

# *Dickinson Alumnus*

May 1970

“We have met  
the enemy  
and he is us!”

Pogo



The  
Dickinson Alumnus

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
SYMPOSIUM

Science and Public Policy:  
Environmental Pollution

FEBRUARY 8-11, 1970

Sunday, February 8 7:30 p.m.

Keynote: *The Crisis In Our Environment*  
BARRY COMMONER

Monday, February 9 4:00 p.m.

Address: STEWART L. UDALL  
Panel Discussion: *Responsibility for Solutions of Environment Hazards* 7:30 p.m.  
BARRY COMMONER  
WILLIAM WALL  
STEWART UDALL  
LEONARD HALL, Moderator

Tuesday, February 10 4:00 p.m.

Film: *Forever Yours*—A study of the Current River with comment and discussion by the producer, Mr. Leonard Hall

Address: *Population and Pollution* 7:30 p.m.  
ETIENNE VAN DE WALLE

Respondents: DAVID SILLS  
WARREN T. REICH

Wednesday, February 11 9:30 a.m.  
Environmental Teach-In to 4:30 p.m.

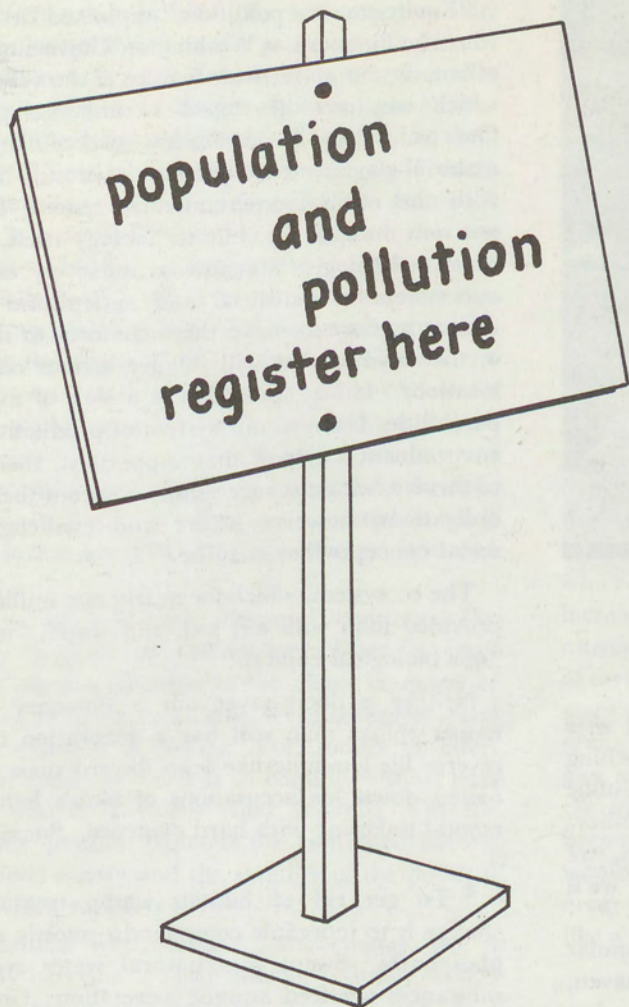
Presentation of resolutions to industry and government representatives 8:00 p.m.  
Address: SENATOR GAYLORD NELSON

Holland Union Building

Dickinson College

Carlisle, Pa. 17013





“I have seen the future,  
and it won't work”

Homo Pollutans and his technology are killing off man's environment, experts warn at Dickinson's seventh annual symposium. Unless we act now, the outcome could be the extinction of man himself.





Barry Commoner

“HE TELLS it like it is,” a Dickinson student said after biologist Barry Commoner had concluded the opening address at Dickinson’s standing-room-only 1970 Public Affairs Symposium on “Science and Public Policy: Environmental Pollution” last February. “Man, we either do something, and do it damn quick, or we’ll all be dead!”

The unknown commentator (who, against popular expectation, wore his hair short, his face clean-shaven, and his torso jacketed) wasn’t exaggerating. In what college administrators believe was the nation’s first four-day campus-wide anti-pollution airing, with attached teach-in and class moratorium, Dr. Barry Commoner, perhaps the country’s most informed and certainly its most vocal spokesman on man’s damaged living quarters, pulled no punches. Keynoting four days of speeches, panel discussions, and workshops—with assists from such authorities as conservationist Stewart L. Udall, U. S. Senator Gaylord Nelson, research demographer Etienne Van de Walle, U. S. Geological Survey Director William T. Pecora, and the Atomic Energy Commission’s nuclear physicist Bernard Eastlund—Dr. Commoner, Director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University, itemized the reasons for the planet’s threatened environmental demise. Within a generation, he predicted, the earth’s more than three billion people will have passed the point of no return unless they act decisively and at once. A self-described optimist, to many he nevertheless sounded more like a saddened litanist memorializing the planet’s corpse than a future-gazer forecasting a time for jollification.

Where does the fault lie? Largely with the “success” of technology itself, said Dr. Commoner. Most other speakers agreed.

“Environmental pollution,” explained Dr. Commoner, who also functions as Washington University’s chairman of botany, “is an intrinsic feature of the very technology which we have developed to enhance productivity. Our technology is enormously successful in producing material goods, but too often is disastrously incompatible with the natural environmental systems that support not only human life, but technology itself. Moreover, these technologies are now so massively embedded in our system of industrial and agricultural production that any effort to make them conform to the demands of the environment will involve serious economic dislocations. If . . . pollution is a sign of major incompatibilities between our system of productivity and the environmental system that supports it, then, if we are to survive, we must successfully confront these economic obligations, however severe and challenging to our social concepts they may be.”

The ecosystem, which for nearly two million years has provided man with air, soil, and water, “is,” in short, “our biological capital.”

Neither a doom-sayer nor a visionary—Dr. Commoner thinks man still has a generation in which to reverse his lemming-like leap toward mass suicide—he nailed down his accusations of man’s lethal environmental tinkering with hard evidence. Some examples:

- To get rid of human waste, treatment plants change it to inorganic compounds—mostly nitrates and phosphates. Swept into natural water systems, such substances overfeed aquatic vegetation. Green plants, gorged to obesity, die and glut waterways. Typical instance: Erie, now officially “dying.”
- Farmers jazz up the productivity of their land by substituting nitrates for natural fertilizer. But quantities of the chemical, rejected by the soil, “drain . . . into rivers and lakes, where [they] join with the nitrates [from] sewage treatment plants” with expected consequences: oxygen starvation and death of surface waters.
- Serious atmospheric poisoning is partially generated by the demands of “the modern high-compression engine,” which pumps nitrogen oxides into the air. “Released oxides . . . react with waste hydrocarbon fuel to produce the noxious constituents of smog.”
- Often pesticides, besides killing birds and fish, cause “major outbreaks of insect pests”—which, paradoxically, is what they are supposed to prevent. Reason: “such insecticides kill the natural predator and parasitic insects which ordinarily keep the spread of insect pests under control.”



## The Costs of Technological Success

"I have cited these examples," said Dr. Commoner, a swarthy, energetic man in his fifties, with graying hair, "to illustrate the point that major problems of environmental pollution arise, not out of some minor inadequacies in our new technologies—but because of the very success of these technologies in accomplishing their designed aims. A modern sewage treatment plant causes algal overgrowths and resultant pollution *because* it produces, as it is designed to do, so much plant nutrient in its effluent. Modern, highly concentrated, nitrogen fertilizers result in the drainage of nitrate pollutants into streams and lakes just *because* they succeed in the aim of raising the nutrient level of the soil. The modern high-compression gasoline engine contributes to smog and nitrate pollution *because* it successfully meets its design criterion—the development of a high level of power. Modern synthetic insecticides kill birds, fish, and useful insects just *because* they are successful in being absorbed by insects, and killing them, as they are intended to do.

