DO WE
HAVE A RIGHT TO DIE?
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CREDITS—Front cover, "Proportions and Movement of Human Form," by Leonardo Da Vinci, with graphics by Omnigraphic Design; inside back cover, Mark B. Jacobson; page 8, Jerry Leibman; 10, John L. Rosenthal (left) and George Tiedemann (right); 12, 21, Charles F. Sibre; 13, Jules Schick; 15 (left), 16, Lawrence V. Kanevsky; all others by Jacobson.
The Bicentennial at LaSalle

By Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D.

La Salle people played significant roles in planning American ethnic history exhibits at the new Balch Institute, and Pulitzer Prize-winner/honorary alumnus Paul Horgan shared some of his writing secrets with students at the college during the Bicentennial.

The editor of La Salle has asked me for a few reflections about the Bicentennial and its impact on the College. What I'd like most to say is best expressed, perhaps, in some remarks I made at the beginning of the academic year, at a ceremony in which we became an official participant in the Bicentennial Colleges and Universities Program. I'd like to repeat those observations and to complement them with some notes for the end of the academic year, just as Philadelphia's observance is getting into high gear.

On September 4, I remarked that a book published recently by William Lee Miller had been called Of Thee, Nevertheless, I Sing. To my mind that title pinpointed very neatly the mood of many Americans at the beginning of the Bicentennial celebration. For, in recent years especially, we have been deeply conscious of the weaknesses of our native land—of our failure to achieve very closely the ideals of “liberty and justice for all” set by our forefathers or of disturbing breakdowns in our democratic system. But at the same time we have seen recovery and re-direction in what de Toqueville once called the greatest human experiment ever undertaken. We have seen after Watergate that our society has the resources of law, the openness and freedom to correct itself. After the trauma of Vietnam, we have seen that the nation, drawn itself from many nations, has not withdrawn into itself but can still respond to the needs of others around the world. And after the depression of spirit following assassinations, declining expectations, and confusing changes, we have sensed again our reserves of endurance and the value of building realistically for the future.

If our mood is chastened, therefore, we still have abundant cause to commemorate, to celebrate, to break-out the flags. For our history has much to teach us about America's enormous accomplishment for freedom, for human betterment, for peace—and that is the best ground of our hope. This College itself stands on historic ground; battles of the Revolution were fought nearby; Charles Willson Peale, whose farm preceded the campus here, painted the heroes of that revolution; the nation's capitol was for a time at the Morris-Deschler house in nearby Germantown. This Col-
college, too, stands for the basic American ideal of a democratic community that preserves individuality; for the values expressed in our motto *e pluribus unum.* We are an academic enterprise conceived in the crisis of the Civil War, concerned constantly since that time with the education and advancement of a great variety of ethnic groups. And that work of growing together continues in the Germantown of today.

Our intention during the coming year is to raise our consciousness and in lectures, discussions, music and art to sharpen our remembrance of these ideals and the broader facts of the American Revolution and founding of this nation. And so we are indebted to the American Revolution Bicentennial Committee for honoring our intentions here.

In the past eight months a goodly number of the activities so promised have taken place. For those who have participated, I think it's fair to say that there has indeed been a heightened consciousness of the traditions and the current situation of our United States. A series of faculty lectures included, among others, John Seydow, Barbara Millard, John Cziraky, and John White. Ms. magazine editor-in-chief Patricia Carbine spoke to a contemporary American revolution, the women's movement—and Eileen Meyers responded. Joseph Papp reviewed the condition of the American theatre and CBS vice-president Michael Dann, the impact of American television. Sociology lecturer Murray Friedman published a study called *Moving Up: Ethnic Succession in America*; historian John Lukacs, in the broad canvas of *The Last European War,* considered "Americanization" among other trends deeply affecting the continent—and he also published a history of our sister college, Chestnut Hill; Joseph O'Grady prepared possibly the first traveling course offered by the College—"The American Revolution in the North." And the Urban Center collaborated with a number of area community groups to produce a series of dialogues on the "Great Issues" under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Among the arts, there were sessions with American poets like Howard Moss; recitals of American art-songs and, with Bernard Pfeiffer, of jazz; chamber concerts by the Guilford String Quartet, under a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. In April, the College was one of the sponsors for the performance at the Academy of Music of "Aida" by National Opera Ebony, and we cooperated with the Philadelphia Bar Association in the production of *1776* on campus during April and May. Masque and Music Theatre productions include *Front Page, Godspell, Sing, America, Sing* and *The Fantasticks*; alumnus-playwright Charles Fuller has written a play on Philadelphia physician Benjamin Rush that will be presented on summer weekends at Christ Church. And the Art Gallery has proposed exhibits of colonial neighbor Charles Willson Peale and contemporary painter of flag motifs, John Castagno.
Finally, in the late spring several Bicentennial exhibits involving the College have opened—"Learning, Revolution and Democracy: Higher Education in Philadelphia, 1776-1976"—a cooperative venture of twelve institutions in Philadelphia on the Mezzanine Floor of Penn Mutual Tower overlooking Independence Hall, and the Bicentennial effort of the new Balch Institute at 18 South Seventh Street, a research institute in American ethnic history that has drawn on the talents of Joseph O'Grady, Timothy Habick, John Conboy, and Brother Gerard Molyneaux for its first exhibition.

It has been a varied program. But its impact has frankly been limited on most of the College community, working as we do these days on the immediate academic job, its attendant committee work and sometimes petty concerns. For students, there is also the pressure of jobs needed for tuition costs and the more subtle pressure of the "market" that lies beyond graduation. And for all of us, there is the not-so-subtle pressure of increasingly limited expectations in what was for our immigrant forebears, the land of unlimited opportunity.

But now numbers of students are being hired for summer jobs related to the Bicentennial, the influx of tourists to the city is more noticeable, and the pace quickens. Perhaps, the summer will indeed bring us to a happier and more widely shared festivity and, more important, to a deeper reflectiveness about our future as a nation. For if we are not yet ready at this Bicentennial for a new declaration in which we the people proclaim self-evident truths and ideals, we have yet a few years until the Bicentennial of the Constitution, a document in which we the people ordained and established a mode of government to further those ideals for all people. For it is only within the people that the American nightmare can be exorcised, the dream clarified and purified.

That is as true for the College community. If, for example, our history in the last century has been entwined with that of Philadelphia ethnic groups, what the Bicentennial may above all bring to us is an opportunity to develop a more imaginative program for and deeper commitment to the educational needs of our Puerto Rican, Black, and other neighbors.

Novus Ordo Seclorum: A New Order of the Ages. That is the motto on our dollar-bill, that prime symbol of American materialism, that we seldom refer to. The beginning of a new age is, in truth, a recurrent aspiration for the democratic experiment that is still worth cherishing, a dream worth dreaming.

Brother Burke has been La Salle's president since 1969. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and a professor of English on the college's faculty, he has contributed verse and criticism to numerous scholarly journals and collections. He was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of letters from Haverford College, in May.
The tragic case of Karen Quinlan has been in the news now for several months. Magazines and newspapers have done an adequate job of reporting the story, but they have not done so well in isolating and analyzing the moral issues. This is not surprising because even some Catholic periodicals have been unclear about these. So, let us focus on some of these issues, particularly from the Catholic point of view.

To summarize briefly. The incident began in April 1975, when Karen, feeling somewhat depressed, took a few tranquillizers before going out to celebrate a friend's birthday. At the bar she had a gin and tonic, which seemed to overpower her; with the help of some of her friends she managed to get home and to bed, where she passed out. Those who brought her home suspected that something was radically wrong when the girl suddenly developed difficulty in breathing. While someone tried to revive her with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, another friend phoned for an ambulance, which took the unconscious girl to the hospital, where she has been in a coma for more than a year.

During the first few months of Karen's hospitalization, her parents never gave up hope that their daughter would recover, but as the months dragged on, they saw the futility of this. What the doctors had originally diagnosed was tragically being verified: Karen had suffered irreparable brain damage, and would never recover from her comatose state.

In early September the Quinlans accepted the inevitable. They officially authorized the attending physician to turn off the respirator that was keeping their daughter alive. As her father said, "I just want to put her back in her natural state, and leave her to the Lord. If he wants her to live, she'll live. If he wants her to die, she'll die." In making this request the Quinlans were assured by local church authorities that they had no moral obligation to keep their daughter alive by extraordinary means when there was no hope.

The hospital staff, however, unsure of the legal and moral implications of this request, and unwilling to expose themselves to charges of malpractice or homicide, refused to comply. A bit stunned, the Quinlans then turned to the courts and asked that Karen's father be named her legal guardian and given jurisdiction to authorize the doctors to remove the respirator. The judge of the case responded by asking the county prosecutor to show cause why he should not be prevented from prosecuting if the machine were stopped. At the same time he appointed a public defender to look after the rights of the unconscious girl.

Thus began a case unprecedented in the annals of American jurisprudence. In effect, the court was being asked to rule on a very delicate medical/moral issue: whether in addition to the right to live, a person has, under certain circumstances, a right to die.

After considerable deliberation the judge ruled that there is no such right, and prohibited anyone from turning off the respirator.

