May the Joy and Peace of Christmas Abide with You
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La Salle's Jackie Moore avoids falling into crowd during 83-38 triumph over Millersville in final Explorer varsity game played at Wister Hall Gym on Dec. 3, 1952.
The Wister Hall Gymnasium is no more. The floor where Ken Loeffler designed, assembled and perfected two national basketball championship teams is being renovated into an annex of the David Leo Lawrence Library. The fieldhouse where 1,400 jam-packed fans screamed for Gola, O'Hara, and Foust, will soon become an area where 200 people will read and study in peace. Instead of television cameras, like the ones used to carry five Explorer games back in 1947, there will be study carrels equipped with outlets to provide such audio-visual implements as cassettes, slide and film projectors. Jim Henry's athletic office where bids to national tournaments were accepted and rejected, where contracts for intersectional games were negotiated, is now an elevator shaft.

The new Wister Library Annex is due to open during the spring semester. It will also house the traditional multi-seating tables, informal reading areas, and group study rooms. Reserve book facilities will be moved to a more convenient location as will collections of such basis reference works as encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks, and atlases, and infrequently-used, but necessary, books. The second and third floors of Wister Hall, once the home of La Salle High School, will be maintained as classrooms and offices for the philosophy and theology departments. The basement is being renovated into modern offices for the superintendent of buildings and grounds.
Riding to the synagogue on Yom Kippur, the car radio began to report on a new outbreak of fighting in the Middle East. I quieted the family to listen more closely to the news report. In a few minutes, it was clear this was no border skirmish. The fourth war in Israel’s 25 year history had begun.

Americans watched with fascination as the Jewish community mobilize overnight behind Israel’s efforts to repell the attack by Egypt and Syria on the holiest day of the Jewish year. The following night, synagogues were packed. Money was soon being raised in unprecedented amounts for the purchase of Israel Bonds and the Israel Emergency Fund. On John F. Kennedy Blvd. three days later, 15,000 people gathered to hear speakers denounce the Pearl Harbor-like attack and affirm their solidarity with the embattled little state. Young people were soon volunteering to serve on kibbutzim (Israel farms) to replace men suddenly called to the front.

As in 1956 and again in 1967, Americans saw neighbors and friends very much like themselves, people who were born in this country and are financially and personally secure, suddenly gather into a tight ethnic group in response to events thousands of miles away. Why do American Jews act this way?

The central fact in Jewish life today is the Holocaust, in which six million Jews were killed during World War II. The figure itself is still hard to believe, let alone understand. Stated rather simply, it means that in the memory of this generation of American Jews, one out of every three of its members were murdered because they were Jews. Almost all Jews are aware that were it not for an accident of fate and the courage of grandparents who chose to pioneer on urban frontiers in this country, we, too, would have ended up in Hitler’s death camps. Behind the buttoned-down collar and latest dress, Jews bear emotional scars resulting from the world’s animus and indifference. This, and a deep sense of guilt that we were unable to do anything to help our brethren in this greatest tragedy in Jewish history.

Almost as payment of an historical debt, however, there was the miracle of the creation of the State of Israel in 1948 rising out of the ashes of death and destruction. Even among the most assimilated Jews, Israel has been a critical factor in their lives. To a group that traditionally has sought to take care of its own distressed, as well as others, it has provided a place where homeless Jews can go when doors in other parts of the world are closed. In the 1950’s and 1960’s thousands of Jewish refugees in Arab lands came to Israel. (Seven thousand still remain in Arab lands). As Soviet anti-Semitism and cultural genocide have become more apparent in recent years, 30,000 Russian Jews are coming out a year and relocating in Israel. The fires of anti-Semitism presently burn at a low flame in this country but Jews remember that in 1944, at the height of World War II, a Gallup Poll reported more Americans listed Jews as a danger to this country than listed Germany. Israel is the Jews’ insurance policy.

I suppose most Americans would find this easy to understand. What is less clear, perhaps, is the psychological lift the existence of Israel has provided American Jews. It has restored self-confidence and self-respect. The world had come to see Jews—and many Jews had come to see themselves—as “losers.” Throughout our post-Biblical history, successful Jewish communities and individuals were laid low overnight by the whim of a sovereign or new social or political currents. During World War II, in spite of individual acts of heroism, such as the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, Jews were unable to avert the efforts of people bent on their destruction.

