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MAN ALIVE!
by John Keenan, '52

A Profile of a Teacher
Joe Flubacher is the "quintessential college teacher—knowledgeable, dynamic, and demanding"

He looks the way a college professor should. High forehead, penetrating eyes, dark-rimmed glasses, button-down shirt. Those who have known him since his undergraduate days say he has always looked like a college professor.

To a freshman taking "Principles of Economics" in 1948, he seemed to be the quintessential college teacher—knowledgeable, dynamic, anddemanding. Admittedly, memory doth make fools of us all, but Dr. Joseph Flubacher seems to me to have changed less than most of us in the thirty years that have passed since I was that freshman. Joe Flubacher can't possibly be the dean of the faculty, the senior professor with forty years of teaching behind him. But he is.

If the years have not changed his appearance much, neither have they affected his enthusiasm or his vitality. When he talks about LaSalle, about teaching, or about economics, his animated manner fills his topic with life. He bounces from one thought to another, his hands gesturing vigorously. The expressive face changes from moment to moment, the worried frown giving way to a wide smile that is somehow appealing and innocent.

When he sits, he sits like a bird on a branch—a temporary pause in the natural motion of flight. In the classroom he is always in full flight. He paces, he gesticulates, he scrawls a word on the blackboard or scratches out a quick diagram. He advances on the class, making pulling motions with his hands to ask them to finish the sentence he has started, reassuring him that they are still with him.

His appearance tells you something about him. Conservative tweed jackets or glen plaid suits. Knit ties, regimental stripes, an occasional small figured pattern. But neat. Always neat. A man who doesn't like disorder.

But the best clue to the man inside the clothes is his manner of speaking. His is not one of your great classroom voices, filling every corner of the room with its deep resonance. At its softest, it has just a hint of Peter Lorre in it. Its magnificence is in its range and variety. No one has ever accused Joe Flubacher of speaking in a monotone. He intones "the Law of Comparative Advantage" in a solemn baritone. A moment later he is answering a frustrating question in a voice that soars to a falsetto. When arguing a point, Joe has been known to hit notes that only dogs can hear. He is a natural mimic, falling immediately into the whine of the big businessman about workers or into the pugnacious tone of the union leader threatening to bring the company to its knees. As a speaker he is hard to ignore. His eyes seek out the listeners'. The voice moves up and down the scale, characteristically ending on a high note of questioning. Both the eyes and the voice appeal to the listener with great intensity. Listen! Don't you agree? You must agree, don't you? But along with the emphatic intensity communicated, there is also a sense of vulnerability in the voice. You will hurt him personally if you don't agree. The voice and the eyes seem to plead with you.

The dominant impression Joe Flubacher makes upon you is that he is a man very much alive. He frets, he worries, he complains, he smiles, he questions, he grimaces, and he laughs. The sensitive face is never in repose; it is always registering some emotion. He seems to feel things with the same intensity he must have shown 47 years ago when he first came to the LaSalle campus after graduating from North Catholic. In the nearly half a century since that day, he has been away from the campus for only six months.

When he talks about those early years at LaSalle, his eyes glisten with pleasant memories. The campus still had a newness about it when Joe came as a freshman in 1931. The buildings—College Hall, Wister Hall, and the Brothers' Residence—had been built in the hopeful prosperity of 1929. They were mortgaged right up to the bell tower, and the bankers were getting restless about their money in the hard times of the Great Depression. Flubacher remembers how money worries plagued Brother Anselm, the president. "The entire student body, about 400 of us, would gather for Mass every First Friday. Brother Anselm would always ask us to pray for a very special intention. Of course we all knew what that was. The bankers were after him, threatening foreclosure. I guess the prayers along with Brother Anselm's hard work must have done something because somehow the Brothers managed to stave off the disaster."

"Anselm had all kinds of fund raising efforts. I remember we used to have National Youth Administration funds (something like today's work-study grants) and he would have NYA students stuffing envelopes containing tuition bills and card party announcements. The card parties brought in more money. Brother Anselm would walk..."
Joe Flubacher (front, left), then a junior, was one of La Salle's top debaters in 1933-34.

among them saying, 'Say a-little aspiration with each one you send.' The students took up the phrase. When they were building McCarthy Stadium, my friend Ray McManus and I stood watching them catch hot rivets in a bucket. 'Say a little aspiration with each one,' Ray shouted to the workmen."

Despite the poverty of Depression years, the small college had a warm family atmosphere, as Flubacher remembers it. The freshmen and sophomores met in their annual tug of war in the middle of Olney Avenue, uninterrupted by traffic. The second floor of College Hall was popularly called the Polish Corridor because it served as a dormitory for many members of the football team, most of whom were Polish boys from the coal regions. The football team went undefeated in 1934. Joe Flubacher still has a copy of the schedule in his scrapbook, with the score of each game carefully pencilled in. The Big 5 didn't exist, but La Salle had a good basketball team that played in the gym where the Library Annex now stands. The big social events of the year were the class dances. They were often held in a downtown hotel to the music of the biggest "name band" the class could afford. Sometimes bigger than the class could afford, in which case another dance was held in a parish hall to make up the deficit.

Academically, of course, La Salle's smallness did not allow either the quality or quantity of today's programs. Only a few faculty members possessed the doctorate, and the entire faculty numbered only about twenty-five. The library was small enough to be located where the Business Office is now. Brother Anselm was trying desperately to raise the total number of volumes. It was rumored, Joe recalls, that he purchased books by the barrel from the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Brother Louis, who now lives at La Salle in retirement, was the librarian. Laughingly Joe recalls that Brother also raised canaries in the back room. They sometimes "escaped" and flew merrily through the library. Brother Louis threatened suspects in his rich Spanish accent: "You'll get it in the end, boy!"

Brother John, another of our beloved older brothers still living on campus, was College Bursar. He kept the treasure of the College in his safe: it included the homemade peanut brittle his sister sent him from Indiana. When the peanut brittle disappeared, the chief suspect was Brother Felix, who also knew the combination of the safe.

"I don't want to make it sound as though we did nothing but pranks in those days," says Joe Flubacher, worrying a little. "But I like to remember the human things about the people. The Brothers were so kind. Times were hard, and they were really poor. But unfailingly kind. Anselm had the reputation of being a hard man. He was, but he was hardest on himself. He had a good heart and a sense of humor that helped him through some tough times. I think often of the brilliance of Brother Felician Patrick in English. Our current president took his name from him, you know, and he couldn't have wanted anyone better. Brother Emilian James was another special friend: a brilliant, entertaining man. I think the wonderful spirit of the Brothers enriched us all when we were students."

A Teacher of Teachers

The following members of La Salle College's faculty and staff were taught by Dr. Flubacher.

James Butler
Joseph Cairo
John Christie
John Cziraky
Timothy Dillon
John Duffy
Eugene Fitzgerald
Joseph Gembala
Francis Guerin
Charles Halpin
Howard Hannum
Walter Kaiser
Joseph Kane
John Keenan
Robert Lyons
Joseph Markmann
John McCann
Dennis McCarthy
Joseph Mooney
Francis Nathans
Mark Ratkus
Daniel Rodden
George Swoyer
John Veen

La Salle, Spring 1978
Mixed with Joe Flubacher’s warm memories are the remembrances of hard work and little pay. When he first returned after graduation, he worked as a general assistant to the President while pursuing a Master’s degree at Temple. As soon as he received the degree in 1938, he was hired to teach all five existing courses in economics. “There were no leaves or grants or reduced schedules in those days,” he says. He carried a full teaching schedule during the entire ten years he was working on his doctorate at Temple. Deeply affected by the social encyclicals, he wrote his dissertation on *The Concept of Ethics in the History of Economic Thought*.

“It was not the most popular kind of topic for the time,” says Flubacher. “Economics was very self-conscious about being recognized as a science, moving away from the philosophical approaches of what used to be called political economy. Today I think the discipline has matured enough to be able to include both the highly mathematical and the philosophical approaches. We need both.”

No student ever left Dr. Flubacher’s class without being made aware of the ethical dimensions of economics. His approach was often marked by references to the great social encyclicals, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*. Does he still think them relevant? “Of course they are,” he says, and I am transported back over thirty years to that freshman classroom as he begins drawing me a diagram of how industry councils could work to harness the oligopolies of big business and big labor.

While proud of the advances in educational quality he has witnessed over the past forty years at La Salle, Dr. Flubacher shares the concern recently voiced by the dean of Harvard about the fragmentation of knowledge in today’s curriculum. “I would like to see more integration of courses with the philosophy and religion courses being mediating influences,” he says. “If that would mean more required courses and less of a cafeteria approach, so be it.”

So much of Joe Flubacher’s life has centered on La Salle that I wondered about his personal life away from 20th and Olney. What I found was not surprising.

He lives like a college professor. A bachelor, he makes his home with a married sister, and a good deal of his home life is focused on his study. There he marks papers, prepares classes, and reads. “Mostly books in economics and the social sciences generally. Some philosophy. I seldom read novels,” he says, and smiles as he delivers his little jibe to a former student who was black sheep enough to become an English teacher. “I like to travel when I can. I’ve seen most of the U.S. and been to Europe twice. I’m developing a couple of other hobbies. One is genealogy. I’m getting very interested in that. The other is collecting U.S. commemorative stamps. I’m not really a stamp collector though. I guess I collect them more out of historical and artistic motives. Mostly, I enjoy looking at them. If I were rich I suppose I’d collect paintings; as it is, I settle for stamps.”

The interview over, Joe Flubacher puts a rubber band around the yellowed pages of his scrapbook. There is time for one more worry. “I wouldn’t want to say anything here that might hurt somebody or that might sound egotistical.” And I thought of Cardinal Newman’s famous definition, so apropos here: “A gentleman ... is one who never inflicts pain.”