The Quinlans next appealed to the New Jersey Supreme Court, which, to the surprise of many, ruled that Karen could be allowed to die, if her father and competent medical authorities agree that there is no reasonable hope of her coming out of this comatose state.

Though this decision may end, for the time being, the legal side of this case, it does little to answer the medical and moral questions that have been raised. Many people still cannot understand how a good Catholic family could even contemplate turning off the respirator.

This is not the first time, though it may be the most prominent, that life/death issues have been raised in such cases. Steps to terminate treatment for hopelessly ill patients have been taken many times, with the consent of the family and attending physician, and, if possible, of the patient. The reasoning behind such an action is not hard to understand. When a patient's condition has deteriorated to such a degree that there is no reasonable hope of recovery, that person or someone in his name, may request that further attempts to stave off death cease, and that he be permitted to die naturally, when and as God wills. This is the meaning of the expression "dying with dignity."

The uneasy feeling that such a request raises in the minds of many Catholics stems from the complex interplay of the moral issues involved. Why is life sacred? What is death?
RIGHT TO DIE?
By Brother William J. Martin, F.S.C., S.T.D.

What measures have to be taken to ward off death? How long must these be continued?

WHY IS LIFE SACRED?
Fundamental to any discussion of bioethics is the presupposition of the sacredness of life. From my personal experience with college students I have found that most people take the sanctity of life for granted, and are hard pressed to explain why it is.

Catholic philosophy describes life as immanent activity, that is, activity that has its origin within a being, and tends to that being’s self-perfection and maintenance. While this description is broad enough to cover all life, it is too broad to explain the uniqueness and dignity of human life. The question then becomes: Whence does human life derive its dignity?

The Catholic tradition answers this question by making a distinction between something which has value in itself (absolute value), and something which has value in relation to something else (relative value). In speaking of human life the Catholic scholar opts for a relative value. Life’s value comes from the Source that conferred it. It is a sacred trust from God, and the human person must accept and recognize it as the gift of divine liberality. He cannot act as if he were its absolute owner, nor can he do with it whatever he pleases. Rather he is the steward of his life, and accountable for it. (The example of a person who owns a house and one who rents a house brings out this difference).

In his capacity as steward, a person, however, has wide jurisdiction over his life, but it must be exercised within certain limits. He may not destroy it, but he may debilitate or mutilate it (if these be the right words) when charity, common sense, or prudence seems to dictate. An arm or a leg may be amputated for the health of the entire body, or a paired organ may be given to a person in dire need. Such actions are certainly within the scope of a person’s control over his body.

Along the same lines I would argue that the stewardship role is compatible with the right to die, in the face of a terminal illness from which there is no reasonable hope of recovery. It is true that the sacredness of life demands that every step be taken to preserve life, but there can come a time of sickness, when a patient’s condition has so deteriorated that life-supportive techniques and machines are no longer reasonable, because they are no longer helpful. When this happens, the continuance of them is no longer morally mandated. What up to this time had been ordinary means of preserving life, now, by reason of the patient’s condition, has become extraordinary and may be dispensed with.

ORDINARY VS EXTRAORDINARY
Catholic moral theology makes the distinction between ordinary and extraordinary means for preserving life. Every person has a serious moral obligation to use all ordinary means to preserve and sustain life. But this obligation ceases to bind if a person’s physical condition becomes such that these means no longer work. The terms “ordinary” and “extraordinary” are used by the medical profession to describe the techniques and procedures for sustaining life. They are what is called accepted medical practice. The moralist, on the other hand, uses the condition of the patient as the deciding factor for determining which means are “ordinary” and which are “extraordinary”.

Over the past fifty years medical science has made great strides in the discovery and perfection of machines and techniques to assist and prolong human life. These positive contributions to health care have benefitted all humanity by improving the quality of life. But some of these discoveries have also produced certain unintended effects by reason of the condition of the patient, his advanced age, etc. The respirator being used on Karen Quinlan is an example of this. This machine originally intended to aid a person’s breathing is in her case doing much of the actual breathing because of the girl’s weakened condition. Here an ordinary means has become an extraordinary one. (Conflicting medical reports makes it impossible to determine to what degree the machine has taken over her breathing, but the point I am making here is that the girl’s failing condition
Physicians today are very much concerned with

does not require that any means be used to support the breathing process. For Miss Quinlan, all means now are extraordinary.)

Theoretically and academically the ordinary/extraordinary terminology provides a clear distinction between what must be done morally, and what need not be done. However, in actual practice this distinction is not so clear because of the many factors that go into determining it. Not just the physical condition of the patient must be considered, but also the financial condition of the family, the availability of machines, etc. For the moralist all these also enter into determining what is ordinary and what is extraordinary.

Although these two terms have been used for centuries in Catholic moral theology, some contemporary theologians think it is high time to scrap them in favor of other criteria for deciding which treatments and procedures are morally prescribed.

In a recent article in AMERICA, Jesuit theologist Richard McCormick discusses the practice of allowing new born babies that are hopelessly deformed to die naturally, despite the fact that medical science has the know-how to prolong this existence. He further asks how far we must keep them alive for a while. Many of these unfortunate go to preserve the life of babies who do not have, and who never will have, any potential for human existence, that is, for the existence that is characteristic of human beings, and not just of an animal or a vegetable.

In his search for guidelines, McCormick confesses the difficulty of the inquiry, but avers that this cannot be advanced as a reason for not trying. His investigation leads him to an examination of the ordinary/extraordinary terminology, which he prefers not to use because it is too relative, too tenuous, and too indecisive. Rather he proposes to shift the discussion from the means-to-be-employed to the kind-of-life that will be preserved. The obligation to use or withhold any procedure, he thinks, is a quality-of-life judgment. It answers the question: What kind of life will be preserved or sustained? Human or merely biological?

Human life can be lived on different levels: the higher, conscious, rational, emotive, and voluntary level; a lower level where these higher functions are not perceptible, and only a biological existence seems to be present. The quality-of-life criterion, as McCormick proposes it, holds that there is a moral obligation to preserve human life, be it actual or potential. And if the use of medical technology is required for this (and can be had), then it must be used.

A life, on the other hand, that has no potential for human existence (which McCormick defines in terms of possible human relationships) does not have to be preserved. In the case of hopelessly deformed babies, he argues that they should be allowed to die naturally, without resorting to any means that might prolong their existence by keeping inevitable death at bay for a while. Such babies would enjoy only a biological existence, and would never be capable of entering the world of human relationships, where some kind of awareness is necessary.

The application of this principle to the dying is evident. When a person has irreversibly slipped into a state of subhuman activity (biological existence), and medical science holds out no hope of this ever returning to human activity, then there is no longer a moral obligation to continue using means merely supportive of that kind of existence. This is what is called a quality-of-life judgment.

Not all Catholic moralists accept this position. Some, the more conservative, teach that human existence is human existence, whether it be biological or whether it be truly rational, and it must be preserved and supported at all costs, until the organism on its own breaks down and makes all life impossible.

Other theologians, and these are the majority, maintain that the quality-of-life judgment is the main consideration for determining which treatment, if any, is to be given a terminally ill patient. If this patient is capable of experiencing human relationships, however minimal, then supportive treatments should be used; if the patient will be forever locked in the world of biological existence, supportive treatment does not have to be used. In the latter case the patient, prior to entering this state, or the immediate family later on, may request that all efforts to sustain life be terminated. This line of action can be reconciled with the definition of ordinary means: those which can be obtained without excessive cost, pain, or inconvenience, and which offer appreciable benefit to the patient insofar as they promote the interests of life (temporal or spiritual) in the discharge of acts that are human, and not the acts of a vegetable or an animal.

COMMISSION AND OMISSION

When a physician, with the consent of the family, withholds treatment for reasons mentioned above, he is refusing to use a means that has become extraordinary for preserving life. To omit extraordinary means might under the circumstances bring about death, but this is not morally the same as positing an affirmative act which is productive of death per se. Rather, the doctor is refraining from doing something which would temporarily retard a dying process that has already set in and has progressed past the point of no return. The patient's disease is the cause of death; stopping medical procedures is simply allowing death to come when and how it wills, and at its own pace.

UPDATING THE NOTION OF DEATH

Physicians today are very much concerned with updating the notions of death. Traditionally, death has been said to
occur when the heart stops beating and the breathing stops. Logically, these two functions have been singled out because they are the most obvious to the observer.

With the invention and perfection of the electroencephalograph (EEG) a new criterion for determining death has appeared. This machine measures and records the bioelectrical impulses of brain tissue, and enables the examiner to evaluate comparatively the condition of health or disease in the brain. Since the brain is the seat of human activity, many physicians today are including brain activity, or the absence of it, as a criterion for determining the presence of death, or at least the point of no return.

These three functions — cerebral, pulmonary, and cardiovascular — are not independent operations, but are interrelated and interdependent, and operate as part of a system. The brain, particularly the cerebral cortex, is the center of human activity. The brain is dependent on the heart and lungs for its supply of life-sustaining oxygen, but in its own right it directs these other two activities. If the brain should sustain irreparable damage, then it will be only a matter of time until the hearts and lungs cease to function spontaneously. And as was mentioned above, since brain death is irreversible, many physicians are using it as the point in time for discontinuing the use of machines and techniques. They reason that supportive therapy should be continued only as the brain shares physiological response with heart and lungs. The presence of brain death as manifested by a flat EEG should be the point at which the attending physician changes his strategy from attempting to preserve the patient's life to making the dying person as comfortable as possible. Generally this shift in procedure is made with the permission of the immediate family, or as in the case of the Quinlans, at the request of the family.