"This raises an important question," continued Dr. Commoner, "about new technology: Does it pay? Whether we ask this question in the direct language of profit and loss, or in the more abstract language of social welfare, the question is crucial. For, sooner or later, every human endeavor—if it is to continue—must pass this simple test: Is it worth what it costs? On the answer to this question depends the continued success of our economic system and the stability of the political framework which supports it."

Like an athlete who seems healthy enough but is unconsciously carrying a fatal disease, industry suffers from many more costs than the "obvious" ones that show up on a balance sheet. "We know," said Dr. Commoner, "that a coal-burning power plant produces not only electricity, but . . . smoke and soot, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, carbon dioxide, a variety of organic compounds, and heat." As the cost of such "non-goods" escalates, so do "laundry and cleaning bills . . . building maintenance . . . lung cancer." In fact, the average family of four, aside from its visible indebtedness to local suppliers, every year dribbles away an additional eighty dollars in "hidden costs" coming from power-plant operation.

"When we discover these hidden costs, we find that they degrade the biological capital—pure air—on which the lives and livelihood of the people depend," Dr. Commoner flatly stated.

The technological ramifications of such spendthrift profit-making are endless. "It has been calculated that if the U.S. paper industry were required to meet present water-pollution standards, the industry would need to spend [an additional] \$100 million for each of 10 years." "The total cost of bringing water pollution control up to present standards has been calculated at \$100 billion

over the next 10–20 years. The total economic loss from air pollution has been estimated at \$11 billion annually."

Look where you will, the profit motive has a clandestine and unsuspected way of overturning the ecological system, giving producers higher profits and fouling everyone with dirty air and water. The development of Holstein cattle into hefty and "highly productive milk machines," removing them from pastures to feedlots and precipitating nitrate runoffs into water systems from over-manured feeding stations and chemically manured fields, has produced "massive, still unresolved, pollution problems [that] exist in all the surface waters of the Midwest."

## The Over-Thirties: A Hooked Generation

But such "agricultural problems," said Dr. Commoner, "also illustrate a much graver consequence . . . a threat to the very survival of the biological systems which sustain us. For example, one consequence of our increasing dependence on the massive use of inorganic nitrogen fertilizer may be the loss, perhaps irretrievably, of certain species of soil microorganisms which in nature sustain the fertility of the soil by converting the nitrogen of the air to soil organic nitrogen. If this should happen, any effort to restore the dwindling organic content of the soil and return to a balanced soil-water system will become difficult, and in some areas, impossible. We would then be *forced* into increasing dependence on inorganic fertilizer, with its attendant water pollution; like a drug addict, we would be 'hooked' on a continued

1970 PAS: Standing room only





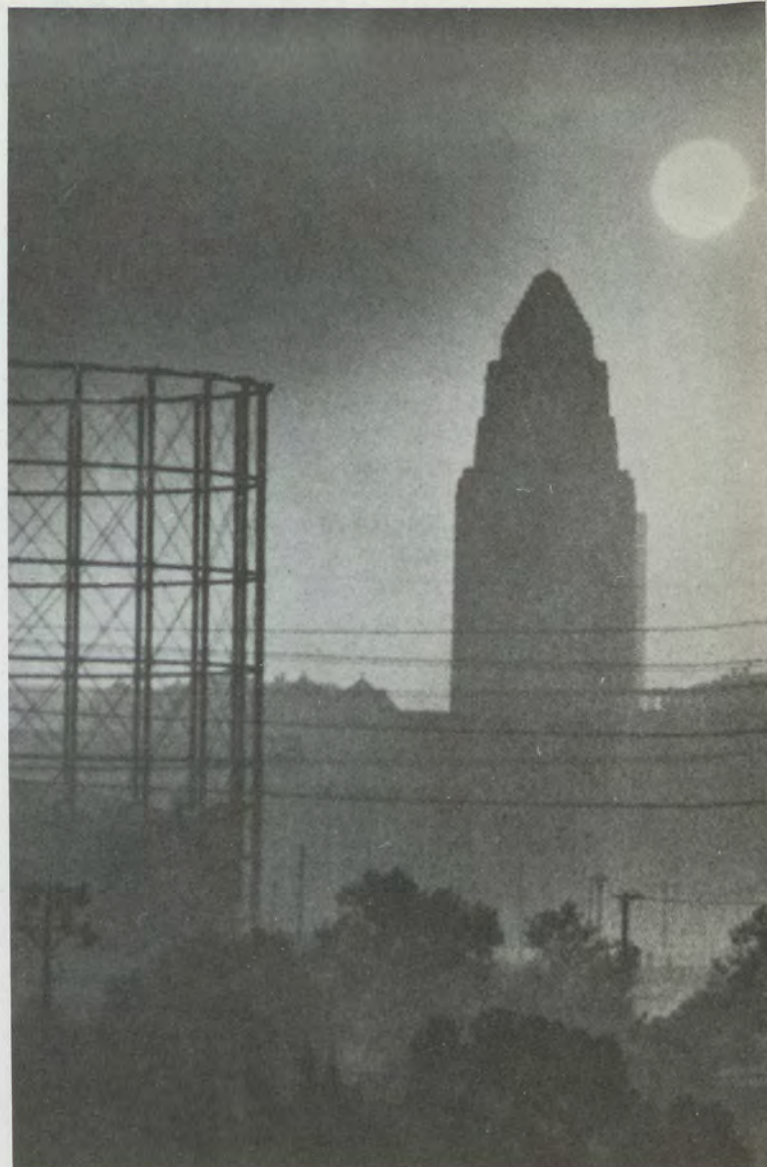
self-destructive course. We face a similar crisis in the control of insects. For reasons already given it has become increasingly clear that we will soon need to abandon our reliance on synthetic insecticides and restore the natural control of insect pests by their insect enemies. However, as the massive use of persistent insecticides—such as DDT—continues, some species of these useful insects may face extinction, so that biological control may be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to reestablish. We would then be forced to rely on synthetic insecticides—'hooked' on them."

In none of his examples, said Dr. Commoner, has "the new technology . . . yielded an unequivocal improvement in the ratio of productivity to cost of production because of the pervasive social cost of the resultant environmental disruption: pollution, and perhaps ultimately, our very survival."

Repudiating the nuclear reactor and the "modern automobile," whose dismembered corpses now make up much of the scenery along the nation's highways, Dr. Commoner said that inoperative they are one thing, in use quite another: "once the automobile is allowed out of the factory . . . it is transformed. It then reveals itself as an agent which has rendered urban air carcinogenic [cancer-producing], burdened human bodies with nearly toxic levels of carbon monoxide and lead, embedded pathogenic [disease-creating] particles of asbestos in human lungs, and contributed significantly to the nitrate pollution of surface waters. Similarly, the design and construction of a nuclear reactor epitomizes all the skills of modern science and technology. However, once it begins to operate, it threatens rivers and lakes with its heated waters and human bodies with radiation."

### *Ignorance, Not Greed*

Like Willy Loman, who committed suicide in the illusion that he would enrich his family with his insurance, "Most of the technological affronts to the environment were made, not out of greed, but ignorance. We produced the automobile that envelopes our cities in smog—long before anyone understood its harmful effects on health. We synthesized and disseminated new insecticides—before anyone learned that they also kill birds and might be harmful to people. We produced synthetic detergents and put billions of pounds into our surface waters—before we realized that they would not be degraded in disposal systems and would pollute our water supplies. For a number of years we spread radioactive fallout across the globe—before we learned that the resulting biological risks made it too dangerous to continue. We have unwittingly killed thousands of sheep in testing our chemical weapons and have triggered unanticipated earthquakes with our nuclear tests. We have, in sum, blindly assaulted the integrity of the environmental systems that support us, and unwittingly risked our very survival."



