THE CASE FOR COEDS
THE CASE FOR COEDS
An analysis of the historic decision rendered by La Salle's community opening the doors of the college completely to coeds for the first time in history next September.

THE NEW ROLE OF THE BROTHERS ON CAMPUS
Brother F. Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., the new vice president of the corporation of the college, discusses another new role—that of the Christian Brothers at La Salle.

SEX EDUCATION: WHY, WHERE AND WHEN
Dr. Vincent F. Miraglia, '50, explains the necessity of sound family life education for our children, and offers some helpful advice for carrying out this responsibility.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY
Dr. Joseph P. O'Grady, '56, an associate professor of history at the college, suggests some new directions for America in modern international life.

AROUND CAMPUS
Lt. Col. Robert T. Fallon, PMST of the college's Reserve Officers Training Corps, discusses the revised ROTC program, plus other sundry campus news items.

CLASS NOTES
A chronicle of some significant events in the lives of La Salle alumni plus profiles of interesting graduates.
FOR COEDS

by Robert S. Lyons, Jr.

It was not a difficult decision for the La Salle community to make. It was, in fact, incontestable!
“To seek to continue our identity as an all-male college would be to perpetuate an anachronism. On educational grounds alone—and what other reason can we offer for our existence—the case for coeducation is incontestable.”

Thus, Brother Emery C. Mollenhauer, F.S.C., Ph.D., vice president for academic affairs, summarized the historic recommendation prepared by the Committee on Coeducation urging La Salle College to open its doors completely to women for the first time in its 107 year history.

Applications from commuting, resident and transfer women students are now being accepted for the 1970 fall semester. By then, the historic cycle transforming La Salle from an all male bastion to a coeducational institution of higher learning will have been completed.

“...decide on admission to all programs next September was the final step in a process that began some five years ago,” said Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., president. “...the general prospect seems to be a happy one for most of the campus. The coeds, we believe, are going to make significant contributions to the quality of academic and social life at La Salle.”

“I've always felt that it would be a good thing for the college to have its share of young ladies on campus, said La Salle's director of admissions, Brother Christopher, F.S.C. "As far back as I can remember, we have been receiving letters from young ladies who were interested in La Salle because they wanted to go to a Catholic coed college. Because of my concern for the individual student, it has always disturbed me because we weren't able to accommodate somebody who was a good student and who wanted to come to La Salle.”

As soon as the announcement was made, the college's Admissions Office sent applications to some 200 women who had expressed interest in attending the college whenever the decision to go coeducational was reached. Some 850 freshmen will be accepted in September, including 130 women. Thirty five freshmen women will be accepted as resident students; another 35 women residents as transfer students. Although coeducational colleges generally prefer a 60-40 (male-female) ratio, it is realistic to assume that La Salle will eventually settle for a 75-25 distribution in the foreseeable future.

The wheels of coeducation, which have recently affected such colleges as Princeton, Franklin and Marshall and Lafayette, actually started turning in La Salle's direction in 1966. Before then, the Brothers of the Christian Schools had been prohibited from teaching women.

The order had been founded by St. John Baptist de La Salle, a French priest in the 17th century, exclusively to teach "boys and young men." But, in 1966, at a general international chapter meeting of the Christian Brothers, a decision was made to permit the question of women to be solved on a "local level." La Salle admitted its first women into the evening division in February, 1967, and into its summer sessions, the following June. The college has participated in a successful cooperative program with Chestnut Hill College for several years. Just last September, La Salle admitted 33 students from the Germantown Hospital School of Nursing into its day program for up to 35 hours of credit.

Although the possibility of coeducation had been discussed informally for the past few years, Brother Burke set the wheels in motion upon his ascendency to the presidency in June by asking Brother Mollenhauer to form a special committee composed of faculty, administration, alumni and students to study the question. Brother Emery was indeed qualified for the job. As the former dean of the evening division, he administered the transition of women into the community for the first time.

The committee met frequently throughout the summer. Its secretary, Joseph P. Cairo, assistant professor of economics, sent out a comprehensive questionnaire to the college's faculty and staff. Of the 74 responding, only four opposed coeducation (two of them only if it meant a considerable increase in enrollment) and one respondent was undecided. The committee's recommendation was quickly endorsed by the college's Faculty Senate, Student Congress and the alumni's Board of Directors. On October 14, the recommendation was approved by the college's Board of Trustees.

The decision was not a difficult one to make. Although there is still isolated sentiment against coeducation,* most educators and students recognize the need for colleges like La Salle to respond to changing times and mores.

“The world is coeducational,” says Thomas Curley, '70, editor of La Salle's student weekly, The Collegian, and a member of the Committee on Coeducation. “Catholic-oriented, all male institutions are not in pace with the times.”

*Dr. Thaddeus Seymour, for example, pledged to maintain Wabash (Indiana) College as an all-male school upon his inauguration as president, Oct. 10. “I believe in the positive values of learning in an environment of men,” he said. “I think we should stop apologizing, stop worrying and start the advance of education for men only.”
"The Student Body Will Certainly Be More Diversified."

Some committee members felt that the college would not have enough time to make preparations for women resident students by next September, but such fears no longer exist. According to Dr. Thomas McCarthy, acting vice president for student affairs, the college expects to hire a dean of women by the beginning of the spring term, and hopes shortly thereafter to hire a woman residence hall's director and a woman in the Counseling Center.

In making its recommendations for coeducation, the committee cited the proven ability of women in the evening and summer classes to participate in the intellectual life of the college. It said that coeducation would give students a better preparation for the social milieu in which they will function after graduation. Moreover, it predicted that the college would increase possibilities for recruiting more top students, both male and female, if it were completely coeducational.

“I think that they (women) are going to bring an awful lot to the college,” says Brother Walter Paulits, F.S.C., Ph.D., dean of the evening division which currently is 14 percent coeducational. “Women will bring many insights that the men will be interested in hearing, especially in the social science and literary disciplines.”

Women generally do as well as or better than men in their academic performance at college. Franklin and Marshall College officials did a comprehensive study in this area and found that the dropout rate for women is lower than for men and the “average intellectual achievement of women students entering college at the freshman level is generally higher than that of men students.”

“The student body will certainly be more diversified,” says Brother David Kelly, F.S.C., Ph.D., dean of the school of arts and sciences, who expects more majors in such departments as foreign languages.

Some interesting suggestions for new courses to accommodate the coeds have already been offered by faculty members. Some members of the English Department are developing plans for a department of speech and drama. Other course ideas include Mathematics for Elementary Education; Chemistry for Medical Technologists, Family Case Work, Retailing and Fashion and Retail Merchandising.

Although it is prepared to accept any interested coeds, the school of business administration does not expect a heavy female enrollment. Out of 700 women at Villanova last year, fewer than five were enrolled in that university’s school of commerce and finance.

“Business is a man’s world,” says Bruce V. MacLeod, acting dean of the school of business administration. “I don’t think that there will be a large number of females enrolling in business although there is a general trend to recruit women in managerial and executive levels.”

It is generally felt that the admission of women will enliven the social aspect of the college and make it easier for men and women to meet one another under more natural circumstances.

“The feminine aspect will lend itself very nicely to already existing and successful activities like the choral, the debating society, yearbook and newspaper,” says Brother Charles Gresh, dean of men.

“Coeducation will be to the benefit of all concerned,” adds Dr. McCarthy, who also must find answers to such problems as recreational facilities for women and the best method to incorporate women into the student government.

“Right now (before the new Hayman Hall opens), we have a shortage of recreational space for men,” says Dr. McCarthy. Athletic Director Jack Conboy is looking for ways to accommodate the women . . . perhaps with more outdoor tennis courts or a field hockey area. Initially student government may pose a problem because women won’t be known well enough to stand for (elective) office.”

The Committee on Coeducation also reported that national and local studies indicate that the more academically qualified high school students prefer coeducational institutions of higher education. A 1968 survey showed that 82 per cent of La Salle’s students favor coeducation and that 71 per cent feel that there are not adequate opportunities at La Salle to socialize with the opposite sex.

Perhaps, this is the reason why male (or female) colleges like La Salle have noticed a “leveling off” of applicant credentials for the past five years. The number of freshman applicants has remained about the same but a greater number of these applicants had to be offered admission to obtain approximately the same class size.

At any rate, the average La Salle student seems to be curiously enthusiastic about coeducation.