Mr. Keenan is associate professor and recently-appointed chairman of the college’s English Department. He is a frequent contributor to this and other magazines and the outgoing editor of the highly-acclaimed literary magazine “Four Quarters.”
1970! A very poor year for Hollywood. Burdened by financial difficulties, the film industry nearly collapsed. Some of the major studios would definitely have gone under if the giant conglomerates had not come in to bail them out.

1970 was also the year for the independent producer and films like Easy Rider. And Joe. And for actors like Peter Boyle, '57.

1970 was the year when Peter Boyle, a former Christian Brother found himself the second choice for an obscure role in a low budget film that read more like a soap opera than the sensational hit it was to become. He took the part strictly for “experience” and surprisingly became the film’s central character. He earned rave reviews, almost got nominated for an Oscar, and suddenly turned an oblivion-studded career into happiness-ever-after.

1970 was the year for the independent producer and films like Easy Rider. And Joe. And for actors like Peter Boyle, '57. 1970 was the year when Peter Boyle, a former Christian Brother found himself the second choice for an obscure role in a low budget film that read more like a soap opera than the sensational hit it was to become. He took the part strictly for “experience” and surprisingly became the film’s central character. He earned rave reviews, almost got nominated for an Oscar, and suddenly turned an oblivion-studded career into happiness-ever-after.

Now it is a windy March afternoon eight years later and Peter Boyle is sitting in Dobson’s Restaurant. It’s a comfortable spot operated by Charlie Dobson, a singer years ago for Boyle’s late father, “Chuckwagon Pete,” who had a show on Philadelphia’s WCAU-TV in the 50s. Boyle is between roles. “My life is just one holding pattern,” he explains. “I’m always on call.” Having recently completed a film in Dubuque—yes, Dubuque—Iowa, he is awaiting word to report on location in Boston to begin production on a film about the Great Brinks Robbery with Peter Falk and Warren Oates. Beforehand, he hopes to squeeze in a quick trip to Los Angeles to catch the LA Film Festival Premiere of F.I.S.T., a much-awaited film—produced in Dubuque, in which he plays a rival union leader to Sylvester Stallone. But for now, Peter Boyle is relaxing over a hamburger platter and a glass of wine. He is explaining how his career has skyrocketed in a “crazy” business epitomized by the strange circumstances that made “Joe” a tough-talking, beer-swilling national hero of the hard-hat set.

I was really the second choice for Joe,” recalls Boyle. They told me that I was marvelous when they auditioned me. But they kept saying, ‘you’re too young. You’re too young.’ They finally gave the role to an actor who was a real crazy guy. He was just too hard for them to deal with so after they started to work they called me back and kept saying, ‘You can look old, right?’ I said, ‘I’ll do what I can.’ It was a very low budget movie and, to me, the script seemed a little bit like a soap opera. I never thought anybody would ever see it. So when I agreed to do it, I said to myself, ‘At least I’ll experience what it’s like to make a movie.’

When Boyle did Joe he was the film’s third leading character. By the time the editors finished slicing, Joe was so emphatically the character, that many Hollywood critics felt that Peter Boyle was the best actor in 1970. He never did get nominated for an Oscar that year—despite such raves as the one written by Judith Crist in New York Magazine that cited his “beautiful performance” and praised his “soupçon of sensitivity.”

“I’m philosophical about it,” says Boyle. “You have to remember that there were a lot of outstanding male performances that year. Joe was an independent movie and the guys who handled it were very stupid and alienated a
lot of people. They never even set up proper screenings. And in Hollywood, there's a certain community of people who vote for you. It was not their movie. It was not even made in Hollywood. It was made by a studio that did not have the publicity apparatus of a studio behind it. And that affects Oscar voting."

Still, it was a major breakthrough for an actor who had been struggling for a decade with bit parts in movies like The Group, Medium Cool, and Diary of a Mad Housewife. Chances are that more people recognized Boyle for his roles as the baggage handler in TWA commercials and as a customer in Buick spots shown at the time. But one thing that Boyle soon recognized was that Joe was creating one gigantic identity crisis.

"Politically, I had always been at least a liberal if not a little left of that," Pete recalls. "I had always identified with the acting community with more of a beatnik image of myself. I always thought I was letting people down because they'd say, 'Heyyy Joe, Baby! Howaareyah?' And I'd say (very properly dignified), 'Hello, I'm fine, thank you.' Part of it was just the experience of recognition that was strange. And being so identified with that role, a role that really got to people. I went to a theatre when Joe first opened and stood in the back. People were talking back to the screen. They were actually yelling at the screen. It was unbelievable. An incredible reaction to watch. It was a hard thing for a while."

Despite Joe's phenomenal success, Boyle prefers some of his other films, especially the role of Senator Joseph McCarthy in Tail Gunner Joe, the NBC-TV Special in February, 1977. "It was more complicated and fuller," says Boyle of the performance that earned him an Emmy nomination. "It was a very physically demanding role to play, but great fun. I was able to present a whole human being both good and bad." Pete also did a fine job as the monster in Young Frankenstein, the Mel Brooks film that stands 24th on the all-time money list. "I like this role because it really worked both as a performance and a comedy," he says. "And I always idolized Mel Brooks going back to the days of The 2,000-Year-Old Man. He generates so much energy, you can just ride along with it." Also high on Boyle's list are performances in Steelyard Blues, with Jane Fonda, and The Candidate, with Robert Redford.

Not very high on Boyle's list is the financial state of Hollywood and the film industry. "Sometimes I wonder how anything gets accomplished," he says. "It's just too crazy. I'm not a business type person, I don't have a business head, and I really don't understand how this (film) financing works. But I'm absolutely amazed. They're spending $30 million dollars for Superman (now in production. It may be the costliest film in history). $30 million dollars! I mean you could feed half of Africa for that!

"It's a strange world, Hollywood. I don't know who's paying who and I don't know what they're paying for. You just sort of wonder because the cost of production has tripled in a few years. You don't know what the reality of spending is. It makes me sad to see that movies are getting into the same thing they got into in the late sixties. They keep escalating the money they want to spend. Horrendous amounts of money."

How influential are the film critics?

"They can help to a certain point and they can hinder to
a certain point," says Boyle whose star really began its ascendency after that favorable Judith Crist review in 1970. "But by and large, an audience reacts on a much deeper level than a level of criticism. You really don't go to a movie to criticize it. You really go to live it. To live it! It becomes almost like a personal experience. Sometimes, whether it's good or bad, it's not even relevant as to why it affects you. I mean I've been in movies and said, "It's a terrible movie," and then I started crying because the situations were presented so powerfully. Like in dealing with family situations or situations of emotion or stress. There's often a deep response, like, 'Here comes the shark! Get away from me!' There's a great pleasure in that because you're able to be scared by the shark and you're still sitting in your chair with your pants and shoes on.

"In most movies, it really doesn't make any difference what the critics say. Films aren't always art and you can't always apply aesthetic standards to them. I'll give you a good example. You know that Star Wars was the top grossing film last year. Do you know what the second top grossing film was last year? This is really interesting. Do you know the answer? Smokey and the Bandit was the second biggest movie last year and I doubt if any critic had anything to say about that film. I went to see it and believe me, it was like a sub-par drive-in movie. But it made $40 million and now they're planning a sequel.

Boyle says he was always involved in different hero roles while growing up and started thinking seriously about acting in his early teens. "From a certain point, acting almost had an inevitability about it," he recalls. He graduated from West Catholic, joined the Christian Brothers, and majored in English at La Salle. He left the Brothers shortly afterwards during graduate school, joined the Navy, and then began his acting career.

"I've had my share of frustrations," Boyle says. "I'd like to do some other parts and I'd like to accomplish certain things. I find life getting mellower now. I tend to enjoy things a lot more, even more than I did four or five years ago. Why? I think that the mid-thirties is a tremendous time of crisis, especially for men. But forty is a mellow time when you begin to accept mortality, accept your limitations, and enjoy what you have."

Boyle was married last October to Loraine Alterman, a freelance rock journalist. They have an apartment in New York's fashionable East Side but plan to move to a beachfront home in Long Island sometime this summer.

"I go to California to work sometimes, but New York is my home," he says. "There are more things to do here. It's more relaxing and they have better restaurants here. I like to keep things quiet, anyway. Besides, I know where the streets are here. Your feet actually touch the ground here every day. In California, everywhere you go you're in a car."

Claiming to be "totally addicted" as a New York Knickerbocker fan, Boyle has a surprising choice for his favorite television show (other than NBA basketball): "There's a Spanish language station that has the Three Stooges on every day," he says. "I just love it. It's all dubbed in Spanish so I don't understand a thing they're saying. But you don't need to watch it every day."

If films like F.I.S.T. turn out to be as successful as Joe, many more people will be watching Peter Boyle every day, too.
Armed Neutrality

By Michael R. Dillon, Ph.D.

The Supreme Court, Religion, and the Schools

(IN THE WINTER ISSUE, we followed the development of the "Child Benefit Theory" which allowed aid to all school children as future citizens. But when the Supreme Court turned from questions of parochial education to grapple with religion in the public school system, new tests for constitutionality under the First Amendment arose. These new tests required both secular legislative purpose and a primary effect neither advancing nor inhibiting religion. Consequences of these new tests dominated Supreme Court decisions during the 1970's.)

IV
Parochial Aid — A Sterner Test

Having established a test of "secular purpose" and "primary effect," in the late 1960's the Court returned to the questions of aid to non-public grammar schools and high schools. The Test announced in Abington clearly drew a stricter line than mere neutrality. But the first two decisions during this period gave no hint of the rigid and demanding tests to be announced in 1971 and reinforced in 1973.