There are conflicting reports whether Karen Quinlan has suffered brain death. Even if she hasn't, her brain activity is so minimal that she never again will be capable of human activity. In a case like this, the attending physician, with the consent of the family, should change his strategy. No longer need he be concerned with prolonging this existence, but now he should turn his time and energy to make things as comfortable as possible for the dying patient. Essentially this is what the Quinlans wanted, when they asked that the respirator be removed from their daughter. They were requesting that she be allowed to die, and with dignity. The refusal of the hospital personnel to honor this request caused them to take the matter to court.

Many people question the prudence of taking this case to court in the first place. But under the circumstances, the Quinlans had no other choice. The lower court, in making its decision, was guided by legal principles that do not get down to the human issues involved. Concern about setting legal precedent is one thing, while the moral right to stop expensive and useless treatments is another. Reconciliation between the two is not easily made. Courts exist to preserve the rights of individuals in society. But the best thing for society may not always be the best thing for individual members. The rights of society may sometimes infringe on the rights of the individual. When this happens the latter is in possession, and the state or society must give way. The decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court illustrated this quite well.

In their ruling, the justices said that in Miss Quinlan's case a medical point had been reached, at which the individual's right to privacy and to choose death take precedence over the rights of the state. And the right to this privacy increases in proportion as the disease takes greater hold and the medical prognosis for recovery dims. In Karen's case the right to privacy was requested on her behalf by her parents, and the court, respecting that right, stood aside.

In so doing, the court avoided the thorny problem of deciding when death occurs. Instead, it seemed to be leaving it up to the attending physicians, with the concurrence of the family and a board of ethics, to determine when the struggle to preserve life is lost. A decision so personal and so delicate does not belong in a court of law. Rather it is part of the sacred covenant that members of a family have with one another for each other's welfare. Life began in the family and it is there that heartrending decisions such as this should be made. The issue is moral, not legal.

Brother Martin is chairman of the college's religion department and an associate professor of religion. He earned a bachelor's degree in Latin from The Catholic University, a master's degree in classics from the University of Pittsburgh, and a doctorate in sacred theology from Lateran University, in Rome.
Bob Ehlinger learned early that going up and down the numbers wasn’t very exciting. Since then he’s been promoting everything from real estate to the Atoms, Billie Jean, and now, Pele.

“...I guess it struck me when I was standing on the floor of the Spectrum after the World Team championship game against Denver,” recalled Bob Ehlinger recently. “It suddenly hit me that I had just seen one of my teams (soccer Atoms and tennis Freedoms) lose in Philadelphia for the first time in 37 games over a two year period. My son, Joe, said to me, ‘Gee, I wonder what it would be like to work as a general manager for a losing team. It must be tough.’”

Robert J. (Bob) Ehlinger, ’50, is the deputy commissioner of the North American Soccer League and recently ran the American Bicentennial Soccer Cup series for the United States Soccer Federation. Before that, he helped introduce professional World Team Tennis to Philadelphia as general manager of the Freedoms. He also served as GM of the Philadelphia Atoms, the first expansion team to win a professional championship in its first year. He has promoted professional golf tournaments and has directed profitable high school charity football games. A prominent college football umpire, he is the only La Salle graduate to officiate an Army-Navy game. He has been a vice president of the Thomas D. McCloskey & Co., contractors and real estate developers, and ran his own advertising and public relations firm for a dozen years. He has managed public information for Smith Kline & French and has worked as a PR man for the Sealtest Milk Co. He was an accountant for a while at the Alan Wood Steel Co. and has coached high school football and basketball. He has five children, he plays golf, and is writing a book about his experience.

Although his successes far outnumber his setbacks, Bob Ehlinger isn’t satisfied. He gets “bored” if he finds himself in the same situation for too long. “I literally feel that I will have at least three more careers,” says the 48-year-old Air Force veteran who majored in business administration at La Salle. “I’m basically a manager—managing people and money, but I thrive on challenges.”

Ehlinger is presently thriving on his greatest challenge—selling the sport of professional soccer to a skeptical nation. Sitting in this 35th floor suite near New York’s Time Square recently, the one-time football-officiating protege of former La Salle athletic director Jim Henry listed reasons why the international brand of “futball” just can’t miss in the U.S.

“There are now 700,000 kids playing the game in America,” says Ehlinger. “In a few years soccer will eclipse Little League baseball as the number one sport. Even girls can play; women, in fact, comprise 50 per cent of our spectators. It’s not an expensive sport. You can equip an entire team for what it costs to put one player out on the field. The injury factor is very low and mommies don’t have to worry about their children being banged up. It’s a game that’s very timely, very upbeat, very popular.”

Ehlinger likes to quote veteran NBA coach Butch van Breda Kolff on the subject: “If I was the head of the Board of Education, I’d make soccer the major sport in every school. There’s more opportunity for more kids. You have to be a giant to play basketball, a monster to play football. Average-sized kids can excel in soccer. There’s not much risk of serious injury. Besides, it’s the greatest exercise in the world and a beautiful game. Unlike baseball, everybody on the team is constantly involved.”
Super Salesman

By Robert S. Lyons, Jr.

Despite the fact that fans have not exactly been tearing down the gates to see the Philadelphia Atoms, Ehlinger says that the professional game has experienced a "fantastic acceleration" the past few years. Now in the tenth season, the NASL is operating with 20 franchises after dipping from a high of 18 to only five teams in 1969. Average attendance is about 10,000. Owners include pop star Elton John, who has a share of the Los Angeles Aztecs. Tom McCloskey paid $25,000 for the Atoms franchise in 1973. In 1977, four new teams will enter the league at a cost of $1 million each. Two factors, however, will ultimately determine the future of the professional game. One is named Pele; the other, television.

"Pele turned the lights on," said Ehlinger of the legendary star of the New York Cosmos. "He has come truly as a missionary and has given us instant creditability all over the world. He has created a fantastic awareness and has attracted many of the world's top players (like England's John Best). He's also helped to sell the game with his tremendous warmth and personality. He's the most down-to-earth individual I've ever met. He has a great understanding of who he is and where he's going."

Pele also has a great ability to attract large crowds wherever he plays. Some 58,000 fans, for example, jammed the new Kingdome when the Cosmos came to Seattle for a pre-season game. This is one of the main reasons why television has decided to hop onto the soccer bandwagon. "CBS lost $2 million while televising professional soccer in 1967-68," says Ehlinger, "but TV planted the seed in middle America. The nation wasn't ready then, but the network did stimulate interest in the game. Now, we have just signed a lucrative three-year contract with CBS. They'll do two games this year, six next season, and nine in 1978. We are heading toward a 'Game of the Week' on TV."

Serving as deputy to NASL commissioner Phil Woosman, the former Welsh international player and 1969 U.S. World Cup team coach, Ehlinger handles the overall, day-by-day administration of the league. Until the end of June, however, he spent a few months "on leave" to the United States Soccer Federation —promoting and coordinating the "Bicentennial Cup," a series of six games matching an American team against national squads of Italy, England, and Brazil. "It was the equivalent of staging six 'Superbowls' in six cities in eight days," says Ehlinger. "It was by far the greatest showcasing of the game of soccer in the U.S. England and Italy drew 40,000 in Yankee Stadium, Henry Kissinger was among the crowd of 36,000 in the Yale Bowl for Brazil and Italy, and the games were carried to over 100 million people over world-wide TV."

Ehlinger, who enjoys sitting in the stands at NASL games ("to check on demographics"), joined the pro league in 1975 as assistant to the commissioner and director of public relations. He spent much of his time traveling and "wet-nursing" new franchises like the Portland Timbers, who have developed into one of the strongest entries in the league. He was perfectly suited for the task inasmuch as he had master-minded the new franchise in Philadelphia in 1973. All the Atoms did that year were to win their division, lead the league in defense and attendance, produce the "Coach of the Year" (Al Miller), and beat Lamar Hunt's heavily-favored Dallas Tornado team (with "Rookie of the
Ehlinger has promoted two of the world's biggest names, Billie Jean King (left) and Pele.

Year” Kyle Rote, Jr.) for the league championship.

Sports Illustrated featured the Atoms’ outstanding goalie Bob Rigby and professional soccer on its cover for the first time in its 19-year-history the following week. John A. Meyers, its publisher, also editorialized: “The astonishing success of a team that has consistently started more U.S. born players than any other in the league, under the direction of the league’s only American-born coach, is the most heartening sort of evidence that soccer is alive in this country and very well indeed.”

Seeking a new challenge (and accepting an attractive offer), Ehlinger left the Atoms in January, 1974, to sign a three-year management contract with the Philadelphia Freedoms of the new World Team Tennis league. Despite enjoying immediate success (leading the WTT in attendance and winning the loop’s Eastern Division championship) and working with one of the most colorful personalities in sports, Billie Jean King (“a fantastic woman with a tremendous amount of class”), Ehlinger’s short-lived tenure with Freedom’s owner Dick Butera was not one of the more enjoyable chapters in his career.

