

The average La Salle student of the past decade has reaped many heretofore unavailable benefits from Union facilities. Apparently the greatest satisfaction, though, has gone to the thousand students who have belonged to various college union committees. The ones who organize the programs, run the movie projectors, collect the dance tickets and handle the million little details that make an event click.

"Half the education I got at La Salle was with the College Union," says Lt. Tony Ryan, '68, presently an Army officer at Fort Dix. "It taught me to get around, to cope with problems and, well . . . just to get along with people. College would have been a sterile and unrewarding thing without it."

"You learn to handle people and deal with various type of personalities," says Larry Conway, '66, now a C.P.A. and
supervisor with Touche, Ross & Co., of Philadelphia. “You get a lot just from dealing with various entertainers. You learn how they can take you and also how you can take them.”

“You developed confidence.” says Army Capt, Jack Feret, ’65, who recently returned from Vietnam. “Sooner or later you reached a point where you could tackle any job whether it was sending out five thousand flyers or organizing a big open house weekend. As a college student you’re so unsure of yourself in some areas. But the confidence was there because you knew you had the backing from the big man who was always there to give you the guidance you needed.”

The “big man,” of course is John Veen, ’59, the first and only director that La Salle’s College Union has had. Veen achieved fame of sorts by conducting the “Bell for La Salle” campaign in 1959. Since then he has established quite a reputation as one of the most organized directors running one of the most prosperous, yet unique, college union programs in the country.

He has done it by assembling a group of young men who, for the most part, are as fiercely dedicated and ardently loyal to the cause as can be found on any campus today. “We may not be getting as many people involved as in the past,” says Jerry Dees, ’65, the assistant director of the Union, “But we are certainly drawing the best ones.” As Veen puts it, “It is just taking a little bit more work getting them.”

Generally, if the union gets them, it keeps them. Not only as students but as members of the alumni dedicated to La Salle College and the College Union, but not necessarily in that order. Veen has been fabulously successful in generating a union “esprit de corps,” which has been reflected by the enthusiastic manner in which committee members attack a project or organize a program. “Project 301” is a case in point. In 1965-66 some union committee members and Veen thought that it might be a good idea to raise some money and refurbish a conference room on the third floor of the building. Their goal was $4,000. They raised $8,000 with a whopping 92 per cent of union members contributing.
If there is one word that can be used to describe La Salle's union program, it is "unique." Unions have been flourishing in this country since Houston Hall was built at the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. Today there are more than 900 college unions in the United States and an additional 500 are being built or planned. But few of them have obtained services from the students for nothing as La Salle has done. At one college, the union board chairman receives $5,000 a year and the other members of the board get free tuition.

Veen claims that in 99 per cent of the schools, students are paid for their services. "Most other college unions are small boards, more like advisory committees on programming," he says. "You aren't likely to find students in other colleges running movie projectors for nothing or setting up tables and chairs for nothing or who are just serving for the pure joy of being part of a union."

Unlike most other colleges, La Salle's union committees are separate from other campus organizations. "The arrangement that has been worked out between our student government and student union is ideal," says Veen. "Many other colleges are copying our model including Drexel and St. Joseph's."

The situation today is ideal, but it wasn't always that way. "It had its ups and downs in the beginning," concedes Veen. "Because it was a new organization, people didn't know how to take it. It (the Union) looked like the dominant power on campus. There were some power struggles with other clubs."

Veen estimates "conservatively" that seventy-five percent of La Salle's alumni have come back to go through the Union Building at one time or another. Well over a thousand students, friends and alumni have taken one of the European or Hawaiian excursions sponsored by the union. Over 150,000 people have attended the popular La Salle Music Theatre productions in the Union Theatre, a beautiful 382 seat odeum which has been described by one major critic as a "jewel box of a theatre." Perhaps the most intriguing statistic of all is Veen's estimate (55) of the number of young men and women who have met and married through their work with one of the union committees. "We have had nine chairladies..."
Activities that have become popular Union fixtures include the selection of a "Social Season's Queen" (left); Dan Rodden's Music Theatre, and concerts such as the Munich Chamber Orchestra (above); alumni reunions and dances promoted with such eye-catching signs as the one prepared by the union art committee (below).

of the Hostess Committee," he says. "Seven of them have married College Union people."

To say that the Union has contributed to La Salle's cultural and social maturity would be a slight understatement. The college's concert and lecture series, organized by the vice president for academic affairs and held in the Union, is one of the finest programs of its kind in the nation. Without Union facilities, La Salle would probably not have had the opportunity to host the likes of The Smothers Brothers, General Maxwell Taylor, Count Basie, Dorothy Day, Stan Kenton, Eugene McCarthy, Eugene Ormandy, Basil Rathbone, Al Capp, Mark Van Doren, Dr. Werner Von Braun, Judith Anderson, G. Mennen Williams, Otto Preminger, Ralph Nader, Marie Von Trapp, Alan Funt, Edmund Muskie, The Four Freshman, Julian Bond and Odetta, just to mention a few. "The Union has brought in people who otherwise would not know about the college and would not see what it was like" says Veen.