Israel has presented a new image of the Jews, as fighting men and women and as “winners.” American Jews are proud of the courage and military exploits as well as the social and economic achievements of their brethren in the past twenty-five years. It has been good to know that when an enemy strikes, the means to fight back successfully are there.

Yet I have sensed no gloating by American Jews at Arab military debacles over the years. They feel deeply the sense of historical tragedy in which both sides are trapped. They have hoped that, somehow, sanity can enter the situation; that Arabs and Israelis could come to the conference table to settle their differences and Israel-occupied Arab territory can be returned in a secure peace that provides Israel with safe boundaries. Many recognize, too, that there will have to be greater compromise on both Israel’s and the Arab’s part but in the light of recent history the right of self-preservation has to remain foremost in most Jews’ minds. Above all, I have not seen any hatred for Arabs on the part of Jews or, for that matter, Israelis. Shortly after the
Six Day War, a book containing interviews with Israeli soldiers, "The Seventh Day", was published which described the disgust and horror they felt at the killing and a sense of identification with Arab warriors with whom they had been recently locked in struggle.

The impact of Israel as a militant defender of Jewish rights has penetrated into the consciousness of American Jews. There is a new militancy to the Jewish response to any acts of discrimination or potential discrimination. Jews in this country have gone all out in support of their persecuted brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union and in their right to leave Russia if they wish. The motto of the Jewish Defense League, a small, extremist group thoroughly repudiated by most Jews, nevertheless, captures the spirit of American Jews. "Never again."

The experience of World War II and Israel's 25-year struggle for existence have also caused American Jews to look more closely at themselves. There has been an upsurge of Jewish identity in recent years. This has been aided, it should be pointed out, also, by the rise of a new ethnicity among Americans generally and growing doubts about the old, "melting-pot" ideal. Courses on Yiddish, Hebrew and Jewish studies have increased sharply in high schools and colleges. There has been a noticeable growth, too, of Jewish student groups (including one at La Salle), Jewish communes, coffee houses and free universities.

Jews are looking more closely, finally, at the attitudes of and what help they can really expect from Christian friends and neighbors. It has become painfully clear that at critical moments, Jews have had to stand alone. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whom Jews voted for and loved overwhelmingly, we now know, was aware of the German concentration camps and avoided appeals for help. Friends such as the late columnist, Dorothy Thompson, who wrote movingly about the plight of Jews when they were "losers" prior to and during World War II turned sharply against the State of Israel after it was founded. As Israel has won wars with the Arabs in 1956 and 1967, Jews have become aware they have lost ground in some Christian and liberal circles. (When the Yom Kippur hostilities came, I called a number of local leaders of spiritual conscience and asked them to be platform speakers at the John F. Kennedy Blvd. rally. I found a great deal of hesitation "to take sides". Oddly enough, Rev. Carl McIntire, the right-wing leader, showed up in the crowd carrying a hand-written banner of support.)

The administration in Washington, as has newspaper and public opinion generally, have been supportive. But it was noted that when the United States pressed its allies, the Governments of Greece, Turkey, Spain and Italy and Britain, to permit their territory to be used for shipment of military aid to Israel to counter Soviet assistance to the Arabs, they refused to do so. Jews are worried, also, about some of the anti-Semitism that has emerged on radio talk shows and letters-to-the-editor columns. They wonder, too, how Americans will feel if Arab threats to cut off the supply of oil from the Middle East are carried through and their fellow citizens are faced with heating oil and gasoline shortages in the coming months and years.

So the Yom Kippur War finds a Jewish community in this country troubled and wary as it faces its current time of troubles. It will continue to draw upon its own strength and resources and hope for the best because it cannot be certain of what will be the response of the outside world. ■

Dr. Friedman is regional director of the American Jewish Committee and teaches courses on Minority Groups and Urban Sociology at La Salle. He is the author of numerous articles and the book, "Overwhelming Middle Class Rage."
Over the years, the role of the woman in American society has undergone a strange transformation. During the early years of the Republic, the woman’s role was full and absolutely vital, but as the years passed by she found herself being relieved of more and more of her traditional duties and responsibilities. This contraction, primarily the result of the social and economic developments of the 19th and early 20th centuries, left the American woman with a very limited role to play. A role which, of course, was essentially biological. As if the activities of women had not yet been depreciated enough, the 20th century now threatens to reduce their role even further.