“I was intrigued with the prospect of working with a superstar like Billie Jean and experimenting with a fresh sports concept,” he says. “But team tennis was undercapitalized, misdirected, and very poorly marketed. It didn’t have the heavyweight owners who were willing to work over the long haul like three to five years instead of three to five months. Of the 16 original owners in the league, ten left after the first year. There’s no leadership at the commissioner’s level. Larry King has been trying to run the league from airline counters and telephone booths. And when Billie Jean was traded to New York, I knew that there was no chance of the league making it in Philly.”

Three days later, Ehlinger was back in the North American Soccer League.

Ehlinger planned to be an accountant after graduation from college and actually worked in the field for a year. “I got tired going up and down the numbers,” he recalls. “Actually, cost accounting wasn’t very exciting.” His first love was athletics; he organized numerous leagues as a kid in Conshohocken, often playing and keeping score at the same time, and became certified as a basketball official by the PIAA at the tender age of 18. In college, one of his first teachers was Jim Henry for a double class of finance and the stock market. La Salle’s athletic director encouraged Ehlinger’s officiating ambitions and spent much time going over the intricacies of the game. Bob never forgot. “I’ve respected no man, including my father, more than Jim Henry,” Ehlinger says today. Henry, of course, was one of the top umpires in college football for years and officiated five Army-Navy classics and a number of Bowl games. So it was fitting that Ehlinger enjoyed one of his greatest thrills in sports last year—his 18th season of officiating—when he was selected to umpire at his first Army-Navy game and Jim Henry was there to enjoy it.

Ehlinger handled mostly real estate accounts when he was operating his own advertising and public relations agency in Glenside from 1961 to 1972. He also organized the annual “Montgomery County All Star Football Classic,” a game played by graduating high school seniors that netted nearly $100,000 for the benefit of handicapped children in its first four years. He has five children, three of them in college at Drexel, Penn State, and Gettysburg.

Chances are that combined they won’t experience as many “careers” as their dad.
For the six La Salle graduates who competed in London, Melbourne, Rome, or Tokyo, it was an unforgettable kaleidoscope of victory and defeat, excitement and disillusionment, joy and sorrow.

The Olympics Revisited

By Larry Eldridge

The Olympics. Those quadrennial sports happenings in their purest form, showcase athletic splendor. They capture the beauty of the human body, which, pushed to its limit by unwavering courage and raw, Spartan dedication, achieves wondrous new landmarks for supple bodies of future generations to surpass.

Are the Olympics today still the intrinsic good which their founders meant them to be or have the injections of professionalism, political serums and other modern evils into the lifeline of the Games turned them into a Frankenstein monster?

No one, not even Howard Cosell, has the answers to all of those questions, but perhaps the most qualified persons to address themselves to the subject are the athletes themselves. Six La Salle graduates who competed in the Olympics recently jarred their memory banks and recalled their own favorite Olympic experiences. Perhaps with some of those memories, coupled with reflections on the current state of affairs, we can observe the Olympic pulse a bit closer.

In the beginning it was simple enough. The Olympics were celebrated by the Greeks to gratify the spirits of the dead with such spectacles as delighted them during their earthly life. Although the exact origin is unknown, the first recorded Olympics in 776 B.C. consisted of one race, called the Stade, which lasted nearly 200 yards.

Simple in philosophy and content, the Games were, nevertheless, of tremendous national significance to the Greeks. They became the greatest festival of the mighty nation and the constantly warring tribes laid down their arms to compete in the honored event.

Alas, the Games began to show signs of decay around 500 B.C. when attempts for records and specialization paved the way for the hire of athletes. The corruption of the original Olympic ideals was heightened by the injection of profit oriented goals into the Games, until they were finally disbanded entirely in 393 A.D.

The Modern Games were revived in 1896 primarily through the diligent efforts of one foresighted man, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who greatly admired the ideals of the early Greek Games.

La Salle’s Joe Verdeur, ’50, the Golden Boy of American swimming in the late ’40s traveled a slightly odd path to the 1948 Olympics in London, England.

As a young boy Verdeur loved the sport of swimming. Actually, he loved to watch people swim—everyone, that is, but himself. For until the relatively advanced age of 14, Verdeur was petrified of the water and his inability to swim became a tortuous frustration of his life.

Verdeur learned to swim the hard way when a stranger threw 14-year-old Joe into the water. Then, despite his late start in the sport and despite working long hard hours while he was still attending school to help his financially dis-tstraught, widowed mother, Verdeur trained relentlessly under Northeast Catholic High and later La Salle coach Joe Kirk until he attained world class status.

Kirk affectionately called Verdeur “my maniac,” an allusion to the obsession Verdeur had to improve himself and also to the relentless power and energy he exerted whenever he was in the water. Some experts thought that Verdeur virtually dislocated his shoulders everytime he stroked in his speciality, the butterfly.

Verdeur’s determination paid off in the form of world records, national adulation, and his trip to the ’48 Olympics.

Verdeur felt that the U.S. team arrived in England much too soon (three weeks prior to the start of the Games) since he and the other American swimmers discovered there was no adequate practice pool facilities to maintain razor-sharpness. Nevertheless Verdeur, who intrigued and delighted observers by relaxing in the stands before his races by strumming on his ukelele, sped to an Olympic record time of 2:37.3 and a Gold Medal in the 200 meter butterfly.

“I honestly don’t think about it much anymore,” says Verdeur, who later coached Temple University successfully for 10 years and is currently a swimming instructor for the Philadelphia School System. “I guess it still ranks up there as my number one thrill. It is an intriguing feeling to know that you are the best in the world at something. It made all the hard work and long hours worthwhile.”

Verdeur could find little wrong with the 1948 London Olympics, but is a little concerned over the state of the modern version.

—continued
"You couldn't even eat a popsicle without some"

"I don't like political football when it interferes with sports," he says matter of factly, "and if you look at the past couple of Olympics, you see way too much of that. There are too many people who are tampering with the basic structure of the Olympics, making it more complex. It is a beautiful thing in its purest and most simple form and should be allowed to exist tht way. As long as there are Olympics the competition will always be present. That can never be taken away. But I hope they can return to a purer form."

With all due respects to the competitive aspect, John McIntyre, '50, found one of his fondest Olympic memories away from the athletic arena.

McIntyre was a coxswain for the Vesper Boat Club's pair-oared with coxswain shell in the '48 Olympics, but was an unlikely participant at best since one year earlier, when he began his career as a coxswain, he barely knew the difference between the port and the starboard side of a boat. In fact, in his very first race as a coxswain on the Schuylkill River, McIntyre sank another shell.

Another obstacle which had to be hurdled was the fact that his pair-oared Olympic entry, which also included Vince Denney and Joe Toland, had originally been a four-oared shell only two months before the Olympic Trials. One of the original quartet was injured badly on his job, though, and could not be adequately replaced, necessitating the switch from the highly successful four-oared shell to the untried two-oared.

But the game Vesper trio didn't give up. In an incredible upset, they nipped pre-meet favorite Harvard in the Trials, set a new record in the process, and were off to Henley, England, the site of the rowing events in the 1948 Games, where they lost to Hungary, the eventual Gold Medalist, in the second heat.

At the time of the Olympic Games, England, which was still recovering from the war effort, was rationing food to its populace. During their stay at Henley small groups of young, hungry children routinely camped themselves just outside the partitions to the Olympic barracks, hoping to latch on to any unwanted or discarded food from the athletes.

The American athletes led by McIntyre and several others who were touched by the children, responded to their obvious hunger with a camp-wide food drive, collecting anything that was unwanted or unneeded for the kids.

"It was the first time I had seen people who were hungry," remembers McIntyre, who today is the school superintendent for the Washington Township School District in Gloucester County, N.J.

"I'll never forget how appreciative those kids were. It was really a great experience and their parents were very grateful because we weren't just throwing garbage scraps to the kids. We were packaging the food in a nice way, so no one's self esteem was lowered. I really think it may have brought everyone in the American camp a little bit closer, too, just for having given a little bit more of themselves."

An American athlete who always gave a lot of himself on
and off the field was Ira Davis, '58, La Salle's three time
Olympian who now is the head track and field coach for
the Explorers.

Although the former American record holder in the
triple jump never won a medal (he finished 10th, 4th, and
9th in the 56, 60, and 64 Games, respectively) he has some
cherished memories and met some people at the Olympic
Games who became good friends.

One fellow Ira ran across, a Russian triple jumper named
Vitrold Kreyer, indirectly involved Ira in a mild contro­
versy and later ended up providing him with an idea for a
business logo which Ira has used successfully since then
with his moving and storage company. But let Ira tell the
story.

"At the 1960 Games in Rome I had finished my jumps
and I was narrowly in third place," he remembers. "Kreyer
had another jump left, though, and on his last jump he beat
me by two centimeters. I was disappointed but I started to
walk over to congratulate him. He didn't see me coming
and began to walk the other way. I really think he was in
some kind of stupor after finishing third. Anyway, the
crowd interpreted his act of walking away as a snub or cold
shoulder to me and they booed him. Kreyer had no idea
why the crowd was booing but he thought maybe they were
boosing him for coming in third. He started to cry."