When asked to rule on the "loan" of "secular textbooks" to all students attending elementary school in 1968, the Court used the original "Child Benefit Theory" and approved the loan as a simple device for "extending the benefits of state law to all citizens." (Bd. of Educ. v. Allen)

Two years later, 1970, the Court followed a long tradition of judicial precedents when it ruled that tax exemption of church property in New York City did not violate the "non-establishment" provision of the First Amendment.

Then in 1971 the "Wall" fell in; that is to say, the Supreme Court's understanding of the "Wall of Separation" came crashing down upon massive state aid programs to non-public schools in both Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The background to the 1971 conflict is significant.

With educational costs soaring and under pressure from religious groups, especially Catholics, for "Child Benefit" aid, state legislatures saw a dual benefit from parochial aid programs. First, the political support of vocal Catholic minorities could be garnered. And, second, by funding parochial schools, the taxes needed to support public education could be kept at a manageable, if heavy, level. Legislators, quite legitimately, feared that the closing of non-public, especially Catholic schools would leave the state with inadequate facilities, financial deficits, and the need for massive tax increases which would in turn prompt a taxpayers' rebellion. Moreover, by the late 60's Church authorities spurred on by past successes under the "Child Benefit Theory" now sought extended forms of aid to counteract their own rising costs. By this time the Catholic hierarchy had clearly reversed its position of over one hundred years which rejected all state aid as a
In Rhode Island, the legislature in 1969 authorized supplemental payments for the salaries of teachers of secular subjects in non-public elementary schools. In 1968 the Pennsylvania Non-Public Elementary and Secondary Education Act provided reimbursement to non-public schools for the costs of “secular education services,” including “teacher’s salaries, textbooks, and instructional materials.” In both states intricate state supervisory machinery was involved. Teachers were to be certified, school accounts were to be approved, and no forms of religious teaching or worship were to be funded. Indeed, in Rhode Island the teacher seeking the supplemental payments for the salaries of teachers of religious teaching or worship were to be funded. In both states intricate state supervision was involved. Teachers were to be certified, school accounts were to be approved, and no forms of religious teaching or worship were to be funded. Indeed, in Rhode Island the teacher seeking the supplemental payment had to agree in writing “not to teach a course in religion for so long as or during such time as he or she receives any salary supplements.”

The "Child Benefit Theory" was already in jeopardy when these two cases reached the Supreme Court. On the one hand, the Rhode Island plan had been ruled unconstitutional by the District Court. On the other hand, the Pennsylvania plan had been approved by a three judge Federal court—but only by a 2 to 1 margin.

The Court ruled on the two cases simultaneously. Both programs were unconstitutional. Religious and legislative leaders were shocked. The justices refused to use the old "Child Benefit Theory." Provisions for "direct financial aid" to either the teachers or the church-related schools distinguished both programs from Everson and Allen. Rather, the Court reiterated and expanded its test announced in 1963 for religion and the public schools. Arguing that these programs touched upon an "extremely sensitive area of constitutional law" the Court now announced three tests for permissible aid to non-public schools:

First, the statute must have a secular legislative purpose; second, its principle or primary effect must be one that neither advances nor inhibits religion . . . finally, the statute must not foster an excessive governmental entanglement with religion. (Lemon v. Kurtzman, 1971)

While both statutes may have a "secular legislative purpose," the Court felt this aid creates "potential if not actual hazards." The children involved are at an "impressionable age." Moreover, religion permeates the entire atmosphere and teaching philosophy of the sectarian schools. This is precisely why parents have chosen such schools. The Court thus reasoned that "a dedicated religious person . . . will inevitably . . . find it hard to make a total separation between secular teaching and religious doctrine."

With all of these reservations, the crucial question in both cases was the third or final addition to the test—excessive government entanglement. In the Pennsylvania (Lemon v. Kurtzman) and Rhode Island (Earley v. DiCenso) cases, the third test doomed the legislation. Excessive entanglement took three distinct forms. First, the "comprehensive measures of surveillance and control" adopted by Rhode Island and inevitable in Pennsylvania create and necessitate "excessive and enduring entanglement between state and church." Second, there existed a dangerous willingness on the part of the church authority to allow "excessive governmental direction of church schools" as the price of aid. Third, the necessity of massive annual funding raised questions of "the divisive political potential of these state programs." The Court feared citizens would find "their votes aligned with their faiths."

"Ordinarily political debate and division, however vigorous or even partisan, are normal and healthy manifestations of our democratic system of government, but political divisions along religious lines was one of the principal evils against which the First Amendment was intended to protect."

This 1971 test for permissible aid proved extremely difficult to meet. New York State tried to frame its financial assistance laws to conform to the new test but failed to avoid the entanglement dilemma. In rapid order, the Court in 1973 ruled unconstitutional: (1) direct payments for secular textbooks, (2) grants for "maintenance and repair of facilities," (3) tuition reimbursement to low income families, (4) tax credits to either children or to parents, and (5) reimbursement of record keeping expenses for state required testing and reports. (Committee for Pub. Ed. v. Nyquist, 1973 and Levitt v. Committee for Pub. Ed., 1973) This same year another Pennsylvania statute providing for reimbursement to parents of a portion of private school tuition was also held unconstitutional under the rationale of Nyquist. State legislatures seemed trapped between two of the Court’s tests. By providing financial support, even indirectly, the Court detected a primary effect of advancement of religion. When sufficient surveillance and auditing were present to guarantee a purely secular use of the funds, the Court saw excessive entanglement with religious institutions. Thus, the general scope of the 1973 decisions led one member of the Department of Justice to concede "it seems difficult to conceive of any substantive program of state aid to sectarian schools that could avoid this test."

However, religious leaders clung tenaciously to the old "Child Benefit" test. And, legislative members desperate to fulfill campaign promises exercised imagination and creativity in devising legislative programs to circumvent the Court’s test. In some states the legislative game manifestly became evasion and subterfuge. Leo Pfeffer has neatly described the course of state action as follows: "Pass a law aiding parochial schools and start funding it as soon as possible; when the law is declared unconstitutional, pass a new one with some variation and begin again immediate funding." The tactic worked for some time since any requirement for repayment of already dispersed aid would be both difficult to enforce and highly unpopular.

In light of these tactics, plans for parochial aid by state legislatures were no longer viewed by the Supreme Court as conceived in "good faith." The neutrality long sought by the Court now changed toward a watchful and wary "cold war mentality" best expressed by the phrase "Armed Neutrality." What the Court had sought to avoid now existed in fact. As Catholic leaders and the Court confronted one another, each refused to accept the principles espoused by the other.

In 1974 and 75 New Jersey and Pennsylvania once more bore the brunt of this confrontation. In 1974 New Jersey legislation authorizing funds (a) to reimburse par-
The Court noted that religious services were not required and that

ents for secular textbooks and supplies while (b) paying for “secular instructional materials, equipment and auxiliary services,” was challenged. The Federal District Court ruled the law unconstitutional and ordered the return of supplies and equipment. Receiving a stay on that injunction, New Jersey appealed to the Supreme Court and continued funding. While the appeal was still pending, and before any decision was announced, the Supreme Court took the extraordinary action of vacating the earlier stay and reinstating the injunction ordering supplies and equipment to be returned to the state. This *vacatur sua sponte* was quite unusual and signaled the Supreme Court’s growing intolerance with evasive action and speedy spending. A short while later, the Supreme Court confirmed the District Court’s decision that the program was unconstitutional. (*Marburger v. Public Funds for Public Schools*)

In 1975 Acts 194-195 of the Pennsylvania legislature were challenged in *Meek v. Pittinger*. The results were predictable. Act 194 authorized state funding of “auxiliary services” such as “counseling, testing, and psychological services” including remedial education for the disadvantaged. Act 195 lent secular textbooks to children in non-public schools. But 195 also authorized the Department of Education to lend “instructional materials and equipment” which included maps, periodicals, films, projectors, tape recorders, and laboratory equipment.

The Federal District Court, following *Marburger*, allowed the loan of textbooks ala Everson or Allen but overturned everything else in Acts 194-195. A seriously splintered Supreme Court followed suit. Even though the aid took the form of “wholly neutral, secular instructional material and equipment,” these grants enabled the religious schools to channel large sums to their own general
non-Catholics were admitted to the faculty and student body

operating budget. Because of the "massive" nature of the aid, the Court ruled its effect on religion "was neither indirect nor incidental."

Pennsylvania's statutes failed the Court's test on two grounds. First, the church schools and ultimately the Church itself (and not the children) were "the primary beneficiaries of Act 195." Second, the massive aid program ($12 million in 1972-73) required extensive policing devices and would "necessarily give rise to a constitutionally intolerable degree of entanglement between church and state." (Meek v. Pittinger) Still irritated over the excessive surveillance, the Court warned the District Courts not to rely upon "the good faith and professionalism of the secular teachers and counselors functioning in Church-related schools."

In 1977, the Court relented a bit, apparently recognizing that its Pennsylvania decision on remedial aid and diagnostic services was an overreaction to the hostile atmosphere of the mid-1970's. In an Ohio case, Wolman v. Walter, the Court approved supplying non-public school students with "books, standardized testing and scoring, diagnostic services, and therapeutic and remedial services." These services need no excessive surveillance and do not involve massive aid capable of being diverted to either the school or the Church.

Before concluding, we must look briefly at three decisions of the 1970's which involve the funding of religious higher education. They seem to move in exactly the opposite direction. In 1971, on the same day the Supreme Court's three part test for aid to education was announced the Court applied the test to the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act. This act provides construction grants to private and religious schools for buildings and secondary schools. "institutions of higher learning and parochial elementary and secondary schools." In an Ohio case, Wolman v. Walter, the Court approved supplying non-public school students with "books, standardized testing and scoring, diagnostic services, and therapeutic and remedial services." These services need no excessive surveillance and so escape entanglement. They generally occur on a neutral site beyond Church control. And they do not provide massive aid capable of being diverted to either the school or the Church.