“There is still a lot of staring going on,” says Curley. “Girls still congregate together and guys still stay in groups. You don’t see this at Penn and you won’t see it at La Salle after the college becomes coeducational.”
The rapid march of events on the nation’s campuses has made it impossible to take anything for granted in the minds of a college’s various constituents: students, alumni, the surrounding community and the faculty itself. Thus, while it may seem to some an exercise in the obvious to sketch the role of the Brothers in the present day life of La Salle College, chances are that the following paragraphs may come as news to many.

Moreover, in the post Vatican II era, the Brothers of the Christian Schools are themselves undergoing change at a rapid rate and in ways much more fundamental than the mere variety of garb which is evident on the campus. For example, Brothers now elect their Provincial and the various authorities of their communities. They further choose the Provincial’s Council; and as a province have put four Brothers from La Salle on that twelve man group. Brothers no longer answer bells, nor do they rise at dawn unless they wish to.

Such changes have been made in the interests of a more flexible and realistic commitment to the work of the order. In themselves, flexible schedules are nothing new to the Brothers, since — for example — residence hall directors at La Salle have been on just such a program since 1952. But it is the extension of this “less structured” life style to all the Brothers which is indeed novel.

As a result of such mechanical changes we already see more Christian Brothers in adult education, CCD work, and our own Evening Division. Decrees of the general, regional, and provincial chapters of 1966 through 1968 have encouraged the Brothers to broaden their apostolate under the general heading of Christian education.

Within their communities, Brothers are actively seeking to increase the number of times when they get together prayerfully, socially and professionally. Challenges like the renewal of common prayer forms and the sensible enlivening of the liturgy have been placed in the hands of each local community.

In various localities, the founding of small communities—still connected to the educational institution but living independently—is one way Brothers are accepting the invitation of the Institute to enhance their life as religious. At La Salle, six Brothers form one such community; and four others continue the long tradition (twenty years) of living at the Elkins Park scholasticate while teaching full time on campus.

The training of the Brothers—like much else in their life—has a new look since Vatican II. Pursuant to church decrees, the novitiate has been moved to age twenty-five for persons now entering; and the first two years of association with the order are spent attending college much as any other student does, either boarding or commuting. The province assigns various Brothers to maintain constant contact with these young men, looking toward their beginning community life after about two years of such “aspirancy.” Having completed college, and having pronounced promises but not vows, the young Brother will teach a year or two and then enter upon the novitiate—making a life commitment at a mature age.

Throughout his life, the Christian Brother will now have a great deal more to say about the type of work he does, where he does it, and for how long. In practice, Christian Brothers in the Baltimore province have not been chess
Brothers Have Developed a Genuine Intellectual

pawns for a generation. Recent provincials have followed enlightened personnel management practices. Today's freedom, then, is an evolution of long standing policies.

Communication across Generation Gulch is not easier for Brothers than for the rest of modern man. But the extraordinary success they have in this matter is a blend of generous blessings and much work.

At La Salle, the Christian Brothers and the faculty were coextensive throughout most of the first century. The Board of Managers included laymen from the beginning (1863) but the first full-time lay professor was Roland Holroyd; and the number of his colleagues remained small—though dedicated—until after World War II. Proportionately to the total faculty, the Brothers' participation was at a numerical low in 1960 when the thirty members of the high school faculty moved to Cheltenham Avenue, leaving just thirty Brothers here. It has now climbed back to forty-eight members of the Province associated full-time with the College. Essentially, their role consists of supplying competent members of the faculty and administration—considered strictly on academic terms—who also see the college as an apostolate.

Thus, the Brothers share in administration, teaching, and all the peripheral but crucial components of college life: student affairs, residence halls, and community involvement. Happily, practically all of their work has shed the dilemma of other eras between friendship and authority; and while results in any religious sense may be long in coming and less tangible when they arrive, they are often more profound and rewarding when they do occur.

Among American Catholic colleges, the Christian Brothers at La Salle have—without fanfare—led in lay participation in the Board of Trustees and in administration; and in religious participation in such areas as the Faculty Senate, AAUP and faculty social life. Not that any of these forms of cooperation has reached perfection, but all have been occurring for a long unheralded time and are overdue for recognition.

Many Brothers take an interest in the upgrading of the student body. Often, ten Brothers at a time are out on college nights, career nights and alumni gatherings; and their contribution to La Salle as an institution is a real one.

Typically, a Brother at La Salle has arrived here through the route of five or ten years of high school teaching, while acquiring his academic credentials (see data box) along the way. Admittedly, this route produces few research scholars and no Nobel Prize winners as yet; but something is right in the style of teaching it has assured. Besides, the research and publication level attained by these somewhat harried academics is at least adequate.

For a significant number of the Brothers in the past century, it must be said that commitment to La Salle amounted to academic self-effacement. To name only two from among the dead, men like Brother Emilian of Jesus and the great Brother Noah had to view their little college in the light of eternity to evade the lure of more prestigious institutions. In a more humanistic church, and in a generation less inclined to wait for its rewards, some may quite understandably try to have the prestige and the eternal life, so that La Salle must now earn the loyalty of every Brother, as it tries to earn the dedication of its other professionals.

In addition to bringing a tradition of good teaching and personal interest to the college campus, a tradition which is widely shared by the total faculty, the Brothers make a concrete financial contribution which is perennially the difference between solvency and peril. (See data box.)

The community's financial obligations are more extensive than meet the eye, for out of the half of their salaries which they retain, they meet their obligations to the Province for the care of sick and retired Brothers, training of new members, and other administrative needs, also helping with such commitments of the order as the foreign missions. The existence of the Province enables the Brothers to have at the present time thirteen men en route to the Doctorate at little or no expense to the college. As they phase into the faculty they are—as in the past—to be hired by their department heads directly on their own individual academic merits, maintaining the record of never having displaced a lay faculty member.
and Emotional Commitment To The College

Brothers do not regard their financial contribution to the college, however, as their main reason for being here. In point of fact, the new developments in their community life give them a voice in the designation of their group earnings, so that quite literally La Salle College must also deserve the cash gift of the Brothers in the future. It must, in human terms, demonstrate to many of the forty-eight men that La Salle as an institution merits their contribution more than other works of the order, extramural charities, and the very poor. The human terms in question, range all the way from ordinary civility through social and academic equality up to and including the loyalty of students, alumni and colleagues. One by-product of renewal is that all these groups can no longer take the Brothers for granted.

Truth to tell, a significant number of Brothers are just now not overwhelmed by student appreciation, alumni loyalty (cf. our percentage of participation compared to the national average for all colleges) and the cordial fellowship of some colleagues. A Brother has—like everyone else—one life. He is less likely than in the past to “offer up” incivility, ingratitude and disloyalty. As mentioned before, even the religious man today is disinclined to wait for all human rewards until the deliverance of death.

It is certainly true to say that the members of the Baltimore Province have developed a genuine intellectual and emotional commitment to La Salle College, once as flagship of their fleet, now more as a great place for the post-Vatican II apostolate of the Christian Brother. Corporately, the Brothers are pouring more irreplaceable life energy into the college than ever before; and they mean to continue.

Brother Ellis is vice president of the La Salle College corporation and development director of the college. He is the former director of La Salle’s Honors Center and his articles have appeared in many publications including LA SALLE.

BROTHER G. JOHN OWENS RE-ELECTED DIRECTOR OF BROTHERS’ COMMUNITY

Brother G. John Owens, F.S.C., director of the roster office at La Salle College, has been re-elected director of the college’s community of Christian Brothers.

Brother Owens, who was principal at West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys from 1954 to 1963, was first elected director of the La Salle community last March. Previously, the director had been appointed by the Provincial of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Elected associate directors of the community were Brother David Pendergast, F.S.C., former dean of the college’s school of business administration, and Brother William Martin, F.S.C., assistant professor of theology.
Currently, we are experiencing an increasing demand for sex education. Churches, youth work agencies, and especially the schools find themselves pressured into developing new programs and curriculum. Lankenau Hospital views this as a welcome evidence of a healthier and more receptive attitude toward education in human growth and development as a legitimate part of the total educational process for youth.

An understanding of human growth as a fundamental and natural part of man is essential for an appreciation of the forces that affect the attitudes and actions of individuals, families, communities and nations.

Many agencies have long been involved in sex education, but frequently without consideration of the full range of human sexuality. We should correct this omission by establishing positive educational programs from kindergarten through grade 12. Sex education should involve the physical, emotional, mental, social, and moral dimensions of sexuality. It is especially important that education in sexuality be related to the maturation of students. A sensitive program of this nature must be conducted by people who are well qualified through training and temperament.