*Los Angeles, California*

But if industrial cost-accounting stops short of candor, an accurate figuring-in of all the hidden costs of environmental exploitation would chart an even darker course. From a survey Dr. Commoner made of a few of the more obvious environmental assaults charged up against the residents of California, a record which could easily be paralleled in any state in the union, environmental deprivations were shown to be nightmarish and the costs of restoration almost out of sight. To *degunk* San Francisco Bay alone, said Dr. Commoner, would require an estimated outlay of five billion during the next fifty years and an additional 100 million thereafter—a mop-up blitz which would have to be perpetual and, in any case, since it would merely transfer the blight further offshore, would have dubious value. California's smog-stricken forests may "unleash" floods, freeways are already "disrupting drainage patterns and upsetting the





Photo by Julian Wasser for TIME

delicate balance of forces that keeps the land from sliding into ravines.” And, as another authority has observed, offshore drilling has produced a sickening—and almost nightly—charnel house of dead fish.

“The entire nation,” said Dr. Commoner, leaning across the lectern and raising his voice, “is in the grip of an environmental crisis.

“Nor can we forget,” he continued with heavy emphasis, underscoring a point he had no time to develop, “that in an important sense, the environmental crisis is worldwide. Apart from the environmental deterioration that we in the technologically-developed nations are experiencing, there is in the rest of the world a related crisis—the coming collision between the world’s rising population and its limited supplies of food. The world will not survive *this* crisis without massive technical support from those nations which have the capability.

This will in turn place new, massive demands on our own industrial and agricultural capacities—which will only intensify our own environmental crisis if we do not, at the same time, rectify the basic ecological faults in our present system of productivity.”

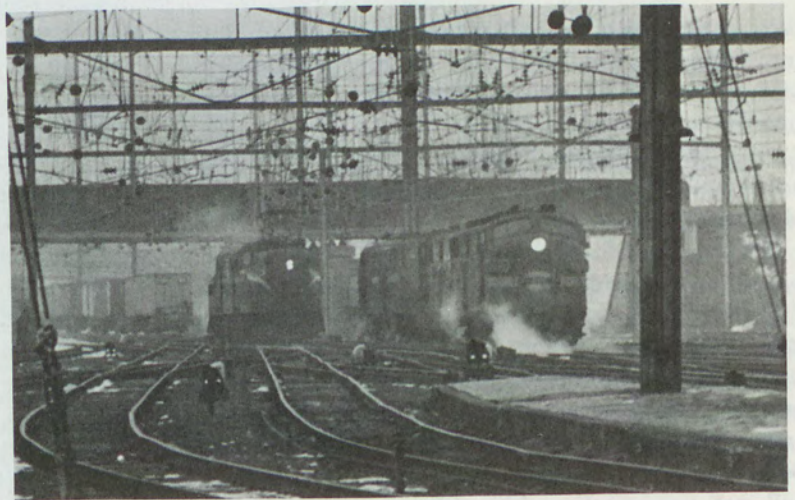
## *A Changed System—or Global Suicide*

What all this amounts to is that “we are in a crisis of *survival*; for environmental pollution is a signal that the ecological systems on which we depend for our life and our livelihood have begun to break down and are approaching the point of no return. The basic reason for this crisis is that our major technologies, *by their own design*, are in gross violation of the laws of ecology; these technologies—power production, automotive transport, chemically-based agriculture, the widespread use of synthetic chemicals—are a threat to the integrity of the ecosystems which support our technologies and our lives. Finally, the peculiar, ecosystem-devouring nature of these technologies has itself been dictated by the economic forces which govern the design and use of technology—forces which reckon the value of a technology by the value of its marketable products. . .

“We enjoy the benefits of technology by incurring a potentially fatal ecological debt; as presently construed, technology has set us on a suicidal course.”

Though President Nixon gives evidence in his public statements of a willingness to confront the issue, “there is little evidence in [his] analysis of the environmental crisis of an understanding of its real cause. . . I find in [his State of the Union message] no suggestion that the roots of most of our pollution problems lie in the built-in failures of new technologies to consider the demands of the environment. Rather, Mr. Nixon suggests that we can solve pollution problems through ‘the same reservoir of inventive genius that created them in the first place.’ This is rather like asking the fox to guard the chickens. . . . Indeed, the one specific action proposed in the message—‘a \$10 billion nationwide clean waters program to put modern municipal waste treatment plants in every place where they are needed to make our waters clean again’—would, if offered in an ecology course examination, hardly deserve a passing grade. For, there is in this proposal no recognition that the ‘modern municipal waste treatment plants’ are themselves the cause of massive, water-polluting eutrophication [oxygen starvation].” Such a wish-fulfilling proposal is heavily underbudgeted, makes no provision for “the introduction of tertiary treatment stages to protect the ecosystem of surface waters . . . and ultimately, a wholly new type of system, that returns organic waste to the soil in order to protect the declining quality of our soils.” It ignores the fact “that, given the circular, self-regulating features of the ecosystems which support productivity, there is indeed some upper limit to the rate at which we exploit







them for the sake of productivity—beyond which the system will break down and pollution will engulf us.”

How much time is left “to save ourselves from our own suicidal folly?” Perhaps a decade. “My own estimate is that if we are to avoid environmental catastrophe by the 1980s we will need to begin the vast process of correcting the *fundamental* incompatibilities of major technologies with the demands of the ecosystem. This means that we will need to put into operation essentially emissionless versions of automotive vehicles, power plants, refineries, steel mills, and chemical plants. Agricultural technology will need to find ways of sustaining productivity without breaking down the natural soil cycle, or disrupting the natural control of destructive insects. Sewage and garbage treatment plants will need to be designed to return organic waste to the soil, where, in nature, it belongs. Vegetation will need to be massively reintroduced into urban areas. Housing and urban sanitary facilities will need to be drastically improved.” Yet “the tragic fact is that we are, today, almost totally unprepared.

“. . . we have, as of now, a single decade in which to design the fundamental changes in technology that we must put into effect in the 1980s—if we are to survive.”

### *What Can We Do Now?*

Several things. Scientists must immediately confront the problem; industry and agriculture must study ways of changing operations and structure to provide pollution relief; governmental agencies, faced with local pollution problems, must deal with them at once and thus energize the overall national effort; “a new kind of leadership,” interested in survival rather than votes, must emerge; environmental problems capable of being attacked with existing knowledge must be assaulted at once.

Equally important, President Nixon, by the authority of his office, should issue executive orders:

- 1) Publicly declaring the true nature of the crisis
- 2) Restoring research funds to environmental and other scientists
- 3) Encouraging the planting of grass and trees wherever possible and the clearing away of the nation's litter
- 4) Quashing the noise-polluting supersonic transport project
- 5) Closing down work on the ecologically damaging Florida Barge Canal
- 6) Interrupting Alaskan and offshore oil drilling until clean, no-spill operations can be assured
- 7) Calling off the war in Vietnam “and halting the barbaric destruction of the ecological resources of that unfortunate land, not only by unprecedented destruction of its vegetation and weed killers, but the destruction of the land itself and of its people by the needless horror of war”

- 8) Recognizing that these reforms, with a “long-term massive effort to roll back pollution at its roots [are our] ‘debt to nature,’ a debt which must be paid if we are to survive.”

Expressing a confidence not everyone feels, Dr. Commoner said the nation's youth, “the first generation in human history to carry strontium 90 in their bones and DDT in their fat,” can—and will—successfully deal with the environmental threat which promises suffocation and slow poisoning to the world's billions within the next few decades, whatever their private greeds and public sacrifices. “It is [our] fundamental violence to the world in which we live which divides us, as we compete among ourselves for the earth's goods, unaware that each of us, in our way, is thereby contributing to the destruction of the whole that supports us all.”