As a result, many contemporary American women have become extremely conscious of feminine duties, responsibilities, and especially rights. And, as the women are attempting to effectively expand their role, things are beginning to change. The recent laws prohibiting job and wage discrimination on the basis of sex are cases in point. The Equal Rights Amendment, the backdrop against which real role expansion and equality can be staged, was finally passed in 1972 after 47 stagnant years in the House Judiciary Committee. Requiring the ratification of 38 states, the Amendment will eventually be passed and, as the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution, permanently elevate women to first-class citizen status.

But perhaps the most important change in recent years is the change in attitude which has accompanied the push for equal rights between the sexes. Today, few informed men would regard women as naturally inferior and many women have begun to question their roles in response to the attention which they as a “minority group” have received.

Undoubtedly, the “Women’s Liberation Movement” has contributed immensely to this change in attitude. Coalescing into a legitimate social movement through the creation and maintenance of such organizations as the National Women’s Political Caucus, the National Organization for Women, and the League of Women Voters, the feminists have been successful in establishing a national forum for women’s rights. Yet, there were some other factors relevant to the attitude change. Along with the economic factors which gave rise to the feminine gains in the work force, other factors, such as over-population, birth control, and the perceived degeneration of the family as the basic social unit, were also at work.

The net result, of course, is that our images of what the ideal American woman ought to be like are no longer dependent on a well-defined and limited social role. Instead, as a result of the role’s diffusion and expansion, our images have become more demanding. Whereas in the past American women were delegated a host of core functions at which they could not either be replaced or outdone, the present has essentially betrayed them. As a matter of fact, one could argue that had the role of the American woman not begun to diffuse and expand, the American woman herself would have soon become obsolete.

In other words, years ago it was much easier to be a woman. Back then women didn’t have time to worry as to whether or not they were “fulfilled”; indeed, their time was much too valuable to be wasted pondering such trivialities. Soap had to be made so the children could be washed, clothes made so they would be dressed, and the fields worked so that they all could eat. “Women’s work” was not a derogatory expression of how the female spent her time but rather an expression of necessity and downright dignity. Knowing exactly what was expected of her, she worked from dawn till dusk secure in the knowledge that she was, in fact, indispensable. While it is true that physically the traditional woman’s life was grueling, it is also true that at the end of the day her man was no less exhausted. Obviously, few of these women ever aspired to becoming great doctors or statesmen, but, then again, few of their husbands did as well. In a sense, then, a strange kind of equality actually existed between them.

This equality began to give way as more and more of the woman’s work was removed from her sphere of responsibility. Historically, this was a natural outgrowth of the incredible expansion of the American economy, which, during the period from 1863 to 1899 alone, increased its manufacturing production by 705%. As a result, it was no longer necessary for women to produce such things as candles, soap, or clothes. With the advent of the combustible engine and power farm equipment, women were no longer needed in the fields. By our standards this reduced workload may seem quite appropriate, but in terms of the feminine position in society it had the unfortunate effect of reducing the premium which had been placed upon feminine capabilities. In short, women became replaceable—except in bed and in the nursery.

Retiring to the bed and the nursery brought a couple of quick advantages. First, by emphasizing what she could do, attention was necessarily turned away from what the American woman used to do. And secondly, a woman—so it was thought—could hardly retreat to two more secure bastions.

As the years passed, then, the women of America built a second, more personal, kind of prestige. As wives and especially mothers these women were able to command a unique respect and a special kind of superiority.

During the 1960s, however, a growing number of women began to view the sexual and reproductive bastions as prisons and formally began to register discontent over their limited role assignments. By and large, in the beginning, the men of America were not impressed. Not surprisingly, they had been conditioned into believing that the real meaning of a woman’s existence could be found primarily in her capacity as wife and mother—after years of watching their women apparently content in their limited role, one could hardly have expected them to react differently. The majority of American women, in the face of feminine expressions of discontent, initially reacted in disbelief and infuriation. They apparently reasoned that since wifehood and motherhood had served their mothers and grandmothers well, there were no compelling reasons for attacking the role.

Nevertheless, the discontent spread and the new movement gained in organ-
A Second Look
By Stephen J. Andriole

organizational strength. Interestingly enough, the men began to take notice and respond to the demands of the discontented women.

The women themselves, of course, were responding to a set of reinforcing stimuli. In other words, they were not only responding to their own convictions, but to a host of social, technological, and economic developments as well. Large families were discouraged, the divorce rate was soaring, and many women out of financial need were forced to seek employment. In short, the marital bed and the family nursery were becoming obsolete and the American woman was forced to reassess her role in a new and very complex society.