There are those who will say that schools are usurping yet another role that rightfully belongs in the home. I must agree the home exerts a powerful influence in the child’s sex education, as do the church and other agencies. However, it is to be realized that the philosophy of education tells us we are obligated to educate the total child, therefore it is desirable that the school should play a pre-eminent role in family life education. Of all the agencies influencing children today, the schools have the greatest opportunity of succeeding because they have a continuity of program.

The awareness of sexuality begins at birth. It is and should be a continuum that extends throughout life, for it is needed at every age. There is a need for sex education among parents and we would be hopeful that the next generation of parents should be trained in human growth and development in order to effectively assist their children to understand sexual development in a wholesome manner. We at Lankenau saw the need and initiated a collegiate program for adults as part of our continuing education program. Since the summer of 1968 we have been giving courses in human growth and development to educators and school nurses to equip them to handle this intelligently as part of their total school program.

We believe that parents should be educated, if they are to
give children their first instruction in sex education, to make sure that they know what they are talking about. According to a study of 25,000 teenagers made by William Blaisdell, a public health specialist in Washington, D.C., less than seven per cent secured any sex information from their parents before they heard it from their contemporaries; less than five per cent got any information from their parents about venereal disease. Over half of several different groups of teenagers in different parts of the country learned "the facts of life" from their friends—not their parents.

Contemporary authorities are gradually concluding that the normal tensions within the parent-child relationship work against good communication in sexual matters, especially when the child is past puberty. One realistic goal of sex education is to help parents and teenagers communicate better with each other on the subject of sex. Anatomy of the reproductive organs can be put in its proper context and given the dignity it deserves.

We have to remember not to tell untruths to children. This is an insult to the intellect of our children. We are concerned with teaching acceptance, demonstrating love between parents, love of offspring, and certainly the importance of neighborliness; that love is not just limited to a one-to-one ratio, but should be dispersed in the whole world community.

We should teach proper concepts before the age of exploration and before children begin to develop concepts of obscenity and fake modesty. What terminology should be used? Possibly we do not have to become totally involved with the terminology that is used by the medical profession, but using proper terms that are available in the dictionary keeps the proper respectability to the sex parts themselves.

If we are going to teach respectability, responsibility and the reproductive system in its proper context, we should use acceptable language.

We must teach about the development and growth of the sperm and ova during the periods of adolescence as sex glands mature and produce hormones. This is an excellent opportunity to tell these young people how remarkable this organ system is—a system which, for generations, was taboo, but is really just as important as the heart, the lungs or the brain. It is the only organ system that can produce living cells capable of migration, of fertilization, and of developing into a living individual and a new life in the world.

If we expect our young people to act responsibly, we must tell them the complete story, how fertilization takes place, and even go through the whole development of the infant and the fertilization of the egg. We can tell about the gestation periods of man compared with other members of the mammalian species.

If the adult population feels that this kind of information is unimportant to the child, then the child's sex information is picked up from the streets, from the movies and from television. I would say that if the adult is not very much concerned about it, and if children happen to behave with their sex system organs in a manner that would lead us to doubt their intellect, we should look at ourselves, because we have failed to tell them how truly remarkable this organ system is.

At the fifth and sixth grade level we want to talk about growth and development and the influence of the various endocrine glands on body stature as well as the development of the secondary sexual characteristics. The stress of the physical and emotional changes are taught at a time when children are experiencing them. It is an old cliche of education: you have the greatest response and retentive power when you are teaching at a time that is totally pertinent to the individual.

By the time children reach the junior high school we are covering growth and development and we are ready to go beyond that and appreciate the problems that have to do with the behavior and emotional side that accompanies the physical. The concern of youngsters over the emotional impact of growing up, their feelings, new needs for attraction of one another, lead us into an area of discussion which is called social attitudes.

So we come to the high school program with the family life education and the course in marriage and the family. We start with a course in social attitudes and these are some of the things we talk about: children want to know about dating and what goes and what does not go on a date; nicotine—obviously when we put age limits on smoking and age limits on driving, and license this and license that, and it is all based on chronological age—somehow or other we inculcate particular references that make children concerned about particular attainments; the problems of necking, petting, alcohol, narcotics and so on. We talk about special situations and they learn to recognize the nature of the opposite sex in ability to control emotions and establish basic norms of behavior.
We teach also a concept of human rights: that you may have the right to inflict harm upon yourself, but to inflict physical or emotional harm on another individual, this is not God-given, and reveals irresponsibility.

We teach about venereal disease and the problems of illegitimate pregnancy, but the thing that strikes home as far as the student is concerned is that these things often can halt their education and limit their individual potential.

Here seems to be no easy answer to the problems faced by the teenager yet somehow each year millions of young people successfully pass through adolescence and the teen years and begin to assume adult responsibilities. Our goal is to add to our understanding of the teenager, to examine his role, his world, his problems, conflicts, strengths and weaknesses, so that those of us in the helping and healing professions may be better able to help during these years of challenge.

There is no such thing as an average teenager; they are constantly evolving, changing from day to day, from year to year. As they change, their language changes. It is largely unwritten; by the time it is understood by adults, it is already useless and out of date.

The teenager is impulsive; for him time is of the essence. The now is all-important and tomorrow may never come. Teenagers live in constant fear of being misunderstood, mistrusted and rejected. They yearn for peer-acceptance and are suspicious of adults who accept them as they are. The way in which teenagers handle their conflicts reflects to a great degree their earlier life experiences and gives some appreciation of the way in which the teenager will function as an adult.

A beginning separation from parental influence must be attained and a compromise effected between the new-found desire to be completely independent and the need to remain in some ways dependent upon adults. A balance must be found between the desire to be alone and the strong desire to give and share everything with one’s peers, whether of the same or opposite sex. Tentative exploratory experiences in sharing hopes, ideas, feelings lay the groundwork for the development of future intimate interpersonal relationships. The teenager will accept values and standards of society depending to a great degree on whether or not the teenager himself feels a sense of belonging and acceptance.

During the period of seven years the teenager experiences rapid physical growth, emotional maturation, intellectual advancement, a growing social awareness, developing heterosexual relationships and awakening sexual impulses. Therefore, the teenager needs to develop an identity, a unity, a meaning, a relationship with the environment, with family and with peers through which these remarkable changes can be placed in perspective. We must recognize the fact that young men and women of today are faced with freedom of choice and decision quite different from that which we faced. If we fail to make this distinction, we are likely to lose the trust and respect of those we hope to help.

Parents, by and large, feel inadequate in their attempts to impart sexual information to their children. They are not only poorly equipped as teachers, but find it hard to appreciate the fact that their children have real sexual impulses. Many parents may be limited by their own sexual problems and feelings of inadequacy in regard to sex.

Children, on the other hand, find it difficult to think of their parents as sources of sexual knowledge. The teenager today wants to be given the straight facts of sex education. He also hopes to be informed of the relevance of this information to the larger moral and social framework. Sex education is not a panacea; it must be integrated into total experiences of the teenager with the aim of developing a person who is responsible in all areas of functioning.

In order to be readily accepted, courses in family life education should be based on sound fact, easily understandable, reasonable and pertinent. They should be taught by well-informed professionals and should be subject to repeated revision. The goal of such education would be to prepare young adults to accept responsibilities as family members and members of a community.

A young man and lady are human beings who need acceptance, as a person, security, understanding and love, which are their basic needs. Through a warm and constructive relationship adolescents are able to face reality, discover themselves and thereby find a greater degree of emotional security. In the past few years, we have found young men and women are wanting assistance in this area.

We are all searching for love—not only our young people! Whenever we want help, we look to find hands and hearts that are open—a relationship that is affectionate and trustful. We hear so many people say, “God Is Love”—the only way we can show that He is, is by living in love ourselves. Then you and I may well love others with a love that surpasses even the natural resources of our hearts.

Dr. Miraglia, ’50, is the assistant director of health education at Lankenau Hospital. His memberships include the American Public Health Association and the National Educational Association, among others.
The world should have a "distributive balance" of power according to a La Salle historian's analysis of

THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

by Dr. Joseph P. O'Grady

The advent of the Nixon administration clearly promises Americans a change, and maybe a watershed, in their foreign policy with relationship to the rest of the world. Policy makers now seem to recognize that the conditions that produced the revolution in American foreign relations in 1947 no longer exist. Europe is no longer weak, economically or militarily; Russia no longer has the overwhelming power nor the will to drive to the Atlantic as she sees her Eastern European empire crumbling in spite of, and because of, the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Americans also have lost the power to influence the world with immunity and the will to care for and police its people.