Colleges are Different

Before concluding, we must look briefly at three decisions of the 1970's which involve the funding of religious higher education. They seem to move in exactly the opposite direction. In 1971, on the same day the Supreme Court's three part test for aid to education was announced the Court applied the test to the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act. This act provides construction grants to private and religious schools for buildings with secular educational purposes, like our own Olney Hall. Unlike the decisions on elementary and secondary education, here the Court found the Congressional action to pass all three tests of secular legislative intent, principal effect and excessive entanglement. What had changed? What was different?

First, the Court found "significant differences" between "institutions of higher learning and parochial elementary and secondary schools." In the colleges and universities the religious and secular educational functions were clearly separable. The dominant policy of the pre-collegiate education was "to assure future adherents to a particular faith by having control of their total education at an early age." College students, on the other hand, "are less impressionable and less susceptible to religious indoctrination."

Furthermore, by their very nature, college and post graduate courses tend to limit the opportunities for sectarian influence by virtue of their own internal disciplines. Finally, many church-related colleges and universities seek to evoke free and critical responses from their students and are characterized by a high degree of academic freedom. (Tilton v. Richardson)

That religious services were not required of students and that non-Catholics were admitted to the faculty and the student body were noted by the Court. Also the nature of the one time, lump sum, construction grants removed the need for continued surveillance and so avoided excessive entanglements.

But this was only the beginning. While the Court has clearly indicated that funding a religiously-dominated or controlled school like a seminary would not pass the secular legislative intent test (Hunt v. McNair), they have continued to accept funding of religiously-affiliated colleges on a scale unimagined in Tilton. For instance, in the most recent case to arise in Maryland, the state legislature provided annual grants to private colleges, including religiously-affiliated ones. The schools were free to use this money "as they saw fit" with the one minor exception that such funds not be used for sectarian purposes. (Roemer v. Bd. of Public Works of Maryland)

The argument of Roemer is expensive and ought to be encouraging to all those concerned about the future of Catholic higher education. In place of the fear of subter-

La Salle, Spring 1978
It may be a difficult formula but it is not anti-Catholic

fuge which exists at lower levels of religious education, here the Court accepted evidence of the good faith and professionalism of the faculty, arguing that courses are taught "according to academic requirements intrinsic to the subject matter and the individual teacher's concept of professional standards." Thus, the Court saw no need for extensive programs of state investigation or surveillance to detect attempts at indoctrination under the guise of secular education. Moreover, political divisiveness seemed less a danger to the Court given both the economic necessity of collegiate education and the wider student body.

The future for expanding this form of aid is very optimistic. In *Roemer* the Court openly refers to these grants as "subsidies" and acknowledges that they "free the institutions' resources" for other purposes. The Court is evidently aware that it is treating colleges and universities entirely differently than it is treating other forms of parochial aid. Since the colleges are generally not under diocesan control, the Court finds this new form of aid to meet all three of its tests.

VI

Conclusions

In retrospect, has the Court acted with an anti-religious or anti-Catholic bias? I think not. Clearly the Supreme Court's decisions during the 1970's have not been supportive or encouraging to a Catholic educational system pressed by growing financial burdens. But would we want a Court that would show sympathy to Catholics, or Baptists, or Jews, or Methodists? Again, I think not. Taken as a whole, the Court's decision have pursued a legal formula applicable to a complex situation. It may be a difficult formula but it is not anti-Catholic.

Given the tests announced in 1971 what are the prospects for aid to parochial schools in the future? Here I see no hope. The ten decisions spanning the past seven years reject all but the most limited forms of aid. To place hope in complex "voucher plans" because they benefit the state's educational mission is to close our eyes to the clear arguments of secular purpose and excessive entanglements. Indeed, we need to admit that demands by Catholic authorities for massive "Child Benefit Aid" as a matter of legal right undoubtedly pushed the Supreme Court toward the stricter tests adopted during the 1970's.

In the same vein, it appears fruitless to await new appointees to the Court. The area of aid to religious education is one in which the liberal Warren Court of the 1960's and the more conservative Burger Court of the 1970's are in agreement. There exists no evidence of any judicial pressure to depart from the tests now established. And, ultimately, the Constitutional Amendment remedy proposed by some church leaders is also a false hope. The political mobilization necessary to achieve ratification of such an amendment in ¾ths of the state legislatures is highly unlikely, if not utopian. Thus, for the foreseeable future parochial aid at the elementary and secondary levels will be limited to basic safety protection, textbooks loans, and remedial or diagnostic services.

However, at the Collegiate level the Court has clearly indicated a willingness to accept massive funding. This area will become the avenue of the future for Catholic parents concerned about education. And it would be beneficial to concentrate our attention and our energies at this level immediately. The Catholic College has shown it can provide an equivalent or superior education to that provided in the state system and at a substantially lower per pupil cost. This efficiency and economy enhance the possibilities for state funding, and we should continue to stress them.

While we await future developments in this area, we might ask if the Supreme Court's rulings at the lower levels may have been a blessing in disguise? Were we too ready to allow governmental control in exchange for financial support? Should we all along, perhaps, have followed the Amish approach and rejected all offers of state aid fearing that such aid would compromise the mission of the Church to bear witness to the poverty of the goods of this world as measured by the goods of the soul?

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Aid to Colleges

1971 Tilton vs. Richardson — approved construction grants for secular facilities
1973 Hunt vs. McNair — broadened permissible aid from states but denied it to religiously dominated schools
1976 Roemer vs. Board of Public Works — approved lump sum grants to private schools

Dr. Dillion, an associate professor of political science at La Salle, earned his bachelor's, master's, and doctorate degrees in political science at the University of Notre Dame. He is a recipient of a Lindback Foundation Award for distinguished teaching and has written for a number of professional and scholarly publications. He was recently awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship in Residence for College Teachers at Princeton University for 1978-79.
THE SYSTEM Comes of Age

With All American Michael Brooks leading the fast-break,
The Explorers were one of the nation’s most exciting teams

By Larry Eldridge

It was Michael Brooks ripping down rebound after re­
bound and firing outlet passes to Darryl Gladden. It was
Gladden pushing the ball up the court at breakneck speed
with uncanny precision and flair. It was Kurt Kanaskie
and Mo Connolly pulling up to launch guided rockets
from 20-25 feet. It was Jim Wolkiewicz trailing the action
and notching followup rebounds and baskets. And it
was Brooks beating everyone else downcourt for un­
stopable drives and heart-stopping dunks.

It was—and is—The System, Paul Westhead’s fast
break offense which carried the 1977-78 Explorer basket­
ball team to an 18-12 record, the East Coast Conference
championship, and a berth in the NCAA Tournament.

Westhead tinkered with elements of The System during
the 1974-75 season, experimented with the offense and
examined the results during his summer coaching stint
in Puerto Rico last year, and finally unleashed it against
the Explorers’ entire schedule this year. The reviews were
smashing—and along the way some records were
smashed.

In all the Explorers, who were easily the Big Five’s
most exciting team this year, broke a total of seven in­
dividual and team offensive records.
The new team records:
Most points in a season (2503)
Most field goals in a season (1047)
Most assists in a season (563)
Field goal percentage (.496)

New individual marks:
Most field goals—Michael Brooks (288)
Field goal accuracy—Michael Brooks (.588)
Most assists—Darryl Gladden (186)

After ironing out a few kinks in December, when the
Explorers lost some tough games to opponents like
Louisville, Penn, Rhode Island, and North Carolina at
Charlotte, the team opened up the throttle and won its
first six games in January, and ten of thirteen at one
point, with the losses coming only to highly regarded
Syracuse, Duke, and Notre Dame.

Easily the high point of the season was La Salle’s pul­
sating victory over Temple in the ECC Championship
game at Easton. The Explorers, who had clinched a first
round bye in the playoffs by placing first in the regular
season ECC East Division with a perfect 5-0 record,
earned the right to meet Temple in the title game by
disposing of St. Joseph’s (for the second time this year)
in a quarterfinal game at Hayman Hall, and by beating
Delaware in the semifinal round.

The championship game with Temple, which was 24-3
and had lost only to Syracuse, Virginia, and La Salle in the
regular season, was a seesaw battle which saw Temple
finally begin to take command near the end of the game.
The situation looked pretty dim with the Explorers trailing
70-66 and only 1:51 left in the game when senior co­
captain Jim Wolkiewicz turned a missed shot by Kurt
Kanaskie into a three point play with a pretty reverse layup
after an offensive rebound. Michael Brooks then put the
Explorers up 71-70 with a pair of free throws with 1:17
left.
Temple's Ricky Reed appeared to rescue Temple with a clutch jump shot with only 10 seconds remaining to lift the Owls back into a 72-71 lead. But then Darryl Gladden, no newcomer to last second heroics, threw in his now famous 27 foot rocket over Tim Claxton with one second left in the game to give La Salle the game, 73-72, the ECC title, and the automatic berth in the first round of the NCAA playoffs.

"Darryl drilled that shot with the expertise of an archer," said Westhead in the jubilant La Salle locker room after the victory. "I thought it was going to be five feet short and then I could of sworn the basket moved five feet out and sucked it in.

"Earlier in the day I had told our guys this was going to be like Star Wars and that our gunners were going to have the Force with them. Maybe I was right about that."
The Force, or at the very least some very hot shooting, enveloped the Explorers in the first half of their first NCAA Tournament contest against Villanova at the Palestra and La Salle left the court with a 49-46 halftime advantage after what was one of the finest halves of basketball ever played in the Palestra.