The point is worth repeating. Though the two examples of documentation in the following sentences are ours, both are rooted in Dr. Commoner's revelations. As detergent manufacturers strive to convince women they will become dizzy with ecstasy when their clothes turn out “whiter than white,” thus encouraging the death of water systems and enriching themselves; while Detroit's high-compression engines vomit out the raw material for smog, and automobile executives rise a little higher in status, America's tycoons injure not simply others but themselves. For it is they, as well as their customers and would-be customers, who must drink the fouled water, breathe the choking air, eat the damaged food. On this earth, which by the year 2000 will shelter six billion claustrophobic, snarling, and aggressive human beings, there are no longer any private sins. Run your car to the corner grocery and the smog you produce may one day turn up in Tierra del Fuego. Loving or inimical, we are all in this together, whether we want to be or not.

“All of us now know that if we are to survive,” Dr. Commoner elaborated further, “the environment must be maintained as a balanced, harmonious whole. We must all work together to preserve it. If we fail, we shall abandon the place where we must live—the thin skin of air, water, soil, and living things on the planet Earth—to destruction. The obligation which our technological society forces upon all of us, young and old, black and white, right and left, scientist and citizen alike, is to discover how humanity can survive the new power which science has given it.

“The environmental crisis is a grim challenge. It also is a great opportunity. From it we may yet learn that the proper use of science is not to conquer nature, but to live in it. We may yet learn that to save ourselves we must save the world that is our habitat. We may yet discover how to devote the wisdom of science and the power of technology to the welfare, the survival, of man.”



## II

### *Cars, People, Self-Restraint*

What happened after the apocalyptic overture conducted by Dr. Commoner was a gathering crescendo of drum beats from other speakers, nearly all of them heavily underscoring his emphases in one way or another. Introduced the following night at the second general meeting by Charles Strum, skillful and articulate student master of ceremonies, was a man who has been "six years a Congressman from Arizona, Secretary of the Interior under two Presidents," and for years a prophet of the environmental crisis. Currently, among other things, he calls himself "a sort of gypsy professor at Yale." When, during a later panel discussion, he was accused by a student of playing a do-nothing role as a cabinet member, Stewart Udall forthrightly pointed out he'd been talking the way he was talking now for years. But in those days few people would listen. "Welcome aboard," he said. "We're on the same side."

"We probably produce in this country . . . somewhere between forty and fifty percent of the wastes, the pollution of the entire world," said the man who is now devoting his time entirely to the job of arrested pollution and environmental overhaul. He feels a politician—he is one no longer—must be optimistic, must wear a bright public face, though he did come close to admitting that his own outlook is edged with pessimism. "There is great doubt whether with even our best efforts" we will succeed in stemming the tide of lethal pollution. One of the reasons—and here he referred to Dr. Paul R. Ehrlich, the nation's most articulate population expert—is that this country, with more than 200 million people, is probably already over-stocked. "A hundred million is enough . . .," a remark which recalls a similar comment made by two-time Nobel prize-winner Linus Pauling who, as last year's Priestley Award winner, told his Dickinson audience that "fifty million" might be a saner number.

Yet, for all the nation's reproductive idiocy (400 million at present growth rates in 63 years, predicts Dr. Ehrlich), "automobile population is rising faster than people population in this country. . . . The automobile is the main source of air pollution . . . it is choking many of our cities. It is the main cause of congestion. It is the main cause of reduction of livability in our cities . . ." And, of course, much of it is a product of "the population bomb," to use Dr. Ehrlich's expression, for "the truth of the matter is that population increase itself holds the key to many other factors in the equation."

Mad prophets suggest all kinds of science-fiction solutions to the pollution-population crisis, and Mr. Udall publicly took notice of one of the zaniest: lunar migration. Suppose, for example, "we could move to the moon our worst polluting industries and have their pollution stripped off and taken out somewhere into the

solar system [because the moon has insufficient gravitation to retain an atmosphere]." In that case, "what happens to the solar system?"

On the question of whether technology, which got us into this cycle of doom in the first place, can get us out, a statement frequently and airily made when "advanced thinkers" pay mindless lip service to current technological myths, Mr. Udall has his own ideas. They amount to a snappy "*No, it cannot!*" Science can do much, as other authorities have made clear, and undoubtedly it will devise ways of handling aspects of the problem; but to ascribe to science something like the power of an Old Testament God is unprincipled obscurantism. To stem pollution we must do many things: reduce our population, abandon the dream that our gross national product will get bigger every year, stop fighting profitless and wrongheaded wars, change aspects of our economic structure, learn to endure minor privations for greater goods, accept planetary conditions and the results of our rashly spent resources, design a safe power source for automobiles, locate airports away from cities and dream up non-polluting and efficient methods of a runway-to-destination travel.

"At some point we are going to have to turn inward and recognize the limits of life on this planet and begin to solve our problems here . . ." We need "government reform"; we must reestablish "national priorities"; we must "reorient our technologies." But "we will still lose the battle that is ahead of us unless we adopt one further element as part of a counter-strategy to do something about the diminishing [quality of the] environment in this country." What is it?

We need, said Mr. Udall, "new policies of self-restraint."

### *A Differing View*

The one "sharply dissident voice"—the phrase was suggested by a rebuking member of his audience—raised at the anti-pollution hearings came from Dr. William Pecora, U.S. Geological Survey Director, who spoke the next day at a teach-in, a procedure which parceled out students and environmentalists into small groups to consider pollution from the vantage points of energy-production, population, consumption, and science. Dr. Pecora, who presided over the session devoted to science and who, like other participants, spent the afternoon in one of about thirty workshop discussions quarrying out suggestions for attacking the problem, had a simple if paradoxical message. Nature, he said, itself is the planet's worst polluter, man adding relatively small additions to the epic heaps of dust, chemicals, and assorted gunk nature spews about in her criminal but amoral attacks against herself. So, granted that man-made increments are sometimes damaging and should be curtailed, why all the fuss?

Speaking from a prepared text carrying twenty-two



### *He warned us once before*

*Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said today the world was "conquering outer space and neglecting the earth that is our home."*

*Mr. Udall told the 190th commencement exercises at Dickinson College that this country faced a "quiet crisis" in conservation.*

*He said the causes of the crises were "urban sprawl, polluted rivers and lakes, overuse of poisonous pesticides, disappearing open space, a vanishing shore line and the threatened extinction of the country's wild life."*

*The college conferred the Doctor of Laws degree on Mr. Udall.*

*New York TIMES, June 2, 1963*



pages of documentation, Dr. Pecora pointed out that the atmosphere annually dumps "100 million tons of fixed nitrogen" on the planet; in this country it seeds the land with "4 million tons of table salt from the air per year, 2½ million tons of calcium compounds, 1½ [million?] tons of nitrate compounds." In a section covering 34,000 square miles in North Carolina and Virginia, the atmosphere is accused of depositing "more than enough" pollutants "to account for all sulphate and nitrate in the streams." Volcanoes throw "matter and gases" into the sky and winds carry "significant ash . . . 400 miles away." As for "ground water" in the U.S., it's often heavy with salt and some of it, as Mark Twain might have remarked, is hot enough to scald an infidel. Rivers at their muddiest can thank nature, not men, for their uncleanness. They carry "freight cars" and "trucks" of the stuff. Moreover, they're laced with silica, calcium, magnesium, salt, fluoride, iron. As for "Hurricane Cammille," a lady we seem not to have heard of, at least in her present orthographic disarray, she redistributed "debris" in the single-minded manner, one would guess, of Miltonic gods hurling mountains at one another. Both sea and land, with elaborate help from Pleistocene ice, have been raising havoc with the planet's stability. And so on.