Americans have reached another crossroad. Her people debate the alternatives as they search for a solution to the present difficulties, but the creation of a new policy will not be easy.

Part of the problem lies in the American character and the American attitude toward change both at home and abroad. This does not seem like much of a problem since Americans have always indicated a great adaptability to change. In fact, change so dominated their pre-twentieth century experience that they learned to expect so much of it that they developed the characteristic of blind optimism. Whether they see what lies ahead or not, they know they can conquer any eventuality. Only in America can one hear, "the possible we do today; the impossible tomorrow."

Even today in this age of nuclear activity, computer technology, space travel, and instantaneous communications, Americans do not resist these things, nor exhibit signs of distress. They help them and revel in the sociological changes that they generate.

This American capacity to live with change in the domestic world, however, creates a certain paradox for the student of foreign affairs. The average American, including the political leader, has recently exhibited little capacity to accept change in the foreign world. The very success of Truman policies in winning acceptance from the American people has created a tendency to maintain that policy with relative rigidity.

American reactions to the policies of Charles De Gaulle in particular, and other European statesmen in general, are good examples of such rigidity. While the computer revolutionizes the domestic American world with virtually minimal negative response, De Gaulle's attempt to bring the treaty structure of the world more in line with the realities of the power structure has generated a vast amount of American comment; far more than such policies, or France, deserve and far too violent for anyone's good. One only has to mention Viet Nam to see that this rigidity is not limited to our European policy.

The inconsistency of accepting change in one world and rejecting it in another is not too difficult to explain. In fact, the same American past that created the capacity to live with change in the domestic world created the inability to live with it in the foreign world. The international balance of power that existed in Europe from 1815 to 1914 not only spared the world a major conflict, it permitted the United States to exist free from confrontation with a major power. The nation, in effect, grew to maturity in an atmosphere that permitted relative indifferences to foreign problems. Her people, thus, assumed a negative attitude toward such questions. Their disinterest in foreign affairs continued into the twentieth century in spite of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. Not until the post-World War II period with the advent of the intercontinental bomber, the long-range submarine, and the atomic bomb did the American people learn that their country had permanently entered the world of power politics. The world had grown smaller and the implements of war larger—so small and so large, respectively, that Americans could no longer ignore the outside world.

The old nineteenth century attitude remained, however. Americans continued to look upon the world with calm suspicion and a hope of return to that peaceful earlier age of non-involvement. They did not like the world in which they found themselves in 1945. When events continued to lead them down the road toward full involvement they continued to ask, "Is it necessary?" When it seemed clear that American power was necessary, they reluctantly accepted. But, as the United States became more and more involved, the American attitude that they should control the policy of the "free world" grew stronger. Gradually these became the conditions, the necessity of an American presence and allied acceptance of American leadership, which the American people demanded as justification for abandonment of age-old and successful policies that dated back to George Washington and Thomas Paine.

This negative attitude dominated American policy into the 1950's, and continues today. We still refuse to withdraw from our forward positions around the world because the enemy remains in the field. We cannot fail in one place for fear we will face another conflict somewhere else, or discover that we have no friends. Yet Americans must face the reality of the world situation. Change has arrived. The monolithic enemy under the unified direction of Moscow no longer exists and the old policy no longer has meaning. Americans must learn to accept these facts of change in the world as soon as possible.
We Must Face The Realities of International Life.

To drop the old approach to the world would not be easy under ideal conditions, but the nature of today's conditions make such a change much more difficult. Any new policy will face problems the last shift did not. In 1947, President Truman's administration developed a realistic policy about the defense of Europe, in the tradition of an idealism that extended deep into the American past. Truman could lead America into the world for the right of Greek self-determination, to preserve freedom, to make the world safe for democracy, to save the small nation. The issues were clearly defined. The world was clearly divided into those who wished to preserve the free world and those who did not. Our choice obviously placed us on the side of the former. Truman, therefore, could develop a policy which both realists and idealists could accept.

Today, however, conditions have changed. Our relations with the Communist bloc nations continue to grow more friendly and more extensive while these states no longer present an image of pure evil. In fact a few are rapidly becoming "good." Furthermore, the issues in Vietnam are not clearly defined. One finds it most difficult to argue that United States fights for "freedom" in Vietnam when the enemy seems to have the support of the majority of the people. Most observers, until very recently, would agree that a clearly honest application of self-determination would most probably led to the selection of the enemy's leader, Ho Chi Minh. Moreover, grave doubts exist that the constitutional convention and the 1967 elections in South Vietnam marked the arrival of a genuine democracy in Southeast Asia. Yet Americans still fight for the preservation of the generals' government. It also becomes more difficult to continue the propaganda that Americans wish to preserve one small country if this involves destruction of another small country. Thus, in addition to rethinking the specific policy, the United States must rethink the very assumptions upon which that policy will stand.

In today's world that old idealist approach of the Woodrow Wilson variety simply does not provide satisfactory answers to our problems. Slogans and moral sounding speeches based upon such assumptions must disappear and the American people must face the realities of international life. This means a return to the fundamental realities which the old idealistic slogans so aptly masked.

These fundamentals, found in any introductory college course on diplomacy, may not appear as simple or basic for the present generation which lives at the end of fifty years of predominant interest in the idealistic view of foreign policy and in an age of great idealism at home. Yet it seems imperative that Americans return to these if they are going to find the assumptions upon which they will build their policy.

One of these fundamental assumptions holds that once a state gains existence as a sovereign, independent, political unit, it will do everything within its power to remain so. Unfortunately, this excessive concern for one's own security often generates attempts to destroy the independence of other states. Conflicts arise, but no effective international power or institution exists to solve such disputes in justice. Each state must rely upon its own power, therefore, and fear comes to dominate its every act. In the end, each state must act in terms of its own self-interest.

Self-interest rests fundamentally upon only two factors, geography and power. The former usually determines the essential interests, those which directly condition the existence or non-existence of the state. The national interest of the United States, for example, demands that we deny the territory of Cuba to any nation capable of using it as a base for an attack upon us. America can accept a Cuba ruled by a Castro, but not by a Khrushchev. For this reason the late President Kennedy reacted as he did in October, 1962, when Khrushchev attempted to place intermediate range missiles on Cuban soil.

Whether any nation can meet the demands of these essential interests depends upon the second factor — power. Many factors contribute to national power, but, whatever they may be for a particular state, the final sum will determine that particular nation's place in the state system. An excess of power that is more than enough to guarantee its essential interests, causes a state to seek interests beyond those established by geography. In this way the great nations project their interests far beyond their geographic limitations. This in turn creates the problem of maintaining peace when these interests clash. In a world motivated by fear and self-interest, built upon brute force and without any effective agency to generate peace through law, how can peace exist.

Some have argued that peace can exist if each nation gives
some of its power and independence to a super-national government such as the United Nations. Yet, it seems perfectly clear that this will not happen, at least in the foreseeable future. The recent fiasco of the United States debate on the Arab-Israeli war hardly helped to convince any nation that its government should transfer three combat divisions to that kind of international control. Nor do most people feel that such a drastic solution is yet necessary. Even if they did, how long would it take to create the necessary military force to preserve peace. Until such a super-government becomes a reality one can only assume that the world of sovereign national states will remain.

If the world government approach to peace cannot materialize in the immediate future, one finds the only other answer in the old balance of power concept that dominated nineteenth century diplomacy. This can be accomplished in two ways: by having all the states on one side or the other, with each side possessing equal power (the scale balance), or by having a number of states or blocs with no one element capable of approaching a power level equal to the others (the distributive balance). The former is rather dangerous since any slight shift of power could trigger one side or the other to act. Whether Americans wished to believe it or not this kind of balance existed from 1947 to 1959 but the growing independence of both Western and Eastern nations and the erratic movement of China has greatly weakened the idea. Further changes in the political alliances during the 1960's have created stronger arguments for a transition from the scale to the distributive balance. But this type demands the continued existence of two conditions. Each member of the balance must view peace as part of its own national self-interest and each must act independent of each other on all international matters, that is, until one nation attempts to disrupt the peace.