To those thousand alumni who participated on one of the committees during their college days, the Union meant much more than a list of celebrities, a hot dog in the snack bar or a game of shuffleboard in the game room. It was a way of life.

"It was a leadership laboratory," says Dees.

"It was knowing you had a job to do," says Harry Rocco, '66, now a math teacher at John F. Kennedy High School, Willingboro, N.J. "If you had problems, you found solutions."

"It was my home away from home," says Markert. "It became my family."
THE MAKINGS OF A RHODES CANDIDATE

Bernie Poiesz wants to be a doctor. He’s already co-authored five medical papers. But on the way he might hurdle the school’s oldest track record and become the college’s first Rhodes Scholar

by Frank Galey

Bernie Poiesz wants to be a doctor and on the way they think he will break La Salle’s oldest standing track record.

He’s a senior this year and carrying a 3.46 cumulative average in a tough pre-med program, but he will sit in a straight-backed chair, working his hands, and tell you: “I didn’t do as well as I could have.”

He’s at that age in a young man’s life when you have to make some pretty important decisions. He turned 21 on September 4 and now he’s looking at himself and thinking about “how to be a man and all that.”

Bernard J. Poiesz comes across as an easy-going, modest, quiet kid but he’ll tell you he has to learn to control his temper and when you tell him you can’t imagine Bernie Poiesz angry, he laughs.

“That’s what a girl I once knew said.”

“If you had forty or fifty like him we’d be in a hell of a shape,” says athletic director John J. Conboy. “He’s a very fine student, a very fine gentleman, a very fine athlete.”

La Salle never has produced a Rhodes Scholar. It has had some mighty good prospects, according to Dr. Thomas N. McCarthy, director of the counseling center. There was a baseball pitcher once who also carried a fantastically high scholastic average and who went right down to the wire with the Rhodes committee and lost out, finally. La Salle is in a tough district to compete for the 32 Rhodes Scholarships meted out every year in the United States.

The Rhodes committee divides the nation up into eight districts and awards four scholarships in each district. La Salle is in District II which includes New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. That means La Salle competes with the Ivy League, West Point, Annapolis and other top notch institutions in an educational megalopolis.

But Dr. McCarthy thinks that this year, Bernie Poiesz has a good chance for a Rhodes. The fellowship committee “now is planning to nominate him,” McCarthy says.

“He’s a fine person—just a splendid man. He’s very well-spoken and personable. A dedicated, down to earth person. There is nothing ostentatious about Bernie. He doesn’t parade his knowledge or his accomplishments.”

He is, Dr. McCarthy believes, the kind of man Cecil Rhodes had in mind when he set up the scholarships in his will: A man of “literary and scholastic ability and attainments . . . qualities of manhood, truthfulness, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness, and fellowship.” who exhibits “moral force of character, and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his fellows;” and who has “physical vigor, as shown by fondness for and success in sports.”

“Quality of both character and intellect is the most important requirement for a Rhodes Scholarship,” according to the Rhodes committee.

“All that is 19th century stuff,” Dr. McCarthy says.

“There’s nothing wrong with that,” says Bernie, green eyes sparkling behind black-framed glasses.

“Without all that wordiness, I guess what they want to see is what you are as a person. Plus, I guess, ability.”

Bernie Poiesz is the eldest of five children. His father has worked as a machinist for Westinghouse Electric Company’s Steam Divisions in Lester for almost 30 years. Until recently, his mother worked at the University of Pennsylvania. Now she works part time as a teacher’s aide at the Most Blessed Sacrament school in West Philadelphia.

Bernie went to West Catholic and met Charles Peoples, La Salle’s former relay and hurdles star who still holds the school record for the 440-yard intermediate hurdles. Peoples set the record—55.1 seconds—in the 1951 Penn Relays. It stood until Charley graduated in 1953 and still stands.

An intermediate hurdle is 39 inches high. There are ten of them on a 440-yard course. To get over that many hurdles over that distance while running at top speed you have to have good legs. At six feet three inches, Bernie has the kind of legs you need.

“He was a tall, rangy kid and he had a lot of heart,” Peoples remembers of Bernie at West Catholic. “We used to run together and I advised him to start running the 440.”

By his senior year in high school, Peoples says, Bernie was about ready to make a real contribution in the 440-yard intermediate hurdles. Then he tore up the muscles and tendons in his left leg and missed most of his senior season.

(A similar injury at La Salle last year forced Bernie to miss the Penn Relays.)

Peoples, now 38 years old and coordinator of education for the Philadelphia Model Cities program, still was working with Bernie last year, coaching him toward that 1951 record.

