A University Perspective:

THE NEW CURRICULUM
THE PHILIPPINES
THE SYNOD
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CREDIT: Front, back, and inside back covers by Martha Ledger; pages 5, 8, 10, 11, AP/Wide World Photos; 17, Julie Jensen; 20, Mark B. Jacobson, 21, Vincent J. Massa; all others by Ledger.

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La Salle's faculty spent three years developing what it considers to be the best means of serving the students of the '90s

The NEW Core Curriculum

By Brother Emery C. Mollenhauer, F.S.C., Ph.D.

In a way, curriculum is a subject like pornography. Most people have views about it and views which are rarely felt to be completely expressed by arguments of others, however apparent or exhaustive. Since a core curriculum, in particular, directly demonstrates how an institution fulfills its educational mission and indirectly determines staffing needs, it is well-nigh inevitable that lengthy exchanges of views would typify its review and revision. Such a pace characterized the process of La Salle's recent core curriculum revision. Assessment of the core curriculum began in September, 1982, and culminated in March, 1985, with the adoption of a revised core curriculum.

Before focusing on the recent core curriculum revision, which will be in effect in the fall, 1986, I think it appropriate to offer preliminary observations on the place of the core in the total baccalaureate program, the reasons for curricular revision, and the evolution of the La Salle core curriculum in the last thirty years.

The predominant paradigm for undergraduate curriculum consists of the major, free electives, and a core curriculum. In some institutions, the core curriculum is designated as "general education." The major, which, understandably, means most to the individual student, is, unfortunately, less frequently evaluated than the core curriculum. (From the beginning of the recent curriculum revision discussions, our own Curriculum Committee established the objective of evaluation of individual majors as a priority to be addressed immediately after details related to implementation of the revised curriculum have been attended to.) Free electives constitute those courses which are not part of the core curriculum and are not required for fulfilling major requirements. Students elect these courses to build a minor or a second major, or to study subjects which particularly speak to their needs and interests.

The core curriculum or the general education requirements consist of those courses which are required of all undergraduate students in fulfillment of degree requirements. Most institutions depend on a core curriculum as a means of expressing how the institution realizes its mission and objectives operationally through its educational offerings. Hence, the core curriculum represents the principal educational effort of an institution to develop the kind of educated person it wants its graduates to be.

Review and revision of core curriculum occur primarily in order to assure educational vitality and academic integrity. Any institution that wants to survive the ephemerality of the epoch and of the interests and needs of its constituency must continually evaluate its curricular requirements. The La Salle curriculum which will be in effect in September, 1986, then, represents a core which, after three years of discussion, the faculty have agreed is the best means of serving the students of the 90s.

A detailed review of the evolution of the La Salle core curriculum in the last thirty years would, of course, necessitate a separate and lengthy article. However, it may be worthwhile to indicate the proportion the core curriculum has had in the total requirements for the undergraduate degree in those years. Before rehearsing that information, I think it important to recognize that the total number of semester credit hours required for the baccalaureate degree constitutes a basic constraint or limit to the number of courses or subjects that may be included in a core curriculum. Further, the possibilities for a more inclusive core curriculum are affected by the need in recent years to provide flexibility for students who want more course options and for those who are ambivalent about committing themselves to a specific major subject area.

Between 1956 and 1966, the total number of semester credit hours required for the baccalaureate degree was reduced from 148 to 120. That significant drop in the total number of credit hours for the degree was due in large part to a college-wide self-study and to a recommendation from a Middle States evaluation team twenty years ago.

In 1956, the college required 148 semester credit hours for the degree; core requirements ranged from 46% of the total hours for science majors, 47% for business majors, and 55% for arts and social science majors. Then, in 1962, the total semester hours required was reduced to 139, and the core curriculum requirements ranged from 50 to 56% of that total.
It is commonplace to recognize that in the late 60s and early 70s, college students tended to be fluent in dissent; at La Salle, that characteristic manifested itself in part by an interest in a less structured curriculum. Indirectly, the curriculum which was inaugurated in the fall, 1972, emerged as a response to the spirit of that era. The traditional core curriculum was replaced by General Education and Distribution requirements. Since those General Education and Distribution area requirements will be in effect until the class of 1989 graduates, perhaps it is pertinent to outline those general education requirements before moving on to specifics about the most recent revision.

The General Education courses have been directed toward imparting basic analytical and expressive skills through the study of value-oriented disciplines such as literature, religion, and philosophy. The General Education requirements call for two courses in each of four areas, exclusive of courses in the major. Thus, the core curriculum currently consists of 37.5% of the total degree requirements. In addition to substantial choices of courses in the General Education and Distribution areas, this curriculum includes the possibility of ten free electives for most majors.

As early as the spring semester, 1977 (after two classes had been graduated under the present core curriculum), the Curriculum Committee gave priority to the question of the effectiveness of the present core curriculum. For a number of reasons, however, the Committee did not zero in on core curriculum assessment effectively until September, 1982.

Initially, the Committee tried to assess (a) to what extent the objectives of the General Education and Distribution areas had been realized in the last decade; (b) what problems have arisen in these areas (e.g., grade inflation or watering down of content, possibly related to increasing competition for students; the mix of under and upperclassmen in introductory courses; the overall election of introductory courses by upperclassmen); (c) whether any of these problems are related to the special groups of departments or to particular departments; (d) what are the values of the General Education and Distribution Areas; and (e) how could objectives be achieved in other, perhaps more effective, ways.

In the first months of curricular assessment, a number of shortcomings of the present core were identified: fragmentation; the excessive number of options (six courses in General Education to be chosen from a list of 23 courses and eight in the Distribution area to be chosen from 280, yes 280, catalogue listings); insufficient control of the substance and the challenge of courses; the problem of the mix of under and upperclassmen in introductory courses; and excessive competition for students that perhaps accounted for watering down of content and grade inflation.

At the same time, the Committee recognized that an era of decreasing enrollment inevitably exacerbated by department hegemony would not prove auspicious for a total curriculum revision. In the mind of the Committee, however, it has been clear that our objectives as a liberal arts college could be more effectively achieved by a substantial, though not a radical, revision of the core curriculum, rather than by tinkering with the present General Education and Distribution requirements.

It is, of course, impossible to rehearse the details of discussion of alternative core curricula which were proposed and discussed by the Committee, the faculty, and the students. Before outlining the revised curriculum, though, I want to summarize the characteristics of the revised curriculum which the Committee identified as constituting an improvement over the present curriculum.

a. It assures the student would have a common, though not a uniform, experience in basic disciplines.
b. While maintaining enough flexibility to allow students to pursue areas of their choice, it significantly clarifies the structure of the core.
c. It assures that a student will study, in some depth, a core discipline directly related to the University’s mission and objectives.
d. The Foundation courses will introduce students to modes of conceptualization and verification of knowledge in basic subject areas.
e. It guarantees that the La Salle University graduate will have some collegiate experience in four areas which are not represented in the present core curriculum: history, computer science, physical science, and social studies.
f. Through predictive testing, students whose writing skills are less than adequate at the time of entry will be identified and a second writing course will be required of them.
experience in four areas which are not represented in the present core physical science, and social studies"

Through special requirements concerning writing papers in all Foundation courses, it assures attention to developing students' writing skills beyond one composition course.

Here, then, is a paradigm of the revised curriculum which will be in effect in September, 1986:

The core curriculum is intended to help students broaden and consolidate their general education in the arts and sciences, and to build a foundation and counterbalance for an area of specialization. The core has two parts:

A. Foundation Courses

Ordinarily, a department may offer one or two Foundation courses. These courses are designed to help students organize previous knowledge as they begin college-level work and to introduce them to several new fields. They focus on fundamental skills (as in writing and computer science courses); on disciplines concerned with larger perspectives and ultimate values (religion, philosophy, history); and on the traditional ways of gaining knowledge and understanding (humanities, science, social science). Hence, individual courses are required in the following subjects:

- writing¹
- computer science competency²
- religion
- philosophy
- history
- literature (English or foreign)
- science (biology, chemistry, geology, or physics)
- social science (economics, political science, psychology, or sociology)

B. Controlled Electives³

Controlled electives are intended to complete the core with a common, though not a uniform, experience of several of these disciplines. The electives are sequenced to give students a deeper and more challenging involvement with several subjects outside their major. The controlled electives, however, have several options:

1. a three-course sequence in one of these disciplines: literature, history, fine arts, or foreign language

1. English 108. The prerequisite for English 108 is English 107 or equivalent competence. Given the importance of developing basic writing skills, students for whom English 107 is waived are urged to consider a "writing enrichment course" in their major or a second writing course in the English Department.
2. The requirement may be satisfied by a competency test.
3. School of Business Administration majors may substitute Math 111 for one controlled elective course.
2. a two-course option in literature, history, fine arts, social sciences, or foreign languages.
3. a three-course option in philosophy and religion, with at least one course in each.

C. The Major

The policy on the number of courses that may be controlled by the major remains the same.

N.B.:

1. Foundation Courses:
   (a) May not be controlled by the major department. However, while these courses may not be counted as a major course, an individual course may be waived for a student majoring in a department represented in the Foundation area.
   (b) School of Business Administration majors may satisfy the social science requirement by taking Economics 101.

2. Controlled Electives:
   (a) Arts and Science departments cannot prescribe Controlled Electives for their majors. However, controlled electives can be used for a student’s minor or for the second major if the student carries a dual major.
   The terms “minor” and “concentration” are interchangeable within the context of a newly adopted policy that six courses constitute a minor. Individual transcripts will indicate whether the student has graduated with a minor.
   (b) School of Business Administration majors can (1) use Controlled Electives for a minor or for the second major if the student carries a dual major; and (2) take Economics 201 to satisfy one course requirement in the two-course option area.

A special feature of the revised curriculum is the introduction of a “designated minor” in a discipline outside the student’s major. This concentration of six courses in a second discipline or in a thematic concentration is expected to be a more popular option than the present dual-major system since it does not involve the heavy semester credit commitment of the dual major.

I would like to stress that the Curriculum Committee has been particularly alert to the need to monitor any revised curriculum. With the experience of the shortcomings of the 1972 curriculum, Committee discussions and decisions regularly have been correlated with challenges of implementation and with sustaining academic integrity in a revised curriculum. Thus, a set of “Guidelines for Core Curriculum Courses” and “Procedures for Quality Assurance in the Proposed Curriculum” was developed and was included in the package presented for voting in March, 1985. While space does not permit a review of those guidelines and procedures, I want to emphasize that they are integral to the implementation of the revised curriculum. In addition to specific directives concerning objectives, content and requirements of individual courses, the quality assurance procedures include, for example, strategies and actions for ongoing assessment and for personal and departmental accountability that should assure the academic integrity of the revised curriculum.

During the present academic year, the Curriculum Committee has been engaged in a number of issues related to the implementation of the new curriculum. In particular, the Committee has met with each of the fourteen chairpersons whose departments will be represented in the Foundation area and has reviewed and approved Foundation courses for the new curriculum. This year’s agenda also includes a review of individual departmental proposals for courses in the three-course sequence and the two-course option segments of the revised curriculum.

I imagine that these paragraphs, though quite important in content in terms of the future of the university, are less than gripping. What is more, they do not lend themselves to an unctuous summary. Like the implementation of a curriculum itself, the work of the Curriculum Committee in sustaining academic integrity through its providing quality control of the revised curriculum should assure graduates of the ’90s of an education which will survive the ephemerality of the subject matter. Like any curriculum, the most recently revised core surely has its imperfections; only distance will teach us what is worthy.

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4. Not in the student’s major or three-course sequence; single options permitted, except in foreign languages.
Liberals and Conservatives anxiously anticipated the special meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops and wondered if it would repudiate or affirm Church renewal begun by Vatican II

The Synod of 1985: What Did it Mean?

By Brother Michael McGinniss, F.S.C. Ph.D., '70
tally of winners and losers might suggest, a modest and indecisive victory for one side or the other? Was it an event of church officials with their own agenda, and not something that will impact upon the life of the whole community of the church? In order to answer those questions, it is helpful first to consider what a Synod is and, specifically, what this 1985 Synod accomplished.

What is a Synod?