In the beginning, the going was rough. As already indicated, the majority of American men were somewhat less than sympathetic. In fact, many of them continued to systematically exclude women from the professions and manipulate them away from key positions in our social and political institutions: they believed that female discontent was regional, misplaced, and temporary. However, enough of them soon realized that many of the grievances were legitimate and that they as leaders had overlooked the problems which women would psychologically encounter as their traditional bastions were placed under attack.

Overdue legislation and court decisions, coupled with an adjusted attitude, have served to at least partially rectify the situation. Qualified women today have the opportunity to seek the same jobs and wages as men, and soon all women will be constitutionally elevated to first-class citizen status.

This, however, is only the beginning. While women now possess some new opportunities, they also have some new problems. Had their role simply been switched, many of these problems would have been minor. As it is, the role of the American woman has not been changed or switched, but diffused and expanded. In other words, whereas in the recent past a woman was regarded as fulfilled if she succeeded at marriage and motherhood, today she must be prepared to be evaluated on other grounds, or, on both old and new if she should decide to combine a family with a career. In any case, today's society makes fulfillment as a wife and mother difficult and the contemporary American woman must be conscious of society's new demands.

For some women, the expanded role represents a challenge. More often than not, these are the women who have actively participated—usually as a member of one or more of the previously mentioned organizations, in the formal push for women's rights. They are also the women who believe that if society is going to make new demands upon them, it has the explicit obligation to equip them with the means by which they might successfully meet such demands. Obviously, if the contemporary woman is to be discriminated against, she can hardly be expected to effectively expand her role. These women, aggressive by some standards, understand that if they are going to participate anew in society, they must be assured that its rules be equitably applied. These new women are competitive and strong-willed, and will fare well within our society.

But what about the others—the majority—how will they do? Conditioned to believe that the real meaning of their existence was in marriage and maternity, many of these women are now, or will soon be, emotionally underemployed. As Claire Boothe Luce has stated, "they don't know who they are or what they are. They don't know what they are good for anymore. They don't know where they are really needed, or what society expects of them now. They don't know how to behave." In short, they are confused. What is needed, obviously, is a substitute role for them to play. A role which commands as much respect and status as they once received by biological default.

Many women, however, lack the education, training, and experience with which they might successfully compete, that is, successfully expand their role. The card-carrying feminists, on the other hand, are usually ready for battle. They are generally white, highly educated, and typically from large metropolitan areas. They are no doubt strong-willed and tough-minded because of these characteristics and would most probably have expanded their roles even if legal and constitutional measures had never been considered. The majority of American women, then, cannot hope to be—or do not want to be—as successful as the feminists, just as the feminists cannot presume to understand the confusion and frustration of the majority of American women. The average woman thus finds herself in a difficult position. On the one hand, she cannot successfully compete with her progressive sisters; and on the other hand, she cannot hope to effectively expand her role because she cannot compete against the men, no matter how many obstacles are torn down. Her alternative, then, is to become a permanently sex-typed employee of society. Fortunately, however, time will alter this state of affairs. As more and more women become better prepared, the role of the American woman will expand to the point where it becomes—once again—downright dignified.

All of this should cause us to take another, closer, look at the recent emphasis on "liberation." While it is true that many women have in fact become liberated and have impressively expanded themselves and their roles, it is also true that the majority of American women have made essentially no progress and are still confined to the carnal bed and the nursery. Again, in times past, such confinement would have insured its own rewards. But today society demands more of its women and, in general, the women desire to respond to these new demands. Indeed, they must respond in order to retain their identities. The liberated women, then, along with the men of America, have the responsibility of preparing these women so that they might successfully meet society's new demands. Put another way, the liberated women and men have the responsibility of preparing the women so that they might endure "the burden of their own freedom." In this regard, finally, it is not so important that we understand what it is women are being liberated from, but, rather, that we understand exactly what it is women are being liberated for. Herein lies the real challenge.

Mr. Andriole, '71, is a doctoral candidate at the University of Maryland, majoring in political science.
La Salle’s annual Open House on Nov. 11 offered thrills, fun, and excitement for students of all ages.

WELCOME, CLASS OF 1990!
Cecil Rhodes’ Will Be Done: (Still) for Men only

—As a German major concentrating in medieval German literature, her academic index stands at 3.88 (out of a possible 4.0).