"We both competed again in Tokyo in 1964 and the
press brought up the incident again and started to make a
big deal about it so we held a press conference to explain
what had really happened and that there was no animosity
on anyone's part.

"Actually, by that time, Vitrold and I were old buddies.
When I went with the U.S. team to Russia in '64 he took
me to his house and at the Olympics we had a great reunion
and exchanged gifts before the competition. Maybe it was
bad luck since neither of us did too well that year.

Hugh Foley (left) and Stan Cwiklinski won gold medals rowing for Philadel­
phia's Vesper Boat Club.
"I think my second Olympics in Rome was my favorite one," he reveals. "I was still fairly young (25) but I was old enough to understand and appreciate why I was there. A great many people have forgotten what the Olympics are still about. The individual athlete is the most important part of the Olympics. Unfortunately, much of the attention that is paid to the Olympics today revolves around the country vs. country theme and I think that is totally wrong.

"The press is partially the culprit in this regard for distorting the importance of the total accumulation of medals each country has. It may sound like a strange or unpatriotic idea, but there would be more attention paid to the individual athlete for what he does if the participants in the Olympics didn't wear their country's colors on their uniforms."

Davis also feels that there should be a drastic revision of philosophy concerning the amount of federal funding given to the Olympic athletes today.

"Most athletes reach their peak sometime around the age of 30," he reasons. "How many 30-year-old U.S. athletes do you see on our Olympic team? Damn few. The reason is, and I think it's a shame, is that after college, it is generally just too difficult for most athletes who don't turn pro to continue the necessary training without sacrificing financial considerations, which, when you consider marriage and families, most people just can't do. I stuck around till I was 30, but I was an exception, rather than the rule.

"I don't think it would cost that much to establish some kind of program to properly help our athletes, at least the ones who need help, and the result would be a more productive, happier group of athletes."

Another La Salle track star who competed in the 1960 Rome Olympics was javelin ace Al Cantello, '55. Cantello, who suffered crushing heartbreak when he failed to make the 1956 squad, continued to throw the javelin in the Marine Corps and in 1959 on the eve of the Rome Olympics, he was throwing it better than anyone in the world (including a world record toss of 283 feet 8 inches). He made the Olympic team with a throw of 277 feet at the trials.

Cantello was the victim of some red tape tangles in Rome, though, which at the time left him a trifle disillusioned with the administrative process of the Olympics. In an eleventh hour decision Cantello was told he couldn't use his own javelin because the American style javelin had not been registered in time. Forced to throw an unfamiliar European model javelin and still suffering from an energy-sapping bout with dysentery, Cantello wound up 10th in the competition with a best heave of 245 feet 1 inch.

"I have no regrets at all about my experience," says Cantello, who is now the head cross country coach and assistant track coach at the U.S. Naval Academy. "A lot of guys might say 'if I could only go back, things would be different, I'd do better.' Well, not me. I made the Olympics when I was 29. Most guys are five years into their careers at that age and I feel that I milked every last ounce of talent from my 163 pound body. Looking back, I think I must have had some divine guidance beyond even my own awareness to get as far as I did."

Listening to Cantello today, one almost gets the impression that in some respects he is happy he didn't come home with an Olympic medal.

"I know some fellows who have made a little money because of something they did in the Olympics, but I also know a guy who spent a two year hiatus from reality after winning an Olympic medal because he just couldn't handle success. I'm glad that somewhere along the line I got some reality therapy.

"I was always a little lucky in that sense since the javelin is an unglamorous sport and even if I had done better in the Olympics, I wouldn't have been able to use it as a crutch later on in life. I never deluded myself into thinking that I would ever use anything I did as an athlete to further myself financially in an unnatural way."

Cantello is amused about what he sees as a new attitude on the part of many Americans regarding the Games.

"The people in this country were all rah-rah when we were dominating everything," he says. "Now, all of a sudden, since some other countries have begun to pull even with us, people point accusing fingers at the Olympic structure. Sure there are some aspects which could be improved, but it strikes me funny that most people weren't concerned about things like that until we started to lose ground in what I now call the 'Ego Stakes.'

"Even in 1960 the Olympics were no longer primarily for the participants. People-celebrities, groupies, everyone — just kept mobbing the athletes. You couldn't even eat a popsicle without some radio or TV guy shoving a mike into your mouth. It was bad then and it is worse today. It has become a big status thing with celebrities, too. One day I was in a big crowd in Rome and Grace Kelly stepped on my big toe. And it was my luck that I didn't find out who she was until someone told me later."

—Ira Davis, shown winning a triple jump event on campus, was one of few athletes in history to represent U.S. in as many as three Olympics.
John McIntyre was the coxswain for the Vesper Club's pair-oared-with-coxswain shell at the 1948 Olympics.

La Salle's only individual Olympic gold medal winner Joe Verdeur and his coach, the late Joe Kirk.

Javelin ace Al Cantello, viewing portraits of his late coach Frank Wetzler, competed in 1960 Olympics.

Cantello believes that one major improvement in the Games might be to house certain events in the same country every four years instead of shifting the entire bulk of the competition around from country to country.

"Obviously, that would eliminate some of the political haggling about who gets the Games, but it makes sense for other reasons, too. For instance, who the hell wants to watch a men's field hockey game in the United States?"

"It would also cut down on expenses tremendously. Every time the Summer Olympics are held in a new location they have to build a new white water folding kayak course, which gets used once, and then is forgotten. It just doesn't make sense economically.

"The incredible expense of the Olympics has led to a phenomenon I call the conveyor belt audience. They bring 80,000 people in during the morning, empty them out, and bring 80,000 more people in for the afternoon and evening to keep the money flowing into the coffers."

"Everything revolves around money. Look at Montreal. No matter how successful the Games are conducted the entire problem with the stadium has divided the people and made them bitter. Is that true Olympic spirit?"

Hugh Foley, '66, and Stan Cwiklinski, '66, were a pair of La Salle students who made good with the Vesper Boat Club's eight oared shell in 1964 which upset heavily favored Germany for the Gold Medal at the Tokyo Olympics.

Both Foley and Cwiklinski traveled strange paths to the Olympic rowing finals. Foley, a native of Martin City, Montana, spent two years at Loyola University in Los Angeles to escape the snows of Montana and developed his love for rowing. He then journeyed east on the advice of a friend to join the Vesper Club and improve his rowing techniques.

As a member of Vesper, Foley met young Stan Cwiklinski, a former La Salle oarsman who had joined the Schuykill Navy. The two became fast friends and after Foley talked Cwiklinski into joining Vesper, Stan convinced Foley to enroll at La Salle to finish his education. Of such chance meetings are Gold Medals won.

Both Foley and Cwiklinski ended up in the number one Vesper eight-oared shell which upset heavily-favored Ivy shells in the Olympic Trials and became the surprise choice for the Olympic berth.

Things looked somewhat bleak for the Vesper crew when it was matched against the strong German entry in the very
first heat and the Germans won that race by less than a foot and by a time differential of two-tenths of a second (5:54.08 to 5:54.28).

After the race was over though, Foley, Cwiklinski, and their Vesper teammates noticed that the members of the German shell practically crawled out of their shell a long time after the race was over and appeared to be completely exhausted and physically spent. This observation inspired the Americans to believe that if they won their repechage (consolation) race, which would still qualify them for the final, then they could whip the German shell.

Vesper won its repechage handily and set the stage for the rematch with the Germans. The race was the last one scheduled for that day and because of the postponement of several earlier races due to windy, rainy, choppy weather, it didn’t begin until dusk.

“We broke out pretty well,” recalls Cwiklinski, who is now a Lieutenant Commander in the U.S. Navy stationed in England. “Our coxswain kept telling us we had the lead, but he tended to lie a lot, trying to inspire us to row harder, so nobody knew whether or not to believe him. It was so dark we couldn’t see much of anything.

“As the race went on we began to wonder if he was right, since he got pretty excited, but just as we neared the finish line a lot of cannon flares were exploding and we thought they might have been saluting another boat’s victory, since we really couldn’t tell where the other shells were. But as it turned out, the fireworks were just set off so the judges could see the finish and when we crossed the finish line, I counted five fuzzy shadows behind us and I knew we had won.”

Foley, who is now the head crew coach at Boston University, thinks the ’64 Olympics were the last pure Olympics.

“The ’64 Games were the last innocent pursuit of excellence,” he claims. “Mexico (where the 1968 Olympics were held) just injected too much political influence and Munich (site of the ’72 Games), well enough has been written and said about those Games. I don’t know what Montreal will hold, but based on the troubles that have arisen with the stadium so far, I don’t see how they can avoid trouble.

“Today, everyone is trying to stage a ‘can you top this?’ extravaganza. I don’t understand why they can’t just build a simple stadium and give it good facilities for the athletes and spectators instead of trying to construct Taj Mahals all of the time. I understand that the athletes aren’t going to have the greatest of facilities this year, and after all, who are the Games for?

Cwiklinski agrees with Foley about the excellence of the ’64 Games and fondly remembers some of the reasons why.

“I think the thing which may have impressed me most of all about the Tokyo Games was the friendliness of the Japanese people towards the athletes, especially the American athletes. The Japanese are basically a very shy people, but they all became autograph hounds and they just put their hearts into everything they did. They really convinced us that they wanted to share their friendship with us, and it felt good.