A Synod is a meeting of a number of bishops from around the world which advises the Pope on matters of importance to the entire church. Synods as they exist in the present-day church are a result of Vatican II. As such, the Synod is an attempt to create a permanent part, or structure, of church life which would perpetuate the sense of cooperation and connectedness in governing and directing the church that participants in Vatican II experienced. Although it is difficult today to recall a sense of the popular excitement that surrounded the sessions of Vatican II, it is safe to say that the participants in the council shared a powerful experience of both the universality and cultural diversity of Catholicism—and that they wanted to continue that experience. Moreover, the very existence of the Synod is a testimony to Vatican II's realization that Catholicism needed some visible sign of the shared responsibility for the leadership of the Catholic Church that has always been the fundamental meaning of the expression "the college of bishops." As experience with the Synod has demonstrated, the Synod's existence alone has not resolved all the issues involved in shared or collegial leadership within Catholicism. Almost all Roman Catholics, as well as astute observers of the church, realize that a church with a dominating leader ultimately has little real need for shared leadership. Problems aside, the Synod has fulfilled its purpose of making the bishops themselves, aware of their participation in the leadership of the worldwide Catholic Church.

The Synod of 1985—What it Achieved

From the very first announcement of this event, the 1985 Synod was planned as a review and celebration of Vatican II, which Pope John Paul himself identified as the fundamental event of the Catholic Church in the contemporary period. The Pope's position on the centrality of Vatican II is of no little importance in understanding this Synod and the considerable controversy that it produced. The controversy centered on the Pope indirectly, and directly on Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, the prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of Faith, the office in the Vatican administration charged with ensuring the orthodoxy of Catholic belief around the world. Cardinal Ratzinger holds a powerful position simply by virtue of being the prefect of the Congregation. His power is reinforced by the widespread perception that he has special access to the Pope, that he might be the Pope's stalking horse. Thus when Cardinal Ratzinger published a book (The Ratzinger Report, in its English translation) in which he decried Vatican II as destructive for Catholicism, many knowledgeable Catholics thought they were hearing the Pope's own concerns. When during the demanding, and often frustrating, period of implementing the first reforms of the council. Since 1965 there have been nine synods: six have been so-called ordinary synods—that is, they were convened on a prearranged schedule and considered topics planned in advance; one was extraordinary; two were special—one dealing with developments in Dutch Catholicism and the other with Ukrainian Catholics. The ordinary synods have handled topics considered by the pope and bishops as applicable to the universal Catholic Church: for example, the ministerial priesthood, social justice, the family, reconciliation. The 1985 Synod was the second extraordinary meeting, so named because it was called to discuss an urgent topic decided upon by the Pope. Its membership was composed of one representative from each national or regional bishops' conference, selected representatives of the Curia, the church's central administration, and bishops personally selected by Pope John Paul II.

"Problems aside, the Synod has fulfilled its purpose of making the bishops, themselves, aware of their participation in the leadership of the worldwide Catholic Church."
pressed by reporters accompanying him on one of his papal pilgrimages prior to the Synod, the Pope indicated that Cardinal Ratzinger was speaking for himself alone and not for the Pope.

What then did this Synod say about Vatican II? The bishops were remarkably direct in their assessment: "We firmly believe and we see that the church finds today in the council the light and strength that Christ has promised to give to his followers in each period of history" (quoting the Synod's "Message to the People of God"). While the same section of the Message refers to the undeniable fact that there have been problems in the post-Vatican II church ("errors, confusions, and defects...because of sin and human weakness"), the thrust of the Message and of the Final Report reaffirms that Vatican II is the fundamental event of contemporary Catholicism. The council's impact was, and remains, positive precisely because Vatican II has made it more likely that the church would be a vital and credible sign and sacrament of God's love for the human family and the whole of creation in a world far more secularized and more technologized than was imagined even at Vatican II itself.

In the Final Report, the bishops are still more blunt, though tentative, about solutions. They note that the achievements of Vatican II have been received well by the general membership of the worldwide Church. They also acknowledge, rather wistfully, that there have been problems in the past twenty years that cannot and should not be attributed to the council. Indeed the world changed around the Church and the Church, as a social institution, has found itself affected. Moreover, the bishops concede that in the First World [U.S. Catholics take note, along with those in Canada and Western Europe] "a certain estrangement is manifested toward the church, even though in this area of the world the fruits of the council abound" (from the Final Report). Conversely, in those areas of the world where the Church is oppressed by totalitarian governments or where the Church vigorously protests social injustices, the

"The bishops were remarkably direct in their assessment of Vatican II."

Church is more broadly, if not universally and uncritically, accepted. The bishops seem to be reminding themselves, as well as anyone who reads, that the "Blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church"—throughout Christian history and so too today.

What did the Synod say specifically about the council and the four major Vatican II documents around which the Synod's agenda had been constructed? The Final Report is organized into four major sections: The Mystery of the Church; Sources of Life for the Church; The Church as Communion; The Church's Mission in the World. In those sections, the bishops grouped their reflections on the Vatican II documents on the essential nature of the Church (Lumen Gentium), revelation (Dei Verbum), the liturgy (Sacrosanctum Concilium), and on the pastoral mission of the Church (Gaudium et spes).

The section on the mystery of the church acknowledges, somewhat somberly, that the "signs of the times"—a phrase from the Pastoral Constitution of Vatican II which became a kind of watchword for the church's openness to its context in history and society—in 1985 are not quite so encouraging as things seemed in the mid-1960s. A selective checklist of events since 1965 confirms the bishops' intuition: the Viet Nam war, two wars between Israel and Arab states, the Cambodian holocaust, strife in Northern Ireland, the dismembrerment of Lebanon as a nation, a nuclear weapons build up in the context of growing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, worldwide economic difficulties—of which inflation, then unemployment and now austerity in government are the US share, famine in the poorer countries—most recently and most dramatically in Ethiopia, and the list could go on and on. In the face of this daunting pros-

pect the bishops are somber, but not despairing. They choose to remind all church members that the church is essentially a religious community with a joyful Gospel:

The primary mission of the church, under the impulse of the Holy Spirit, is to preach and to witness to the good and joyful news of the election, the mercy and the charity of God which manifest themselves in salvation history, which through Jesus Christ reach their culmination in the fullness of time and which communicate and offer salvation to man by virtue of the Holy Spirit. (from the Final Report)

Because of this mission, it is incumbent on the Church to be a credible proclaimer of its Gospel. The key to its credibility is its holiness, that is its connection to Christ. Therefore the bishops remind the Church, and one another as members of that Church, that "penance, prayer, adoration, sacrifice, self-giving, charity and justice" contribute to the church's holiness and thereby to its credibility as an actor in a world that is increasingly secularized and inhospitable to the Gospel, indeed to religious sentiments and aspirations generally. The message: let us all recommit ourselves to the religious mission of the Church.

The sources of life for the Church are Scripture, tradition, the teaching office of the Church [its magisterium] and, last but not least, the liturgy. Here the synod's Final Report reaffirms the centrality of each and all of these resources for sustaining and strengthening the Church's credibility as sign and sacrament of Christ's presence in and love for the world. The Report has little to say, however, about the problems that arise in reconciling just how those sources are indeed to nourish the Church today. The most ticklish problem is that of the relationship between the bishops' teaching responsibilities and the work of theologians. While the Report identifies this as a problem area, there is no comment about how it might be resolved creatively—only the comment that the

La Salle, Spring 1986
faithful become confused by theologians’ arguing. While it would be unfair to expect a document of this nature to propose a program to harmonize the pursuit of theology with the bishops’ concern for stability in the Church, it is important to remember that theologians and bishops in some areas are collaborating on that issue. In the United States, the Bishops’ Conference and the Catholic Theological Society of America and the Canon Law Society have been discussing a procedure for dealing with just such conflicts. The Synod’s call for a universal catechism, intended to establish the guidelines or parameters for any efforts at catechism—created by regions of the Church, is included in this section.

This section of the Report says little about the effective proclamation of the Gospel and the celebration of the Eucharist and other rites of the Church, save for the suggestion that “future priests should learn liturgical life in a practical way and know liturgical theology well.” One wonders if the bishops think that all that is necessary for the liturgical life of the church is now in place throughout the world. In the United States alone, a recent report on the state of Catholic parish life, conducted by the University of Notre Dame with grants from the Lilly Endowment, raises some troubling questions about the extent to which the liturgical reforms have been implemented and understood. Attendance at a moribund liturgy raises equally troubling questions.

The Report’s section on the church as communion is the most complicated of the four sections because it relates directly to aspects of post-Vatican II Catholic life which have been particularly controversial. The basic stance of the Synod, however, strongly reaffirms the biblical notion of koinonia or communion as the central symbol for understanding the Church’s internal life, what theologians traditionally have called Church order. At the very beginning of this section, the document distinguishes between this foundational biblical symbol, which is expressed in and nourished by Church members’ communion in the sacraments, especially of Baptism and Eucharist, and approaches which concentrate only on the organizational dimension of the Church. However, the bishops then proceed to identify five areas of Church life which impinge directly upon the actual organization and structure of Roman Catholicism: unity and pluriformity—the tensions caused by cultural and theological diversity, collegiality or collaborative leadership, the role of national or regional conferences of bishops, participation and co-responsibility—especially regarding the role of lay women and men, ecumenical communion. In each of the areas identified in the Final Report, the Church—the whole community and not just the bishops—confronts a difficult question about how, in this concrete area, the foundational communion will be embodied in some structure, in some form of lay ministry, in some form of ecumenical cooperation. Again it is unrealistic to expect more from this document than it could possibly deliver, given the limits of time surrounding its development. Nevertheless, this need to confront the concrete implications of the Synod’s priorities, as with the priorities of Vatican II before it, will inevitably entail differences of opinion and even controversy in the Catholic community. It may be that there will be less controversy than over the past twenty years; it may be that there will be more. The issues which the bishops identify but skirt are potentially explosive—especially the role of women and the role of bishops’ conferences. One might have hoped for a word here about the need to accept conflict within the Church. Surely that capacity to accept conflict without breaking communion will be a major challenge for all the members of the Church in both the near and distant future.

The final section of the Report deals with the Church’s mission in the world, a world filled with the poor and shared with non-Christian religions as well as with many unbelievers. It is in this world that the Church is called to be sign and sacrament of God’s saving love incarnated in Jesus. A basic attitude of respect for and openness to the non-Christian religions and unbelievers is called for, just as it was at Vatican II. The Synod also strongly affirms Vatican II’s desire to be in effective solidarity with this world and especially with the plight of the poor and the oppressed. Consequently the Synod speaks in terms that have become familiar because of the tremendous influence exerted by the church and theologians from Latin America: the Church, in all lands and peoples, should demonstrate a preferential option for the poor and for human promotion that overcomes economic poverty, the lack of freedom, poor education and all that degrades the human spirit.

The same tone that recognizes that the world today is a very different world from that of 1965 also
emerges in this final section, as it did in the opening section on the Church as mystery. Although the fundamental position of the bishops is consistent with Vatican II’s openness and even hopefulness about the modern world, there is a note of religious or theological realism which comes out in the references to the theology of the Cross. What the document seems to intend here is a reminder of the basic Christian insight, that both Cross and Resurrection compose the Paschal event. As a result, Christians can expect suffering, misunderstanding, even persecution for the sake of their faith in Jesus and for their convictions about the promotion of justice and solidarity with the poor. While that suffering is confusing, painful and even potentially threatening to faith, it is ultimately linked to the Resurrection and to the fulfillment of faith, hope and love.

Throughout this summary of the Synod’s Final Report, one word, which figured quite prominently in the report itself, has been omitted—Secularism. At several points, especially in the first and last sections, the document mentions the secularism in the world today as a major impediment to religion and particularly to Catholic Christianity. What the bishops mean by secularism is not always easy to determine. They seem to be identifying the tendency in the modern world to reject religious insight into human experience in favor of a perspective which sees human persons as autonomous, from one another and finally from God as well. That autonomy strikes the bishops as imetical and dangerous to religious belief and practice. Such an attitude, to the extent that it exists in modern societies, does seem potentially lethal to religion. However, the Church’s best response is the indirect one of “being the church”—that is being the communion of persons united by faith in Christ as the revelation of God’s love, being prayerful, penitent, self-sacrificing loving and just. The threat of secularism is real enough, but the Church’s response is also equally real, if also very traditional. There is a kind of humility required of the Catholic Church in this sense: the humility to accept a condition of some poverty in the hope so that its witness as sign and sacrament of God’s love will shine forth strongly in the lives and convictions of its members.