—A perennial member of the Dean’s List, she wants a career in education and is completing her professional teaching semester at Philadelphia’s Girls’ High.

—Although she’s still an undergraduate, she has already completed two summers of graduate work in German at Middlebury College.

—Athletically, she is a member of the college’s varsity field hockey and basketball teams. And a resident advisor in La Salle’s dormitories.

In short, Ada Steinmetz, a pert, 21-year-old senior from Moorestown, N.J., is your ideal college student. In fact, she’s a perfect candidate for a Rhodes Scholarship. Which is exactly why La Salle’s Fellowship Committee took the unprecedented action to nominate her in November for the prestigious grant at Oxford University despite the fact that a woman has been proposed only one other time (by Harvard) and never selected.

Although the move generated some national headlines for Miss Steinmetz and the college, the state secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee wasted little time returning her application a few days later.

"I must tell you that the committee is obliged to return the papers submitted on the ground that the published rules of eligibility are not satisfied," wrote Gilmore Stott, of Swarthmore College. "It should be noted that the basic criteria of eligibility for Rhodes Scholarships are governed by terms of Cecil Rhodes’ Will which is embodied in an act of the British Parliament."

Stott was referring, of course, to the section of Rhodes’ Will in which he defined the type of scholar he desired: “Literary and scholastic attainments, qualities of manhood, truthfulness, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for a protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship; exhibition of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and take an interest in his fellows’ physical vigor, as shown by fondness for and success in sports.”

Although she was a bit disappointed about the unsuccessful challenge, Miss Steinmetz took the news philosophically... “I’m for equal rights for women but I’m not totally militant about it,” she said. “I’m not a big banner carrier. But it (limiting Rhodes Scholarships to men) all seems a little silly.”

“The committee felt that Ada admirably fulfilled those criteria demanded of a Rhodes scholar,” said Dr. Bernhardt Blumenthal, chairman of the college’s Fellowship Committee. “What more can I say.”
La Salle's president, Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., presented honorary doctor of laws degrees to commonwealth judge Genevieve Blatt and sociologist author Dr. Gordon Zahn (second from right) at fall honors convocation on campus, Oct. 21. Their sponsors were Dr. Philip Mc Govern, assistant professor of political science, and Dr. Richard Leonard (right), associate professor of sociology.

New co-op work program begins in accounting

La Salle's accounting department and career planning and placement bureau will inaugurate a cooperative education program this spring whereby junior accounting majors will receive academic credit for work experience obtained with outside accounting firms.

Joseph G. Markmann, chairman of the college's accounting department, said that over 25 students and ten accounting firms have expressed interest in the pilot project.

All students will receive three semester hours of academic credit for the work experience which will last at least twelve weeks. The employer will then evaluate the student's progress, efforts, attitudes, and accomplishments. Credit for the elective course will be given by the college on a pass-fail basis.

"It is our hope that the student's graduation will not be delayed by this program," said Markmann. "We hope to offer courses for participants in the summer and we will also permit students to carry an overload in the fall and spring semester."

The project is one of the recommendations proposed by a special student and faculty committee which spent a year studying the world of "work" at the request of La Salle's president, Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D.

L. Thomas Reifsteck, director of the college's career planning and placement bureau, has been named director of cooperative education to implement new programs in this area. Reifsteck said that he expects to expand the program into other academic disciplines in the near future in both the school of arts and sciences and business.

La Salle day care center operating on daily basis

A child development center serving the La Salle community is now in full swing. Besides welcoming new children, the center is soliciting financial support, toys and educational aids for youngsters and volunteer help.

The day care facility is located in the educational wing of the Church of the Redeemer, 723 East Wister St.

The center is structured in accordance with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Child Welfare and staffed by professional personnel and volunteer aids. Its service is available to children of the La Salle faculty, staff, and students on a part-time basis.

Children from 18 months to six years are eligible for admission. Fees range from $1.00 an hour for children of staff and faculty. A minimal additional fee is charged for a hot lunch.

The minimum period during which a child can be cared for is three hours in any one day. The center is open from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday and follows the school calendar. Admission to the center is on a first-come-first-served basis.

Real Estate courses now offered at night

La Salle's evening division now offers six courses in real estate—designed both for the newcomer in the field as well as the professional salesman or broker.