The creation of such a balance would mean that Americans would have to reduce their treaty commitments around the world. This would create numerous problems. Americans tend to believe that treaties are sacred laws and any violation would lead to disaster. The "domino theory" owes some of its existence to such a belief, but treaties are not eternal. They exist only as long as they adequately and accurately mirror the realities of the power structure. Dependent upon reality, they change with reality. One cannot forget that the desires of the parties involved determine the acceptance and enforcement of treaty obligations. Both acceptance and enforcement cease once the desires cease and the degree of desire rests upon self-interests. Since each shift in the power structure generates a corresponding shift in national interest, treaties must be redefined with each power shift. They do not create power realities. They only reflect such realities.

The current debate on foreign policy must be shaped within the context of such views. That the European situation has radically changed since 1947 cannot be denied. The Europe that could not defend itself then is not only capable of doing so now, but seems to be straining every effort to have more to say in its own behalf. France is only the public problem. Below the surface many European statesmen, including the English, are beginning to feel the power of Europe. Few signs appear that they will not continue to do so in the future.

At the same time, the Russia of today is hardly the Russia of 1947. Stalin is dead and the men who rule Russia now seem more interested in their domestic problems than the international world. Without the capacity to furnish both military and consumer goods they now face a population that wants the latter. The recent announcement that automobile production for the first time has surpassed truck pro-
production would indicate that the Russian government has accepted their claims.

At the same time the lands conquered by Russia since 1945 have begun to assert their own leadership. They want freedom, and the recent activities of the Czechs and Romanians indicate they will attempt virtually anything to get it. The Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia only confirmed the inability of Moscow to control events.

Much of this finds its cause in the rise of Red China as an independent state that wants to follow its own policies. The Russians and Chinese battle for high stakes, including the very leadership of the communist movement, as well as for more significant matters such as control of lands in the central part of Asia. In addition the Chinese population is growing at such an alarming rate that soon these millions will find no “living space” in China. A casual look at the map clearly shows that all of the directions open to the Chinese the only open land belongs to Russia. The rise of the Russian-Chinese conflict has caused Russia to shift her interests to the Far East, so the European nations can breathe a sigh of relief. Even the Czech invasion can only be seen as an attempt to plug a gap in the west while watching the east.

All this means that the United States can no longer follow a policy conceived in an age that witnessed a situation the very opposite of that today. If the world of 1947 called for a scale balance of power, then the world of 1969 calls for a distributive balance. The creation of this should be the aim of American policy. To have a distributive balance, however, Europe must be free to follow a truly independent policy, which means that America must gradually withdraw from western Europe. A voluntary Russian withdrawal from Eastern Europe would contribute considerably to the development of a successful distributive balance, but this will come only when the flank is free from threats. At any rate, as both American and Russian power to influence other states declines, they will have to withdraw from the positions they now maintain. A gradual mutual withdrawal can move both sides of the “Iron Curtain” down the road to meaningful integration. A combined and united Europe could then emerge as an effective balance for the power of the United States or Russia. A third force would appear through which either the United States or Russia would have to move.

Such a situation would produce inestimable returns. The reduced cost of defending Europe, carried by the Europeans themselves, would eliminate the waste of American power and threats upon the American economy. Neither the United States nor Russia would face each other directly; nor would it be necessary for the great powers to take sides in every world trouble spot. A balance in Europe would free the Russians to watch her Far Eastern neighbor, China, which could only be viewed as in the best interests of the world. Finally, Europe, as one of the great powers, would have to accept a share of aiding the underdeveloped nations. All in unity then would play the role of “Santa Claus” and “policeman” for the world; a part played only by Uncle Sam for the past twenty years.

Maybe this will not happen. Maybe some other specific policy will accomplish this. Only the future will tell, and only the future historian will be able to write about it. One thing seems perfectly clear, however. Before the United States can develop a policy for the present world she must live through the most serious soul searching of her diplomatic life. She must find basic assumptions and a basic policies. She can no longer rely upon the idealistic slogans of the past. She must reverse herself in mid-stream and accept change in the outside world as well as she accepts it at home.

Dr. O'Grady, '56, associate professor of history, joined La Salle's faculty in 1959. Currently on research leave, is a member of numerous historical societies and has contributed previously to LA SALLE among other publications.
Lt. Col. Robert T. Fallon, the new commanding officer of La Salle's Army Reserve Officer's Training Corps, sat at his desk under the west stands of McCarthy Stadium, a few weeks ago, reflecting on student unrest and the dramatic changes that have affected ROTC at colleges across the country.

Most of the changes nationally have been the direct result of anti-military protests. Forty-four of 57 colleges surveyed recently by the Associated Press (including La Salle) report significant drops in ROTC enrollment this year—some as high as 70 per cent.

"I sincerely believe that these young men are asking the right questions," Fallon said in reference to last May's campus "sit-in" which eventually resulted in the abolition of compulsory ROTC for the first time at La Salle since the military science program was initiated in 1951. "Some of their answers horrify us, but they are asking healthy, intelligent questions."

Fallon feels that students today are criticizing ROTC on the same terms as they criticize other programs. Other criticism, he says, comes from people either violently opposed to all things military or from groups who see a direct connection between military uniforms on campus and the war in Vietnam.

Besides La Salle, campus pressure this year has caused abandonment of compulsory ROTC for the first time at such universities as Arkansas, Mississippi, Arizona, Arizona State, Creighton and Drexel Institute, among others.

Total ROTC enrollment presently at La Salle is 346 including 146 freshmen. Last year there were 708 freshmen in the program and 952 all told. Under terms of the contract between the college and the secretary of the army, La Salle agrees to commission 25 cadets annually. Last year, the largest class in history, 74 men, was commissioned. The average graduating ROTC class for the past ten years has been 38.

Fallon, who expects to commission 55 officers this June, is optimistic about the future although he concedes that there were "a lot of long faces" around the ROTC offices after the agreement ending last spring's "sit-in" was announced.

"We were much afraid that we wouldn't attract enough students for a viable program over the course of years," he says. "But we did not permit ourselves to be discouraged. We cranked up an intensive recruiting program. Officers and cadets went to the local high schools, and we continued throughout the summer with the incoming freshmen. This year, we'll start recruiting earlier."

How many freshmen must be recruited to fulfill La Salle's agreement with the Department of the Army?

"With 150 freshmen we can make it," Fallon says. "Ideally I'd like between 150 and 200. If I get 100, it's a question."

Out of this year's freshman class, Fallon reports a 15 per cent attrition rate, officers and cadets went to the local high schools, and we continued throughout the summer with the incoming freshmen. This year, we'll start recruiting earlier."

Out of this year's freshman class, Fallon would like to retain 100 as sophomores and 50 as juniors. If successful, he should wind up with 35 or 40 commissioned officers. The attrition rate of cadets is high, though, with the largest dropoff (50%) coming between sophomore and junior year.

"Half of those who do not go on drop out because of a lack of interest" he says. "The other half are not acceptable for various reasons."

Fallon reports a 15 per cent attrition rate at the 1969 summer camp at Indian-town Gap.

"We lost five men because of the physical (examination) and three others were disenrolled because of poor performance."

There have been other changes in the ROTC programs mostly in the curriculum, but Fallon denies that pressure exerted from the "sit-in" caused them.

"Last December's (1968) meeting of the Faculty Senate precipitated this," he says. "After studying the program for a year and a half, they approved continuing the regular (compulsory) program for freshmen. They recommended very strongly that we examine the program to make it more meaningful and relevant. We immediately organized a student curriculum committee to evaluate the freshman program."

The committee, comprised of five freshman ROTC students, three sophomores, three juniors and one senior who acted as president, made its recommendations early in April.

The result is a new academically-oriented, team taught course on "Concepts of National Security" for freshmen conducted on an inter-disciplinary basis by Kenneth L. Hill, assistant professor of the political science department, and Capt. Joseph A. Kendra, '64, assistant professor of military science. Guest lecturers from the departments of history, sociology and economics also contribute to the 45 hour course which is open to any student of the college but required of all ROTC freshmen.

This course examines the role of force in international affairs and discusses the control of force on the field of battle and in the structure of the U.S. Government. Hill approaches the subject from a more theoretical and abstract point of view emphasizing the role of force. Capt. Kendra assumes a more pragmatic view, emphasizing the control of force.

"Frankly, the course is more difficult, more demanding," says Fallon. "We were ahead of the game because this course is similar to the one recommended later by the Secretary of Defense's Commission on ROTC. This course more reflects the spirit of their recommendation than anything I've seen."
Fallon, who succeeded Col. Steven Silvasy as La Salle’s PMST in September, has a background highly conducive to the academic atmosphere that ROTC programs are striving to join. The 42 year-old West Point graduate holds master’s and doctorate degrees in English from Columbia University. He has taught college English and belongs to such organizations as the Modern Language Association and the Milton Society of America.