After the Synod

In comparison with the tremendous press coverage prior to the Synod, relatively little has been written and reported after the meeting. Some of that reporting has been quite humorous. The New York Times, in what seemed to be a journalistic coup, had obtained a Latin copy of the Final Report and printed it in translation in its Sunday edition. What passed for a translation was an almost word-for-word rendering of the text without attention to matters of sense, sentence construction and style. Readers of the Sunday edition who would remember translating Caesar from an interlinear trans-

“The Synod of 1985 was an important event, but its importance is not such that its decisions will have an immediate and direct impact in the pews of parish churches in the United States and around the world.”

Little has been written largely because the Synod did not prove to be the showdown between liberals and conservatives that pre-synod speculation had suggested. The Pope apparently meant what he had been saying all along: that Vatican II was the fundamental event of the contemporary Church and of his own ministry as pope. Cardinal Ratzinger probably retained his own opinions, as they were expressed in his book, but was not able to convince a majority of the bishops assembled to accept his reading of the signs of the times. This is not to say that there was no conflict within the chambers which housed the Synod. However, the rule of secrecy prevented the news media from getting the story out, save for drawing some inferences about the decision to publish the full Final Report, rather than submitting it to Pope John Paul for consideration and his own selection for reporting. Conflict would have been news; agreement was not.

Does this silence, in both the secular news media and in the religious press, signal that the Synod is of little importance for ordinary Catholics around the world? The answer to that question is no! The Synod of 1985 was an important event, but its importance is not such that its decisions will have an immediate and direct impact in the pews of parish churches in the United States and around the world. For the Synod to produce such immediate and direct results would require a return to a pre-Vatican II vision of the Church as primarily a bureaucracy run from the top down. And the Synod did not return to a bureaucratic understanding of the Church, but chose rather to reaffirm the notion of Church as communion in the following of Jesus, nourished by the sacraments, the Scriptures, the Church’s leaders and the holy lives of its members.

And therein lies the importance of this Synod and its review of Vatican II. Confronted with the contradictory expectations of liberals and conservatives, the Synod chose neither extreme but instead reaffirmed the achievements of Vatican II based on its perception that the council had indeed enriched the life of the Church as a communion—in parishes and small communities around the world, as well as in the meetings of bishops called Synods and the other collegial elements that Vatican II introduced into the experience of the Catholic Church. The very fact that this Synod did not try to resolve all of today’s tensions by administrative decisions signals that the bishops themselves appreciate that the process of understanding and living out the impact of Vatican II is continuing and needs to continue throughout the worldwide Catholic Church.

Brother McGinniss is an assistant professor of religion at the university.
As well as I can pin it down, my own personal and academic interest in the Philippines goes back to 1962 when, as an idealistic high school student, I listened avidly to the tales spun by Brother Athanasius Francis of the Christian Brothers' New York District, a visiting sphere of a missioner from the Islands. His accounts of the squalor experienced by Filipinos as well as the lack of opportunity they faced struck me as being unfair and unnecessary. Though I didn't recognize it at the time, I was being challenged to understand the situation better so that some day I might be able to make a contribution toward changing that bleak picture.

Subsequently, I read anything about the Philippines I could find. A study of the country was a natural paper topic for my Senior Seminar in Economic Development at La Salle under Dr. Joseph Mooney. Once at Notre Dame, I focused my graduate studies to emphasize Philippine topics. Eventually, with doctorate in hand and with several years of teaching experience logged, I was able finally to go to the Republic of the Philippines from 1979 to 1981 to teach at La Salle College—Bacolod City (La Salle University's "twin school") and to see what I could learn from living there.

Of the people, I remember a number of traits that are salient enough to be characterized as cultural touchstones. Pre-eminent is their warm and gracious hospitality whose practice among poor Filipinos calls to mind the selflessness of the Gospel's widow giving her last mite. Another is the mild patience with which Filipinos appear to approach difficulties, even tragedies. This, of course, is a quality enhanced by the harsh economic realities facing at least two-thirds of the population.

Reflecting on my experiences will, I hope, help people in the U.S. make better sense of the recent turmoil in the Philippines which led, felicitously, to a peaceful transfer of power to President Corazon C. Aquino, widow of the martyred Senator Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino. Many have asked me whether all of this has come as a surprise. Without wanting to sound ambivalent, I nonetheless feel compelled to say "yes" and "no" in response.

On the surprising side, the recent turn-of-events occurred despite the fact that, during Ferdinand Marcos' twenty-year rule, he gradually consolidated his power through a system of incentives that made many beholden to him alone. For example, the political and economic influence of traditionally powerful families was replaced by that of Marcos' cronies, who in effect became les nouveaux riches. His skill at building a political machine, the K.B.L. (= Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, or "New Society Movement").
Although her nation has undoubtedly turned the corner following years of turmoil and oppression, Philippine President Corazon Aquino still faces enormous economic, psychological, and political challenges, according to a La Salle University administrator who spent ten years in Manila.

"The economy and the perception of fairness—evenhandedness," are the key elements," says Brother Paul Scheiter, F.S.C., Ph.D., who taught physics and religion at De La Salle University in the Philippines from 1966 to 1976. "As in many developing countries with a few very rich and powerful people and a large number of poor, almost powerless people, Mrs. Aquino faces the whole problem of trying to get a middle class developed."

Brother Paul says that Mrs. Aquino's lack of political experience could be an asset as she attempts to unify a Southeastern Asian nation of 55 million people living on 7,100 islands comprising an archipelago slightly larger than the state of Nevada. Because she has no previous political ties, the new Filipino president doesn't owe her position to anybody.

"It was also fortunate that Mrs. Aquino was able to work out a deal with (vice president) Salvador Laurel," Scheiter added. "If those two people had been split, Marcos would have won the election easily without having to rely on fraud. Now much depends on how faithful Laurel will be to Aquino from a political standpoint. It also remains to be seen how loyal (Defense Minister Juan Ponce) Enrile will be considering that he had been Marcos' right-hand man."

Brother Paul says that Mrs. Aquino appears to have appointed a solid cabinet with competent, experienced people. "But much of her success will depend on the deputies they pick and how well they run their offices," he explained. "Keep in mind, also, that many people who belonged to the Marcos machine are still serving as mayors and government officials out in the provinces. We have to see how that works out."

Brother Paul arrived in the Philippines in August, 1966, shortly after Marcos was elected president. Relative calm prevailed for the first few years, he recalls, although there were occasional strong feelings expressed for nationalism and economic independence by students. During the U.S.-Vietnam war, Marcos had sent some Philippine Army engineers to build highways and bridges in Vietnam. Manila experienced many protests about the Vietnam war, U.S. government and corporate dominance over the Philippines, and local problems like prices, wages, and transit fares. In some ways the protests were
"The rural poor of Negros had had virtually no contact with typical government because there were no roads, no schools, no health care extension programs."

would have been instructive to even Richard Daley of Chicago, and it gave him the opportunity during the Martial Law period (9/21/72-1/17/81) to "legally" change the Constitution in ways that both made his word supreme and extended his stay in office. Finally, the increased role of the military had become so institutionalized under Martial Law that its formal lifting in early 1981 evinced no discernible change. The Armed Forces remained available and loyal to Ferdinand Marcos.

The erosion of support for Mr. Marcos' Administration was similar to its entrenchment in one respect: both were gradual processes. From my vantage point on Negros Island of the Visayas (the central portion of the Philippines) I saw varied segments of the population become disaffected from the regime. On the one hand were the rich sugar planters of our area whose incomes were diminished greatly by forced sales at low prices to the Marcos-instituted Marketing Monopoly. They wouldn't dare say anything to me "on the record" for fear that word would get out to Ambassador Roberto "Bobby" Benedicto, "Sugar Baron" and Marcos' crony, who had influence over the allocation of crop loans. Incidentally, while my original plans for the stint in Bacolod were to conduct a statistical study of the ailing sugar industry, this became de facto impossible, but I did learn much about the political economy of Sugarlandia as a result!

(continued on page 14 top)

The Christian Brothers have enjoyed a strong presence in the Philippines since 1911 when Vatican authorities asked them to open up a school to accommodate English-speaking students. Other religious orders like the Augustinians and Dominicans had been there previously, but they offered a Spanish influence since the Philippines had formerly been a colony of that nation until the Spanish-American War.

De La Salle University opened in 1911 and the Brothers eventually taught elementary, high school, and college courses on that campus. During World War II, the Japanese Army used the school as its headquarters while the Brothers continued living on the second floor. The Brothers and the Japanese lived in relative peaceful coexistence until the American forces entered Manila in February, 1944. Then the Japanese soldiers went berserk, killing 16 Brothers and 20 Filipinos, most of them in the chapel where visitors can still see blood stains on the tile floor.

The Brothers opened a second college in Bacolod, 300 miles south of Manila, in 1950. Today, they operate seven schools throughout the Islands. Similar to the Big Five, in Philadelphia, De La Salle University wages a fierce athletic and academic rivalry with Ateneo University, a Jesuit institution located in a Manila suburb. The two colleges are considered the "Harvard and Yale of the Philippines" and have traditionally carried on a torrid basketball rivalry that has been as hotly-contested as any contest waged by their Philadelphia counterparts. The University of Philippines, a state institution, also has an excellent academic and athletic reputation.

Despite the strong athletic rivalries, there has been a long tradition of fine cooperation in academics. In 1965, De La Salle, Ateneo, and U.P. started a joint project with Harvard, funded by the Ford Foundation, to develop part-time evening MBA degree programs. These programs prospered and in 1975, De La Salle and Ateneo jointly-founded the Asian Institute of Management for full-time MBA study and research. De La Salle is, also, in many other consortia with other universities in the Philippines and other Asian countries.
"But then the government sent spies posing as students into the schools. You had to be very careful what you said in class or in public. You could only confer with close friends in your office."

copies of what was happening around the world at the time. Some of the protests were organized by Communists, who still comprise a small, but radical challenge to Mrs. Aquino's government today.

"In those days," recalls Brother Paul, "it would get on my nerves whenever I heard our students chanting or carrying [placards with] anti-American slogans. The press was also quite free-wheeling and extreme in both directions and, at times, irresponsible. But that was the cost of having a free press. You'd get a bit of slant to the news."

Then, during the night of Friday, September 22, 1972, Marcos smoothly and quietly imposed Martial Law. He quickly rounded up many of his political opponents and put them in jail. He imposed a night time curfew and silenced the news media.

"I woke up that Saturday morning and turned on the radio to get some music," recalls Brother Paul. "There was nothing at all. No newspapers came out that day. I called the U.S. Embassy and they said, 'No comment!' I got a shortwave radio tuned to Australia and that's where I heard that Marcos had imposed Martial Law. Finally, at about 4 P.M., Marcos came on television and explained what he had done."

Although schools were not permitted to reopen for another two or three weeks, and the mass media offered only the official party line after it resumed operation, Brother Paul says that Martial Law worked pretty well for the first year or so. "Marcos got rid of a good deal of corruption, cut down on the drug situation, and rounded up a lot of loose guns," he explained. "But then the government sent spies posing as students into the schools. You had to be very careful what you said in class or in public. You could only confer with close friends in your office."

Gradually, there was a change in the popular perception of Marcos. "From the first days I was there, you'd always here complaints from people about corruption," Brother Paul says. "After a year of Martial Law, around 1974, you would hear stories about Marcos taking care of his friends in the Army. Other friends were given favorable business deals like the person who got the contract for Toyota factory south of Manila.

"Some technocrats tried to do good jobs, but they got frustrated as payoffs started going to selected friends. As time went on, people got more and more discouraged. The economic situation was getting worse. In recent years, they've had negative economic growth. National policy-makers played around with the national economy, banking system, and debt and the country had serious inflation. Poor people were getting squeezed. There were wage freezes. Unions and strikes were declared illegal. The price of food was going up. It cost more to ride the bus. There were complaints about fiscal mismanagement in the banks, in processing loans, things like that."