“If the record has got to go, I’d like to have something to do with it,” he says. “And I think Bernie will get it. He doesn’t have the innate athletic ability, he developed it. He’s not the superstar type, but he’s steady. And I think he believes it.”

“I don’t consider myself a superstar or anything like that,” Bernie says. “The idea is to make sure you perform with control, and keep things in perspective. That’s what Mr. Davis taught me. He always seemed to keep a good grip on himself. You try to emulate him.”
"I don't sleep very much during the school year.

"The other fellows look up to him," track coach Ira Davis says. "Bernie's quiet. He doesn't get involved in negativity. His involvement is totally positive. The other fellows follow his lead that way. His influence really helps out tremendously."

Davis, too, believes Bernie has a good crack at Peoples' record. He was timed at 55.3 last year, just two tenths of a second off, and now, Ira says, Bernie "is just starting to come around. He's beginning to realize really what it takes to be a winner. I really believe he'll get that record."

In last year's Middle Atlantic Conference championships, Bernie finished fifth in the 440 intermediates, third in the 120-yard high hurdles.

The leg injury (right leg this time) slowed him up, "but he worked hard all winter and came around," Davis says. "It concerned him, but he never lost faith and kept working, following my instructions."

"The injury had me scared for a while." Bernie says. "But Mr. Davis took me to a physical therapist and that seemed to work. I don't know whether that was therapeutic or psychological."

Bernie came to La Salle on a combination academic-athletic grant, enrolled in a biology program and came out for the track team his freshman year. He has been competing in athletics since grade school, he says, because "I found it enjoyable. It gives you a sense of achievement, just knowing that you have put in a good practice."

The academic aid was possible because Bernie finished at the top of his West Catholic class with a 96.6 average. It is not easy to make Dean's List (as Bernie has every semester since sophomore year) and to compete successfully in athletics.

"I guess I work pretty hard at it," Bernie says. "I don't sleep very much during the school year, I'll be honest with you."

There are other activities. Coach Davis says Bernie last year volunteered to tutor one of his fellow trackmen over some rough academic hurdles. Bernie makes much less of it than that.

"It really wasn't any grand thing," he says. "It wasn't so much tutoring. We sort of gave advice to one another."

Bernie gets a kick out of telling one story about tutoring a disadvantaged high school girl during his sophomore year.

"There was a guy on our hall who was a math major and he tutored for $7 an hour, if he went to your home, or $5 an hour if you came to him. One day this girl called and asked for help, but she couldn't pay what he was asking and he refused to go for less so my roommate got on the phone and told her not to worry, I would help her.

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Then there were the months working under Dr. Rudolph Holemans, chief of hematology at Einstein Medical Center. Bernie helped in preparation of five papers on blood clots, and got his name on the papers as co-author. It is rare for an undergraduate to have been published. But Bernie says that is due more to Dr. Holemans' generosity than to Bernie's research talent.

Dr. Holemans seemed surprised to hear that Bernie worked for the University of Pennsylvania last summer, driving a truck and "mostly moving furniture. Nothing glorious." You get the idea that Dr. Holemans would like to have had Bernie back at Einstein.

But Dr. Holemans says that in February, 1967, he told Bernie that he could not concentrate on track and medical research work at the same time.

"He chose track, so I respected that decision," Dr. Holemans says. The doctor thinks Bernie could, if he wants, combine track and medicine and become an athletic physician.

Bernie says he's not quite ready to make that decision. He hasn't decided between practice and research and he hasn't decided whether, if he does enter practice, he will be a G.P. or a specialist.

He says he's leaning toward practice, rather than research, because "I think it would be more rewarding."

Two years at Oxford University under a Rhodes would give him time to make that important decision, he says.

You will find that people who know Bernie well have a difficult time talking about him. "It is hard to refrain from superlatives," says Dr. John S. Penny, former chairman of the Biology Department. Dr. Penny had Bernie in two classes.

Is Bernard Poiesz a strong Rhodes Scholarship candidate?

"There's no question that he seems to have all of the qualifications," Dr. Penny says. Then he warms to the topic.

"He was one of my strongest students. He's an unusual guy. Bernie has an ingrained sense of honesty. He's bothered in the presence of dishonesty that most others would just shrug off."

"He brings a balance of maturity, a philosophy and an attitude that one doesn't commonly see in combination."

A Rhodes Scholar does not have to be superman and a genius.

"It doesn't say you have to be an All-American," Jack Conboy points out.

However, "they do look for unusually fine men, not only academically but personally," Dr. McCarthy says.

The key, it seems is balance. And Bernie is concerned with balance and perspective. He seems totally committed to medicine—at least, he's committed enough to have spent about 20 hours a week sweating over an anatomy laboratory, dissecting a shark, a mud puppy, a turtle, an alligator "and the classical cat."

"It seemed like a lot of time to spend on a four-credit
LA SALLE TO BECOME COED

La Salle will be completely coeducational for the first time in history in September, 1970, it was announced by Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., president. The college is accepting applications from commuting, resident and transfer women students for full-time day classes.