Instead of drill, freshmen now take a course in “Leadership.” They are not required to wear uniforms as often and are no longer used strictly as “guinea pigs” for the training of upperclassmen. The course now is oriented toward the development of leadership potential in them. It is offered partially on an interdisciplinary basis. John J. Rooney, Ph.D., professor of psychology, recently offered a three hour series of lectures on “The Psychology of Leadership.”

Other ROTC courses are basically the same. Fallon is now in the process of reconstituting the commission to examine the sophomore program. He also expects to solicit comments from the present freshman class, and thinks that the new freshman course will help tremendously in his recruitment effort.

“A college student wants to take an interesting and challenging course,” he says. “He wants to belong to an organization respected in the community. That’s the principal appeal.”

How about the future of ROTC?

“Only time will tell,” says Fallon. “The academic community has given us a chance to prove ourselves. It has given us every conceivable support we can ask for—both material and moral. We now have a course—not just an ROTC course—but an academic one which the college can point to with pride.”

Lt. Col. Robert T. Fallon presents Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star and Purple Heart to Mrs. Margaret Kelly, mother of the late Capt. Gerald Kelly, Jr., ’67, who was killed in Vietnam. Ceremonies took place at McCarthy Stadium, Oct. 30.

**College Forms Council of President’s Associates**

Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., president of La Salle, has announced the formation of the “Council of President’s Associates” as a vital adjunct to the college’s total development effort.

Some 28 prominent business and civic leaders have agreed to serve on the council in an advisory capacity to the president of the college and its board of trustees.

“La Salle has always cherished the active participation and support of influential laymen,” said Brother Burke. “Their energy, perspective and expertise are needed now, more than ever before, as the college enters a new era of educational opportunity and community involvement.”

Brother Burke said that the council will participate in long range planning for educational programs; cultivate rapport and develop high level contacts with foundations and corporations in order to establish a broader base of financial support for the college’s present and future needs, and maintain communication between the college and the community.

Brother F. Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., vice president of the corporation, will serve as primary liaison officer between the president of the college and the new council. A minimum of four meetings a year, half of them in small, consultative groups, are planned.

Members of the council are: (companies listed are from Philadelphia unless otherwise noted):

- Dr. Karl R. Bopp, president, Federal Reserve Bank of Phila.;
- E. R. Costello, treasurer, Edgcomb Steel Co.;
- Albert J. Crawford, Jr., Esq., partner, Crawford, Graham & Johnson;
- J. L. Everett, executive vice president, Phila. Electric Co.;
- Russell E. Fitzgerald, executive vice president, Continental Bank and Trust Co.;
- Joseph A. Gallagher, executive vice president, Industrial Valley Bank, Jenkintown;
- Benedict Gimbel, Jr., director, Metromedia, Inc.

Also: Burton Gray, vice president, Wyeth Laboratories, Valley Forge;
- Robert N. Hilbert, first vice president, Federal Reserve Bank of Phila.;
- Roger S. Hillas, president, Provident National Bank;Freder Nick Levy, vice president, Nannette Manufacturing Co., Inc.;
- Robert R. Lynch, Jr., partner, Blank, Rudenko, Klaus & Rome; Vincent P. McDevitt, vice president and general counsel, Phila. Electric Co.

Also: John McKay, partner, Arthur Andersen & Co.;
- Hon. Robert N. C. Nix, Jr., Esq., judge, Common Pleas Court;
- Gerald P. Nugent, Jr., president, Jones Motor Co., Spring City, Pa.;
- Brig. Gen. Tobias R. Philbin, Jr., deputy director, National Security Administration, Ft. Meade, Md.;
- Russell W. Richie, senior vice president, Phila. Saving Fund Society; Rolland Ritter, chairman, Ritter Finance Corp.;
- Charles G. Simpson, vice president and general manager, Phila. Gas Works.

Also: Francis X. Stanton, Sr., executive vice president, Benton & Bowles, New York, N.Y.;
- Louis Stein, chairman and chief executive officer, Food Fair Corp.;
- Hon. Juanita Kidd Stout, judge, Common Pleas Court; Robert V. Trainer, secretary, Rollerbearing Co. of America, W. Trenton, N.J.;
- Charles Tyson, president, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.;
- Nochem S. Winnet, Esq., president, Samuel S. Fels Fund, and Andrew B. Young, Esq., partner, Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young.
Dr. McCarthy Named Acting V.P. for Student Affairs

Dr. Thomas N. McCarthy, director of La Salle's counseling center since 1959, has been appointed the college's acting vice president for student affairs.

McCarthy, who was selected after consultation with various faculty and student groups, will temporarily continue as director of the counseling center.

McCarthy, 42, has been a member of the college's faculty since 1952. He has held the rank of full professor of psychology since 1964. A native of Tewksbury, Mass., he holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Catholic University, Washington, D.C., and a doctoral degree with magna cum laude honors from the University of Ottawa (Ontario), Canada.

A certified psychologist in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, McCarthy has held many professional and public service positions. He is past president of both the Greater Philadelphia Personnel and Guidance Association and the American Catholic Psychological Association. He is a member of the professional board of the Academy of Religion and Mental Health.

At La Salle, McCarthy is chairman of the graduate fellowship committee and he serves on the student affairs committee and the committee for student development.

During 1967-68, he served as chairman of an intercollegiate student mental health committee which was constituted by the presidents of Chestnut Hill, Immaculata, La Salle, Rosemont, St. Joseph's and Villanova to study mental health problems of students on those six campuses.

Dr. McCarthy has written numerous articles for various publications and is co-author of the book "Assessment of Candidates for the Religious Life," published in 1968.

Brother Sullivan Named Assistant to the President

Brother Nicholas Sullivan, F.S.C., Ph.D., a member of the La Salle faculty since 1962, has been named assistant to the president of the college.

Brother Sullivan, an associate professor of earth science, will deal with matters pertaining to La Salle's College Council, liaison with campus committees and legislative matters affecting education.

Brother Sullivan, a 42-year-old native of Philadelphia, is a noted speleologist. He has explored over 50 caves in 60 different countries and served as a visiting professor at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, in 1963. He served as president of the National Speleological Society from 1957 to 1961.

Brother Sullivan received a bachelor's degree from the Catholic University, a master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh, and a doctorate from Notre Dame. He has been a member of the Christian Brothers since 1945.

Dr. Holroyd To Receive Brothers' Affiliation

Dr. Roland Holroyd, professor of biology and a member of the college faculty since 1920, will be honored at a special Christian Brothers Affiliation ceremony Sunday, Jan. 11, at 4:00 P.M. in the college chapel.

Dr. Holroyd will become only the second layman on La Salle's staff to receive the diploma indicating his affiliation as a member of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Dr. Joseph Sprissler, vice president, business affairs, received this honor in 1964.

Immediately afterwards, ceremonies will be held designating the science building as the "Roland Holroyd Science Center." A reception and dinner in Dr. Holroyd's honor will follow in the college union ballroom.

Alumni and friends of the college are cordially invited. Reservations for the reception and dinner, at $12.50 apiece, can be obtained through the Alumni Office, VI-8-8300, ext. 421.

College's Tuition Increased

Accelerated rising costs will necessitate an increase in La Salle's tuition and fees and room and board in September, 1970, it was announced by Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., president of the college.

Full-time day tuition will be raised from $1,350 to $1,600 for arts and business students and from $1,450 to $1,700 for science students. Evening college tuition, now $30 per credit hour, will be increased to $38. Summer term tuition will be increased from $35 to $40 per credit hour in the day program and from $30 to $38 per credit hour in the evening program, effective this summer.

Room and board for the year will be increased from $900 to $1,050 for those using seven day meal book, and from $760 to $900 for students using five day meal tickets. Credit hour for the graduate theology program will be increased from $40 to $50, effective next September.

La Salle's president said that he has been discussing the matter with members of the college's Board of Trustees, administration, faculty and students since September.

In a letter announcing the increases to faculty & students, Brother Burke said that the financial structure of the college "while sound," cannot continue without a rapidly growing deficit unless a tuition change is made promptly.

"It is important," said Brother Burke, "to attract and keep excellent teachers; to plan for a more complete library collection; to mount the new programs planned for the facilities under construction. At the moment, other sources are
Thomas J. Gola, '55, delivers campaign address at La Salle two weeks before being elected city controller of Philadelphia by over 86,000 votes. Gola helped the Republican party roll up its largest majority in a local election since 1931.