Villanova, behind some hot shooting by Alex Bradley and Rory Sparrow, took command of the game in the second half and finally prevailed 103-97, earning the right to advance to the Eastern Regionals in Providence.

The Wildcats withstood a spectacular 35 point (14-17, 7-9), 14 rebound performance by Michael Brooks in that game, and every La Salle starter hit double figures, but La Salle's all out effort fell just a bit short.

Westhead, though, seemed to have no regrets about the 1977-78 season.

"I wouldn't trade this season for the world," he said prior to the final game against Villanova. "It is the best season we've had as players and coaches in my eight years at La Salle. I wouldn't trade it for a half-dozen more wins."

Although former Notre Dame football coach Ara Parseghian once claimed that "sophomores don't help you until they're seniors," this year's Explorer squad belied that notion, as four of the starting five members were sophs and contributed significantly to the team's successful showing.

6'7" forward Michael Brooks, on the heels of an excellent freshman campaign in 1976-77, had a storybook season and his statistics and post season honors tell the story pretty well.

Brooks led the ECAC, including the Big Five and ECC, in scoring (24.9) and rebounding (12.8). In addition to his field goal and field goal percentage records he also moved into eighth place on the all time La Salle scoring list with a career total of 1275 points. His 696 points this season was the second highest single season total in La Salle's history, trailing only Tom Gola's total of 750 in 1954-55.

Brooks also set new career highs for points (39 vs. Notre Dame) and rebounds (20 vs. St. Joseph's) and was the only player in the nation to rank in the top ten in the NCAA's Division One statistics in both scoring and rebounding.

Among Brooks' post season accolades included the Robert Geasy Trophy signifying the Big Five Player of the Year, All Big Five, All ECC, ECC Player of the Year, All ECAC, All District 2, Citizen Savings (Helms) All American, and honorable mention All America by the Sporting News and the Associated Press.

Villanova Head Coach Rollie Massimino, who watched Brooks score 60 points and grab 33 rebounds against the Wildcats in two confrontations called Brooks the best player in the East.

And Westhead claims that the best is yet to come.

"Michael is a player with an abundance of physical and natural ability," says Westhead, "with size, strength, quickness, and speed being the ingredients, plus, internally, the great energy to go with these skills.

"In our system of fast breaks he rebounds, outlets the ball, and beats everybody downcourt. He goes 90 feet as well as any forward I've ever seen, and I know that we haven't seen the best he can give yet. When he learns to control the energy and talent for play after play after play over 40 minutes, then we'll see something truly special. When he discovers the proper rhythm pattern, when he someday does it all, he's Elgin Baylor.

"But I say that knowing he is a college sophomore. It is my way of pointing out what aging and experience are all about."

Despite the avalanche of attention and honors heaped on Brooks this season, he was by no means a one man

Helms All American Michael Brooks, shown here in a typical 1977-78 scenario—being tripled-teamed, was named Big Five MVP this season. He is also believed to be the first player ever to lead the East in both scoring and rebounding in the same year.
show. Michael’s three classmates, Kurt Kanaskie, Darryl Gladden, and Mo Connolly, each made noteworthy contributions, as did senior forward Jim Wolkiewicz.

Gladden, who played in the important "one" spot in The System, was the dealer, the elusive penetrator who in many ways was the key to the successful operation of The System. Gladden’s perceptive vision on the court and his magical passing orchestrated the offense into a smooth, efficient machine.

The 6’1” guard, who also averaged 11.6 ppg. on a combination of long range shooting and spectacular drives of the lane, was elected to the second team All ECC squad this year. His shooting percentage of .502 was second best on the club.

Kanaskie, Gladden’s backcourt partner, established himself as one of the deadliest perimeter shooters in the East this year and provided an invaluable dimension to the last break.

The 6’0” soph with the quick trigger finger averaged 17.2 ppg. this year, mostly on outside bombs, and also dished off 124 assists, despite being the “off the ball guard.”

Kanaskie hit nearly 50% of his shots from the field this year (.496) and his accuracy extended to the free throw line, where he was the Big Five’s best free throw shooter (.818).

The fourth sophomore in the starting lineup, 6’7” forward Mo Connolly, emerged from a totally obscure freshman campaign, during which he scored a total of 18 points in 18 games, to average 12.8 ppg. and 6.2 rpg. in a very encouraging 1977-78 performance.

Another outstanding perimeter shooter with remarkable range, Connolly also handled some tough defensive assignments this year and turned in some impressive rebounding performances, especially late in the season.

Perhaps Connolly’s trump card is his passing game. He was easily the sharpest, most fluid passer in the Explorers’ frontcourt this year, notching a total of 76 assists, third only to Gladden and Kanaskie.

Connolly was also a very close second to Temple’s Tim Claxton in the balloting for the Big Five’s Most Improved Player award.

The only senior in the starting quintet, 6’6” forward Jim Wolkiewicz capped a fine four-year career at La Salle with an excellent senior season laced with clutch performances.

Wolkiewicz established himself as a tough defender and gutty rebounder during his first three years, but this season he also came through with big scoring nights when the Explorers needed them most. He scored a career high 21 points in a big game against Syracuse, poured in 19 points (7-8 from the floor, 5-5 from the line) against Temple in the ECC title game, and contributed 18 points (8-12 from the floor, 2-2 from the line) in La Salle’s NCAA opening round loss to Villanova.

His steady play and consistently unflappable court demeanor significantly helped this young team keep its bearings on target throughout the season.

Of course no team advances far without support from its bench and the Explorers received leadership and big plays from a number of players throughout the season.

Senior co-captain Joe Mihalich and classmate Tony Di Leo provided classy leadership in the backcourt, which also included freshmen Kevin Lynam and Greg Webster.

In the frontcourt junior Tony Plakis, sophomores Mark Spain and Reggie Miller, and freshman Stan Williams each had moments in the spotlight and provided a solid reservoir of talent which Westhead drew upon during the campaign.

6’5” senior forward Gregg Metzinger, who suffered with a painful shoulder injury throughout the season and saw very limited action, nevertheless provided a glowing example of dedication and self-sacrifice for his teammates.

But according to Westhead, the success the team experienced this year is ultimately traced back to The System.

“When an offense is geared for special plays and special players,” he said on the eve of the NCAA Tournament, “then you live and die with the plays and the players. But when the game depends on The System, then The System devours the individuals into it. If each guy doesn’t follow The System, he doesn’t play. The System, we use, I think it’s the greatest thing in the game of basketball. We’re doing something that can’t be stopped. Our philosophy is, other teams never beat us. Other team’s ability, fate, luck, bigger players, whatever, they might beat us, but when we lose, we just didn’t get enough from The System.”

“In our system, one guy is releasing, getting a ten yard lead on everyone else, two guys are ten yards behind, one has the ball. Then we have Michael Brooks, who has the tools to go baseline to baseline faster than a speeding bullet. Most teams don’t have a guy to do that. Brooks draws defenses to him and because it is him with the ball they know he is going to score himself or find other available people. I decided on The System so we could play any night, anywhere in the country whether certain guys were playing well or not.”

And what about next year?

“We’ll be back in the NCAA playoffs next year,” said Michael Brooks after the season. “And the year after that.”

Who can argue with him?

Larry Eldridge is the college’s sports information director and a frequent contributor to La Salle and other publications.
If optimism, enthusiasm, and hard work are the necessary ingredients for success as an athletic director on the college level, then Bill Bradshaw, La Salle’s new director of athletics and recreation, appears to have a glowing future ahead of him.

The 30-year-old La Salle graduate ‘69, who took office in January, was selected to succeed the retired Jack Conboy from a field of more than 80 applicants for the position. In just five short months on the job, Bradshaw has impressed everyone with his irrepressible drive to upgrade the quality of the entire athletic department.

Bradshaw, one of the greatest baseball players in La Salle’s history, played second base in the Washington Senators/Texas Rangers organization before a severe broken ankle in 1970 brought an abrupt end to his playing career.

After receiving a master’s degree in guidance and counseling from Niagara University in 1972, the Niagara Falls native was named Niagara’s head baseball coach. He served in that post for three years and his 1974 squad set a new Niagara record for most wins in a season with 29.

Bradshaw was named director of alumni at Niagara in August, 1974 and served as a close liaison with the athletic department and helped coordinate Niagara’s fund-raising programs.

In 1976 Bradshaw left Niagara to join Matlack, Inc., an international trucking firm. He was Matlack’s regional sales director in the Delaware Valley immediately prior to accepting the AD’s post in December.

“I’m honestly excited about the future of our athletic programs here at La Salle,” Bradshaw said recently. “There have been a hundred changes since I graduated, most noticeably the influx of women’s athletics, but I feel that with the proper amount of hard work and properly directed enthusiasm about La Salle we can establish an athletic program to be proud of, to care about, and to brag about.

“For years, La Salle has been known in athletic circles around the country primarily as a basketball school. We obviously have a basketball program we can be very proud of, but I think we—and I mean the entire department—can do better than that. I think we should be recognized as a school with a successful, broad-based athletic program across the board.”

Although it has been 12 long years since a La Salle team other than basketball has won a conference championship, Bradshaw is confident that La Salle’s athletic fortunes can swing the other way in the very near future.

“My immediate goal is to get all of our teams successfully competitive,” he says. “In some cases—swimming, soccer, and baseball, for instance, I think we’re just about there.

“Our swimmers won nine events in the ECC championship meet but finished third by over a hundred points. What is happening there is that we suffer from a lack of numbers. Our frontline kids can compete with anybody, that seems obvious. What we don’t have enough of are the walk-on student athletes, the kids who may not be blue chip athletes but who can still contribute to a team’s success.