“We really received royal treatment. When we visited Kyoto (the capital of ancient Japan) we were treated to their speciality — hot sand baths. You’re buried up to your neck in steaming hot sand. Afterwards, young ladies walk all over you. It’s an incredible feeling. We were also treated to a real Japanese bath and a night at a Geisha House, where we were served a nine course meal.”

Cwiklinski thinks that although there are certainly problems with the Olympics today, overall, at least among the competitors, the Games are still a valuable experience.

“I don’t think, when you get right down to it, that there is that much of a difference among the athletes of today and twenty years ago concerning their outlook on the Olympics,” he says. “I think it is the press and the guy who watches the events on television who have built up the importance of the country as a whole doing well. The athletes in 1964, and I think it still holds true, were much more concerned about individual events, than any team scoring. As long as there are Olympics, that should remain true.”

Which brings to mind the Olympic Creed, created by the Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the Modern Games:

“The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning, but fighting well.”

Let’s hope that Stan Cwiklinski is right, and that we all don’t forget de Coubertin’s motto.
Leon J. Perelman, '33, is a prominent Philadelphia industrialist, philanthropist, and civic leader. He is president of the American Paper Products Inc., an organization which produces tubular paper products with two huge mills in Vincennes, Indiana, and Lancaster, Pa., and seven converting plants scattered throughout the U.S. He is president of West Park Hospital, acting president of The Dropsie University, and chairman of the executive committee of its Board of Governors. He has been awarded the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters from Dropsie and has served as president of his synagogue, Temple Adath Israel of the Main Line. He served as treasurer of the Valley Forge Council, Boy Scouts of America. He has achieved much in 40 years and he is justifiably proud of his accomplishments as a business and community leader, but Leon Perelman would much rather spend his time talking about Toys.

Toys? Yes, about 3,000 of them which are on display at the Perelman Antique Toy Museum located in Philadelphia's Society Hill at 270 South Second St. Housed in the historic home built by the noted seaman, Capt. James Abercrombie, and restored completely by Perelman, it is the only museum of its kind in the nation. Some 250,000 people ranging in age from 5 to 95, visit the museum every year. They come from all over the world; in fact, one day guests came from Hong Kong, Lebanon, Israel, and South Africa. On another occasion, two Yugoslavian sailors who couldn't speak a word of English visited the museum.

Perelman, a member of the first class to graduate from La Salle's current campus at 20th St. and Olney Ave., got into the toy collecting hobby quite by accident. "It was in 1958 and I was in (Fort Madison) Iowa on business," he recalls. "There was only one movie in the town and I had seen it so I decided to visit a hobby show in the civic auditorium. I was fascinated by a collection of 15 antique mechanical banks, especially one in particular. A toy hunter shoots at a little bear and misses the bear but a penny lands in a tree stump bank. I asked the man displaying the collection where I could find such amazing items and he suggested old iron foundries in places like Reading and Pottstown, Pa."

Perelman started collecting antique toys immediately and has since traveled all over the country in quest of what has developed into one of the most impressive toy collections in the world. He is especially proud of the mechanical banks on display on the third floor of the museum. In fact, of the 243 kinds of known mechanical banks first patented in 1865, 225 have been obtained by Perelman. The most valuable, perhaps, is one of six "Freedman Banks" made in 1867. It sold then for $4.50 but is worth $5000 today. One of the first banks with moving parts, a figure sits at a giant wooden table and when a penny is placed on it, the hand moves the coin into the slot. Perelman continues to seek the other banks, particularly an exceedingly rare "Old Woman in the Shoe" bank. A large shoe is surrounded by a host of youngsters and an old woman. A coin is placed in a slot and a pressed lever sends the children into motion, pushing and jostling each other.

Perelman has developed an excellent rapport with antique dealers from all over the country, his primary source for valuable toys. He also attends antique shows, estate sales, and auctions, checks advertisements and maintains contact with fellow collectors. He enjoys telling the story about "the girl in the Victorian chair." He heard through the grapevine that this particular mechanical bank was owned by a farmer who lived about 40 miles outside Philadelphia near Downingtown. He did not have a complete address on the man but had directions which put him in the general area. He set out about dinner time one evening during a snowstorm. Asking directions at one stop after another, he finally reached the farmer's house by about 10 P.M. The farmer said that he would be willing to part with the bank for $100 but explained that he didn't know where it was but would look for it later. Perelman
was determined not to leave the house empty-handed. He offered to help the man look and increased his offer to $125. They went up into the attic without success and the farmer wanted to postpone the search. Up went the offer to $150. More haggling and more searching. Up again went the offer until finally at midnight Perelman had his bank and the farmer was $200 richer.

Perelman considers the time and money spent more than worth the effort, especially when he sees the happy faces on the visitors to his museum. Moreover, he considers the toys a valuable part of the American heritage. “Toys of yesteryear like the toys of today are signs of the times,” he says. “They’re our history. They’re our heritage. They represent our forefathers, those people who built our country from scratch. In other words, these toys tell it like it was in early America.”

The Perelman Antique Toy Museum collection is indeed “Americana.” It ranges from a pint-sized baby’s tin rattle made in 1820 to a cast-iron replica of Lindbergh’s “Spirit of St. Louis,” made in 1927. One phenomenally elaborate toy displayed among some 100 pieces of fire-fighting apparatus was made in 1880. It is a house two feet high with flames shooting out of the top. A woman is standing on the balcony and firemen are climbing ladders via pulleys to rescue her. There are roller skates made in 1880, jacks from 1914, an 1880 Kaleidoscope, and an 1892 replica of the giant Ferris wheel of the Chicago World’s Fair which doubled as a bank. There’s even a late 19th century whale which wiggles its tale and spouts water at the same time.

Each floor of the Perelman Museum represents a particular category of toy. The first floor has early American tin toys and games. Many of these toys were soldered by hand and hand-painted in factories between 1840 and 1880. The second floor houses the more animated toys, most of them made of cast iron. They include steam engines, bell-ringing fire engines, police vehicles and toy trains that literally trace the development of land and water transportation in the U.S. There are more than a hundred types of animated cap pistols on display. “Punch and Judy,” for example, operates when you put a cap in Judy’s back and pull the trigger. This brings down Punch, who puts his nose against her back and thereby explodes the cap.

The third floor contains the mechanical and still banks and dolls. All sorts of tiny figures come to life here when you put in a penny and press a lever. Although the toys are protected behind glass, visitors are permitted to play with many of the replicas of the mechanical banks using free pennies provided. The coins activate such interesting events as a girl skipping rope turning her head from side to side; Jonah, safe in a small boat, shooting a penny into a whale’s mouth; and Teddy Roosevelt on one of his safaris in Africa shooting a lion. The most recognized toys probably are kewpie dolls, Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse tin windup toys, and railroad cars.

Unfortunately, many other examples of these early American toys were routed out of attics and cellars during both World Wars for scrap, and many were irrevocably lost. Toys were assembled much more carefully in the early days, a fact proven by their durability. Most of the toys in Perelman’s collection are still workable.

“We might have to replace a spring or repair a gear before they’re displayed, but that’s all,” says Perelman. “Today’s toys, like a lot of other things, are manufactured with built in obsolescence. The toys in our museum are examples of the work of craftsmen who took pride in their work and wanted it to last.”

Perelman, who served as the first editor of La Salle’s Collegian in 1931-32, takes great pride in his museum which is open every day (except Christmas and New Year’s Day) from 9:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. “You only go through life once,” he says, “so if I can bring a little pleasure to people, it will have been more than worth it. After I’m gone, I would like to be remembered more for the joy I brought through this museum than anything else.”
Greetings for the Bicentennial visitors

Tourists arriving at Philadelphia's International Airport these days are finding that their journey is much smoother thanks to a group of bilingual La Salle College students participating in the city's Gateway Receptionist Program.

A total of ten students from area colleges (including six from La Salle) are spending an average of 15 hours a week working as guides, linguists, and information specialists at the Main and Overseas terminals of the airport. Some 80 per cent of their salaries are paid by the participating colleges from federal Work/Study funds. The City of Philadelphia pays the remainder from a U.S. Travel Service grant.

In addition, two recent La Salle College graduates, Regina Summent, and Elaine Vitello, are working full-time at the airport as visitor service representatives. They are paid by the federal government. All of the participants speak at least two languages.

The program has been in operation since August, 1972, under the direction of the Philadelphia Airport Guide Supervisor Mark Pesce. La Salle has been providing most of the students for the program under the coordination of the college's financial aid director, Eugene G. Cattie. (No other college has more than one student working.) From all indications, the program has been a rousing success.

"From the comments we've received, the program is running smoothly," says Pesce. "The customs and immigration people say that the receptionists have been very helpful to them. The airlines have been happy and the city is very pleased."

Cattie has been advised by officials of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce that U.S. Travel Service is "very pleased with the success" of the program.

The La Salle students participating in the program say that they've learned much more than just in getting a chance to try out their favorite language. Some of them, in fact, are not even majoring in a language.

Eliza Ziccardi Minni, a senior, is majoring in special education and had the opportunity recently to take some of her students on a tour of the airport.