"The decision to accept women was made by the entire college community," said Brother Burke. La Salle's Board of Trustees gave final approval on Oct. 14 after a special committee on coeducation, consisting of college administrators, students, faculty and alumni studied the matter for the past year. The committee's recommendation was endorsed by the college's faculty senate, student congress and alumni board of directors before going to the trustees for final approval.

(This historic decision will be analyzed in depth in the winter issue of LA SALLE.)

College Opens 107th Year

La Salle opened its 107th academic year with a new president, women attending day classes on a full-time basis for the first time in history and a total of 6,633 day and evening division students this fall.

Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., who served as the college's academic vice president for the past eight years, succeeded Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C., Ph.D., as La Salle's 25th president. Brother Bernian was president for 11 years, the longest term in the history of the college.

The day division welcomed 929 freshmen and 138 transfer students, making the overall day enrollment 3,490. The evening division has 3,143 students.

The First Women attending full time day classes are 33 nursing students from Germantown Hospital who are attending classes three days a week for three semesters and will receive 35 credits toward a college degree. Brother James Muldoon, F.S.C., a biochemist and registered nurse, is coordinating the program for the college.

The day division introduced a degree program in criminal justice under the college's sociology department.

La Salle's evening division is offering 25 new courses including a course in black history entitled, "The Black Experience in America."

Other new evening division courses include: The Legal Environment of Business, Special Chemistry Topics, Chemical Research, Middle English Literature, English Literature of the Victoria Period, Modern British Literature, American Literature, American Literature-20th Century, Introduction to Science and Anthropology.


Summer Days Brightened For Abandoned Children

A GROUP of La Salle students and graduates spent their summer making life a little bit brighter for some 100 unwanted or abandoned children from the Stenton Child Care Center, Philadelphia.

As part of the "Stenton Explorations III" project, nine staff members of the college's Urban Studies Center worked with the youngsters, both black and white and ranging from ages four to 14, in an effort to give them some cultural enrichment and a taste of a home environment.

The children were taken on day trips to such places as Valley Forge, New York City, Island Beach (N.J.) State Park and the Philadelphia Zoo, among others.
I'll be honest with you."

Bernie isn't interested in track competition much beyond college. Track, he says, has given him that winning attitude, the confidence that you need if you're going to be, maybe, a surgeon. But athletics "doesn't mean as much when you're not on a team.

"And he's going to make a wonderful physician," Dr. McCarthy says. So does Dr. Holemans. So does Dr. Penny.

"I think he'll achieve even more in that field than in track," says Charley Peoples. "He has a very fine future in science."

It is very nice to be a winner, Bernie admits. He would like to break La Salle's oldest standing track record and he would like to go to Oxford and he wants very badly to be a doctor. But he gives you the idea that if he does none of these things, he will find a way to live with himself. One teacher who knew him at West Catholic remarked: "Whatever he has concentrated his energies on, he has done well."

"I know I'm not a superstar and I don't let track dominate my life. I keep it in its proper perspective," Bernie says.

He knows he doesn't know all that there is to know, and he is usually the first one to admit it. "I'm no Olympic star," he'll tell you. Several times.

Then, thoughtfully, he'll add:

"But I think I'm good enough."
“Just taking the children out of an institution for a day or so gave them a tremendous emotional lift,” says Steve Jankowski, '69. “They know that someone cared for them enough to let them do things they’ve never done before.”

“Some of these children had never seen a seashore or a beach,” says Robert Berry, a teacher at Benjamin Franklin High School and field administrator of the program. “Their enthusiasm and appreciation is reflected in the tremendous amount of respect they have for the tutors.”

Among other projects, the tutors set up a model apartment arrangement in the Stenton Center to help give the youngsters a feeling of a family or home environment.

John F. McNelis, director of the Urban Studies Center, was administrator of the project, now in its third year. It was funded by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title 1, under a contract between La Salle College and the city of Philadelphia.

La Salle In Europe Again

Nineteen La Salle students left from New York aboard the M.S. Aurelia, Sept. 9, for a year of study at “La Salle College in Europe,” at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland.

The undergraduates were joined by three students from other colleges and were accompanied by Michael K. Bucsek, '62, the resident director of the program.

The La Salle in Europe Program, now in its tenth year, enables students to take a full year of course work aboard. La Salle maintains its own center at the University of Fribourg.

Sixteen of the students in the program are juniors; two are sophomores and one is a freshman.

Former Kennedy Aide Opens Concert & Lecture Series

Frank Mankiewicz, press secretary to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, predicted “something vastly different in store politically” in the United States after the 1972 election when he spoke in the college union ballroom, Sept. 17.

Mankiewicz kicked off the college’s popular fall concert and lecture series, arranged by Brother Emery Mollenhauer, F.S.C., Ph.D., vice president for academic affairs.