“I think it is my job to try to communicate to the La Salle community, our students, faculty, and alumni, and especially to our own athletes, the importance of selling La Salle and La Salle athletics to high school stu-
dent-athletes. We need a wholesale PR movement to help make our own people aware of the special qualities that La Salle has, and for the need to pass that along to people outside the college community.

"We have to invite our alumni back to La Salle, let them see some of the ways in which La Salle has changed and kept contemporary while still retaining the qualities which make La Salle such a good and enjoyable place to be. We have to get back their interest, let them have a voice in things, get them enthused.

"And enthusiasm is a key because enthusiasm indicates sincerity. Students are more perceptive today than ten or fifteen years ago. A student-athlete isn't going to come to La Salle because his or her father may have come here. They have to be convinced that La Salle is somewhere they want to be and therefore there is a need for the enthusiasm about La Salle to be transmitted from different areas.

"It isn't just enough for our coaches to recruit athletes. Everyone has to get in the act. If an athlete is constantly hearing that La Salle is a quality school — academically and athletically — on a number of different fronts from a variety of people, especially our own current and former athletes, it is going to make the athlete's decision a lot easier."

In addition to initiating an all-out PR-oriented drive for greater numbers of athletes, Bradshaw has a few more ideas up his sleeve.

"I've been meeting with the coaches and captains of all sports on a regular basis to make sure we—the administration—are doing the things that will be most helpful to our teams within the realm of our capabilities."

"These meetings provide a very valuable forum of ideas, helpful to me and I think helpful to the coaches and athletes. We're asking each other gut-wrenching questions, such as 'Why aren't we winning? Would you recommend La Salle to a high school student?' We're taking a good close look at where we are and where we want to be.

"And although I think winning is extremely important, I think a more important goal for us to have at La Salle is to insue that a student-athlete's overall experience at La Salle is an enjoyable one. If you can't win in an enjoyable atmosphere, what good is it? Enjoyment is the ideal because that is what sparks enthusiasm."

Bradshaw has some difficult problems to grapple with in the coming months. There are questions about the East Coast Conference, which is probably going to lose its automatic berth in the NCAA Tournament, questions about the need for some new outdoor playing facilities, and questions on the direction of the women's program.

These questions won't be answered overnight, and there will be some hurdles to clear along the way. But one thing can be counted on. Bill Bradshaw is tackling the task of improving the athletic department with, what else, enthusiasm.

— LE

Gene Graham Appointed Music Theatre Producer

Brother Gene R. Graham, F.S.C., who has been involved with dramatics for over 30 years, has been named producer of the college's summer Music Theatre, it was announced by Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D.

La Salle's Music Theatre will present Rodgers and Hammerstein's SOUTH PACIFIC and Cole Porter's ANYTHING GOES this summer. SOUTH PACIFIC will run six nights weekly from June 21 to July 23; ANYTHING GOES, from July 27 to August 27.

Graham said that La Salle's Music Theatre will resume productions on Tuesday evenings because of a heavy demand for groups and theatre parties. Shows will run from Tuesdays through Fridays at 8:00 P.M., on Saturdays at 6:00 and 9:30 P.M., and on Sundays at 7:00 P.M.

Brother Graham, a native of Philadelphia, joined the La Salle College staff in 1977 as director of the college's undergraduate theatrical group, The Masque, and director of the college's Annual Fund. He will retain both positions.

Previously, he had been director of dramatics at La Salle College High School from 1967-77, and at St. John's College (Prep), in Washington, D.C., from 1946-54. He also directed productions at Archbishop Wood High School, Warminster, for four years.

Brother Graham was an assistant to producer James Lipton at the nationally televised 1977 Inaugural Gala for President Carter at the Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C., and at a 1976 Star Spangled Gala for the New York Library for the Performing Arts at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Brother Graham and Lipton are currently working on a television special commemorating Bob Hope's 75th birthday, scheduled for this spring in Washington, D.C.

Brother Graham also directed summer theatre productions at the Surflight Theatre, Long Beach Island, N.J., and dinner theatre shows at the Club Bene, Morgan, N.J., in 1971-72. At Bene, he directed 16-year-old John Travolta in his first professional part as "Hugo" in BYE BYE BIRDIE.

A graduate of Philadelphia's West Catholic High School, Brother Graham earned a bachelor's degree in English at La Salle College in 1947 and a master's degree in secondary education at the University of Pittsburgh in 1953. He has also studied dramatics at Johns Hopkins, Columbia, New York, and Catholic Universities.


La Salle's Music Theatre, the only college-sponsored professional summer music theatre in the nation, has attracted over 310,000 patrons to some 35 different productions since it opened in 1962 in the College Union Theatre.

Swimmers Third in ECC; McKeon is League's MVP

The 1977-78 season proved to be a mixed bag of successes and heartbreaks for coach Tom Grail's swimming team.

Hopes were high at the season's beginning that this would finally be the year La Salle would overhaul perennial champion Bucknell for the East Coast Conference championship. With a rich stockpile of returning talent from last year's second place squad enhanced by several blue chip newcomers, Grail and his team were optimistic.

The Explorers broke well from the gate, winning their first six meets of the season, but then, one by one, little dark clouds started appearing to ruin the party.
Back-to-back losses to Army and Bucknell and the loss of top distance freestyler Bill Madden due to a freak injury started the slide. A win over West Chester temporarily brightened things, but a season-ending loss at home to Drexel amidst a rash of the Russian flu dampened spirits once again.

The flu-weakened Explorers mustered all of their energies for the ECC championship meet which was held at Kirk Pool for the second straight year and captured NINE first place trophies during the three-day, 18 event meet. Unfortunately Bucknell's overwhelming depth, despite the fact that the Bisons only won one event, carried Bucknell to its eighth straight conference title while Drexel slipped past the Explorers for second place.

Still, with senior Tom McKeon winning three individual events (200 yard individual medley, 100 yard freestyle and 200 yard freestyle), and helping the 400 and 800 yard freestyle relays to their third consecutive ECC titles, and with individual championships from senior diver Ron Murphy (in both the three meter and one meter dive), junior Dan Lavery (50 yard freestyle), and junior Mike Gallagher (200 yard butterfly), the Explorers showcased their quality frontline talent.

McKeon was named the meet's MVP for his glittering performance, and went on to compete in the NCAA Championship meet in Long Beach, California both in the 100 yard freestyle and with the 400 yard freestyle relay quartet, which also included Rob Ehinger, Dan Lavery, and Lee Cummins.

The late Senator Hubert Humphrey, who passed away recently, appeared on campus in 1969 with Brother Daniel Bernlan, F.S.C., Ph.D., who was then president of La Salle, at the dedication ceremony of the David Leo Lawrence Memorial Library.

The 34-year-old Costello, who had been an assistant coach under Jim Tuppeny at Penn for five months, was a quarter miler, half miler, and javelin ace under former La Salle Coach Frank Wetzler from 1961-65 and was a member of La Salle cross country teams which won MAC cross country titles in 1963 and 1964 and MAC track titles in 1964 and 1965.

"There were many outstanding coaches who applied for this position," said Bradshaw, "but we feel we've made an excellent choice with Mike. Mike was an athlete here at La Salle during our 'Golden Era' of track and he knows what it takes to build a successful program. I know he is enthusiastic about the opportunity and we're fortunate to have Mike back at La Salle."

"I'm obviously very happy to be returning to La Salle," said Costello. "We have good kids in the program now but my job is going to be to go out in the area and promote La Salle to get greater numbers of quality athletes. I'm looking forward to the challenge of bringing back La Salle track."

Costello, who graduated from La Salle with a degree in political science, competed for Jack St. Clair at Cardinal Dougherty in high school and also served as St. Clair's assistant at Temple for a year prior to returning to La Salle in 1969 under Davis as assistant coach.

A resident of Exton, Pa., Costello is currently the chairman of the business department of Archbishop Carroll High School.

Mike Costello To Coach Track & Cross Country

Mike Costello, '65, a former Explorer track star and an assistant coach at La Salle from 1969 until August, 1977, has been named head track and field and cross country coach, it was announced by La Salle College Athletic Director Bill Bradshaw.

Costello succeeds Ira Davis who resigned after eight years as head coach. He will oversee both the men's and women's programs.

La Salle will increase tuition for its Day School for the 1978-79 academic year by $230 and for its Evening Division by $5.00 per credit hour, it was announced by Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D.

Tuition for full-time liberal arts and business administration majors will go from $2,550 to $2,780 and for science majors from $2,650 to $2,880. Tuition for La Salle's Evening Division and Summer Sessions will go from its present $57 to $62 per credit hour and for the college's M.B.A. Program from $85 to $93 per credit hour.

Room and Board (double occupancy) will increase from $1,400 to $1,530 for students using "five day" meal tickets. "Seven day" meal tickets will be an additional $200.

"La Salle College is cognizant of the plight of the middle income families that comprise a significant percentage of its enrollment," said Brother Ellis. "Every effort will be made to lighten the burden of the increase by re-evaluating financial need for the coming year."

In a letter announcing the 9 percent increase to parents and students, Brother Ellis said that the college has been mandated by its Board of Trustees to balance its budget for 1978-79. He added that programs of the college have been under-funded for several years. Moreover, government-ordered fringe benefits for faculty and staff have increased significantly and salaries have not kept pace with the cost of living.

Pledging "to strive for the greatest possible economy consistent with quality," Brother Ellis added that existing financial aid to students would cover much of the increase in many instances.

Westhead's Court Camp Slated From July 3-7

Basketball Coach Paul Westhead's annual summer coeducational basketball camp will be held from July 3-7 at Hayman Hall. There will be no camp on Tuesday, July 4th, but there will be a special Parents' Visitation day on Saturday, July 7th at which parents are invited to watch the progress of their son or daughter.