Brother Burke also pledged that the college would continue its effort to increase financial aid to students and financial aid counseling to parents and students.

La Salle's last tuition increase took effect in September, 1968.

Despite the increase, the college's tuition still compares favorably with other area institutions of higher learning: Albright, $1,850; Duquesne, $1,600; F&M, $2,200; Gettysburg, $2,050; Kings, $1,550; Muhlenberg, $1,950; Ursinus, $1,620; PMC Colleges, $2,000, and Villanova, $1,870.

Explorer Swimmers Rebuilding; Soccer Team Bounces Back

"I'm always accused of being a pessimist and, frankly, I think this could be the first losing season at La Salle since 1943," said coach Joe Kirk prior to the Explorers' swimming opener at Monmouth College, Dec. 12.

Graduation took a heavy toll from last year's Middle Atlantic Conference runners-up (including All American Tom Johnson and Jay Tract), and La Salle's veteran coach must rebuild this year.

Top returnees include potential All American Don Strunk, last year's MAC 100 and 200 yard freestyle champion; Pat McCullough, a big threat in breaststroke events; Glen Cook, butterfly and medley; Scott Steelman, backstroke, and Reid King, butterfly and freestyle.

Kirk is also counting on a talented group of freshman who are eligible for varsity events for the first time in all NCAA sports except football, basketball and hockey.

La Salle's 1969-70 swimming schedule:

DECEMBER—12, at Monmouth; 13, at Southern Connecticut. JANUARY—21, at Pennsylvania; 23, American U. (at Germantown YMCA); 28, at West Chester; 31, at Bucknell. FEBRUARY—10, St. Joseph's (at La Salle High); 14, at Temple; 20, Loyola, Md. (Germantown YMCA); 25 Villanova (La Salle High); 27, St. John's, N.Y. (La Salle High); 28, at Drexel. MARCH 5-7, at Middle Atlantic Conference Championships (Newport).

Meanwhile in fall sports activity, coach Bill Wilkinson's first soccer team got off to the best start in the school's history, faltered a bit at mid-season, but still wound up with the finest record (5-7-1) since 1959. The booters tied the school mark for victories in one season and, for the first time ever, beat perennial powers Temple and Drexel in the same year. Roman Petruniak, a sophomore from Trenton, led the team with seven goals scored.

The cross country team, rebuilding under Ira Davis, finished with a 3-6 record and sixth place finish in the MAC Championships.

Urban Studies Sponsors Mental Health Seminars

A series of six weekly seminars on mental health, sponsored by La Salle's Urban Studies and Community Service Center, were held this Fall in the college's science center.

Topics covered were mental illness, drug addiction, alcoholism, delinquency, defining a health personality, and planning with the community for the cultivation and preservation of mental health.

The lectures were free and open to the public and included coffee, lunch, and a question and answer session.

MOVING?

If your mailing address will change in the next 2-3 months, or if this issue is addressed to your son and he no longer maintains his permanent address at your home, please help us keep our mailing addresses up-to-date by:

1. PRINT your full name, class year and new address on the opposite form, and attach the label from the back cover of this issue and mail to the Alumni Office, La Salle College, Phila., Penn. 19141.

2. ADDRESS LABEL HERE
Dr. John S. Penny, professor of biology at the college, has been elected secretary of La Salle's Board of Trustees.

A memorial fund has been established by the parents of Lt. John H. Condon, Jr., '65, who lost his life in an automobile accident in Naples, Italy, on May 31. According to the wishes of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Condon, of Newark, N.J., a grant-in-aid will be awarded to a La Salle student who is in good academic standing, demonstrating a financial need, and who is an active member of one of the campus social fraternities. The fund has been growing through contributions of John's fraternity brothers and friends.

MEMORIAL FUND ESTABLISHED FOR LT. JOHN H. CONDON, JR.

Dr. John S. Penny

Frank X. Barron, Ph.D., professor of psychology and a faculty fellow of College Five at the University of California, Santa Cruz, received the fourth annual $5,000 Richardson Foundation Creativity Award at the national convention of the American Psychological Association in Washington, D.C. Joseph D. Swoyer has been appointed senior vice president of Young & Rubicam, Inc., advertising agency, Detroit, Michigan.

Dominic S. Montero, assistant football coach at the University of Maryland, was recently given the additional duties of assistant athletic director.

Joseph M. Walsh, president of Lear Motors Corporation of Reno, Nevada, has been appointed to the governing board of Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Michigan. William J. Bynon died suddenly on September 14, 1969.

Dominic S. (DIM) Montero, assistant football coach at the University of Maryland, was recently given the additional duties of assistant athletic director.

John C. Nolan was elected president of the Staff Conference of the Pennsylvania Heart Association at a meeting of Heart Association professional employees. Daniel H. Kane has been appointed chairman of the college's Annual Fund Council.

Dominic S. (DIM) Montero

Alexander Rodi, D.O. has been named chief of staff at Kessler Memorial Hospital in Hammonton, N.J.

Dominic S. (DIM) Montero

Edward F. Kane

Frank X. Barron

Joseph D. Swoyer

Waddie L. Belton has been promoted to major in the U.S. Air Force. Anthony J. D'Orazio recently received a master's of arts degree in student personnel services from Glassboro State College. He is now teaching at Landis Junior High School where he is also the freshmen basketball coach. Eugene Fitzgerald, associate professor of philosophy at La Salle, was correlator and participant on the WCAU-TV "Input" program Oct. 5,
entitled "Where is this thing Called Love." He also addressed the Phillips Brooks Club of the Episcopal Church on "The Dimensions of Conjugal Life" Sept. 20; he also conducted two conferences at Bishop McDevitt High School, Glenside, Pa., on "Teilhard de Chardin" and "The Playboy Philosophy as Fraud." Edward F. Kane has been appointed national manager, printing paper sales, by the Ecusta Paper Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

**'52**

Donald W. Bernard died suddenly in September. Edward C. McKinsey has resigned his position as racing secretary at Washington and Arlington Parks, Chicago. He will resume his racing secretary's role at Gulfstream Park, Hallandale, Florida, next winter. Donald H. Siegfried has been appointed manager of data processing systems services at the 3M Company.

**'53**

Peter K. McDonough, former sales manager for Toro Manufacturing Corporation, has purchased the Toro division of the A. H. Heine Company in Fort Wayne, Indiana. John Potts, M.D., Chief of Endocrine Department, Massachusetts General Hospital, was promoted to associate professor of Medicine at Harvard University Medical School. Marriage: John J. Gardiner to Carol A. Ostrich.

**'54**

Matthew J. Bucko, M.D. has become associated with Charles H. LaClair, Jr., M.D. in the practice of Otolaryngology, Broncho-Eosophagology, microscopic end-Aural Sur-

La Salle, Winter 1970

The annual alumni stag reunion, on campus, Oct. 10, enjoyed its highest attendance in history.

---

**PROFILE**

**PR MAN IN SPACE**

"I'm probably the only guy working in public relations who majored in accounting," says Nicholas F. Pensiero, '40, who has been manager of marketing services and public affairs of RCA Defense Electronic Products, Moorestown, N.J., since 1963. Heavily involved in promoting RCA's contribution to the space program, Pensiero is responsible for marketing administration, general contract services, news and information, advertising, publications, exhibits and customer relations for the five divisions that make up Defense Electronic Products.

"Our primary concern is with our technical image and the relationship with the public," says Pensiero who makes all the launches at Cape Kennedy, keep-
The classes of '44 and '45 held a combined 25th anniversary reunion on campus during the weekend of Oct. 25.

Gerald Audiology. Gerald W. Faiss has been named director of compensation on the Staff of Sperry Rand Corporation's Univac Division. David P. Malone was honored at ceremonies marking his 10th year of federal service with the Small Business Administration.

Gerald W. Faiss

Company, George J. Harkins received his master's of arts degree in business administration from the Drexel Institute of Technology. Robert N. McNally has been appointed manager of special product development in the Technical Staffs of Corning Glass Works.

William J. Hall, M.D. has joined the staff of the Lansdale Clinic for the practice of internal medicine, with a subspecialty in infectious diseases.

Robert L. Bohrer has been elected an officer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company with the title of accounting officer, financial department. James B. Garvin has been named managing director of Decker Communications' new division, Marketing Research Associates. William McGonigal has been named Sales Manager for Eastern Pennsylvania and South Jersey for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. Charles Sharpe has been appointed a registered representative of the Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange.