Although Brother Paul feels that there is even more of a separation of Church and State in the Philippines than in the United States, he was not surprised that the Roman Catholic Church took such an active role in the recent political situation. "People in theology at the bigger universities in Manila, like De La Salle or Ateneo, were up to date on Vatican II," Brother Paul explained. "They were familiar with 'Liberation Theology'—maybe not some of the interpretations you find down in Latin America—but there was a good bit of writing and spirituality emphasizing the practical application of the Gospel." Brother Paul recalls that a few parish parties, nuns and religious in the Philippines started hearing about abuses by some of Marcos' friends in the military a number of years ago. Priests would hear about parishioners being tortured in prison and would pass the information on to their bishops who would try to talk to Marcos. "Some bishops knew exactly what was going on and saw that it was something to complain about," says Brother Paul. "Others who were allied with those who were in power didn't want to rock the boat. You had this split between those who were critical of the adminis-
The departure of Marcos did nothing to change the basic fact of life in the Philippines: most of the population is desperately poor.

On the other hand, the rural poor of Negros had virtually no contact with typical government because there were no roads, no schools, no health care extension programs. However, under the auspices of the Diocese of Bacolod and its energetic Bishop, Msgr. Antonio Y. Fortich, local clergy and the Columbian Fathers had begun to minister to the people's material and spiritual needs via the development of Basic Christian Communities, which emphasized local empowerment and self-reliant approaches to problems. Soon though, local politicos began to harass in various ways the communities' members, even to the point of killing many, in order to intimidate the people back into subservience. They did this with the use of Philippine Constabulary Long-Range Patrol Units, which were placed locally to hunt down "subversives," but who more often served as a private army to advance the position of municipal leaders. Thus, even the rural poor had experienced the effects of autocratic rule, and in their own way became lost to the Marcos side.

Finally, the linchpin in the whole series of events that led to Marcos' ouster occurred on August 21, 1983 when the popular opposition leader, "Ninoy" Aquino, was gunned-down on the tarmac of Manila International Airport as he arrived from the U.S. to try to talk President Marcos into adopting reform measures. The international outcry was so great and prolonged that the President empaneled a 5-member Board of Inquiry, the Agrava Commission (named for its head, Justice Corazon Agrava.) Four of their members found, in a heartening display of courage, that the assassination was the result of a military conspiracy of roughly 25 high-ranking officers. When these men, including General Fabian Ver (Chief of Staff and third-cousin of the President) were acquitted on December 2, 1985, reaction at home and abroad to the whitewash was swift.

Under pressure from Washington, Marcos called for a "snap election" in February (his 6-year term would've run to 1987) to demonstrate that he still had the mandate of the people. Amazingly, the opposition unified behind the charismatic Cory Aquino and her running-mate, Senator Salvador "Doy" Laurel, a seasoned legislator. When the National Movement for Free Elections (=NAMFREL, one of whose main organizers is Brother Rolando Dizon, president of La Salle High School in suburban Greenhills) tally failed to corroborate that of the official Commission on Elections, the warnings of U.S. Senator Richard Lugar and other observers about election fraud came to be covered extensively by the U.S. news media. Finally, under the threat of arrest by Marcos, Acting Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos and the Minister of Defense, Juan Ponce Enrile, rebelled by seizing on February 22 Camps Aguinaldo and Crame in suburban Manila, which provided the impetus for many military men, demoralized by the acquittal of Ver and the others, to join the opposition. Subsequent events are fairly well known, so let's examine challenges facing both the Philippines and the U.S.

The departure of Marcos did nothing to change the basic fact of life in the Philippines: most of the populace is desperately poor, with yearly per capita income estimated at roughly $350. Depressed world prices for most of its export crops, notably sugar, plagued the economy during the late 70s and early 80s. The energy crisis of that decade also harmed the

Some technocrats tried to do good jobs, but they got frustrated as payoffs started going to selected friends. As time went on, people got more and more discouraged.

As time went on, more of the abuses of the Marcos regime came to light and more bishops realized that they had to take a stand. Although some religious urged their colleagues, 'Let's not get involved. We shouldn't be saying anything about this. Let the politicians work it out,' very few religious leaders remained in Marcos' corner.

"At De La Salle we didn't have much of a split among the Brothers or the faculty," says Brother Paul. "But at another university, I think they suffered a considerable division on their campus because one or two of their men were the confessors to Mr. and Mrs. Marcos. On one occasion, a fund-raising project to raise money for scholarships to that university, Mrs. Marcos went out to put a squeeze on a lot of companies and businessmen. You know, 'You make sure you contribute a few thousand pesos to the scholarship fund.' The people who had the money had no choice. Otherwise, they would have had their businesses cut from under them. But they did resent that sort of thing. So did some people at that university."

Brother Paul, who now teaches a course in computer science at La Salle, in Philadelphia, and directs the university's Institutional Research office, says that the decade he spent in the Philippines was an invaluable experience, primarily because it gave him the opportunity to look at the United States from the outside. "I really got a much deeper appreciation of
“Surely the problems facing the Philippines in the wake of the Marcos-era are formidable. Yet its resources—particularly its diligent and patient people—are available for the task.”

Agricultural and industrial sectors. During the same period, the nation’s foreign debt rose rapidly, so that today its magnitude is approximately $30 billion.

Despite its protestations to the contrary, the Marcos regime focused its expenditures on urban areas, particularly the National Capital Region. Therefore, effecting a shift toward the rural areas, where the vast majority of the population lives, is the main developmental task confronting Mrs. Aquino’s Administration. Clearly, there were no “trickle-down” benefits to the nation-at-large of the massive public capital expenditures in Manila. In fact, there was quite the opposite effect. Thus, there needs to be a direct decentralization geographically of economic activity. Of course, this will not be an easy nor a quickly-completed task, but an ancillary advantage of such an effort would be to stem the flow of migrants to Manila, whose social services are already strained severely.

Besides the need to decentralize the economy geographically, the government will have to take the lead in helping it to diversify both items it produces for export and for local consumption. The former is necessary to make the economy less susceptible to the instability inherent in dependence on a small number of export products. The latter is essential because effective demand for a wider range of products and services to meet domestic needs is precluded currently by low household incomes.

While the support of the U.S. in the pursuit of these objectives would be most helpful, many in this country wonder how receptive the new government will be regarding the continuing U.S. military presence at Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval Station when the Bases Agreement expires in 1991. With Marcos gone, one of the main sources of Philippines discontent with the Bases has abated if not disappeared altogether. That is, critics of Marcos had claimed that the military hardware he received from the U.S. as part of the yearly rental payments was being used to suppress Filipino dissidents. The widespread, human rights abuses, documented by both Church personnel and Amnesty International, corroborated this contention. Now that a credible government is in place—with Washington playing a crucial role in distancing itself from its previous support of Marcos—it appears quite possible that the two countries can work out mutually-acceptable terms for an extension of the current agreement. However, it would not be surprising if Filipinos restricted the U.S. to deploying only non-nuclear weapons in the Islands because many feel that the presence of nuclear armaments would actually lessen the Philippines’ security which the Bases are supposed to enhance.

Surely the problems facing the Philippines in the wake of the Marcos-era are formidable. Yet its resources—particularly its diligent and patient people—are available for the task. While no new government is ever guaranteed success, President Aquino’s plans for the future, coupled with the support of all strata of Philippine society for her Administration’s efforts, herald the dawn of renewed hope in a country gripped for so long by cynicism.

For one who cares so deeply about her land and people, I prayerfully wish her “Godspeed!”

Dr. Ratkus, an assistant professor of economics at the university, spent two years in Bocolod City, about 300 miles south of Manila.

“It’s just as if the British still owned the Philadelphia Navy Yard. We Americans wouldn’t like that.”

things like the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights,” he says. “Especially under Martial Law when we had government spies as students and strict control of the mass media. Most Americans are not aware of their basic freedoms.”

Brother Paul also feels that many Americans have a stereotyped image that people who live in developing countries find themselves in chaotic political or economic situations because they are lazy or uneducated. “In reality, these people are certainly not less educated than Americans,” Brother Paul explained. “In fact, Filipinos have a tremendous thirst for education. It’s unbelievable! It’s my impression that there is a higher literacy rate among the Filipinos than you find here in the U.S. And they are hard

working. Most Americans don’t realize that these people are victims of historical developments, international power plays, and international economic policies.”

Filipinos, according to Brother Paul, have mixed emotions about the American presence in their country—primarily the large Air Force and Navy Bases. “It’s a love-hate relationship right now,” he says. “Older Filipinos remember World War II and look upon America as the ‘great protector,’” whereas to the younger people, ‘it’s a foreign country which has a big plot of land of ours.’

“It’s just as if the British still owned the Philadelphia Navy Yard,” says Brother Paul. “We Americans wouldn’t like that.”
University Introduces New Graduate Program in Management

La Salle will offer a new Master of Science Degree Program in Organization and Management beginning in September. Courses in the new program will be offered on weekday evenings and Saturday mornings on La Salle’s main campus at 20th st. and Olney ave. Some courses will also be available at La Salle’s center city site in Franklintown, at 17th st. and Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

Gregory Bruce, the university’s director of graduate business programs, said that the new Organization and Management program is intended as an alternative to La Salle’s traditional MBA program for those people who are seeking a more specialized education in the field of management, specifically in organizational behavior and organizational science. The program would be ideal for those desiring to enter the field of management consulting or human resource management professionals.

“The program is really designed for middle level managers and technical people who basically want to stay with their present organization, but who want to become more effective managers,” explained Bruce. “It’s intended for engineers, physicists, chemists and others who possibly have other graduate degrees, but who want to sharpen their managerial skills.”

Bruce emphasized that La Salle’s new Graduate Program in Organization and Management is not a substitute for a shortcut for the traditional MBA program.

The MBA program is much more generalized,” Bruce added. “The MBA is really designed for people who want to move up in their profession. La Salle’s Graduate Management program focuses specifically on the behavioral aspects of management. It’s designed, for example, for persons in the non-profit or government sectors who need the managerial skills but have less need for certain analytical and functional components of the MBA degree.”

Bruce explained that business in America has gradually been shifting from a heavy industry-based economy to a service and information-based economy. This has created an increased need for managers in the private and public sectors to develop skills to motivate people, to lead and work in groups, to develop new leadership styles, to communicate effectively both orally and in writing, to effectively interact with others, and to make decisions in ambiguous situations.

“...today’s managers exist in more complex organizations that are people intensive rather than capital intensive and require increased behavioral knowledge and expertise.”

La Salle’s M.S. in Organization and Management program will consist of 12 graduate level courses. In addition to four courses in Management Foun-
dation, students will be able to choose an elective concentration corresponding to a chosen career path. These concentrations include Human Resource Management, Organizational Development, Corporate Strategy, Association Management, Non-Profit Management, or a self-developed track.

Dr. Joseph Seltzer, chairman of La Salle’s Management Department, worked in conjunction with Bruce in developing the new graduate program.

Applications are now being accepted. Men and women interested in La Salle’s Master of Science Degree Program in Organization and Management are urged to write or call the Director, Graduate Business Admissions, La Salle University, Philadelphia, PA 19141. Telephone: (215) 951-1059.

Four Members Elected Trustees of University

Four new members have been elected to La Salle University’s Board of Trustees, it was announced by Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D.

The new trustees bring the total membership of the board to 33 including 11 members of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the teaching order that conducts the 123-year-old university.


Brother Caldwell, a native of Pittsburgh, has been principal at Philadelphia’s West Catholic High School, Central Catholic High School, in Canton, Ohio, and Hudson Catholic High School, Jersey City, N.J. He has also taught or served in administrative capacities at La Salle High School, Philadelphia, and Central Catholic High School, Pittsburgh.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of The Catholic University of America, Brother Caldwell designed and became the first director of the Baltimore Province’s Aspirancy Program in 1971. He became coordinator of the Brother’s initial formation program and director of admissions at St. Gabriel’s Hall, Phoenixville, Pa., in 1976 and served in both capacities until his election to a three year term as provincial, last July.