Other guests in the series included Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D-Brooklyn), the first black women congressman; author Reid Buckley; drama critic Walter Kerr, and Bishop Hans Martensen, of Copenhagen, the only Roman Catholic bishop in Denmark, among others.

Evening Division Students Give Nixon “Fair” Rating

La Salle’s evening division students rate President Nixon’s handling of such problems as Vietnam, civil rights and inflation only “fair,” according to a poll conducted by the evening division Marketing Association during registration for the 1969 fall semester.

A total of 837 students, about 25 per cent of the evening division student body, participated in the poll. A little over 10 per cent of the respondents were under 20 years-of-age; 68 per cent were from 20 to 30, and 22 per cent were over 30.

Asked to rate President Nixon’s overall performance to date, 69 students (8%) felt he was doing an “excellent” job; 273 students (33%) said “good;” 323 students (39%) said “fair;” and 172 students (20%) said “poor.”

Most critical of Nixon’s overall performance were the “Under 20” group. Only 5 per cent felt he was doing an “excellent” job; 26 per cent said “good;” 40 per cent said “fair;” and 29 per cent said “poor.”

Overall, 42 per cent of the students approved of Nixon’s approach to the Vietnam conflict; 51 per cent disapproved and 7 per cent had no opinion. Sixty three per cent of the “under 20” group disapproved, however, and only 20 per cent approved his handling of the war. Fifty percent of the “20-30” group approved his Vietnam policies; 42 per cent disapproved. Of the “over 30” group, 48 per cent approved and 42 per cent disapproved.

The students were also polled on Nixon’s approach to civil rights, inflation, welfare payments, and the ABM.

Appointed to National Panel

Dr. E. Russell Naughton, professor of philosophy at La Salle, has been appointed to the national community dispute settlement panel of the American Arbitration Association.

The panel will deal with racial protests, battles over citizen participation, conflicts among anti-poverty groups, school boycotts, rent strikes, consumer-merchant hostility, and student takeovers of schools and universities.

Basketball Team To Log 12,000 Miles in 1969-70

La Salle’s varsity basketball squad will log about 12,000 miles on the road during 1969-70 season in one of its most peripatetic years in recent memory.
Coach Tom Gola's Explorers are scheduled to play 12 of their 26 games on the road, including one three-game, three-state, six-day swing through the south and mid-west.

The 3,800-mile Dixie tour Jan. 16-22 includes games against Western Kentucky Jan. 17 in Bowling Green, Ky., Loyola (South) Jan. 19 in New Orleans, La., and Creighton Jan. 21 in Omaha, Neb.

The Explorers will defend their Big Five title at the Palestra where they will also host Eastern Kentucky, Syracuse, and Niagara, with Calvin Murphy, among others.

La Salle and Eastern Kentucky last met during Tom Gola's sophomore year at La Salle, in 1953. Gola's courtmen also are renewing a series with Marshall University.

This year's schedule includes the annual Quaker City Tournament, Dec. 27-30, at the Spectrum. La Salle will open against Georgia. Other teams in the tournament are Brigham Young, Wake Forest, Villanova, Columbia, Cornell and Connecticut.

La Salle's 1969-70 varsity basketball schedule:

December—1, at Hofstra; 3, Albright; 10, Eastern Kentucky; 13, at Marshall; 16, West Chester; 19 and 20, at Volunteer Classic; 27, 29 and 30, Quaker City Tournament.

January—3, St. Joseph's; 7, Syracuse; 10, Temple; 17, at Western Kentucky; 19, at Loyola (South); 21, at Creighton; 25, at Duquesne; 27, Pennsylvania; 31, at Canisius.

February—4, Lafayette; 7, at Detroit; 11, American U.; 14, Niagara; 17, at Miami; 21, Villanova; 25, at Rider.
George J. Dunn, director of management for the Philadelphia Housing Authority, died May 13, at St. Mary's Hospital.


James E. Gallagher has been appointed resident claims manager of the San Fernando Valley Office of Industrial Indemnity Company. Dr. Robert J. Courtney, professor of political science at La Salle College, has been elected president of the college's faculty senate.

Theodore H. Mecke, Jr., L.L.D., vice president, public relations, of the Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich., was promoted to vice president for public affairs on Sept. 1.

William J. Groetsch received a doctor of education degree from Temple University. John P. Ryan joined Macke Variety Vending Company, Philadelphia subsidiary of Macke Company, as executive vice president and general manager. Donald P. Vernon was appointed director, financial planning services of National Securities & Research Corp.