Philadelphia 76ers forward Joe Bryant will be a guest instructor during the clinic, which will also be staffed by Explorer assistant coaches Ken Durrett and Joe O'Connor. The cost of the clinic is $60.00 with a special one-half price fee for additional members of the same family. For further information call 951-1518.
Guarino, Snyder, John A. Whyte, William H. Graham Anthony Lavery director of the Philadelphia St. Paul the Apostle Church, in Westwood, a Magistral Knight of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta for 1978-79. was elected first vice president and president-elect of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia recently elected chairperson of the Cali­ County, Calif., Association of Governments, man of the Drama Department at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. Rev. Ellwood Kieser, C.S.P., offered the Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Carmen F. Guarino, Philadelphia's water commissioner, was elected first vice president and president-elect of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia for 1978-79. William C. Schrandt was elected regional assistant vice president of Insurance Company of North America's central region, located in Kalamazoo, Mich. William F.X. Coffey, M.D., has been invested as a Magistral Knight of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta by Terence Cardinal Cooke at a special investiture Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Carmen F. Guarino, Philadelphia's water commissioner, was elected first vice president and president-elect of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia for 1978-79. William C. Schrandt was elected regional assistant vice president of Insurance Company of North America's central region, located in Kalamazoo, Mich.

William H. Graham has been named chairman of the Drama Department at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. Rev. Ellwood Kieser, C.S.P., offered the Mass of Christian Burial for singer Bing Crosby at St. Paul the Apostle Church, in Westwood, a suburb of Los Angeles, on Oct. 18. William G. Snyder, executive director of the Merced County, Calif., Association of Governments, was recently elected chairperson of the California Committee of Regional Council Directors. Dr. Edward J. Stemmler received an honorary doctor of science degree from Ursinus College at the college's annual Founder's Day convocation, last October. John A. Whyte, D.O., president of the Board of Directors of the Delaware Valley Hospital, Bucks County, Pa., was honored at a reception held in early February for his contributions to the hospital, dating back to the 1950's.

Charles P. Dugan has been promoted to tax counsel in the tax counsel department of the Bethlehem, Pa., Steel Corporation.

The Medical Staff of Saint Mary Hospital, Langhorne, Pa., has elected John M. Con- nolly, Jr., M.D., president for 1978 and 1979.

Philadelphia's Board of Judges elected John J. Pettiti, Esq., as the Prothonotary of Common Pleas Court.

Raymond T. Coughlan has been named director, patient care research and development in the Patient Care Division of Johnson & Johnson’s Domestic Operating Co., New Brunswick, N.J.

Robert Rowland is currently serving as president of the Faculty Union (NEA) at the University of Missouri.

Rev. Joseph J. McLaughlin is principal of Lansdale (Pa.) Catholic High School.

Robert J. Barr, in his senior year at Dickinson Law School, came in second place in the annual Allegheny County Academy of Trial Lawyers Moot Court competition. Joseph Beatty, an assistant professor of philosophy at Williams College, has been awarded a fellowship for the 1978-79 academic year by the National Humanities Center, N.C. John Langan, who has been teaching at Atlantic County (N.J.) Community College for the past six years, has completed his second college textbook, Reading and Study Skills, which will be published by McGraw-Hill. His first book, English Skills, was published last January. Alfred B. Ruff has been appointed corporate director, personnel and administration at Rilsan Corporation, the U.S. subsidiary of ATO CHEMI, Paris, France. Robert W. Sosna has been promoted to assistant vice president and personal lines administration executive of Firemen's Fund Insurance Companies, in San Francisco.

Joseph Batory, director of communications for the Upper Darby (Pa.) School District, was the recipient of two 1977 editing awards, one from the National School Public Relations Association for the System’s community newsletter (cir. 38,000) and the other from the Pennsylvania School Boards’ Association for a special purpose publication. Joseph M. Donaldson, news editor of The Burlington County Times, has been named managing editor of The Monitor, the newspaper of the Diocese of Trenton, N.J. Joseph A. Dych, Esq., is presently associated with the law office of John S. Kelly, in Phila. Lawrence D. Patterson received a doctorate in education from the University of Kentucky and has been appointed principal of the Cambridge-South Dorchester High School in Cambridge, MD. Army Lt. Col. Mark R. Stein, M.D., is assistant chief of the Allergy and Clinical Immunology Service at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He is also an assistant professor of medicine and pediatrics at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, School of Medicine.

Robert J. Burke has been named the New York district sales manager for packaging and converting adhesives at the National Adhesive Division of the National Starck and Chemical Corporation. Dominic Colugno received his Ed.D. degree from Temple University and is currently employed as director of staff development for the Camden School District. He also served as vice president of the Edgewater Park, N.J. School Board. An article by Charles E. Gotsch, associate professor of social sciences at Columbia Greene Community College, has been published in Insight 1977, an annual collection of articles on teaching and learning by faculty members of the community college of the State University of New York. Dr. John J. Kozak has been named senior development chemist at Koppers Company, Inc.'s product development department, Orrville, Ohio, Forest Product Group.

Capt. James M. Carney is presently serving at Langley AFB, Va., with a Tactical Air Command unit. Frank D. Galey, Jr., recently opened a new office, Strategic Services, Inc., in Summit, N.J., which specializes in advertising, research, marketing, and public rela-
La Salle's 1951-52 NIT Champions were guests at a silver anniversary reunion sponsored by the Explorer Club on Dec. 3. Standing in the front are (from left): Frank O’Hare, Jim Warrington, Buddy Donnelly, Ed Aliteri, and Tom Sottle. Back row (from left): Harry Bruner (partially obscured), Newt Jones, Joe Gilson, Norm Grekin, Jack French, Fred lehle, and Bill Katheder.

Gerald E. Davis has been named manager of the Toledo, Ohio branch office of the Ohio Casualty Insurance Co. William F. Githens has been promoted to vice president of First Pennsylvania Bank's Regional Department. Richard Monatsa has been appointed instructor of American Government at Delaware County Community College. He is also co-team leader of education for the academically talented and gifted students at Delaware County Senior High School.

Dr. Vincent Butera recently opened an office for the practice of orthopedic and hand surgery in York, Pa. Francis C. Au, M.D., is currently practicing general surgery and surgical oncology at Temple University Hospital.

Elroy Berkheiser, data communications technical manager, Communications and Switching Programs, CPO, was the guest speaker at the Telecommunications Seminar at the University of Colorado at Boulder in February. Joseph M. Cosgrove is an associate executive director of planning and allocations with the United Way of Southeastern Connecticut.

William B. Fynes received his M.T.A. degree from Villanova University. Brian J. Gali has been promoted to vice president, account supervisor at Montgomery and Associates advertising agency in Bala Cynwyd, Pa. John P. Jasen has been selected by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a special two-year assignment as a social science research analyst. Robert J. Kerns, Esq., has been elected chairman of the veterans services officer at the Veterans Administration Regional Office, St. Petersburg, Fla. He is responsible for the veterans services program for the state of Florida.

Paul C. Broomhead received his M.D. degree from the University of Bologna, Italy, in June, 1977. Felix F. Federowicz, Jr., was elected president of the Philadelphia Jaycees for the 1977-78 administrative year. Stephen H. Ford received his master's degree in political science and education from Trenton State University. Bro. John McGoldrick, F.S.C., is teaching German and History at LaSalle College. He is also a member of the high school Foreign Language Curriculum Committee of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

Young Lawyers Section of the Montgomery Bar Association, the county's professional organization of lawyers. Dennis J. Rochford was elected chairman of the Council of Delaware County in November, 1977, and sworn into office at the January 3rd inaugural ceremonies at the Courthouse in Media, Pa. William M. Warfel was recently appointed assistant general director/director of nursing service at Albert Einstein Medical Center, Northern Division, Phila.

Capt. Albert J. Durning recently participated in "Bold Eagle," a United States Readiness Command exercise at Eglin AFB, Fla. Bro. Michael Lonsway has been appointed district director of the American District of the Brothers of Charity, whose headquarters are in Phila. Denzell J. Meyers recently opened a new office in Glenside, Pa., which offers a complete real estate service plus insurance, accounting, quick auto tags, notary service and photocasts. Joseph Mitchell has been appointed marketing manager for the AAA Trucking Co. in Trenton.

Moving?

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

1. PRINT your full name, class year and new address on the opposite form, and
2. Attach the label from the back cover of this issue and mail to the Alumni Office, La Salle College, Phila., Penna. 19141.
Establishing A Legal Precedent

Although she's been out of college for less than five years, Marie Konzik Parrott, Esq., '73, has accomplished quite a bit since achieving the distinction of becoming LaSalle's first woman attorney.

Marie was associated with the law firm of John J. Pettit, Jr., Esq., '56, specializing in estates, domestic relations, and real estate, until Pettit was elected Prothonotary of Philadelphia by the Board of Judges of Common Pleas Court earlier this spring.

When Pettit was elected, Mrs. Parrott decided to strike out on her own and begin a private practice, a goal that she has desired since elementary school.

"There was a time during my sophomore year in college that I thought that I might want to be a history teacher," she recalls, "but really, I always knew that I wanted to become a lawyer."

For a while, it appeared that Marie's law would be practiced in St. Louis and not Philadelphia since she is a member of both the Missouri and Pennsylvania Bars. Both Mrs. Parrott and her husband, Pete, '72, a civilian contract negotiator with the U.S. Navy, attended the same high school (Cardinal Dougherty), college, and graduate school (St. Louis University).

'73

George McGeehan has been named managing editor of the Times Chronicle, Jenkintown, Pa. Joseph Reaney was appointed to the national sales department of the Penri Ventilation Co., Phila.