All of the courses are for three (3) semester credit hours with the exception "Real Estate Appraisal" which is a four credit course.

Other real estate courses offered are "Principles and Practices," "Finance," "Sales Management," "Investment and Analysis," and "Law and Conveyancing."

Spring semester classes will begin on Monday, Jan. 14. Further information can be obtained through the Evening Division office, in College Hall on the campus, or by calling VI8-8300, ext. 400.

La Salle, Winter 1974

La Salle, Winter 1974
Athletically, an Autumn like Never Before

For La Salle College's intercollegiate sports program, it's been an autumn like never before!

True, Bill Wilkinson's soccer varsity registered a fourth consecutive winning campaign (9-5-1), and coach Ira Davis saw his cross country standouts Rich Jacovini and Kevin Brown take turns smashing the school record. (Jacovini's 26:30 record clocking over the 5.0 Belmont Plateau course, fell to Brown's 26:29 timing late in the year—both are only juniors).

But the really big story lies in the debut of women's intercollegiate teams in volleyball and tennis, and the success of the two-year-old field hockey varsity.

Coached by Mrs. Marguerite Kriebel, a well-known Philadelphia women's sports official, La Salle's volleyball squad dropped their initial four matches, following the patterns of the typical first year team.

By mid season however, Mrs. Kriebel's instruction began to take hold, and led by captain Val Mazzocchi, Merrie Jost and Donna Joos, the volleyball varsity sparkled in winning five of their last six contests and earning an invitation to compete in the Philadelphia area Class C Tourney.

Coach Eleanor Snell's field hockey varsity, which had lost all of their 1972 games, was not about to take a backseat to volleyball, posting a fine 3-2-4 record in the fall campaign.

Captain Sallyanne Harper, Anne Shervin, Marianne Dooley, J. J. DiPaoli, Lori Calkins, Denise Corkery, Judy Blanco, Ada Steinmetz, and Miffy McGettigan were just some of the determined individuals who guaranteed the success of the endeavor.

"I have to be extremely gratified with the achievements of the girls," noted Miss Snell, the highly-respected dean of Philadelphia area field hockey coaches. "We've become confident and aggressive to the point where it will be difficult for any opponent to outclass us. We intended to be competitive with anyone, and we were!"

On the tennis front, coach Janice Callahan's netwomen finished with a 1-4 mark, but otherwise, lots of enthusiasm. "I felt we made great strides in picking up basic fundamentals, and in the process developing super unity and spirit among the girls," says Mrs. Callahan.

So move over soccer and cross country! Women's intercollegiate volleyball, field hockey are for real! Autumn at La Salle is like never before!

—Joe Batory
The class of 1924 will be celebrating its 50th anniversary reunion this spring.

The class of 1929 will be celebrating its 45th anniversary reunion this spring.

The class of 1934 will be celebrating its 40th anniversary reunion this spring.

The class of 1939 will be celebrating its 35th anniversary reunion this spring.

The class of 1944 will be celebrating its 30th anniversary reunion this spring.

The class of 1949 will be celebrating its 25th anniversary reunion this spring.

William J. Lederer was elected a judge of Phila’s Court of Common Pleas on November 6. Frank J. Linardo has been promoted to district manager of the Social Security office in Bridgeton, N.J. William G. Snyder has been named executive secretary to the Merced County, Calif., Association of Governments.

James H. Mc Goldrick, assistant superintendent in the Bristol Twp. School District, has been awarded a mid-career fellowship to study urban education at Yale University for the 1973-74 academic year. Albert Pearson, D.O. was sworn in as physician to the Strafford Township Board of Health in June.

James A. Rogers

Frank R. Murdock has been named vice president of the Delaware County, Pa., Bankers Association. James A. Rogers has been elected president of Heritage Mortgage Finance Company of Haddonfield, N.J.

Peter J. Finley, Ph.D. has been named director of the Helmbold Education Center in Corbin City, N.J. Joseph F. Freeman, Ph.D. has been appointed an assistant professor in the School of Educational and Community Services at Montclair (N.J.) State College. Francis C. Ganiszewski has been named Philadelphia’s deputy welfare commissioner. John F. Manning has been appointed treasurer of ITE Imperial Corporation. Charles J. Mc Govern has been appointed director, management systems and services for The Hertz Corp. DECEASED: Philip J. O’Malley.