Nevertheless, Dr. Pecora advised, one must not be indiscreet. "Lowering the level of a fresh-water well, particularly along the coast, by only one foot can result in a 40-foot rise of underlying sea water, and greatly increase the risk of permanent contamination." Take fresh water away from its natural course and you "simultaneously reduce volume of flow and increase salt leaching . . . a self-defeating operation." Ecologically, we must "consider the whole organism," including man's modifications of his environment ". . . treat it as a whole if obvious ills are to be cured without the risk of even more disease."

But "natural pollution bothers us very little at present because our environmental quality still is very high. Paradoxically, manmade pollution bothers us very much for exactly the same reason." We must plan an "orderly" and "efficient utilization of resources. One would not want to desecrate the primitive landscape of Alaska with a poorly planned pipeline, or contaminate its tundra and rivers with spilled oil, but can we fail to develop such a resource as the oil reserves of the North Slope, if we are unwilling to trade affluence for poverty. . . ?

"We must," Dr. Pecora continued, "have gravel pits, coal mines, and road cuts, and we must use and reuse the water of Lake Erie because there are no suitable substitutes in our way of life."

"At one time," he concluded, "man lived in harmony with nature by the simple expedient of accepting the things he found and worshiping the mysteries of nature he could not understand. Having abandoned this simple way of life, and having increased our numbers greatly, we must seek another approach to compatibility. Better understanding of the planet on which we live would appear to be the best course. We should guarantee acceptable compromises with nature when we cannot accomplish true environmental preservation." Later, in a non-textual response, Dr. Pecora said we must decide what we want, technology or environmental support, and pay the price—one way or the other.

So far as his facts went, no one in Dr. Pecora's bewildered audience could take issue with him; it was the irrelevance of many of his remarks, reflecting a professional optimism that seemed to come more from Washington than the laboratory, that stunned his critics. For, as someone remarked in a surly post-mortem: "Life has existed on this planet for three billion years. Granted it hasn't been easy, but it *has* been possible. The point is: will man's additional pollution now make it impossible?"





Leonard Hall discusses his popular film, *Forever Yours* with students.  
Below: William Pecora



## *Population: A Scholarly but Tepid View*

The portrait of population growth as the world's chief pollution scourge, the usual characterization made by population experts, was given only passing notice by Dr. Etienne Van de Walle, Princeton research demographer, who spoke on the third night of the symposium. Confining his remarks largely to the U.S., the chief problem, he stated, lies in the nation's "economic, fiscal, and technical system," a system which frankly makes unashamed love to the gross national product and is committed to continuing technological affluence. Attempts to force immediate population reductions are impracticable. Now that the U.S. has "reached the [more than] two-million mark" there's no going back; in any case, the chief villain is the "market-place" demands of an affluent society. "Americans want more cars but not more pollution." Yet automobiles sow the country's atmosphere with seventy percent of its floating gunk. In many cities, power plants, a second major source of atmospheric poisoning, have already exceeded allowable sulfur-dioxide limits. "One of the most dangerous forms of atmospheric pollution," sulfur-dioxide effluents "may triple before the end of the century." At the same time Americans want "more electricity to make their lives more comfortable." Thus the situation becomes a paradox: pollution or technological exuberance—which? We can't have both.

Dr. Van de Walle, more interested in current population distribution, in *people concentration*, than in the menace of almost certain glut, pestilence, famine, and brutalizing aggression—the long-range problems most population analysts foresee—sees urban crowding rather than unchecked growth as American society's demographic *bête noire*. Despite this, with a tired Gallic smile, he quoted some of the fanciful predictions that demographers have worked out on the basis of the world's present birth-and-death equations: Thus:

Unless interrupted, within 800 years every square foot of soil on the earth's surface, at current growth rates, would be tenanted by a member of the human species. In several thousand years the earth would be layered out to fill all space and would continue, eventually, to expand at the speed of light—186,000 miles per second. Clearly, as Dr. Van de Walle would be the first to admit, nothing of the sort could ever happen, since war, pestilence, famine, and overpopulation's other benefits would intercede.

Against Dr. Paul Ehrlich's views (see box, page 15) such notions, not minimizing but de-emphasizing population's leaping geometry, seemed to knowing members of the audience, however applicable to the U.S. in 1970, somewhat parochial, their focus too short-sighted. Yet all agreed Dr. Van de Walle's statement was cogent.

## *Our Unworkable Future*

"I have seen the future, and it won't work," a visitor to Los Angeles told Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin,





*William Wall*



*Senator Gaylord Nelson*



*Etienne Van de Walle*

one of the first promoters of campus environmental teach-ins. Somehow that sentence seems to sum up the unexpected but Kafka-like outcome of the Industrial Revolution, only two hundred years old today but already senescently coughing out its lungs in its own effluvia. When English manufacturers first applied machine power to textile production, and immediately stirred their employees to policies of protest and blood-lust, they could scarcely have foreseen the space capsule and the supersonic jet; yet that is what they, or rather their descendants, got. The inheritance is direct, possibly even now wandering into the dry wastes of extinction, the waterless graveyards of the future, where Chinese communists will be as dead as American conservatives. "I have seen the future, and it won't work." An epigram—and a summary.

The senator's anecdote, which gave our editors a title for this necessarily too-long article, came at the close of his remarks, remarks made from the convictions of long experience. For the man who was twice Governor of Wisconsin and has served in Washington since 1964 has long been brooding over industry's mephitic takeover of our environment. He is a Great Lakes man, and much of the attention, however feeble and inadequate, now being given to the rescue of those waterways is his doing. He wrapped up the Dickinson proceedings with a vivid appeal for action. Here are some of his themes.

Man, the senator told his thermally polluted audience (polluted by sheer biological dynamics, a fringe benefit we can all look forward to when there are twice as many of us) is the only animal capable of changing his environment. If somehow, he mythologized, a questionnaire could be circulated prophesying man's extinction among the other animals, dogs would bark, cats would purr, deer would leap—in general, there would be unbridled jollification, the cork burst from the champagne bottle, among all God's creatures. All, that is, but one.

For the earth, after all, the senator reminded us, is "finite"; it has only so much space and so many re-

sources. Of these water is the most essential. Thus, at top efficiency, our country will soon be able to tap some 650 billion gallons. Yet at our present rate of technological engulfment—did someone say progress?—we will need 1200 billion gallons. How will we get it? Well, we won't. There will be a way out, however. We will "launder" our dirty water and re-use it—in some cases, as many as thirty times a day. Look at the pass we have already come to in this water business. All the chief watersheds east of the Mississippi have been polluted. Most of those west of the river as well, though less severely. Lake Erie? Gone. Lake Michigan? Going. Lake Superior? Waiting its turn.

All right, don't listen to me, Senator Nelson urged. Listen to what an authority, Dr. Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, has said. Dr. Ehrlich predicted it will take only about a decade to ruin—not the lakes: never mind the lakes—the oceans. *The oceans!* Deeply welling over seventy percent of the earth's surface. Though certain marine biologists, asked about Dr. Ehrlich's prophecy, stretched the period a little, all agreed. For it turns out that to pollute an ocean, you don't really need to work with laboratory thoroughness. You infect part of the ocean and let nature take its course—that will do very nicely. (Here Dr. Pecora would agree.) Oceanic corruption is its own catalytic agent.

"My God!" a biology student behind us darkly muttered. "The plankton goes, the oxygen goes. So what do we breathe?"

So much for the waterways. How about the land? The same principle applies. No one has the right to degrade land or water, Senator Nelson asserted, even if he has a scrap of paper piously declaring he "owns" it. No such thing: he owns nothing. "If you own a piece of land . . . you merely hold it in custody for succeeding generations." Offshore leases? Natural wilderness? Same principle. With this as the only possible moral outcome: determine the best social use they can be put to, then measure those values against the costs of ex-





Workshop participants took their assignments seriously. Dickinson's "teach-in" may have been the first of its kind.

ploitation. As, for example, with pesticides and herbicides, which should never be offered for sale until they've been tested—on plants and animals, not just on unwanted pests—to discover their ecological effects.