Eugene D. Regan, director of finance and administration at Thiokol Chemical Corp., Elkton, Md., died suddenly in June. Lt. Col. William H. Scanlan, winner of the silver star in Vietnam, is now aviation research and development coordinator in the scientific and technical weapons systems office of the Defense Intelligence Agency. Stephen X. Tracy has been appointed assistant administrator of Metropolitan Hospital, Phila. Thomas M. Walker, vice president of Wellington Distributors, Inc., has been appointed representative for the Wellington Funds in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Francis De George has been appointed a vice president with responsibility for the electromechanical & connector Division of Wyle Associates, Inc., New York, N.Y. Bernard Ingster received a doctor of education degree from Rutgers University. Edward F. Kane has been named national manager, printing paper sales, of the Olin Company, New York, N.Y. John H. Kennedy, vice president of Alco Standard Corporation, has been elected a director of the company. John J. Tillger, M.D. has been elected director of the general practices department of Holy Redeemer Hospital. Francis J. Wuest, Ph.D., professor and chairman of the psychology department at Lehigh University, served as director of a summer institute on museum display design at the Smithsonian Institute.

James V. Covello took part in a National Life Insurance Company of Vermont field seminar on agency operations in Pittsburgh.
Howard earned a master's degree in criminology and corrections at Florida State University, then spent two years in the Army. After a three year stint as the social services supervisor at the London, Ohio, Correctional Institute, he came to La Grange as associate warden for treatment in 1964. He was promoted to warden in Sept., 1966.

When Howard came to La Grange—the largest reformatory in the state (1,700 inmates), the prisons-reform movement was just starting in Kentucky. It came on the heels of a report by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency that described Kentucky's system as "medieval" and ridden with partisan politics.

According to insiders, Howard has made remarkable progress. They cite tremendous improvements in the prison's education department (civilian teachers have replaced inmates and a cooperative program with Eastern Kentucky University has been instituted), in vocational training (12 trades are taught by certified instructors), physical facilities and social activities.

Howard says that his satisfaction comes from developing programs for those people generally considered as society's outcasts. "Someone must work with them," he says. "We can't just lock them up. If we change their attitudes, their philosophy and their direction in life, we are not only helping them but society as a whole."

Howard lives in Anchorage, a suburb of Louisville, with his wife, Millie, and four children: Donna, 9; twins Pat and Mike, 7, and Debbie, 4.

PROFILE

Progressive Prison Warden

James F. Howard, '58, is so highly-regarded for his work as superintendent of the Kentucky State Reformatory at La Grange that he was recently named by the Jaycees as one of the three "Outstanding Young Men" in Kentucky.

"Jim is more of a corrections man than most people you run into," said Joseph C. Cannon, the Maryland commissioner of corrections in a recent Louisville Times interview.

Howard's interest stems from a sociology term paper completed in his senior year at La Salle. "It was on the Philadelphia prison system," he says. "They were short of personnel. There was no classification system, so drunks and murderers were put together. You would have the 16-year-old runaway and the 50 year-old degenerate in the same cell. It upset me pretty much."

Howard has a master of arts degree in political science from Princeton University and was assigned to Ft. Lewis, Washington as a battalion commander. JOHN P. DAVIS has been promoted to vice president of First Pennsylvania Bank and Trust Company. FRANK J. DONAHUE has been appointed manager of customers service at the Philadelphia Electric Company. LOUIS J. LE HANE is now director of management development and training for Continental Can Company at its corporate headquarters in New York. FRANCIS P. LOEBER has become a staff associate with Science Research Associates and will service parochial, elementary and secondary schools in the Trenton, Newark and Patterson, N.J. dioceses. DONALD F. REILLY joined the faculty of California State Polytechnic College in the printing technology and management department. WARREN SMITH, M.D. has been appointed consulting psychiatrist for La Salle College.

'55

Leo F. Brennan has been promoted to comptroller by the Bank of Delaware. Francis X. Donohoe, former president of the alumni association (1966-67), was surprised to learn that the seniors at Frankford High School had dedicated their yearbook to him.

'56

Robert T. Deck, Ph.D., assistant professor of physics at the University of Toledo, received an outstanding teacher award there. Robert N. McNally has been appointed manager of special product development in the technical staffs division of Corning Glass Works. Adam R. Smith has joined The First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company as an assistant vice president in the correspondent banking division of its regional department.

'57

John J. Adair has been promoted to assistant vice president of The First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. Alfred O. Deckert received a master's of education degree from Temple University. Edmond Marks, Ph.D., associate professor of psychology at Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, Ga., has been named director of student affairs research at the Pennsylvania State University. Richard T. Mynehan, F.S.C. received a master's of arts degree in education from Villanova University. Charles A. Ward, M.D. was appointed to the staff of St. Luke's Hospital.

PROFILE

Presidential Pilot

As a La Salle undergraduate, Dan McDyre won Middle Atlantic Conference and IC4A javelin championships and established himself as the greatest Explorer in that event since Olympian Al Cantello. Now Capt. McDyre is a pilot with Marine Helicopter Squadron One and spends much of his time flying President Nixon and other dignitaries around the world.