Dr. DeVincent is the former chief of orthopedic surgery at Holy Redeemer Hospital. A graduate of Temple University Medical School, he is a Diplomate of American Board of Orthopedic Surgery, a Fellow of American College of Surgeons, and Fellow of Inter-American College of Physicians and Surgeons. A member of La Salle University’s Alumni Hall of Athletes, Dr. DeVincent played professional baseball in the Cincinnati organization.

Hansen has been president of his own real estate development and general building construction firm since 1967, with primary emphasis on suburban office buildings in Montgomery County. Since 1984, he has been involved in investment banking and financial services. A former controller and assistant to the president of Fort Washington Industrial Park, he is a member of the Board of Directors of Montgomery County Industrial Development Corporation and La Salle High School.

Brother Mahon is the former principal at Archbishop Carroll High School, in Radnor, Pa., and Seton-La Salle High School, in Mount Lebanon, Pa. He also served as director of the Christian Brothers’ Retreat House, in Frederick, Md., and taught at Bishop O’Connell High School, Arlington, Va., and the former St. Francis Vocational School, Bensalem, Pa.

Challenge Grant Given By Atlantic Richfield

The Atlantic Richfield Foundation has awarded a $100,000 Program Development Challenge grant to La Salle University.

The grant, which must be matched by new alumni donors to the university by September 30, 1986, will be used to equip La Salle’s science laboratories with new computers and other educational and scientific equipment for the Biology, Chemistry, Geology, and Physics Departments.

Brother President Patrick Ellis.
F.S.C., Ph.D., expressed sincere appreciation to the Atlantic Richfield Foundation for the grant. He explained that the university recently launched the $20 million Phase II of its "Campaign for the 80's," and hopes to generate increased corporate and foundation assistance while stimulating a substantially higher level of alumni support.

"By focusing on both of these priorities," Brother Ellis, added, "the Atlantic Richfield Foundation grant will have a significant, positive impact on the outcome of the Campaign, and will directly enhance the academic and fiscal vitality of the university for years to come."

Atlantic Richfield Foundation officials explained to La Salle's president that they are "increasingly concerned by the relatively low level of alumni support at many universities at the very time many of these institutions are seeking increased corporate and foundation support." The "challenge" provision was added to La Salle's grant in an effort to communicate their concern while stimulating an increase in the number and percentage of alumni who contribute to La Salle University.

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Brother Claude Demitras
A Fine Teacher, a Dedicated Administrator, and a Friend

Mass of the Resurrection was sung on January 8 at La Salle University Chapel for Brother Gregory Claude Demitras, F.S.C., Ph.D., former dean of La Salle's Evening Division, who died on January 4 at Germantown Hospital. He was 56.

Brother Claude, as he was known to hundreds of students, had been a teacher and administrator at La Salle for almost 20 years. He joined the university's Chemistry Department in 1965 and carried the academic rank of professor of chemistry. A recipient of a Lindback Award for distinguished teaching, he served as dean of the university's Evening Division from 1977 to 1984. At one time he also directed the university's Honors Center.

"Brother Claude slipped away quietly before we had fully adjusted to the reality that he was surely going," said Brother President Emeritus Daniel Burke, F.S.C., Ph.D., at Brother Claude's Mass of the Resurrection. "For the courage of his last months had kept from us the full extent of the illness now mercifully behind him. But he remains vividly in our consciousness because of his big heart, his warm laughter, his ample fulfillment of the ideal of the Brother as friend."

"We know that with him we lose a fine teacher with a special gift of befriending his students and a La Sallian concern for the neediest among them; an administrator totally dedicated to his work—and more forthright at times that he realized; a convivial soul who brought a great variety of interests and skills to the life of the Community; a loving son and brother—and a friend to so many beyond his family circle that we cannot number them all. But we know, too, that he has only gone ahead to the heavenly banquet where, as said Thomas More, we shall all be gathered to be merry once again and forever."

A member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools since 1945, Brother Claude taught chemistry, mathematics, and religion at Philadelphia's La Salle High School from 1953 to 1961 where he also served as coach of the tennis team and moderator of the crew. He also taught at Trinity High School, in Shiremanstown (outside Harrisburg) in 1964-65.

Brother Claude was a native of Pittsburgh. He earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry-education from La Salle in 1952, a master's degree in theology from La Salle in 1953, and master's and Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania in 1960 and 1965, respectively.

Well-known for his writing and research in chemistry, Brother Claude was the author of a half-dozen textbooks and laboratory manuals. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemists, and New York Academy of Science. He also spent a year doing chemical research at Cornell University in 1976-77 and another year on research leave at the University of Pennsylvania in 1984-85.

Brother Claude is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary Demitras, of Pittsburgh, and two brothers, Richard, of Canton, Pa., and Raymond, of Monroeville, Pa.

He was buried at the Christian Brothers Cemetery, in Ammendale, Md.

In response to his concern to offer financial assistance to deserving La Salle men and women, The Brother Claude Demitras Memorial Scholarship Fund has been established. To date, 61 donors have contributed $3,590 to the Fund. Contributions may be sent to the Annual Fund Office at the University.
Lefty Ervin Resigns as Men’s Basketball Coach; Speedy Morris Appointed

Dave “Lefty” Ervin, head coach of men’s basketball at La Salle since 1979, resigned from that position on March 7 and was replaced two weeks later by Bill “Speedy” Morris, who has served as head coach of the university’s women’s court varsity for the past two years.

“This is a most difficult decision for me,” said Ervin in a press conference at Hayman Hall, “but I believe my resignation is best for all concerned. No one was more disappointed than myself, my staff and the players with the ending of our season. I know that we were very close to being a very good team this season. I believe that this team will become a very good team next year, and I’m sorry that I won’t be a part of it.

“I am a La Salle alumnus, and will remain a loyal alumnus. I have always given this school my best, and appreciate what it has given me. I wish the players well, and will follow their La Salle careers closely.”

Ervin had a 119-87 record in seven years at La Salle, ranking behind Ken Loeffler (145 wins in six seasons) and Paul Westphal (142, nine seasons) in coaching victories at La Salle. He replaced Westhead as coach in August, 1979, and led his first team to a 22-8 record, East Coast Conference Championships and the NCAA Tournament behind College Basketball Player-of-the-Year Michael Brooks. His 1983 team won another ECC Championship and defeated Boston University, 70-58, in an opening round NCAA Tournament game. La Salle’s first NCAA victory since 1955. His 1984 team had a 20-11 record, tied for the regular-season championship of the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference and played in the National Invitational Tournament.

Ervin’s last two teams had a combined 29-27 record, and was eliminated in the first round of the MAAC Championships Tournament each season.

“This has been very difficult for everyone at La Salle,” said Bill Bradshaw, Director of Athletics. “I consider Lefty a friend, and will remain so.”

“I wish Lefty all the best,” said Brother President Patrick Ellis. “He has always conducted himself with professionalism and class, and he has done so today. We have always been able to communicate with each other, and we will continue to do so.”

Morris, one of the most successful and best-known boys high school basketball coaches in the country before becoming the Explorers’ women’s coach in August, 1984, is the 16th head coach of men’s basketball at La Salle. His women’s teams had a two-year record of 43-17, winning the Metro Atlantic Conference Championship and an NCAA Tournament bid this season.

“Mr. Morris has certainly proven himself an exceptional basketball coach throughout his career,” said Brother Patrick. “In his two years at La Salle, he has continued to be that, and has shown that he is also an excellent teacher of young people. I believe that this is a positive step for the university.”

“We wanted the best coach for our men’s team” said Bill Bradshaw, director of athletics. “After a great deal of thought, we realized we would not have to look beyond our offices for that person. The best coach for La Salle was already here.”

“Every basketball coach wants to become a head coach of a Division I team,” said Morris. “La Salle offered me that opportunity two years ago by asking me to coach the women’s team. I’ve enjoyed my two seasons with those players. They proved to me that women athletes are as talented as men, and are willing to work to become better players. I’ve learned much from them, and I hope they’ve learned from me.

“La Salle has now offered me a second opportunity to coach a Division I basketball team. I appreciate this faith in my abilities, and I will work as hard as I always have to continue the La Salle tradition of great basketball.”

Morris’ 1984-1985 Explorers had a 22-8 record, and set 13 school team or individual records for one season or one game, including victories in one season. His 1985-86 team finished its season with a 21-9 record, and set six school or individual records. Three seniors, Linda Hester, Jill Crandley and Suzi McGaffrey each scored her 1000th career point, and Crandley is an honorable mention Academic All-American.

Morris began his coaching career at Philadelphia’s Roman Catholic High School in 1967. In 14 seasons, his teams had an overall record of 347-82, won six Philadelphia Catholic League Championships, one Philadelphia City Championship, two National Catholic Tournament titles, and four times won better than 30 games in one season.

He coached at the William Penn Charter School during the 1983 and 1984 seasons, winning the Interacademic League Championship in 1984, and compiling an overall record of 40-14. In 16 years as a boys high school coach, Morris’ teams had a combined record of 387-96, an average of better than 24 wins per season.

Morris is the first person to become head coach of a men’s Division I basketball team after being a head coach of a Division I women’s basketball team.

A native of Philadelphia, Speedy, 43, and his wife Mimi reside in Manayunk, with their four children, Keith, Brian, Margaret Mary and Christopher.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'29</td>
<td>George W. Beecher, Jr., M.D.</td>
<td>has retired after 50 years of service to the medical profession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'38</td>
<td>Herman D. Staples, M.D.</td>
<td>has been elected treasurer of the newly formed International Society for Adolescent Psychiatry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'42</td>
<td>Desmond O'Doherty, M.D.</td>
<td>received an honorary degree (D.Sc.) from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. at its 1985 graduation ceremonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'48</td>
<td>Bertram Kreger, D.D.S.</td>
<td>received Legion of Honor membership to the Chapel of Four Chaplains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'50</td>
<td>Thomas F. Kehoe</td>
<td>has opened a new office in San Francisco for Mademoiselle magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John J. Kelley</td>
<td>is director of R &amp; D at Exide Corporation and is an adjunct professor at Rutgers University.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anthony Ciarlone</td>
<td>retired as quality service manager at El Paso Products Company, in Paramus, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'51</td>
<td>William C. Seiberlich, Jr.</td>
<td>was re-elected to a fourth year term as commissioner of Ward Seven in Upper Moreland (Pa.) Township. He is principal of the John B. Kelly School, in Philadelphia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'52</td>
<td>Paul Moser</td>
<td>received the Navy Meritorious Civilian Service Award at the Naval Air Development Center, in Warminster, Pa.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elwood Purcell</td>
<td>is a member of the English Department of George Mason University, in Fairfax, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'53</td>
<td>Joseph Morrison</td>
<td>is president of Zimmer-Morrison Associates, Inc., in Moorestown, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'54</td>
<td>George L. Mason, III, CLU</td>
<td>has joined the Life Insurance and Research Association, Inc. (LIMRA) in Hartford, Conn. as their first group and pension marketing consultant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'55</td>
<td>William J. McNeil</td>
<td>received the 4th degree, Knights of Columbus. He is Deputy Grand Knight, Marquette Council #289.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'56</td>
<td>John T. J. Kelly, Jr., Esq.</td>
<td>was sworn in as a Pennsylvania Superior Court Judge by Superior Court Judges James R. Gavanough and Stephen J. McEwen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert M. Rogers, M.D.</td>
<td>was chief of the division of Pulmonary Medicine at Presbyterian University Hospital of Pittsburgh, recently served as the chairman of the Scientific Program Committee for the 51st annual Scientific Assembly of the American College of Chest Physicians, in New Orleans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paul J. Schneider, M.D.</td>
<td>was re-elected chairman of the Department of Medicine at the Underwood Memorial Hospital, in Woodbury, N.J. for a third term.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edmund A. Bateman, Jr.</td>
<td>and his wife, their sixth child, third son, Paul Vincent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'57</td>
<td>Philip J. LoPresti, M.D.</td>
<td>is chief of the dermatology division at Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center, in Camden. He is also senior instructor in dermatology at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John R. Waite</td>
<td>has retired from the U.S. Army after 33 years of active and reserve service. He is currently pursuing a career in real estate with Century 21, in Cherry Hill, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'58</td>
<td>Paschal J. LaRuffa, M.D.</td>
<td>was elected a Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Fellow of the Society for Adolescent Medicine. He is president of the Delaware Valley Chapter of the latter Society. He continues as medical director of the George School in Newtown, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adrian O. HawryIw</td>
<td>has joined First American Savings of Abington, Pa. as an investment officer. William J. McCormick, Jr., is president of Cornerboard, Inc., in Bridgport, Pa., and has been named to the additional post of chief executive officer.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Joseph A. Carona was appointed national sales manager of the Kent Company, in Elkhart, Indiana. Edward J. Spanier, Ph.D., has been appointed vice president for business and finance at Wright State University, in Dayton, Ohio. Robert F. Weightmann retired from the government as a research chemist. James Stahli has been reappointed to a 5 year term on the New York State Board of Pharmacy.
Alumni Homecoming, following Commencement by one week as it normally does, will be later than usual this year. However, ten anniversary classes are planning reunions for Saturday evening, May 24.