"I've become a little more assertive," says Mrs. Minni, a native of Italy who came to Philadelphia when she was an infant. "I'm not as afraid to meet the public and I've learned to get answers for them quickly."

Mark Salvatore is a sophomore majoring in accounting and finance. He has a working knowledge of Russian and says that the experience has been valuable to him because "when you're working in accounting, it's very important to understand people. Instead of being in the books all the time, I've had first hand experience in handling people."

"It's a good program because the people certainly need help," says Christine Hud, a senior German major who also speaks some Spanish and Russian. "It's a nice, refreshing change from the classroom. One thing I've learned is that there are a lot of different people in the world. I've learned to keep cool, keep smiling—just be happy and helpful."

"The airport is a good place to see a lot of strange characters," says Mary Murray, a junior French major who also speaks some Russian. "It's a lot of fun, though, and it's been a valuable experience."

Antonette Giampaolo, a senior Italian major, has worked at the airport for three years, longer than any of her col-
Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., (right), president of La Salle, presents honorary Brother James Muldoon, F.S.C., Ph.D., is the college’s new dean of arts and sciences.

Over 1,200 men and women receive degrees at 113th commencement exercises

The mayor of Wilmington, the president of the University of Pennsylvania, and a judge of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania received honorary doctor of laws degrees at the college’s 113th Commencement on May 2 at Philadelphia’s Civic Center-Convention Hall.

Brother Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., president of La Salle, conferred bachelor’s degrees on some 1,200 men and women including 300 evening division students. Another 45 students received master’s degrees in religion.

Recipients of the honorary degrees were Thomas C. Maloney, a 1964 La Salle graduate who, as mayor of Wilmington, is the youngest mayor of a major city in America; Dr. Martin Meyerson, the president of the University of Pennsylvania, and Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr., judge of the Pennsylvania Superior Court.

“In a time when many people have given up hope in the viability of our nation’s cities, Thomas C. Maloney refuses to abandon them,” said the citation introducing Wilmington’s mayor for his degree. “With a vision of Wilmington’s possibilities, he has dared to use innovative methods to transform that imaginary future into a plausible present.”

President Meyerson was honored, in part, because, “Through your work and your dedication you have reminded us once more that a city is more than buildings, a university more than finances and planning, that human relationships and needs count for more than just good management.”

Judge Spaeth’s citation said that in addition to the college’s recognition of his personal qualities and achievement, “We of La Salle are honoring the judiciary, itself, upon which our society so often depends for order and peace. In the person of Judge Spaeth, we find this branch of government to be in full vitality.”

Dr. Caryn M. Musil, assistant professor of English at La Salle, sponsored Mayor Maloney for his degree. Brother Hugh N. Albright, F.S.C., Ph.D., dean of arts and sciences at the college, sponsored Dr. Meyerson, and Ragan A. Henry, Esq., a member of the college’s board of trustees, sponsored Judge Spaeth.

Brother James Muldoon, F.S.C., Ph.D., ’58, chairman of La Salle’s biology department since 1972, has been named dean of arts and sciences at the college.

He succeeds Brother Hugh N. Albright, F.S.C., Ph.D., who has elected to return to teaching after serving as dean for the past six years.

Brother Muldoon, a 43-year-old native of Philadelphia, is a graduate of La Salle High School. He earned his Ph.D. in molecular biology from Case-Western Reserve University in 1969.

An associate professor of biology at La Salle, Brother Muldoon joined the college’s faculty in 1969. He has also taught at La Salle High School, Pittsburgh Central Catholic High School, and Cleveland’s Cathedral Latin High School.
Individual performances in swimming and track highlight athletic year

A number of outstanding individual performances and the continued improvement of the women's varsity teams highlighted the La Salle intercollegiate sports program during 1975-76 as 16 Explorer varsities compiled at 92-94-2 (.494) overall record.

The men's swimming team, which finished 2nd in the ECC (formerly MAC) title meet for the fourth consecutive year, broke seven individual records and six relay marks for a total of thirteen new records.

Double record setters included sophomore Tom McKeon, in the 100-yard freestyle (0:46-8) and 200 yard freestyle (1:14.5); senior Jeff Hurley, in the 100 yard backstroke (1:56.2), and junior Andy Ehlinger in the 100 yard breaststroke (1:00.1) and 200 yard breaststroke (2:12.7). Freshman Dan Lavery also set a new standard in the 50 yard freestyle (21.5).

The six Explorer relays which set records were the 400 yard backstroke (3:43.0), 400 yard breaststroke (4:14.3), 200 yard medley (1:38.3), 200 yard freestyle (1:27.8), 400 yard freestyle (3:09.3), and 800 yard freestyle (7:02.8).

McKeon won both the 100 and 200 yard freestyle races at the ECC championship meet and Hurley captured the 100 yard backstroke at the conference title meet for the fourth year in a row.

Head coach Jack Lumsden's untimely death in late March saddened the entire La Salle community.

The track team, under head coach Ira Davis, culminated a year's hard work with a fine 2nd place showing in the ECC championship meet in May.

Junior transfer Eric Beam set a new Explorer indoor record in the two mile (8:59.0) and won the ECC outdoor mile crown with a 4:11.0 clocking. He also captured 2nd place in the three mile. He is a former Pennsylvania schoolboy mile champion.

Other top efforts for the Explorers in the championship meet were freshman Wayne Matthews, 2nd place in the 220; junior Rich Stephens, 2nd place 440 finish; sophomore Keith Johnson, 2nd in the 440 hurdles, and freshman Len Garza, 2nd in the javelin.

The improved outdoor showing compensated for a poor cross country season in the fall, which saw the Explorer harriers, who were hurt by injuries, finish 9th in the ECC championship race.

Results on the soccer field did not measure up to pre-season prognostications but the booters, under coach Bill Wilkinson, finished with a respectable 6-6-1 record. The young team received noteworthy contributions from a number of freshmen and sophomores and will return virtually everyone next season.

Senior goalie Rick Hoffman turned in another sparkling season along with senior forward Bill Powell, sophomore halfback Vince Kelly, and junior fullback Jerry Franklin, who each made the ECC All Star team.

Gene McDonnell's baseball team boomed out hits at a .305 clip but was suspect in the field and occasionally on the mound and finished with a 16-13 record, (5-5 in the ECC).

Leading the hit parade was fleet senior second baseman Joe Stampone, who hit .400 and set new La Salle records for stolen bases (27), runs (29), hits (42), and doubles (10).

Stampone made the first team ECC All Star squad, along with junior catcher Bob Sarcewicz, who batted .367 and drove in 32 runs. Outfielder Jim Doran hit .388 and was selected to the second team ECC All Star Squad.

The Explorer nine, which will lose only three seniors from the entire team, also received productive seasons from freshman shortstop John Rankin, who hit .358; freshman outfielder Pete De Angelis, who batted .329; junior hurler Fred Morris, who struck out 40 men, and sophomore pitcher Tom Filer, who was 4-2 with a 2.34 ERA.

The season also marked Gene McDonnell's 200th coaching victory at La Salle. The Explorer coaching dean's overall record now stands at 212-153-3 for 18 seasons.

The basketball season was a study in frustration as brilliant individual efforts by 6′10″ senior guard Charlie Wise and 6′11″ junior center Donn Wilber and several impressive road victories (Providence, Western Kentucky, and Texas A&M) were negated by inconsistent scoring from the forwards, defensive breakdowns, and an inability to win at home.

Wilber blossomed into a potent offensive weapon and led the Explorers in scoring (17.2 ppg.) and rebounding (10.0 rpg.). Many of the finest games came against quality opposition and he established himself as one of the best big men in the East.

Senior forward Varick Cutler, senior guard Glenn Collier, junior forward Mike Arizin, and sophomore forward Jim Wolkiewicz all looked sharp at times but lacked the consistency to give coach Paul Westhead the right combination for a successful season.

The golf team, despite a 10th place finish in the ECC championship match, compiled a 10-5 record during the course of the season, the best ever under ten year coach Jack Connors. It was also the best record among La Salle's men's varsities this year, and the best seasonal record by the Explorer golf team since 1965's 11-3 club.

Senior Jim Finegan, junior Joe Montgomery, who was the team's MVP, and senior Greg Sheva, were among the most consistent golfers and helped lead the squad to its fine showing.

Things were not quite as rosy on the tennis courts this season as the Explorers lost six of their first seven matches and finished with a 4-8 overall slate. Rich Cohen's netmen were paced by sophomore Cliff Raben, senior Ken Foti, and junior Tom Helinck.

Overall, the men's varsities compiled 63-65-1 record for a winning percentage of .492.

The women's program, under the auspices of coordinator Mrs. Mary
O'Connor, boasted improvement in almost every area, topped by the basketball team's first invitation to a post season tournament.

Under rookie coach Angie Scaren-gelli, the female hoopsters erased the memory of the previous year's 5-7 record with a 13-5 overall mark, highlighted by a fourth place finish in the eight team EAlAOW Small College Tournament in East Orange, New Jersey.

Joanne Pendergast and Debbie Bodnar, a pair of juniors from Archbishop Ryan High School in Philadelphia, provided the scoring nucleus and team leadership which carried the team to its best record yet.