MARRIAGES: Bruce N. Ougley to Irene L. Harper.

'74

Dennis Clark, previously director of the Center for Disabled Students at Temple University, is now a psychology staff member and vocational counselor at Wordsworth Academy in Ft. Washington, Pa. He received a master's degree in counseling psychology from Temple in Aug., 1977. Dennis is also an associate realtor for Poquessing Corp., and a member of the Philadelphia Board of Realtors.

Thomas Dempsey has been named president of The Shoe Chest Corp., Tampa, Fla. John M. Donahue received his J.D. degree from the John Marshall Law School in Chicago.

Bob Margevicius, owner of Bob-Cat Ltd., a bicycle accessories distributorship in Willow Grove, has been selected as one of the Philadelphia-District Rotary Club participants in an international exchange program with Japan.

Nancy K. Poole has been promoted to assistant vice president of First Pennsylvania Bank's Corporate General Systems and Information Services Department, Phila.

'75

Thomas F. Dillon is presently associated with Poquessing Realtors. Salvatore J. Presti received a master's degree in clinical psychology from Hahnemann Medical College.

Lawrence Sigman was elected president of the Junior year class at Hahnemann Medical School.

MARRIAGE: Mary Kathleen Maher to John M. Bloomfield, '77; Peter Greenspun to Katherine Stacy, '76.

'76

Katherine Stacy Greenspun is a technical writer for Hazleton Laboratories in Vienna, Va.


BIRTH: To James T. Brit and his wife, Celeste, a boy, Patrick.

'77

Second Lt. John P. Hartigan recently completed a 12-week field artillery officer basic course at the Army Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla.

MARRIAGES: Joseph L. Rakszawski to Theressa M. Preedy. George Walter to Mary Malloy.
Dr. Leon J. Perelman has been appointed president of Dropsie University, a postgraduate institution for the study of Hebrew, Biblical and Middle East languages and cultures.

Thomas V. MacNamara has been appointed district sales manager in the Philadelphia office for Korean Airlines. John P. Ryan, Jr., has been named director of the newly formed Mortgage Operations Department of the Franklin Realty Group, a national, publicly-owned real estate company, headquartered in Rydal, Pa.

Robert J. Ehlinger, former deputy commissioner of the North American Soccer League, has been appointed general manager and executive vice president of the NASL's Philadelphia franchise. Joseph A. Gallagher, president and director of Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Company, has been named recipient of the 1978 American Cancer Society, Philadelphia Division, Humanitarian Award.

Passport pictures are now taken free in color for all who purchase trips through La Salle's Special Activities Office. Instant service is available. Passport pictures will cost half-price of $3.00 for two pictures for any trip not through La Salle College. The regular price is $6.00 or more.

Master Charge and Visa are now being accepted by the Special Activities Office for all trips taken with La Salle College.

The alumni of Sigma Beta Kappa have awarded their first grant to Alex Avallon, son of Al Avallon, '54. The organization hopes to bestow future grants to other sons and daughters of its 600 alumni.

Election of new officers will be held on May 19 and the second annual family picnic will be held in July, it was announced by Rob Baselice, '67, who has information for anyone wishing to join the SBK—Gammal Alumni, Inc. He can be reached at 236 Windermere Ave., Lansdowne, Pa. 19050 (215-284-1870).
WHAT'S NEW?

refreshments
• Refreshments under the stars on the Circus Patio

pretzels
• A Philadelphia Pretzel in Carnival Park

dinner
• Dazzling Buffet Dinner in the Carousel Room* Before the show . . . at just $8.45 . . .
  featuring roast beef, shrimp creole, salad bar and dessert.

parking
• Preferred parking for dinner patrons

discounts
• 10% discount for season subscriptions
• Special discounts for students and senior citizens

and look who's here!!
• Brother Gene Graham is Producer/Director
• Jean Williams is Choreographer
• Joe Cicimarro as Musical Director
• Gerry Leahy designing sets & costumes

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an evening of dinner and theatre for just $13.95

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PHONE (be sure to include) ........................................................................................ THE NAME OF MY GROUP IS ....................................

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PLEASE INDICATE ALTERNATE DATES SOUTH PACIFIC .................. ANYTHING GOES ..................
Robert A. Catfrey, currently manager of systems/data processing at Thiokol's Chemical Division, Trenton, has been appointed plant controller of the division's manufacturing plant at Moss Point, Miss.

J. Wayne Kullman, vice president of Rouse Construction International Inc. in Atlanta, Ga., has been selected to be included in the most recent index of "Outstanding Atlantans." Thomas J. Lynch has been elected chairperson of the Board of Trustees of Manor Junior College.

James Negler

John P. Barry was appointed a vice president of the United Jersey Bank-Cumberland National. AFIAT-Worldwide Insurance, whose headquarters is located in Butler, N.J., recently elected John J. Geynard an assistant controller. H. James Negler has been appointed national sales manager-distribution by Berg Electronics, New Cumberland, Pa. John F. Smart, Jr., executive sales director, Pennsylvania-New Jersey region of American Bankers, Miami-based insurance corporation, was the keynote speaker at the International Convention of the American Bankers Life, held in Dublin, Ireland. He also was honored at the convention with the "Manager of the Year" award. Thomas M. Smith, Jr., was named sales manager of national accounts for Tappan Appliances, Ohio.

William E. Glancey has been named a sales representative at the Plymouth Meeting Pa., office of L.B. Smith, Inc. Frank M. Kaminski has been promoted to vice president in First Pennsylvania Bank's Funds Processing Department. Dr. Peter A. Peroni, II, recently completed his doctorate in anthropology of education at Rutgers University. He is currently an associate professor at Bucks County Community College.

James J. Higgins recently received North American Life Assurance Company's Alexander MacKenzie Award for 1977. This award is given to the regional group manager who has achieved the highest sales production in the United States as well as Canada for the calendar year. Norman E. Morell has been named manager, Quality-Product Reliability, for the Budd Company at its Troy, Mich., headquarters facility. William C. Ott has been promoted from New England regional manager to national clinical lab manager with Mallinckrodt Diagnostic, Inc.

'67

Martin J. Reddington

Martin J. Reddington was elected president of the Abington (Pa.) Township Board of Commissioners. James Rennie has been appointed supervising service foreman with the Bell Telephone Company in Northeast Philadelphia.

William R. Bernhardt, vice president of the fixed income institutional sales department of the Philadelphia office of Butcher & Singer, Inc., has been appointed to the company's President's Club.

Warren E. Coupland was elected regional assistant vice president of insurance Company of North America's central region, headquartered in Kalamazoo, Mich. Donald J. Pusell was re-appointed for a second term as Mayor of Holland Township, N.J.

Robert A. Jenco was promoted to vice president of the American Bank and Trust Company of Pennsylvania. He will also continue as manager of the bank’s Jeffersonville office in Montgomery County.

Michael M. Bender has been named accounting manager at Intermed Communications. John F. Burghart has been appointed plant manager for Power Spray Technology, Inc., in Sharon Hill, Pa. James Dougherty was appointed computer systems development director for the Atlantic Community College's new Management Development Program, which serves area businesses and other organizations. Anthony J. Gillespie has been promoted to senior loan officer for Fidelity Bank in Phila. George E. Kelly, Jr., was promoted to assistant controller of Cubro Tobacco in Bloomfield, Conn. Michael J. McGranaghan has been elected an administrative officer of First Pennsylvania Bank's Commercial Group. Michael J. Previti, Jr., has been promoted to vending accounts manager in Philadelphia for Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation.

Thomas Cowley passed the 1977 CPA exam and is presently associated with Main Line Renz and Company. Edward France has joined Merrill Lynch, Inc., as an account executive in the Bala Cynwyd office. Ronald T. Gryn has been appointed a data systems analyst with Bell Telephone Company's corporate computer center in Phila. The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society (PSFS) has promoted Louis P. Spinelli to manager of its

Morrisville banking office in Bucks County, Pa. Anthony Trotter has been appointed regional sales manager of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the Kubota Tractor Corporation, located in Compton, Calif.

MARRIAGE: Robert A. Reinfried to Susan D. Limbert.

Robert B. Dresby has been appointed leasing manager at Potamkin Chevrolet's Phila. office. Richard E. Montgomery has joined Bell of Pennsylvania as an account representative for the Lancaster-Harrisburg area. Joseph R. Phaneuf was recently promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps. He was also selected as a recipient of a "George Washington Honor Medal" by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. George Schiamanna recently joined the staff of Friendly National Bank, N.J., as assistant vice president and installment loan officer. George J. Waismley, III, has joined the staff of North Penn Hospital as director of fiscal affairs.

Gregory Y. Wunsch has been named circulation manager for The Record, a Coatesville, Pa., newspaper.


George Case has been appointed fleet specialist for the automotive division of Fram Corporation’s Pennsauken, N.J. zone office.

BIRTH: To Michael P. Tirrell and his wife, Myra, a son, Michael Paul.

John A. Bolash has been appointed price estimator for Ingersoll-Rand Co., Phillipsburg, N.J. First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Perkasie has named Claude H. Buehrle a bank director. Dennis J. Flannery has been named banking officer of Continental Bank, Phila.

MARRIAGE: John A. Bolash to Susan R. Roberts.

NECROLOGY

'26
James T. Belcher
'36
Patrick V. Maley
'40
Charles T. Glenn
Eugene J. Quindlen
'47
Robert M. Maguire
'50
Theodore P. Evertol
'53
Walter E. Baberick
Francis J. Crowe
'55
Vincent L. Vicario
'70
Daniel H. Dougherty
Louis J. Napoleon
Peter Boyle, '57, in *The Candidate*