After a 6:00 p.m. Mass in the Chapel that evening, a combined reception is planned on the quadrangle at 7:00 p.m. for the Classes of '36, '41, '46, '51, '56, '61, '66, '71, '76 and '81. The Classes of '36 through '66 will proceed to reserved sections of the Ballroom for dinner at 8 o'clock, while the '71, '76 and '81 classes will adjourn to the new Residence Hall Dining Room. After dinner private class parties with open bars and dance music of the respective eras will be the order of the day.

Dormitory rooms again will be available for alumni and spouses on Friday and/or Saturday nights at moderate charges.

At the invitation of Brother President Patrick Ellis, F.S.C., Ph.D., the 50th anniversary class again will be invited to participate in the Baccalaureate Mass at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul on Saturday afternoon, May 17. The Class of '36 will gather for a luncheon at the Society Hill home of classmate Albert J. Crawford, Esq. prior to the 3:30 liturgy. Reunion Chairman Walter Zell is urging participation by the class at the Homecoming dinner on the 24th as well.

Other key alumni organizing class reunion committees include Robert J. Courtney, Ph.D., '41, chairman of the Political Science Department of La Salle, S. Thomas Deeney, '46, and Joseph Mack, '46.

Richard Daisley and Edward Walsh are co-chairing the '51 committee, which includes Frank Edgette, Eugene McIugh, William O'Callaghan, William Seiberlich, Frank Stanton and James T. Sullivan.

The '56 committee is co-chaired by Frank S. Blatcher and Henry G. DeVinceint, M.D. Others on the committee are Hon. Francis P. Cosgrove, Nicholas P. Dienna, Thomas Durkin, Bernard Freitag, Joseph N. Malone, Thomas J. Murphy, Joseph P. O'Grady, Ph.D. and Hon. John J. Pettit.

Co-chairmen of the Class of '61 Reunion committee are Joseph Cloran and Robert S. Lyons, Jr., James R. Melinson, Esq., and chairman of the Silver Anniversary Gift Committee.

James R. Yoa is chairman of the '66 committee assisted by Brian J. Smith, Thomas Gall, Thomas J. Murray and Harry Rocco.

Former Alumni Association President Philip E. Hughes, Jr., Esq. is heading the Class of '71 effort. Also on the committee are: Charles Danihel, Thomas J. Feerick, Esq., Patrick O'Leary and James Stewart.

Nicholas M. Rongione, currently serving as executive vice president of the Alumni Association, is chairman of the Class of '76 Reunion Committee. He is aided by David Breen, Esq., William W. Felinski, Peter O'Donnell and Marie Romanick.

The Class of '81 Committee is being chaired by Andrea Cholewiak. Assisting with the planning and promotion of the first reunion of this class are: Barbara A. Chimel, James R. Flynn, John M. Mayza, Patrick J. Mulligan, Steven B. Snyder and Janis Wright.

All the aforementioned committees wish it to be known that they are open to participation by any interested classmate.

Francis L. Bodine was named director of marketing for Comtrex Systems Corporation in New Jersey. Thomas R. Burke was appointed to chief of staff for the Department of Health and Human Services.

Gerald Lawrence is executive vice president and general manager of Churchill Downs in Louisville, Ky. Gerard F. Marpie, a financial consultant in the York office of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith has been awarded the title of Certified Financial Manager. Joseph P. McFadden was promoted to Regional Vice President of Southern California for the All-State Insurance Company. James J. McDonnell is senior vice president at the Tandem Financial Group. Stanley T. Praiss, D.D.S.
Two of the greatest basketball players in La Salle’s history were honored on January 21 at the Palestra when former All America Tom Gola, ’55 (right) and Michael Brooks, ’75, were inducted into the Big Five Hall of Fame. Gola, who led the Explorers to NIT and NCAA championships before the Big Five was officially formed in 1956-57, was inducted into the “Coach’s Corner” of the Big Five Hall of Fame for guiding La Salle to a 23-1 record and second place finish in the Associated Press national rankings in 1968-69. Rita Brooks, ’84 (left), accepted the award for her brother.

was elevated to the status of a “Credentialed Member” at a convocation held during the 34th annual meeting of the American Academy of Implant Dentistry held in San Francisco. Joseph M. Shortall, Esq., has completed his 10th year as chief public defender for Connecticut. Joseph J. Tafe, Esq., is chief of export control enforcement for the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.

’62

John J. Convey has co-authored a book entitled Completing Dissertations in the Behavioral Sciences and Education. He is an associate professor of education at Catholic University of America.

’63

John J. Chapman is the Eastern Region sales manager for Columbian Art Works, Inc. Joseph Folz was elected to a two year term as director of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Society of Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters (C.P.C.U.) and served as co-chairman of “Philly I Day” insurance event at the Bellevue Stratford. Robert W. Sosa has joined Reliance Insurance Company as senior vice president in Philadelphia.

’64

Lt. Col. Alan L. Brown was promoted to his present rank at ceremonies held at the 111th Tactical Air Support Group (TASC) Pennsylvania Air National Guard, located at the Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pa. Brian J. Deery was promoted to vice president, customer support of Digital Equipment of Canada. Charles N. Hug, Jr. was appointed manager of appraisal and evaluation services for Arthur Andersen & Company’s Philadelphia Office. Richard F. Keevey has been promoted to Deputy Budget director of the State of N.J. Owen Killian has been promoted to senior vice president at Fidelity Bank in Philadelphia. Edward Mastal has been promoted to Lt. Col. in the U.S. Army Reserves. He is a manager of the planning & analysis group, Office of Nuclear Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, in Washington. John D. McGovern has been appointed superintendent of schools for the Haddon Township (N.J.) School District. Joseph M. O’Malley was elected vice president, legal affairs, for the subsidiary railroads of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in Bethlehem, Pa. John J. Seebor, M.D., has been named president of the medical staff at Lee Hospital in Johnstown, Pa.

’65

Dr. John W. Becher, Jr., became the first emergency medical osteopathic physician in the country. He is affiliated with the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. Maurice E. Cox, Jr., is president of Cox Systems in Havertown, Pa. Joseph DeVito was selected last October by South Jersey’s Courier Post as “Coach of the Week.” He is presently head football coach at Pitman High School and resource room teacher of the handicapped. John A. Doody, Ph.D., was appointed associate professor of philosophy and chairman of the philosophy department of Villanova University. Edward W. Hoy is president of the Philadelphia Social Studies Council for the 1985-86 year. James P. McFadden was appointed national account manager for the Industrial Chemical Division of Air Products and Chemicals, in Allentown, Pa. He also was re-elected as school director for Salisbury Township School District. Charles A. Schmidt has been selected as group vice president, government communications systems for RCA Corp. Thomas Stack is executive vice president of Computer Technology Associates in Denver, Colorado.

’66

Edward J. Gallagher has been appointed director of the New Jersey Education Association’s Communications Division. Robert P. Johnson, M.D. has been retained by Armstrong World Industries, Inc. of Lancaster as a consultant on the company’s medical care and health cost management programs. Joseph B. Pritti, Esq., is a partner in the law firm of Schreiber and McKnight, in New York City.

’67

Joseph DelCollo, Jr. was promoted to assistant vice president of clinical support services and continuing education at the Germantown Hospital and Medical Center. Paul Jennings has been named senior vice president of Colonial Penn Life and Colonial Penn Franklin Insurance Companies, in Philadelphia. Henry E. Rzemieniowski, Esq., has been appointed Judge of Municipal Court of the Borough of Manville and the Borough of South Bound Brook, in Somerset County, N.J.

’68

William Checchio has joined the teaching staff at Ocean City (N.J.) High School after 17 years at Holy Spirit High, in Absecon, N.J. Bernard Devlin has been appointed executive assistant to the director of Boys Town, in Omaha, Neb. John M. Hartke, Ph.D., is director of clinical services & health professional services for the City of Philadelphia. He is also dean of admissions at the Philadelphia School of Psycoanalysis. Mark C. Kerstetter, Ph.D., was promoted to assistant professor of computer science at Western Michigan University, in Kalamazoo. Michael D. Lee is conducting training workshops and seminars on hazardous materials for Federal and State “Right to Know” laws. Col. Daniel F. Perugini, D.O., has been appointed chief of the residency program in family practice at Eisenhower Army Medical Center. He also is associate professor of medicine at the Medical College of Georgia. Rev. Richard J. Regan was ordained to the priesthood in ceremonies at Queen of Heaven Church, in Cherry Hill, N.J. He will be stationed in the diocese of San Angelo, Texas. James P. Steinitz and his wife Marie M. Steinitz, ’75, have been appointed chairperson for the Bishops Commission on married couples in the Diocese of Camden, N.J. Michael Wargo, Esq., was honored by the Nebraska State Bar Association for his free legal service to the needy and in particular, for his work against “People abuse.”

BIRTH: to Stephen F. Hober, Jr. and his wife Polly, a son, Michael Stephen.
Rudolph H. Cartier, Esq., is listed in Who’s Who in American Law. Robert J. Courtney, Jr., is director of housing at Dakota State College. John M. Daly, M.D., is chief of the division of surgical oncology and the Jonathon E. Rhoads Professor of Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Donald Dobener, Sr., is staff consultant for AEL, Inc., and is a member of the National Management Association. James J. Iaquinto has been promoted to vice president of American Felt & Filter Company, in Newburgh, N.Y. Thomas P. Rossi is director of human resources at Riddle Memorial Hospital. Thomas R. Stack was appointed contract administrator for Columbia Pictures at its Burbank Studios to review contracts for directors, producers, writers and actors for all of Columbia’s feature films.

Ronald W. Matecki has been promoted to senior operations officer at Fidelity Bank. Anthony Matteo received his Ph.D. in religion from Temple University. Joseph M. Mottola has been appointed learning disability teacher consultant for Voorhees Township (N.J.) Public Schools. William M. Nolte is a historian/archivist with the Department of Defense. He serves as a member of the executive council of the Society for History in the Federal Government. Bertram J. Schaeffer has been named senior vice president and director of tax and special investments at Hoy Financial Services in Philadelphia. Dennis Wixted is first assistant prosecutor of Camden County.

T. Michael Townshend is president of Townshend Associates, Inc., a personnel management consulting firm, in Washington, D.C.

Birth: to Joseph A. Reh and his wife Halyna Mazurok-Reh, ’75, their second son, Alexander.

Kathleen Bodisch Lynch is executive director of Action for Prevention, Inc., a non profit organization in Virginia devoted to the prevention of developmental disabilities in children. Robert E. Campbell is serving as president of the Atlantic City Chapter of the Institute of Internal Auditors for 1985-86. George N. Costantino, M.D., was inducted into the American College of Surgeons. Joseph J. Doyle, Jr., has joined the Johnson Companies as a compensation consultant. Barry R. Lebowitz was elected to a 2-year term on the Board of Directors of Beth Tefillah Israel-Rodef Zedeck of Philadelphia’s Pennypack Park where he is also vice-president of the Men’s Club. James D. Pagliaro, Esq., has joined the law firm of Morgan, Lewis, and Bockius in Philadelphia. Birth: to Matthew T. Kuber, M.D., and his wife Ellen, a daughter, Katherine Ashely.