The class of 1954 will be celebrating its 20th anniversary reunion this spring. Carter T. La Vay has been named Diazo products manager for GAF Corporation. Frank O’Hara has been named Assistant General Counsel for Gulf Oil Co. DECEASED: James B. Yerkes.

Edward G. Mekel was elected Judge of Philadelphia Municipal Court. DECEASED: Charles F. Ryan.

William Bickley is doing public relations work for Philadelphia’s Model Cities Program. John A. Brennan, Jr. has been appointed assistant vice president of finance for the Reading Railroad Company. Francis P. Cosgrove was elected Judge of Philadelphia Municipal Court on November 6. Army Reserve Maj. David R. Imeschweiler completed the final phase of the command and general staff officer course at the U.S. Army Command and General
Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Edward L. Wolaniuk has been appointed Republican campaign chairman in Cinnaminson, N.J.

'57

Joseph E. Murray has been appointed Director of the Eastern Oregon Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center.

'58

Ray Bertsch has been promoted to acting credit manager for the Eastern region of Oscar Mayer & Co. James J. McDonald was elected to Abington Twp's Board of Commissioners on November 6. Jerome M. Shaheen has been named manager of compensation in the corporate personnel department of Hershey Foods Corporation.

'59

The class of 1959 will be celebrating its 15th anniversary reunion this spring. Al Ferner has been named John Bach's assistant basketball coach at Penn State. Gilbert J. Guim has been named vice president of Medford Nursery, Medford, N.J. Joseph T. Makarewich, Ph.D. received a post-doctoral fellowship from the Newberry Library in Chicago, Ill. William J. Moore has been promoted to assistant vice president of the Beneficial Savings Bank. Victor D. Petaccio has been appointed executive director of the Delaware County Government Study Commission. John Veen, director of the La Salle College Union, has been selected as a member of the Committee of the Arts for the Association of College Union-International, and has been appointed a coordinator for region III of AC-I. Judge Jerome A. Zalesky was elected to a full ten year term on the bench of Philadelphia's Court of Common Pleas on November 6.

A Writer's Saga: Inspiration in the Attic

Thousands of people go through life thinking about "that book I'll write some day." For Ed (Stretch) Longacre, '69, that day came a year or so ago and the talented Ph.D. candidate at the University of Nebraska hasn't stopped writing since.

So far, Longacre has had one of his books published, another due for imminent publication, and two others in the works.

His first book, "From Union Stars to Top Hat," a biography of General James Harrison Wilson, was published in November, 1972. Wilson, a protege of Ulysses S. Grant, led the largest and most successful cavalry operation in American history when 20,000 troops stormed Georgia and Alabama and captured Jefferson Davis. This venture inspired Longacre's next book, "Mounted Raids of the Civil War," due to be published soon. Longacre is now working on a third book about cavalry operations at Gettysburg and is developing yet another book about Philadelphia and New York campaigns during that war.

"Strangely enough," says Longacre, "there has never been a book written about this entire period."

Longacre, a vociferous civil war buff, first started publishing in the Civil War Times Illustrated while majoring in English at La Salle. He had become interested in that period of history one day while rummaging in the attic of his Audubon, N.J. home, when he found some civil war memorabilia belonging to his great grandfather who served as a quartermaster sergeant in the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry which occupied Williamsburg during the war.

"Some of the books up there belonged at one time to the mayor of Williamsburg," says Longacre who learned later that the mayor's home had been ransacked by troops who had turned some the valuables over to the unit's quartermaster. Longacre later visited the restored home where the mayor's library still stands.

Longacre's writing has so impressed his professors at Nebraska that he has become the first student there ever to receive permission to do a novel for his doctoral dissertation. It will be about draft riots in New York City during the Civil War. "One thing about the English department at Nebraska, it's very progressive," says Longacre who is teaching freshman English and a film history course to young Cornhuskers.

Despite his literary success, Longacre has no desire to write full-time. "I'm committed to teaching although I'm not sure whether it will be in history or English," he says. "I never really thought about writing. Besides, it might not be fun if I was writing full-time."

Longacre's first book has already received favorable reviews from such publications as Library Journal, Army Engineer, and a few southern newspapers. And what does a historical writer do in his spare time?

"Oh, I like to play tennis and basketball," he says. "And I dabble in moviemaking. I've already made a few documentaries."
Thomas J. Corrigan, Jr. was elected controller of Bucks County, Pa. Marvin Sacks recently won second place in the printed category as editor for the D.C. Chapter Newsletter in the First Annual Newsletter Contest sponsored by the Institute of Internal Auditors, Inc. Paul M. Schofield has been promoted to assistant vice president of Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corporation.