As for our two hundred million citizens, they're a glut. "If we cannot manage the waste of 200 million, what will we do with the waste of 300 million?" Too many people mean too much pollution, too much ecological damage, too much environmental degradation, too much of everything. It was this fact of human arithmetic which inspired Senator Nelson to tell about his friend's encounter with Los Angeles and what passes for air out there. He had seen the future. It enclosed him. And it did not work.

### III

#### *Recommendations*

There were other speakers, of course—panelists, workshop consultants, and so on—but we must encapsulate their comments.

Dr. Bernard Eastlund, Atomic Energy Commission physicist and one of an international group of scientists grappling with the "fusion torch," announced that by the year 2000—perhaps by 1990—this waste-obliterating device, bearing overtones of fantasy and capable of duplicating solar temperatures, will transform solid refuse into its original elements and thus dispose of much of the earth's litter. Confined within force fields, it is expected to be pollution-free, a condition untrue of nuclear fission. Somewhat like a lazer beam, it will vaporize solid refuse—discarded automobiles, for example—into reusable deposits of pure iron, copper, nickel, or whatever basic elements the planet put out on loan. Nuclear *fission* releases energy by splitting atoms; not so nuclear *fusion*, which generates power by combining—or fusing—atomic material.

Dr. David Sills, Director of the Demographic Division of the Population Council, called for an urgent "slow-down" in population growth and industrialization and plumped for the adoption of life styles guaranteeing environmental preservation, different from those of the past. Warren T. Reiche, professor of moral philosophy at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., asserted that everyone should model himself on "the ethical man," a principle which doesn't seem to have worked very well so far.

William E. Wall, Consolidated Edison's beleaguered and youthful vice-president, burdened with the company's public-affairs frustrations, represented one of New York's most villainous polluters. Coming here as a spokesman for an organization under heavy moral indictment by the *New York Times* and other media—"Con Edison Pleads Guilty to Polluting East River in 1968," "Con Edison Plant Closed 3 Days to Stop Fish-Kill," "Con Edison Says It Is Solving Fish-Kill Problem"—he made no attempt to excuse his company's activities. Supplier of electric power to the New York area, Con Ed sits, Mr. Wall pled, on the horns of a dilemma. Its customers scream for more current, its critics for less environmental damage. Cake-eaters but would-be cake-havers as well, New York's users of current, not unlike their supplier, sounded, to Mr. Wall's audience, as though they were largely motivated by self-interest, an impulse which finds no man innocent enough to cast the first stone. It was a matter of air-conditioned comfort now or suffocation later.

Myron T. Bloy, one-time MIT Episcopalian chaplain and now Executive Director of the Church Society for College Work, established moral connections between religion and culture, Christianity and survival. Walter Bogan spoke as Director of the Scientists' Institute for Public Information. Author, columnist, and nature writer, Leonard Hall showed his river film *Forever Yours* to an aisle-packed audience. Turn-aways were accommodated at a second showing. Amiable and genteelly bearded, Mr. Hall also took part in a pepper-and-mustard audience-participation confessional with Messrs. Commoner, Udall, and Wall.

The program, tailored after nearly a year's work, was produced by the college's Public Affairs Symposium committee, a self-perpetuating student-faculty organization coordinated by Chaplain Paul Kaylor. In seven years of service to the college, establishing, in the language of their own publicity, "a college-wide forum for discussion of current issues which transcend the individual and academic boundaries of the College," committee members have done nothing (though they assuredly have done much), most observers felt, half so significant as the 1970 program. All major sessions were chaired—with smooth and informed authority—by Charles Strum, '70.

Sifted from workshop discussions, tentative recommendations were made public at the wind-up cere-





Charles Strum '70



David Sills



Jack Stover '70

monies by Student Senate President Jack Stover. Oversimplified, here are the essentials.

*For the Borough of Carlisle:* The College to contribute a sum, in lieu of taxes, to help improve the community's environment; to reduce the smoke from the college smokestack with new heating fuels and to cease dumping refuse on the LeTort Marsh;\* to set up a Central Pennsylvania Institution on Pollution. Industry and local government to work toward pollution control and environmental reclamation through newly formed borough and county commissions. Local schools to educate pupils in environmental problems.

*For the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:* The state to make constitutional provision for the people's right to a natural environment; to institute public-school courses in sex education and the problem of population growth; to supply free contraceptive devices if called for; to remove unsightly billboards and signs; to promote tertiary solid-waste treatment plants of the type advocated by Dr. Commoner. Citizens to be guaranteed the right to sue both the state and industry against environmental damage.

*For the nation:* The government to legalize abortion; to support research in nuclear fusion, solar energy, recycling, waste-reclamation, new mass-transport systems; to eliminate the internal combustion engine in its present form; to outlaw the use of chlorinated pesticides like DDT; to create courses in pollution and ecology in all schools; to establish a central fact-gathering and synthesizing commission to control pollution activities and to enforce new laws aimed at pollution reduction; to amend the Constitution to guarantee the right of every citizen to a decent environment; to create more taxes in support of pollution programs, including "new taxes on power sources."

"We have met the enemy," paraphrased Senate President Stover, "and he is us. Unless we restrain him now, he will most surely destroy us all in the end."

## IV

### *Rhetoric—or Rebellion?*

The question in the minds of many of the symposium's learners is whether, our bluff called, we will do anything about the problem. Will public rhetoric lead to action for survival? Will our ceremonies become ceremonies or rebuke and assault? We say we are concerned. Are we really—to the extent, say, of doing what must be done if environmental deterioration is to be healed and the good earth, now so bad, restored to the natural balance of forces needed to sustain life?

Somewhere in an essay Aldous Huxley considers this question in another way. There we see the earth, with all its warring ideologies, its conflicting differences of language and custom, its clashing self-interests, indeed becoming the furnace of a common purpose as it is attacked by creatures from outer space—by mythical Martians, perhaps—bent on pre-empting man's real-estate. Jew and Christian, Black and White, communist and democrat—all then march to a common command. Yet once the Martians are defeated, the old divisions, the estranging regionalisms, the I-and-thou conflicts, the daft loyalties encrusted on our inherent aggressions, shaggy monsters shaking themselves awake after a brief sleep—all reassert themselves and leave us exactly where we were, divided, nation-bound, hostile, swallowed up in our separate and imbecile egocentricities.

Huxley, who wrote before most of us quite knew how we were deadening the earthly body on which we strut out our little self-righteous posturings, is talking about the threat of massive nuclear destruction. And, though we may not see them, may in fact be happily unconscious of their presence, the Martians, he tells us, are indeed here—conspiring to undo us, to split us with their atoms, to stamp us out in a convulsion of technologized lust

\*These two programs have already been accomplished.



that may bring to ironic finality the myth promulgated in 1917, that men at last were fighting "the war to end all war." The next war may in truth be that war—irreversible, a bitter end for all of us.

Writing today, Huxley would undoubtedly have found one or two other stand-ins for his invisible Martians: the bomb certainly, but also man's appetite for dirtying his living space, his indifference to extinction through population surfeit.

On Tuesday, March 10th, Dr. George Wald, Higgins Professor of Biology at Harvard, the nineteenth recipient of Dickinson's Joseph Priestley Award, and a Nobel Prize winner, talked to an absorbed audience—the man can talk!—about "The Human Enterprise." Man, he said, is the product of three billion years of evolution: yet in the space of a few minutes he may make his own quietus, contrive his own extinction. If he does, the two weapons he will use against himself are the bomb and overpopulation.

"Hell, they can destroy all the oysters in the world as far as I'm concerned," we overheard a man say recently. "D'you suppose I care?" That man, presumably, doesn't like oysters. Therefore, he proclaims, carry on, happy Louisiana oil spills! Say five million Biafrans, or Indians, or Chinese, starve to death this year. Will he care about that, since he is neither Biafran, or Indian, or Chinese? Probably not. Is this man a monster? No, he is not a monster. He is altogether normal.