Alexander D. Bono has been elected a partner at the law firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCall in Philadelphia. Sandra Guillotin has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Neighborhood Nannies, Inc., a professional nanny training center in Haddonfield, N.J. Dennis Engle has been appointed assistant vice president in the Western Chester County Loan Center of Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Company. Robert Louis Gill is working for the Federal Government in Italy as a contract negotiator. Louis McKee has three books of poems published. He has read his poetry at Old City Coffee Inc. in Philadelphia. Leonard F. Milewski, M.D., has accepted a partnership with Thomas Matulewski, M.D., in practice of general & vascular surgery in Delaware County, Pa. George E. Pierce, Jr., Esq., was recently elected to a partnership in the Philadelphia law firm of Duane, Morris, & Heckscher. William H. Tennant, Jr., Esq., has opened a private law practice in San Antonio, Texas. Catherine Corbett-Tereniak is teaching 7th grade English in Norwood Elementary School.

Births: to Andrew E. DiPiero, Jr., and his wife Janet, a daughter, Kristin; to William H. Tennant, Jr., and his wife Joan, a daughter, Lauren Marie.

State Representative Dwight Evans is a democratic candidate for Lt. Governor of Pennsylvania in the May primary election. Edward A. H. King has been named sales manager of the Philadelphia Office of American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. Gregg R. Lodes, D.C., served on the Chiropractic National Board Test Review Committee. Karen Fraunfelter Rheams has been re-elected to a second term as president of the Alabama Geological Society.

Births: to Michelle Lamb Boddorf and her husband Craig, a son, Steven Daniel; to Joseph A. Reh, ’72, their second son, Alexander; to Karen Fraunfelter-Rheams and her husband Larry, a second son, Sean Edward; to Karen Donchetz Schurtz and her husband Joseph Schurtz, ’75, a daughter, Kimberly Marie.

Joseph N. Bottalico, D.O., was awarded a two-year fellowship in Maternal-Fetal Medicine at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. William F. Dougherty received his MBA from Webster University in St. Louis, Mo. William T. Gallagher, Esq., has joined the firm of Stack & Gallagher in Philadelphia. Richard J. Gawarzewski, D.M.D., has established an office for the practice of dentistry in Berlin, N.J. William J. Golden is the recipient of the Daniel B. Toll Memorial Scholarship Award presented by the Camden County Bar Association. He is a third year student at Delaware Law School of Widener University. Sallyanne Harper was promoted to principal contracting officer in the missile weapons division of the Naval Air Systems Command and was given an outstanding performance award. Richard B. Lowe received his master’s degree in technical and science communication from Drexel University. Richard T. Preiss, Esq., is an assistant district attorney in the Manhattan District Attorney’s Office in New York. Mary Theresa Schriver has been named human life coordinator for Diocesan Catholic Social Services in Harrisburg.

Marriages: to Gail Elizabeth Vastbinder; to Carolyn B. Levine.

Births: to Christine M. Halpin, Esq., and her husband George, their second child, a son. George Edward Peters, Jr.: to Joseph N. Bottalico, D.O., and his wife Mary L. Gioquindio, ’76, their third daughter, Lisa Nicole.

Births: to Anna Celenza McAleer and her husband Michael J. McAleer, ’78, a daughter, Laura Anne; to James McCauley and his wife Mary Beth, their second child, a daughter, Elizabeth; to Janet Pappianni Paret, M.D., and her husband Ronald Scot, a daughter, Katherine Ashely.

Frederick A. Brown received his master’s degree in administration from West Chester University. Francis E. Dehel is an associate in the Corporate Department of the law firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCall in Philadelphia.

Summer Basketball Camps Scheduled

La Salle University’s new men’s basketball coach Bill “Speedy” Morris and the Explorers’ former coach Dave “Lefty” Ervin will conduct two overnight basketball camps for boys, ages 9-18, at Hayman Hall on the university’s campus this summer. The first session will run from July 6-11; the second session, July 20-25. The $210 tuition charge will include housing, meals, use of all athletic facilities including the swimming pool, and movies. Individual instruction will be stressed by all coaches. Group rates are also available.

For information about either session, call Morris at 951-1525 or 483-8588, or write to him at/o La Salle University Athletic Department, 20th St. and Olney Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19141.
Philadelphia. John L. Donaghy, a medical service technician with the U.S. Air Force, is now with the 600th Combat Support Squadron, West Germany. Roy Friedman is a computer programmer at Philadelphia National Bank. Edana Hoy is the new children's librarian at the Free Library of Philadelphia's Wyoming Branch. James A. Kazmerskie has been promoted to senior planning consultant in the Enterprise Planning Unit at the Prudential Insurance Co., in Newark, N.J. Donald L. Levick, M.D., has joined the pediatric staff of the Allentown Hospital. Robert M. McNamara, M.D., has completed his residency at the Medical College of Pennsylvania and has joined the staff of Easton [Pa.] Hospital. Susan Sajaksi Pitts, M.D., has completed her pediatric residency in North Carolina and is working towards a master's degree in public health, concentrating on maternal and child health. BIRTH: to Kathryn N. Mooz Merrick and her husband, a second child, a daughter, Charlotte.

'79
Bruce Compton has been appointed Public Outreach Coordinator for “Cliveden,” the 18th century historic house museum in Germantown. Mar Delowery, D.O., has opened an office for the practice of family medicine in Wayne, Pa. Matthew R. Hooper, Esq., is an associate patent counselor for Amoco Corporation headquartered in Chicago, Ill. Captain Richard J. Liotta, D.O., who did his internship at Springfield Hospital, in Michigan, is now a flight surgeon at Keesler Air Force Base, in Biloxi, Mississippi. Donald J. Mason was promoted to section manager, Network Products Quality Assurance, Burroughs Corporation, Devon Engineering Facility, in Wayne, Pa. Mary Ann McCarr, senior relocation administrator for Smith Kline Beckman, the Philadelphia based pharmaceuticals firm, has been elected as 1986 secretary/treasurer of the Employee Relocation Council. Giancarlo Meregoliano, M.D., has accepted a fellowship position in Gastroenterology at Lankenau Hospital for Kline Beckman, the Philadelphia based architectural and planning firm. Donald J. Mason was promoted to section manager, Network Products Quality Assurance, Burroughs Corporation, Devon Engineering Facility, in Wayne, Pa. Mary Ann McCarr, senior relocation administrator for Smith Kline Beckman, the Philadelphia based pharmaceuticals firm, has been elected as 1986 secretary/treasurer of the Employee Relocation Council. Giancarlo Meregoliano, M.D., has accepted a fellowship position in Gastroenterology at Lankenau Hospital for Kline Beckman, the Philadelphia based architectural and planning firm. Michael J. DiColli is employed at the General Electric Company in Valley Forge (AeroSpac) as a data management control specialist. 1st Lt. Frederick F. Goczowski is stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, as a platoon leader. Ray Navarro joined the staff of the Delaware Valley Medical Center, in Langhorne, as coordinator of the Substance Abuse Intervention and Detoxification Unit (SAID). Mary M. Costello O'Shea works for Reliance Insurance Company in Philadelphia as an actuarial analyst. Lynn Probst received her master's degree in European history from Villanova University. James Roberts has been promoted to associate status at Pyros and Sanderson, a Wilkes Barre based architectural and planning firm. MARRIAGES: Lawrence E. Burns to Mary Louise Payne; Mary M. Costello to Leo E. O'Shea, '84; Donna M. Garry to Michael T. Dachowski, D.M.D., '81; Stephen P. Kennedy to Celeste M. Riley, '82; Lynn Probst to Joseph Scott Pfeifer.

'80
Delores Coutts received the chartered financial analyst credential and has been named vice president of the Cooperative Association of Tractor Dealers, in Chey Chase, Md. Brother Richard Herligy, F.S.C., a religion instructor at Central Catholic High School in Pittsburgh, has been chosen by the Twentieth Chapter of the Catholic War Veterans as the recipient of the 1983-Teacher of the Year Award. Richard C. Watters has been named employee assistance specialist at Northeastern Institute in Fort Washington. Lt. Gerald Whartenby has been selected as one of the members of the newly appointed Police Investigative Panel in Philadelphia. MARRIAGES: Timothy Jon Clay, D.M.D., to Rosemary Kloap, D.M.D.; Sharon Rose Kennedy to David K. Burd. BIRTH: to John J. McCluskey, M.D., and his wife Melanie Jelen McCluskey, '80, a son, John Ryan.

'81
Ralph Tann received his master's degree in computer science from Johns Hopkins University. MARRIAGE: Michael T. Dachowski, D.M.D. to Donna M. Garrity, '83. BIRTHS: to Gene A. Eline, Jr., D.O., and his wife Marylo Wysock Eline, D.O., their first child, a son, Gene Anthony, III; to Robert J. Motley, M.D., and his wife Jeanne Marie, a daughter, Molly; to Sheila Smith O'Connell and her husband Tim, a daughter, Kathleen Mary.

'82
Christine M. Bartuska has joined the staff of Springfield School in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, teaching in the science department. Joseph J. Bergin is a juvenile probation officer/aftercare specialist for Bucks County, in Doylestown, Pa. Kenneth F. Cohen, Esq., has become an associate with the law firm of Horvitz, Fisher, Miller & Sedlack, in Philadelphia. Christopher B. Crumlish received his master's degree in English literature while teaching assistant at the University of Rhode Island. Lt. James L. Fisher was awarded a letter of commendation from the Commander, Submarine Group Nine, for "outstanding performance" during a recently completed strategic deterrent patrol aboard the U.S.S. Florida. He is currently a communications officer and assistant engineer. Bryan A. George, Esq., is working with the firm of Dale & Korolishin in Philadelphia. Judith Valeece has been promoted to sales manager at the Hershey Hotel in Philadelphia. MARRIAGES: Christine E. Drummy to Vincent A. Prinzo, '80; Geralyn A. Motz to George T. Rizzuto, '82; Celeste M. Riley to Stephen P. Kennedy, '83.

'83
Michael J. DiColli is employed at the General Electric Company in Valley Forge (Aerospace) as a data management control specialist. 1st Lt. Frederick F. Goczowski is stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, as a platoon leader. Ray Navarro joined the staff of the Delaware Valley Medical Center, in Langhorne, as coordinator of the Substance Abuse Intervention and Detoxification Unit (SAID). Mary M. Costello O'Shea works for Reliance Insurance Company in Philadelphia as an actuarial analyst. Lynn Probst received her master's degree in European history from Villanova University. James Roberts has been promoted to associate status at Pyros and Sanderson, a Wilkes Barre based architectural and planning firm. MARRIAGES: Lawrence E. Burns to Mary Louise Payne; Mary M. Costello to Leo E. O'Shea, '84; Donna M. Garry to Michael T. Dachowski, D.M.D., '81; Stephen P. Kennedy to Celeste M. Riley, '82; Lynn Probst to Joseph Scott Pfeifer.

'84
Marita McHugh has joined the staff of Clementon [N.J.] Elementary School in its special education program. Dennis T. Owens is a sportswriter and golf columnist for the Bakersfield Californian and a part-time sports producer for the NBC-TV affiliate station in that city. Peter Reilly has completed his master's degree in economics at the University of Indiana and has accepted a position as a statistician/economist for the firm of Milliman & Robertson, in Radnor, Pa. Douglas A. Wild was promoted to the U.S. Army to the rank of first lieutenant. He is a supply officer at Fort Bragg, N.C. with the 82nd Airborne Division. MARRIAGES: Christine L. Carroll to Robert J. Cassano; John R. Gimpel to Eileen Anne Grant; Leo E. O'Shea to Mary M. Costello, '83; Lori Sobon to Kevin Patrick Murphy, '83. BIRTHS: to Martha Langley Ankeny and her husband Alan, a daughter, Kathryn Langley Ankeny; to Christine Rene Davis and her husband James Neil Deegan, '85, a daughter, Cheryl Rene.