McDyre was co-pilot when HMX-1 flew President Nixon from Johnson Island, in the Pacific, to the USS Hornet for the historic Apollo 11 splashdown, July 23. He has flown the President a total of nine times, most of them trips from the south lawn of the White House to Camp David or Andrews Air Force Base. Other recent passengers include Vice President Agnew, Prime Minister Petrus deLong, of the Netherlands, and various members of the President's Cabinet.

HMX-1 has been a common sight in Washington ever since the late President Eisenhower found the helicopter safe and convenient when returning from Newport, R.I., in 1957. As the squadron's technical information officer, McDyre has the distinction of being one of only six captains selected for the mission. The other 31 men in the squadron rank as major or above. The squadron also stands ready to provide emergency evacuation support as directed by the Secretary of Defense and provides support for the Marine Corps Development and Education Command.

McDyre, who describes the President as "very considerate, very appreciative and very sincere," has been with HMX-1 since June, 1968. He flew over 540 combat missions in Vietnam where he received the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal (27 awards), the Purple Heart (2 awards), the Presidential Unit Citation (3 awards) and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry including the Silver Star.

McDyre majored in industrial management at La Salle and was commissioned into the Marine Corps at college commencement exercises. He received his wings in April, 1966, and spent another year as a helicopter training officer before going to Vietnam. He now resides in Quantico with his wife, Dorothy, and son, Dan, Jr., 4.
District Attorney hopeful David Berger (left) shakes hands with incumbent Arlen Specter after the candidates spoke at the year's first Downtown Club Luncheon, at the Adelphia Hotel, Sept. 17. Joseph P. Braig, Esq., '59, is luncheon chairman.

Bank Joseph F. McMahon has recently joined the staff of Elwyn Institute as a social worker. Joseph P. Marchione and James F. Rieck, F.S.C., were awarded master's of arts degrees by Villanova University. David W. Wilson has been appointed manager of systems and procedure for the Mercy Catholic Medical Center of Southeastern Pa. Birth: To James Fogacci and wife, Renee, a son, James Gregory.

Carl R. Cassidy received a master's of engineering degree from the Pennsylvania State University. John P. Gallagher and Robert J. Wilkins have been promoted to managers in the Philadelphia office of Price Waterhouse. Arthur A. Winarski received his master's of arts degree in modern language at Villanova University. Birth: To Anthony Murdocka and wife, Loraine, a son, Robert Vincent.

Arthur A. Burek, Robert J. Maloney, Gerald L. Migliore and Eugene J. Ott received master's of business education degrees from Temple University. Michael G. Del Rossi and Ronald J. Shatus were awarded the master's of education degrees from Temple. Francis Dougherty has been named head basketball coach at Philadelphia's Northeast Catholic High School. Michael G. Mullen has been appointed employee relations supervisor for the Atlantic Richfield Company. Joseph M. Ridgway has been elected a vice president of Benson and Benson, Inc. Marriages: Martin P. Dubin to Patricia Berkelheimer; William J. Raftery to Joan D. Fleming.
PROFILE

La Salle’s New Alumni Head

As the assistant manager of the manpower and employment department of Rohm and Haas, Dr. Harry J. White, ’54, is in charge of the company’s professional recruiting. As the new president of La Salle’s Alumni Association, White has another recruiting goal in mind, and hopes to reach it with the professional approach.

“We just don’t have enough people,” says the 38 year-old White, who previously served three terms as alumni vice president and four years as admissions’ committee chairman. “I’d like to get more people involved in what we’re doing. We have the numbers; we just have to get them out of the woodwork.”

White hopes to build interest through professional affiliation. The program actually started last year with “Leadership Conferences” conducted on the departmental level—accounting, education, law, industry, etc., where members of the alumni were invited back to the campus to discuss their common interests.

White received his Ph.D. in organic chemistry from Notre Dame University in 1959 but says that he’s not particularly interested in what Notre Dame as a whole does. “But I am interested in what their chemistry department is doing. The professional affiliation approach seems to work for them. It might work for us. I don’t want to eliminate the class structure, we need that, too. This would be in addition to the class structure.”

White would also like to see an active member of the alumni association on the college’s Board of Trustees, even if he were only a non-voting member. “We have several graduates on the Board, but none are active members of the association.”

Meanwhile, the new president expects a successful year of alumni activities. “I have an outstanding group of officers and committee chairmen—the dedicated, sincere guys who you always need.”

White lives in suburban Maple Glen, Pa., with his wife Alice, and three children: Caroline, 12; Michael, 10, and Frank, 8. For spare time activities, he serves as president of the St. Alphonsus Lay School Board and backfield coach in the Upper Dublin Township Midget Football League where son, Mike, plays halfback.
Bernard P. Barczak has been appointed government security officer for RCA Defense Electronic Products, Morristown, N.J. Walter R. Blake received a juris doctor degree from the University of Miami. Pasquale F. Finelli has received a doctor of medicine degree from the Medical College of Virginia, health science division of the Virginia Commonwealth University. First Lt. Ralph Maiolino is a member of an Air Force communications service unit in Vietnam that has earned the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for the fourth time.