Joseph Cicimaro has been named musical director of the La Salle High School Band. Wilson W. Elliott has received a master's degree in social science from the University of Northern Colorado. Raymond F. Hagen has been appointed comptroller for Frances Denney, Inc. of Philadelphia. Gerald F. Marple has been named chairman of the mathematics department at Bishop Walsh High School, Cumberland, Md. John F. Handley has been promoted to area supervisor in industrial engineering at the Philadelphia plant of Oscar Mayer & Company. James P. Cain, M.D. has joined the staff of Pottstown Memorial Medical Center. John F. Huskins, Jr., received a Juris Doctor degree from Temple University. James J. Higgins has joined the educational publishing division of J. B. Lippincott company. Joseph E. McCann has been promoted to senior commercial officer, metropolitan department of First Pennsylvania Bank. Thomas P. Ryan has recently been elected to two positions: second vice president, New Jersey Council for the Social Studies, and secondary representative, executive board, Middle States Council for the Social Studies.

La Salle, Winter 1974
Philadelphia Daily News sportswriter Dick Weiss (left) moderated a “High School Coach’s Corner,” sponsored by the alumni in Hayman Hall on Oct. 21, which featured coaches Bob Walsh, ’71; Ed Holzer, ’70; Mike Osborne, ’69; Greg Cannon, ’71; and John Dougherty, who represented Jack Farrell, ’56.


'71

Francis E. Abessinio is attending Southern College of Optometry in Memphis, Tenn. Thomas J. Coyne received a master’s degree in history from Penn State University. Wilber Huf was recently named news director at WOBM FM in Ocean City, N.J. Daniel A. Lavner received a master’s degree in Spanish from Penn State University. John P. Lohn received a master’s degree in German from the University of Iowa. William L. Melhorn has been transferred to the corporate headquarters of General Telephone Company, in Stamford, Conn. David T. Shannon has been appointed Administrative Resident at Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N.J. Robert Walsh has been hired as head varsity basketball coach for Central Bucks East High School.

MARRIAGES: Richard A. Breeser to Mary C. Podall, Joseph M. Erb to Loretta E. Scott; Anthony M. Errichetti to Gail M. Blount; Joseph McCall to Marlene Pereira; Thomas E. Musick to Jane Clare Andahasy; Thomas Pierce to Janice Stango, '73 Robert Rosell to Janet Eileen Marra; Michael Scarpellino to Dianne S. Lemig; Arthur R. Sypek, Jr. to Maria Marinari.

'72

Robert M. Costa has been appointed coordinator of development services at the Philadelphia College of Art. Thomas J. Frangicetto has been named to the Goodwill rehabilitation staff as a counselor. Thomas J. O’Rourke has been named senior systems officer of the Fidelity Bank. MARRIAGES: Charles A. Roop to Patricia Mahler, Richard F. Stephen to Nancy Louise Bailey.

'73

Libero Scinicariello

James P. Coyle and Patrick J. O’Neill have received the Passionist Habit and began their novitiate in West Hartford, Connecticut. James E. Gallagher is an accountant with Peat, Marwick and Mitchell. Leo B. Gampa has been named assistant cashier of Central Penn National Bank. Brother Joseph L. Grabenstein will begin a teaching assignment at Calvert Hall College High School in the fields of world culture and religion. Kyle Mecklenborg will enter Catholic University’s Graduate School of Social Services. Stephen J. Rauscher has joined the firm of Rohm and Haas as a chemist in the Phila. Plant’s development laboratory. Libero Scinicariello the first La Salle grad to receive a Fulbright Grant to Italy, is teaching English at a high school in Genoa. William L. Weber, III has been employed as a management trainee at Firestone in Pottstown, Pa. MARRIAGES: Steven M. Craig to Barbara M. Grogan; John Fassmacht to Sheila Hayes; James E. Gallagher to Christine Ott; John T. Gatti to Catherine P. O’Dowd; James Patrick Grugan to Ruth Dempsey; Stephen E. Markert to Karen M. Jentola; Timothy O’Connell to Rosanne M. Moyer; Thomas J. Opsut, Jr. to Jean Marie Dolan; Janice Stango to Thomas Pierce, ’71.

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