'85
J. Mark Coulson is a business analyst for Planning Research Corporation (PRC) Reality Systems, in McLean, Va. MARRIAGE: Diane Felicia Luzi to John Anthony DiGiamberardino. BIRTH: to James Neil Deegan and his wife Christine Rene Davis, '84, a daughter, Cheryl Rene.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

'36
Walter A. Zell and his wife Marie celebrated their 45th wedding anniversary in January.

'48
Harry J. Gibbons has been given the Carlyle J. Dennis Citizenship Award for 1985 by the City of Cape May Men's Republican Club.

'50
Joseph A. Gallagher was elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of Hahnemann University, in Philadelphia. Joseph F. Ryan has been appointed national sales manager for Maintenance Distributors, Inc., which is headquartered in Philadelphia. Joseph J. Thomas has joined the sales staff at Anderson-Stokes Realtors, in Easton, Pa.

Hon. Thomas A. White, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, was elected to the Board of Irish Educational Development Foundation in New York. He is also president of the Irish Society of Philadelphia.

'52
William E. Cox retired after eighteen years.
John J. McCann: Mixing French and Fiction

What is a French teacher doing writing fiction? That's a question John J. McCann, '57, associate professor of French at La Salle, has been asked more than once in the last few years. His response is usually a resounding, "Working very hard and loving it!"

McCann, who has taught French language and literature at La Salle since 1963, is not only writing fiction, he's getting it published as well. In fact, within the last five years he has had his first seven short stories published in such literary quarters and reviews as Hawaii Review, North Dakota Quarterly, and Wisconsin Review. In addition, he is now working on the second draft of his first novel, TO FAITHFUL WARRIORS, which he hopes to complete by 1987.

But, according to McCann, a French teacher writing fiction isn't quite as unusual as it seems. "I started writing poetry as a child and then wanted to study theater," he recalled. "In college I was an English major, but was fascinated by the French writers, so I switched my major to French."

After college, McCann went on to teach French in area high schools before coming to La Salle and eventually pursuing post graduate degrees in French. He has written reviews and such in the past, but writing fiction has become a new and exciting challenge at this time in his career.

"I'm still interested in writing poetry, and writing and directing plays, but now I really want to concentrate on fiction," McCann explained. "It's exciting, especially the novel. I'm interested in seeing how far I can go with my writing. I've got this vision that I want to share with people. How well the novel can pull it off is how well I can craft it."

TO FAITHFUL WARRIORS deals with the last years of a native Philadelphian whose final days are spent in Israel where he dies at the hands of Arab terrorists in the disputed west bank city of Hebron. To aid McCann in completing this project he has received several writer-in-residence grants, including those at the Hambidge Center for the Arts, in Rabun Gap, Georgia; Ragdale Foundation, in Lake Forest, Illinois, and Doreland Mountain Center for the Arts, in Temecula, California. McCann will also travel to Israel in May to complete his research for TO FAITHFUL WARRIORS.

Like the main character in his novel, the characters in McCann's short stories are often based on some of his personal experiences and characteristics. "I go with the story," he said. "The story tells me what's next. But I find myself in all my stories. They're all autobiographical, it's a question of degree. Even when a writer creates new characters his understanding of them is framed in terms of who and what he is and his experiences."

McCann believes his experience as a fiction writer has helped make the literature courses he teaches better than ever. As a writer he has insight into what goes into writing and why writers do what they do. "I can talk to my students about that and they benefit from those experiences," the La Salle professor declared. "I love to teach, I love the classroom, and I love sharing what I'm learning, what I'm knowing."

"In my literature classes I try to teach my students that there is not a single way to interpret the text. They should read the text cohesively, not my way. Having students helps me to look at things from a different perspective. Students open up my mind."

So what does all this mean to a man who earned his master's and doctorate degrees in French from the University of Pennsylvania?

"It's something I always wanted to do, so I tried it," McCann explained. "I'm delighted that people take my work seriously. Whether or not I win prizes or get paid for it, I'm delighted. I've made some sacrifices to be able to write and I'd really like to someday be able to use this in special courses or something like that. I've just never done anything so hard in my life and loved it so much."

—Rosalie Lombardo

La Salle, Spring 1986
William G. Kendrick has been named vice president of marketing and product development at Phytec, the newly formed medical products distribution unit of UGI Corporation.

Thomas A. Gall, Jr. has retired from teaching at Community College in Philadelphia. John E. Higgins has been elected a senior vice president at First Pennsylvania Bank in the Branch Administration Department of the bank’s consumer and banking services group. Richard C. Kling has been named president of Radnor Financial Group, Inc., a subsidiary of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company. Anthony J. Nocella, chief financial officer of P.S.F.S., was appointed president of Meritor Financial Markets, the holding company’s merchant banking division.

Frank L. Bellezza has been promoted to vice president of manufacturing for Charles of the Ritz Group, Ltd., manufacturers of cosmetics and fragrances in Holmdel, N.J.

Richard F. Gilpin, manager of systems design for Hercules Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, has accepted a long term assignment with Hercules, B.V., a Hercules subsidiary in the Netherlands. Michael J. Lubas has been promoted to superintendent of Bar Finishing at Carpenter Technology Corp., in Reading, Pa.

Walter J. Boyle is vice president in the perishable division of Tenser-Phipps and Leeper Food Brokerage, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jeffrey E. Christides has accepted the position of controller of Princeton Graphic Systems, Inc. Frank J. Grosso was appointed vice president and general manager of Taulor Ford in Phoenixville, Pa.

Richard J. Haselbarth was appointed vice president for secondary marketing/retail lending at Atlantic Financial Federal in Bala Cynwyd, Pa. Edward T. Kane, Jr., has been promoted to assistant executive director for human resources at Holy Redeemer Hospital and Medical Center in Huntingdon Valley, Pa. John P. Keenan has been named a vice president in the Northwestern and Eastern division of Crocker Bank’s U.S. Banking and Capital Markets Group. George E. Kelly, Jr. is president of George Kelly Associates, Inc., an executive research firm based in Hartford, Ct. Joseph A. McGuriman was elected president of the North Penn Y.M.C.A.

Jack Maxwell has retired from the Naval Sea Systems Command and is now working for Vitro Corp.


Maureen Miller Austin has joined Data 3 Corporation as a regional financial consultant. Carl Castellano was admitted to partnership with Arthur D. Elwood, Jr., the firm becoming Elwood, Castellano and Company.

John Connors, Ph.D., has published an article on “The Role of Self Incorporation by Professional Athletes in Today’s Tax Climate—After TEFRA and TRA ’84,” in the University of Miami Law School’s Entertainment & Sports Law Journal. Charles F. Dombrowski has been appointed vice president of finance and chief financial officer for Wall to Wall Sound & Video Inc. James P. Mooney has been promoted to assistant vice president at Provident National Bank.

Building Blocks Child Development Center at 2103 Clarkson Ave., on La Salle’s campus, offers quality child care on a year-round basis to alumni parents of the university.

Full-time or part-time placements are available for children from ages 18 months to five years. Hours are 7:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. daily.

For further information, call 951-1573 or write to Building Blocks Child Development Center, Box 388, La Salle University, Philadelphia, PA 19141.
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Air Life Line, Inc., which flies emergency medical missions around the country. Thomas J. Keene has been appointed hospital administrator for the Fox Chase Cancer Center’s American Oncologic Hospital.

MARRIAGE: Raymond Thomas Soliday to Patricia Ann Fuehrer.

'79

Anne E. Desjardins Cantwell is assistant vice president of Employment, Barnett Bank of Palm Beach County, Fla. Anthony A. Ferrara has been reappointed for a second 2-year term as a commissioner for the Woodbridge N.J. Industrial Committee. Donald J. Kieser, Jr., is employed by the Valley Forge Council, Boy Scouts of America as a district executive. He is responsible for scouting operations in Southwest Delaware County.

M. Lynn Fongeray Mandia was promoted to senior product manager at Smith, Kline and French Laboratories with responsibility for psychiatric and oncology products. James Niwinski was promoted to senior auditor in the corporate auditing division of Prudential Insurance Company’s Government Health Programs office in Millville, N.J. Edward A. Wiluss has been appointed vice president of Hempstead & Company, Inc., a financial consulting firm in Haddonfield, N.J. William J. Zeninski was promoted to Data Processing Officer at Continental Bank in Philadelphia.

'80

Michael O. Cantwell is controller for Jet Aviation at Palm Beach International Airport, West Palm Beach, Fla. Arthur W. Hicks, Jr. has been promoted to treasurer of United Medical Corporation. Michael P. Lomergan was promoted to controller at Miners National Bank in Pottsville, Pa. Michael G. Medvidik, controller at Minigraph, Inc. in Broomall, Pa., has been awarded the certificate in management accounting by the Institute of Certified Management Accountants (ICMA). MARRIAGE: Vincent A. Prinzo to Christine E. Brummy, '81.

'81

Louis J. DeCesare, Jr., has been promoted to senior commercial loan officer for Fidelity Bank. John M. Hingley has been promoted to banking officer at Continental Bank. He is manager of the Bank’s office in Hatfield, Pa. George C. Mick is treasurer for the Pennsylvania Division of Ris Paper Company, Inc., in Pennsauken, N.J. Patrick J. Mulligan has received his master’s degree in government administration from the Fels Center of Government of the University of Pennsylvania. He has accepted a position with the State of New Jersey, Office of Management & Budget. MARRIAGES: Michael Joseph Pelone to Tracey Marie Saulas; Maureen A. Sheehan to John F. Newton, Ph.D.

'82

MARRIAGES: William C. Bergmann to Karen Marie Capozzi; Jeffrey Frank O’Donnell to Kathleen Susan Davison; George T. Rizzuto to Geralyn A. More, '82.

'83

Joseph A. Braccia was promoted to trading officer in the Government Securities Division of Fidelity Bank, in Philadelphia. Anthony M. Dadario has received his C.P.A. license. John J. Drudy has passed his C.P.A. exam for Pennsylvania. Stephen Fitzsimmons is a commercial auto underwriter for Selected Risks Insurance Company, in Trenton, N.J. MARRIAGES: Anthony M. Dadario to Cecilia Gallelli, '83; Kevin G. Finlay to Patricia M. Pendergast, '83; Stephen Fitzsimmons to Jessica Smith, '85; Kevin Patrick Murphy to Lori Sobon, '84.

'84


M.B.A.

'80

Cynthia J. Ciccone has been named senior vice president, management supervisor at Kelly Michener, Inc., in Valley Forge.

'81

Joseph DelCollo, Jr., was promoted to assistant vice president, clinical support services and continuing education at the German-town Hospital Medical Center. Elizabeth H. Little has been named a sales associate with Hoopes, Inc. Realtors/Better Homes and Gardens in the Wayne (Pa.) office. BIRTH: to Dominic J. Grosso, Jr. and his wife Deborah, their first child, Dominic J., III.

'82

MARRIAGE: David Thomas Warren to Sally Louise Ibbeken.

'83

BIRTH: to Maryann Pantano Davis and her husband William, a daughter, Laura Rose.

'84

Dennis Manning has been promoted to director of marketing of the Philadelphia Division of Trans Union Credit Information Company.

Jerry M. Francesco is president of Delaware Valley Home Care Corporation, a high tech company servicing the tri-state area. Charles D. Henderson is general manager of the firm of Brown & Fleming Associates, Inc., in Chester, Pa.

MARRIAGE: William Derbyshire to Ann Marie Burke.

M.E.

'85

Barbara Finegan is teaching at Merion Mercy Academy (Pa.) Upper School.

NECROLOGY

'16

Oscar A. Schilling, Sr.

'35

William H. Kearney

'41

Michael A. Luckey, Esq.

'42

Michael Mandarino, M.D.

Henry J. Schneider, Ph.D.

'46

Edward L. Pennes, M.D.

'47

Charles N. Wang, M.D.

'49

Robert Francis Joynes

'51

Carmen C. Liccardo

'53

John T. Comyn, Jr.

Brother Claude Demitas, F.S.C., Ph.D.

'60

Charles H. Zerr

'64

Joseph F. Friedberger

'65

Conrad P. Scharf

'67

Brother Alfred Grunenwald, F.S.C.

'68

William E. Fewer

'76

John E. Remley
The "Speedy" Era Begins