BASKETBALL CLUB FORMED

The newly-formed La Salle College Basketball Club got off to a flying start this winter—really. The boosters are sponsoring a jet flight to Miami, Feb. 15-18 for the La Salle-Miami game Feb. 17, according to Jim Kenyon, '63, club president.

The alumni Board of Directors approved establishment of the club last Spring and Dr. Harry White, Alumni Association president, named Kenyon president.

Since then, membership invitations and questionnaires were sent to several dozen alumni and Kenyon said he hopes the club will number about 100 in its first year.

Other suggested club activities are the La Salle-St. Joseph's luncheon, post game socials, an annual awards dinner and cocktail hour and a season ticket plan at the Palestra. The awards-dinner will be held March 6, at the Shack, on Roosevelt Blvd.

Col. Joseph W. Darr, assistant chief, Ophthalmology Service, Walter Reed General Hospital, was recently awarded the Army Commendation Medal for his meritorious service as chief, Ophthalmology Service at Tripler General Hospital, Hawaii.

'57

Robert L. Bohrer

'55

John A. Brennan has been appointed Vice President and Treasurer of Trailer Train Company.

'58

'56

'59

Frank H. McCarty

Robert M. Buttoroff has been appointed public services librarian at Rutgers University Camden campus. Bernhardt Blumenthal, Ph.D., chairman of the Foreign Language Department at La Salle, has published an article, "Gertrud Kolmar: Love's Service to the Earth," in The German Quarterly, Vol. XLII, Sept. 1969. David L. Forde, M.D., has joined Chestnut Hill Hospital's medical staff as attending physician in charge of pulmonary diseases. Frank H. McCarty has been named director of industrial engineering in Raytheon Company's corporate office of manufacturing. John J. McDermott has been named marketing manager, gasketing division of the Nicolet Industries, Inc., Ambler, Pa. Michael J. Tanney has been appointed assistant professor of speech and theater arts at Anne Arundel Community College, Glen Burnie, Maryland. Birth: To David Spratt and wife, Kay, a son, David Anthony.

'60

Edmund F. McMullin has been appointed special agent to be associated with Robert J. Oberst, Sr. & Associates it was announced recently by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Charles J. O'Brien has been elected presi-
Dr. Harry White (left), alumni president, presents special awards for "outstanding service" to (from left): Robert Boyle, '58; Robert Schaefer, '54, and Frederick Leinhauser, '57, at annual Alpha Epsilon dinner, on campus, Nov. 6. Inducted into the honor society by newly-elected president John J. Zaccaria, '54, were 40 La Salle seniors and Brother Thomas Gimborn, professor, theology; Victor Brooks, Ed.D., associate professor, psychology; Bernard Goldner, Ph.D., professor, industry; Joseph Markmann, C.P.A., associate professor, accounting; Joseph Mooney, Ph.D., associate professor, economics, and Robert Lyons, Jr., director of the news bureau.

George E. Rincavage has joined the staff of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital, Wellsboro, Pa.

Milton F. Whitehead, assistant superintendent of agencies of Philadelphia Life Insurance Company, was awarded the Chartered Life Underwriter designation September 26 at national conferment exercises of the American College of Life Underwriters in Washington, D.C. Joseph T. Wilkins, chief attorney for Cape-Atlantic Legal Services, spoke on drug problems at a Welfare Association of Southern New Jersey dinner in Sweetwater Casino, near Hammonton.

Stephen J. Bedick received a master's of arts degree in public administration from the American University. Robert J. Clotther received a master's of arts degree from Drexel Institute of Technology. Thomas J. McKee received a master's of arts degree in business administration from Drexel Institute of Technology. Robert M. Ward received a master's of education degree from the University of Delaware. Albert J. Wozniak, M.D., has been appointed to the staff of John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital, Stratford, N.J. Marriages: James K. Durborow to Jacqueline B. Marcozzii; John C. Killmer to Mary G. Grall and James J. White to Virginia T. Schwartz.

La Salle, Winter 1970
Bernard Bieg received a master's of business administration degree from Notre Dame University. Ellsworth Cheeseman has been appointed head of the English Department at the New Hope-Solebury High School. Barry J. Rosen, D.O., a member of Allentown Osteopathic Hospital's staff, has opened an office for the general practice of medicine in Allentown. Frank Corace was the featured speaker at the annual "Tap-Off Rally," on campus, Nov. 23. Birth: Anthony J. D'Errico and wife, Ann, a son Anthony Joseph.

Capt. Albert C. Banfe

Capt. Albert C. Banfe is now on temporary duty with the 4133rd Bomb Wing at a forward base in the Western Pacific. Benjamin J. Bertino has joined the pension department of Philadelphia Life Insurance Company as manager of pension trust administration. Louis C. Dwyer received a doctor of jurisprudence degree from the University of Toledo. Harry J. Kyler has been appointed to the faculty of St. Joseph's College. He will join the psychology department with the rank of instructor. Robert J. Scott, a 1968 graduate of the Wake Forest University School of Law, was sworn in as assistant prosecutor for the 18th Judicial District Court. Daniel Steinmetz, a third year student at Rutgers University School of Law at Camden, has been elected correspondence clerk of Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity. Marriages: Frank N. Clary to Christine H. Smith; Edward J. Timmins to Elizabeth A. Shepard.

Stephen V. Falcon received a master's of arts degree in English from Southern Illinois University. Robert J. Fix received a masters of science degree in chemistry from Lehigh University. Thomas A. Grant has joined Applied Logic Corporation, Princeton as public relations coordinator. James J. Lord received a master's of arts degree in business administration from Drexel Institute of Technology. Joseph P. McDonnell received a Ph.D. Cal's of arts degree from the American University. Frank Pinto is currently an instructor in history at La Salle College. Ronald A. Saunders was awarded the Bronze Star with Combat "V." Marriages: Steven V. Falcon to Margaret E. Woelfel.

Thomas G. Camp has received a scholarship to continue his program at Rutgers University School of Law at Camden. James C. Day completed his studies at the American Academy McAllister Institute of Funeral Service, New York. He is presently associated with his father at the Day Funeral Home, Keyport, 2d Lt. James M. Ward has been awarded silver wings upon graduation from U.S. Air Force navigator training at Mather AFB, Calif. John E. Schanke has been assigned to the 57th Military Police Company at West Point Military Academy, New York. Francis McKeogh has been appointed La Salle's financial aid director. Anthony F. Di Stefano is the winner of a four year, $2000.00 competitive scholarship awarded by the Pennsylvania Optometric Association. Marriages: Norman S. Heleman to Linda E. Becker and William Luskus to Elizabeth S. Johnson.

William Bradshaw, last year's varsity baseball captain, hit .314 for the Washington Senator's Wyethsville, Va., farm club in the Appalachian League. Charles Friel has joined the faculty at Enfield Junior High School, Oreland, Pa., as an eighth grade science teacher. Harry J. Gambino has been appointed to the position of technical writer at Rohm and Haas Company's new product planning group. Frank E. Gripp has accepted a position as consultant at Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia. Donald Halsey is president of Kiddie KooP Inc., a babysitting establishment which caters to shopping, bridge-playing and play going mothers at the Monmouth N.J. Shopping Center. Frederick Harner has joined the Armstrong Cork Company in Lancaster, Pa. Dale Joy has joined the faculty at Milford High School, Milford, Delaware, as a math instructor. Charles V. Le Fevre has been appointed as technical representative in the Middle Atlantic territory of the Rohm and Haas Company's Fibers Marketing Department. Bernie Williams, who is playing with San Diego of the National Basketball Association, was honored by La Salle students when the Rockets made their first appearance at the Spectrum, Nov. 19. Playing in the American Basketball League are Larry Cannon (Miami) and Roland Taylor (Washington). Marriages: Terrence J. Crowley to Loretta C. Quigley; John P. Donahue to Diane M. Dwyer; Richard L. Hill to Nancy A. Kane; Leo J. Hughes to Patricia A. Keys; Bernard B. Lowe to Ann G. Spears; Thomas C. Maloney to Linda M. Rendina and Ronald L. Nielsen to Carolyn M. Sierotowicz. Birth: To Daniel B. Flynn and wife, a daughter, Colleen.
Our God and soldiers we alike adore
E'en at the brink of danger, not before;
After deliverance, both alike requited
Our God's forgotten, and our soldiers slighted.

—Francis Quarles (1592-1644)
The new role of the Brothers at La Salle