"I think," Dr. Tuby tells Elfreda in J. P. Priestley's

latest novel when she asks him why he drinks so much, "I think—possibly—to soften my ego. Perhaps to creep a little nearer enlightenment. Unfortunately I never know the exact amount necessary to release the mind from egoism, negative emotions, the blinkers of self-love, the bleaching and deadening process of self-interest."

Warmly suggestive in many ways of Priestley himself, Dr. Tuby is clearly uttering what his creator—one of England's finest, most versatile, and reflective writers—believes. "To release the mind from egoism." A devoutly-to-be-wished consummation. And since, in the opinion of a growing number of biologists, anthropologists, and other students of man, we are—most of us, at any rate—committed to the prosecution of over three billion private conspiracies for self-gratification, since we seem incapable of practising empathy or even imagination, the question whether we will act in time to save ourselves remains painful and unresolved. Whether our soon-to-be-snuffed-out private interests—call them offshore oil leases, political office, deities rationalized into justifications, or what you will—profits as opposed to oysters, say—will permanently blind us to the gathering presence of Huxley's invisible Martians is undetermined. Certainly our hope is that we come to realize—now—that the rescue of our environment, the control of population, the repudiation of nuclear war are today's special and pressing business, our heaviest investment in survival, a matter of self-interest if any of us is to achieve his promised span of life.





"The thought that we're in competition with Russians or with Chinese is all a mistake, and trivial," Nobelist George Wald told an audience of students and teachers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a year ago. "Our mutual destruction lies that way. We are one species, with a world to win. There's life all over this universe, but in all the universe we are the only men.

"Our business is with life, not death. Our challenge is to give what account we can of what becomes of life in the solar system, this corner of the universe that is our home and, most of all, what becomes of men—all men of all nations, colors and creeds. It has become one world, a world for all men. It is only such a world that now can offer us life and the chance to go on."

That is what, by implication, everyone at the Dickinson Symposium said—with few exceptions—whether he quite realized it or not. It is what symposium speakers were talking about when they called for revalued priorities, when they tilted against the irrational shoring up of profits, when they objected to a technologically damaging if perpetually swelling Gross National Product; it is what they meant when they called for urban redistribution, birth control, non-polluting mass transportation facilities, a buried internal-combustion engine, reliance on reason rather than emotion; it is what they referred to when they mentioned the hope of the college generation who, Dr. Wald told his MIT audience, are disenchanted largely because they see no future for themselves. ("I don't think that there are problems of youth, or student problems. All the real problems I know are grown-up problems.") Man, indeed, has brought himself to such a pass that Arthur Koestler, author of *Darkness at Noon*, who years ago gave up novel-and-memoir-writing to devote himself to the study of human behavior, frankly despairs of his salvation. Like Koestler's voice, other voices are bitterly crying in the darkening world of technological achievement. You hear them everywhere.

If one of us were the Creator, we tell ourselves, we could easily rescue man, recover him from himself. Given the power, what would you do, rational creature that you are? You would outlaw prejudice and war, would you not, control population, increase food production? Feed everyone adequately? Legislate pollution out of existence? A mythical demiurge, you would find the challenge easy—easy because rational and, of course, unresponsive to self-interest.

Well, then, if it is not easy, is it not at any rate possible for man to prepare for his going on? That is what the various teach-ins now taking place are asking. They reply affirmatively. Let us therefore negotiate our continuance. All may yet be well. And if we fail . . . ? Then, and only then, will the flying saucers—supposing, in spite of denials, that they are really there—feel it safe to land and pitch their oxygenated tents on this cinder of dust and rock which man had supposed was his to misuse as he wished. □

## *Too Many People, Too Little Food*

*Dr. Paul R. Ehrlich, author of The Population Bomb, Professor of Biology at Stanford University, and Director of Graduate Study for the Department of Biological Sciences, is the nation's most outspoken critic of the species' runaway reproduction. Here are a few excerpts from Dr. Ehrlich's 1968 proclamation, perpetually in a state of reprint and already regarded as a bible in matters affecting population.*

*"In the 1970's the world will undergo famines—hundreds of millions of people are going to starve to death in spite of any crash programs embarked upon now."*

*"We are today involved in the events leading to famine; tomorrow we may be destroyed by its consequences."*

*" . . . a minimum of three and one-half million will starve to death this year, mostly children. But this is a mere handful compared to the members that will be starving in a decade or so. And it is now too late to take action to save many of those people."*

*"It has been estimated that the human population of 6000 B.C. was about five million people, taking perhaps one million years to get there from two and a half million. The population did not reach 500 million until almost 8,000 years later—about 1650 A.D. This means it doubled roughly once every thousand years or so. It reached a billion people around 1850, doubling in some 200 years. It took only 80 years or so for the next doubling, as the population reached two billion around 1930. We have not completed the next doubling to four billion yet, but we now have well over three billion people. The doubling time at present seems to be about 37 [later corrected to 35] years."*

*"Doubling times in the UDCs [Undeveloped Countries] range around 20 to 35 years. Examples of these times (from the 1968 figures just released by the Population Reference Bureau) are Kenya, 24 years; Nigeria, 28 years; Turkey, 24; Indonesia, 31; Philippines, 20; Brazil, 22; Costa Rica, 20; and El Salvador, 19."*

*"One of the most ominous facts of the current situation is that roughly 40% of the population of the undeveloped world is made up of people under 15 years old. As that mass of young people moves into its reproductive years during the next decade, we're going to see the greatest baby boom of all time. Those youngsters are the reason for all the ominous predictions for the year 2000."*