Thomas Polaneczky, a technical researcher at the Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, shared with one of his co-workers the grand prize of a $1000 U.S. Savings Bond in the annual circuit design contest of EEI magazine.


Kevin J. Byrne received a master’s of science in chemistry from Villanova University. James M. Carney is on duty at Korat Royal Thai AFB, Thailand. Joseph Gaffney has completed his first year of teaching at Delhaas High School, Bristol, Pa. John (Pat) McDade has been named EDP Coordinator at the Educational Improvement Center, Glassboro, N.J. Capt. Roland A. Saunders, has returned from Vietnam and was recently presented the Bronze Star. He is now stationed at Camp Lejeune, N.C. Edward C. Sontheimer is employed as coordinator of personnel services by RCA Laboratories at the David Sarnoff Research Center, Princeton, N.J. Ronald Winkowski has been appointed accounting supervisor for Owens-Illinois Corrugated Box Plant, Kansas City, Mo. Louis R. West received a master’s of science degree in system science from Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Frank D. Galey, Jr., formerly with the Camden Courier Post, is now sports information director and assistant director of La Salle’s news bureau. Marriage: Ronald Winkowski to Patricia H. Flanagan.

John J. Adair has been promoted to assistant vice president of The First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. Vincent J. Bowers, who is presently teaching American history at Collingdale High School, was awarded a fellowship to the summer American Studies Program at Eastern Baptist College, at St. Davids, Pa. Edward J. Intra­vartola received a master’s of arts degree at Harvard University. Edward J. Keppel has been commissioned a 2d Lt. in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officers Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. Edward Kelly has been promoted to 1st Lt. in the U.S. Air Force at Nellis AFB, Nev. James C. Lieber is now a 1st Lt. in the U.S. Marine Corps. He has just received his flight wings and is in California for advanced training. John P. Loftus has been promoted to sergeant in the U.S. Air Force at Luke AFB, Ariz. William Magarity, former La Salle guard, becomes the first basketball coach at new Central Bucks High-East. Chester Michiewisz received a master’s of arts degree in economics from the University of Connecticut. Augustine E. Moffitt earned a master’s of science in hygiene degree from Harvard University. Stephen F. O’Driscoll has been named sales and marketing instructor for Goodwill Industries. Thomas F. Prass has been promoted to sergeant in the U.S. Air Force. Francis R. Scalise received a master’s of arts degree in English from Villanova University. Ronald Wargo received a master’s of business administration degree from Columbia University. He will now undergo pilot training in the U.S. Air Force. Marriages: Lt Joseph Del Collo to Mary Anne O’Brien; Lt. Carl E. Hellman to Nancy Lee Weyandt; Joseph P. Hickey to Kathleen Ann Foley.

Frank McKeeough is now assistant financial aid director at La Salle College. Lt. Norman Jason is assigned to the 522nd Artillery Group in Lahn, Germany. James E. McCloskey was promoted to 1st Lt. and is serving with an advisory team in Vietnam. Paul H. Thim at Keesler AFB Miss., joined the massive effort to help nearby communities recover from the devastation of Hurricane Camille. Thomas Witt received a master’s of arts degree from Harvard University. Gregory J. Woodrung received a master’s of business administration degree from The University of Pittsburgh and is teaching marketing and advertising at Robert Morris Junior College, Pittsburgh. Marriages: Norman Jason to Lillian Fonville; Thomas F. Brett to Cheryl L. Verow; W. Peter Ragan to Susan McKinley.

Henry B. Eastland has accepted a three-year scholarship to Cornell Law School. John M. Friel has joined Rohm and Haas Co. He will be doing research in the field of thermoplastic acrylic polymers for use in industrial coatings. Frederick Harner has joined the Armstrong Cork Company. He is currently at Armstrong’s industry production division as a marketing trainee. Stephen P. Husak has joined the Lancaster (Pa.) Floor Plant of the Armstrong Cork Company. Charles V. LeFevre is a sales trainee with the fibers marketing department of Rohm and Haas. Stephen J. Massenburg is attending the University of Pennsylvania and is employed in the admissions office of the U. of P. Wharton School. Michael P. McCann has joined Rohm and Haas as a chemist in the Development Laboratory. Dennis W. Miller is employed at the Federal Reserve Bank in the auditing department. Theodore Pisciotta has been appointed an urban intern by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and has begun training at their Philadelphia regional office. Robert E. Layery has been awarded a Fulbright grant to study history at Trinity College, Dublin. Michael A. Palumbo will study classics at the University of Goettingen, in Germany, also under a Fulbright grant. Marriages: William Jackson to Mary Lou Root; Dennis M. Penglase to Catherine M. Proko.
A Decade of the College Union