Also chipping in with valuable contributions were sophomore Marcie Sankowski, junior Vickie Little, junior Nora Kramer, and freshman Ann Magarity.

The swimming team proved to be another showcase attraction this year as another first year coach, Cecilia Ryan, a pair of juniors from Archbishop Ryan High School in Philadelphia, provided the scoring nucleus and team leadership which carried the team to its best record yet.

Kathy Duffy, MVP Ginny Muessig, Beth Felinski, and Jill Smith were the most consistent scorers for the team and the quartet represented La Salle in Pitts­burgh in an Eastern championship meet.

Eleanor Snell's last La Salle field hockey team could not overcome a season long offensive drought and finished with a 2-9-1 record.

Several fine individual efforts came from senior Judy Blanco, J. J. DiPaola, Vickie Little, and three time captain and MVP Judy Haegele, despite having only eight girls on the roster, guided her swimmers to a 4-4 record, also the best ever in the sport.

First year coach Rick Pohlig inspired much of the success and he had plenty of help on the diamond in the persons of fireballing junior pitcher Melanie Matthews, junior Judy Haegele, and MVP Joanne Pendergast.

The volleyball team, again coached by Marge Kriebel, finished with a 4-7 mark and was paced by MVP Maryanne Sankowski, junior Vickie Little, and three time captain and MVP Judy Haegele was the leading performer for the tennis team, which suffered a 1-3 rain-shortened season in the fall, under new coach Carolyn Clarke.

Another remarkable turnaround was the softball team's 5-1 record, which came on the heels of a 2-5 record the previous spring.

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The second year track program experienced scheduling difficulties throughout the year but several individuals competed well for coach Tony Hinton. MVP Miffy McGettian and Marilyn Riley both improved markedly and contributed to the team's progress.

The combined record of the women's sports was 29-29-1, the first time the four year old program has reached the .500 level.
New Notes Format
To facilitate quicker identification of your classmates, alumni notes will be listed under the heading of the separate schools beginning with this issue.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

'51
James Phelan, head basketball coach at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., is at present ranked among the top 15 winningest and active college coaches in the country.

'Theodore J. Brady, vice president of finance, RCA Global Communications, Inc., was honored for outstanding achievement in the accounting profession by the college's Beta Alpha Accounting Honors Society in April.

THOMAS GOLA was named to the National Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass.

HENRY T. WILKINS, assistant professor of marketing at Shippensburg State College, has been awarded a doctor of education degree from Temple University.

'56
W. David Eagle has been promoted to midwest region sales manager of MKT Corporation.

'59
William J. Moore was promoted to vice president of Beneficial Savings Bank, Phila.

'61
James P. Meehan, western division manager for the Johnson & Johnson Dental Products Co., East Windsor, N.J., has been honored for outstanding sales achievement.

'62
James Ryan, assistant regional commissioner for employee plans and exempt organizations of the Internal Revenue Service was honored for outstanding achievement in the accounting profession by the college's Beta Alpha Accounting Honors Society in April.

'63
John L. Connell, C.P.A., partner, Main Lafrentz & Co., was honored for outstanding achievement in the accounting profession by the college's Beta Alpha Accounting Honors Society in April.

'65
Nicholas A. Giordano

Nicholas A. Giordano has been appointed executive vice president of the PBW Stock Exchange, Inc., Phila.

'66
Louis Colantuono

Louis Colantuono has been promoted to vice president and central region manager for The Fleischman Distilling Corporation.

'BRIAN J. SMITH, C.P.A., partner, Arthur Andersen & Co., was honored for outstanding achievement in the accounting profession by the college's Beta Alpha Accounting Honors Society in April.

'68
Robert E. Kelton

James Cunningham was appointed executive director of the New York State Democratic Committee. NORAN A. HAYS, consumer sales representative for McNeil Laboratories, Inc., in the eastern Pennsylvania and Metro New York district, has successfully completed the company's basic sales education program at the Fort Washington, Pa. home office facility. ROBERT E. KELTON has been promoted to Director of Product Sales for Data 100 Corp., Minneapolis, Minn. JOSEPH T. MAURER has been appointed director of marketing communications for the Chemico Air Pollution Control Division of Envirotech Corporation. DAVID SPINGLE has been appointed assistant vice president of the Fidelity Bank, Phila. James P. STOUT has been promoted to regional accounting manager for the 13 state eastern region of International Harvester's agricultural equipment division, headquartered in Menands, N.Y.

'69
MARRIAGE: Charles D. Holsey, Jr. to Patricia Katherine Codd.

'71
MARRIAGE: Edward M. Strogen, Jr. to Carol Ann Zawick.

'72
John F. Burghart has been appointed district service manager for Suburban Propane in Westville, N.H. William H. Finck has been named assistant administrator for rehabilitation services at Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Camden, N.J.

'73
James E. Gallagher became a certified public accountant in February.

'74
Frederick D. Weathers, D.T.

GEORGE F. KOMELASKY has been named assistant treasurer of East Girard Savings Association, Bala Cynwyd, Pa. Frederick D. Weathers, D.T., recently opened a technical dental laboratory practice in Philadelphia specializing in dental porcelain prosthetics.

'75
Thomas F. Conn has been promoted to vice president in the consumer finance department of First Pennsylvania Co.

MARRIAGES: JOSEPH E. SCHURTZ to Karen Marie Donchetz; Walter F. Mullen, Jr. to Victoria Rose Hawkins.
Robert Stets served as executive director of "Interphil '76," the 7th International Philadelphia Exhibition held in the U.S., from May 29-June 6 at Philadelphia's Civic Center.

Robert L. Dean has been named to the new position of vice president, government and public policy at Smith, Klein & French.

Michael Oriente, M.D., was honored recently by nearly 400 of his patients at Palumbo's. He also was presented with the Philadelphia Bowl by deputy to the Mayor Anthony Zecca.

Edward M. Salucci has been named as assistant principal of Central High School, Phila.

William F. X. Coffey, M.D., has been elected medical director of The Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company. John J. Quinn has been promoted to vice president of the Beneficial Savings Bank, Phila.

Reverend Elwood E. Kieser, C.S.P., executive producer of the award-winning dramatic television series, "Insight," will offer major addresses at the Youth Ministry Conference of the 41st International Eucharistic Congress. Alexander E. Rodi, D.O., has been named president-elect of the New Jersey Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

F. Ross Crumlish, Esq. has become associated for the general practice of law under the name of Crumlish and Gindhart, Philadelphia.

Joseph J. Hanna, O.D., has been named executive director of New Jersey Vision Service Associates, headquartered in Trenton, and providing group vision care to employers and health and welfare funds.

Stephen E. Madeline has been named manager of stockholder relations for the Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich.

Gene C. Taylor has been elected vice chairman of the California Medical Association's Medical Executives Conference.
Alumni reunions this spring included the classes of '36, '41, '46, and '51 (above) and '56 (below).

'70

Charles J. McDonough has been appointed a sales representative for Olin Water Services, Honolulu, Hawaii. Nicholas J. Staffieri is running for the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Philadelphia's 199th District (Roxborough) on the Democratic ticket.

'72

Shawn M. Glynn received a master's degree in educational psychology from Penn State University. J. Michael Whittaker received an M.D. degree from Hahnemann Hospital and will be serving his internship at Dartmouth University Hospital.
MARRIAGE: David W. Young to Nell Eileen Bulmer.
BIRTH: To Francis X. McEntee and wife Patricia, a son, Francis Xavier Joseph.

'74

Michael P. Daly received a master's degree in economics from Georgetown University Graduate School. Michael Kerper has been working on a University of Massachusetts assistantship as a research assistant in Sweden. Karen Roshko received a master's degree in education from Beaver College.

'75

Marcus Brown, former ballet master of the Germantown Dance Theatre is presently on tour with the first national touring company of the New York-based show Bubbling Brown Sugar. Joseph C. Gallagher has been appointed materials manager for the firm of John S. Garchinsky, Inc., Clifton Heights, Pa.


'76

Marianne McGettigan

'77

Rick Hofmann signed as a goalie in the American Soccer League with the New Jersey Americans. Marianne McGettigan has been awarded a Fulbright Grant for a year of work and study in Germany. Judy Van Buskirk has been awarded a Fulbright Grant for a year of work and study in France. Roberta Allen has been awarded a Fulbright Grant for a year of work and study in Germany.

NECROLOGY

'20
Joseph P. Carlin

'35
Charles F. Schlecter, M.D., John Young.
Raymond A. Curran

'40
T. Francis Loughney

'42
John A. Griffin, M.D., John J. Wydrzynski, M.D.

'49
Charles R. Haggerty

'50
Joseph L. Moran
Richard W. Goas

'51
Paul W. Lanekewich

Alumni Association president Joseph M. Gindhart, Esq. '58 (second from left), inducts former La Salle athletic director James J. Henry into college's Alumni Hall of Athletes while fellow inductees Jack George, '53, and Ken Durrett, '71, watch. Ceremony took place on May 8.
“No one can become really educated without having pursued some study in which he took no interest—for it is part of education to learn to interest ourselves in subjects for which we have no attitude.”

— T.S. Eliot (1888-1965)
Ira Davis and the late Frank Wetzler:
The Olympics Revisited