# Statistics

## ENGAGEMENTS

- 1964—CARLA ANN RUSS to James A. Brockmeier. A July wedding is planned.
- 1965—JOHN C. ARNDT, IV to Sandra A. Blanchette. An August wedding is planned.
- 1965—GEORGIANN P. ALEXIS to John A. Heidbreder. A June 14 wedding is planned.
- 1967—EDWARD E. POLLARD to Marilyn E. Pfaff.
- 1967—JEFFREY N. BARON to Wendy E. Drexler. A May wedding is planned.
- 1968—WILLIAM J. KEPPINGER, JR. to Jayne M. Martin.
- 1968—J. LAWRENCE KOCOLOSKI to Gail E. Miers. A July wedding is planned.
- 1969—RUTH M. MUNCH to Gregg Boehne. A May wedding is planned.
- 1969—DAVID C. HAILE to Nancy L. Spence. A June wedding is planned.
- 1969—DAVID J. TOTARO to Sarah J. Kennedy. A December wedding is planned.
- 1969—JOHN E. ATHERHOLT to Sue H. Ferguson. An August wedding is planned.
- 1969—Lt. RICHARD S. MULLEN to Ellen Jane Domaratius. A June wedding is planned.
- 1969—ELIZABETH JANE WHEELER to NICHOLAS G. CEPPI. An August wedding is planned.
- 1969—LINDA DALRYMPLE to George E. Henderson.
- 1965—Captain CHARLES A. SHUKIS to Christina Dunkle on December 26 in Oakmont. The couple now live in Chester, Virginia 23831.
- 1965—GEORGE E. MARK, 3d to Molly Zindel on February 21 in Jenkintown. They now reside in Philadelphia.
- 1966—S. DABNEY CARR to Stuart R. Allen on July 25. They now reside at 170 West Orchard Street, Allendale, New Jersey 07401.
- 1966—PAUL J. EPSTEIN to Gail C. Winne on May 4.
- 1967—MICHAEL SCHNELL to JOAN EISENBERG in August. The couple reside at 209 Lakeside Drive, Apartment 104, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770.
- 1967—ARTHUR M. LITOFF and Sandra K. Deihl were married on October 11 in Harrisburg. They now reside at 359 Haverhill Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts 01840.
- 1967—RICHARD M. SCHREIBER to Teresa Cadley on February 14 in Milford, Connecticut, where they now reside.
- 1968—LOUIS J. RICHMAN and SUSAN R. MITCHELL on January 31 in Carlisle. They now reside in Waltham, Massachusetts.
- 1969—GWENN SIGAFOOS and WILIAM E. BENNER were married on February 28 in Chalfont. They now reside at University Gardens, Apt. 5A2, Rolens Drive, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881.
- 1970—GERALD L. CASSELL to MARIANNE KOTCH on January 31 in Madison, Wisconsin. The couple now reside in Syracuse, New York.
- 1958—To Mr. and Mrs. James C. Slechta (HILMA MIMM), twin sons William Charles and Michael James on July 11.
- 1958—To Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD PARLIN, a son Stuart Garry on September 7.
- 1959—To. Dr. and Mrs. DAVID F. GILLUM, a daughter Susan Michele on October 25.
- 1959—To Mr. and Mrs. JOHN M. SCARBOROUGH, a daughter Suzanne Grace on December 4.
- 1959—To Mr. and Mrs. JONATHAN B. KULP, a daughter Julie Ellen on June 4.
- 1960—To Mr. and Mrs. EARL D. WEINER (GINA INGOGLIA), a son John Barlow on February 11.
- 1960—To Mr. and Mrs. PETER M. THOMPSON (JANE BIDWELL) by adoption, Matthew Howard born February 24.
- 1961—To Mr. and Mrs. ALAN M. FLEISHMAN, twin sons Gregory and Keith last June.
- 1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gasser (MARCIA HOOPES), a daughter Melanie Mae on July 23.
- 1962—To Dr. and Mrs. Wayne B. Griegel (JANET LUTZ), a son David Wayne on August 26.
- 1962—To Dr. and Mrs. CARL R. STEINDEL, a son Hunter on October 3.
- 1962—To. Dr. and Mrs. H. KENNETH JACKIER, a son Eric Scott on April 30, 1969.
- 1962—To Mr. and Mrs. JOHN DINGEE by adoption, a son Harold Albert in July.
- 1963—To Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD M. YOUNG (CAROL LINDSTROM), a daughter Cheryl Ann on June 22.
- 1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Keyser (BARBARA GEYER), a daughter Deborah Lynn on February 3.
- 1964—To Mr. and Mrs. John Stambolian (KATHARINE BEST), a daughter Kristin Elizabeth on September 2.
- 1964—To Mr. and Mrs. FRED R. KLUNK, a daughter Melissa Victoria on October 14.
- 1968—To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Rosenblum (ANN BASEMAN), a daughter Jennifer Sue on July 1.

## MARRIAGES

- 1957—Mrs. ELIZABETH SPANGLER DETWILER to James E. Hart on October 2. They live at 315 Hillside Lane, York 17403.
- 1957—Dr. JAN N. SAFER to Lois Ballen on November 30 in Atlantic City, New Jersey. They now reside at 3401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 19130.
- 1960—DAVID L. MCGAHEY and Gwinn G. Kent were married on February 14 in Germantown, where they now reside.
- 1962—EDITH B. RICHARDSON to Michal E. Pooley in April.
- 1964—RICHARD P. STROBRIDGE to Sally J. Hanff on February 14.

## BIRTHS

- 1953—To Mr. and Mr. Harry F. Dunn, Jr. (MARJORIE HEYMANN), a daughter Kathryn Meredith on January 9.
- 1956—To Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE R. HOBAUGH (SUE SHOUN), a son Michael on July 26.
- 1957—To. Mr. and Mrs. GUY CHANCE (JANE FLYNN), a daughter Jennifer on October 1.
- 1958—To Mr. and Mrs. John H. McIlvaine, Jr. (BARBARA MOHLER), a son William Mohler on June 9.



# Personal Mention

**1908**

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. TRESSA GREENWALD BANKS.

Mrs. Ann Brocker Coale, wife of the Rev. S. CARROLL COALE and mother of Dr. ROBERT N. COALE '39, died in March at her home in Bethesda, Maryland.

**1912**

William W. Jenkins, husband of RUTH STUART JENKINS, died on March 31, 1969 in Drexel Hill.

**1915**

Word has been received of the death of PAUL P. ALLER on September 30.

**1916**

F. LESLIE HART, former chief chemist of the Los Angeles District of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, is now associated with Truesdail Laboratories, Inc., as director of Food and Drug Technology. After his retirement, which was prior to 1957, he had a special assignment to World Health Organization as consultant to Ministry of Health, United States of Brazil on food and drug legislation and control. He is the co-author of *Modern Food Analysis* which is in press at Springer-Verlag in New York. Mr. Hart lives at 2040 Rodney Drive, Los Angeles, California 90027.

**1918**

In June, Rev. JOHN M. PEARSON, D.D., will celebrate fifty years in the Methodist ministry. He entered retired relation in the New York Annual Conference in 1968 and has been serving as pastor of the United Methodist Church of Sharon, Connecticut.

CLARK D. READ, a retired engineer, is executive secretary of the Albuquerque, New Mexico, Chapter of the National Society of Professional Engineers.

**1920**

The Alumni Office received word of the death of L. BRADLEY TAYLOR who resided in Salisbury, Maryland.

GEORGE G. LANDIS, vice president and director of research of the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, has been named "Distinguished Alumnus of the College of Engineering, The Ohio State University." He holds 51 patents on a range of electrical apparatus mostly pertaining to arc welding. He joined Lincoln Electric in 1923 as a development engineer, being named chief engineer in 1930 and in 1940 was elected to the board of directors. Mr. Landis was named to his present position in 1951. He and his wife live at 31699 Trillium Trail, Pepper Pike, Ohio.

Dr. and Mrs. ELWOOD STITZEL (MARIETTE HOLTON '19), of Altoona, plan to spend the summer in North Africa and Yugoslavia.

MARTHA M. MORRETTE returned to her home in Reading following a trip to Central Asia, Siberia and Outer Mongolia.

**1921**

C. WENDELL HOLMES, a member of the College Board of Trustees, served as the College representative at the inauguration of Frank N. Elliott as fourth President of Rider College in May.

**1923**

ALTA M. KIMMEL took a three week tour of the Holy Land in the spring.

**1925**

Word has been received of the death of CHARLES M. HADDON.

**1926**

Mrs. MARY READ OERTHER will retire in June as guidance counselor in the Morristown, New Jersey High School. She will move to Brandon, Vermont, where she will manage her daughter's antique shop.

Henry C. McMullen, husband of GEORGIA KRALL McMULLEN, is serving as president of the Union County Bar Association of New Jersey for 1970 and is a member of the executive council of the New Jersey State Bar Association.

**1928**

BENJAMIN O. NELSON, of Jenkintown, received the Frederick C. Morgan Award from the Hospital Financial Management Association for national recognition for outstanding contributions to the field of hospital accounting and financial management of hospitals. He has also been the recipient of the Benjamin Franklin Award, the Fullmer Award, Reeves Award and Chapter Writers Awards from the same organization.

Last June, HOWARD M. WERT retired from the faculty of Cranbrook School, having taught Latin there and at Friends' School, Moorestown, New Jersey, for 40 years. He lives at 2743 Woodward Avenue, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48013.

**1929**

Mrs. Joseph Smith, mother of Mrs. JANET SMITH KINGSLEY, died in Carlisle on March 4.

HARRY C. SHRIVER, who lives in Potomac, Maryland, received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from the George Washington University. This degree was given by the way of exchange to the holders of the LL.B. degree in accord with current practice of many of the leading law schools in the country.



George G. Landis '20



Benjamin O. Nelson '28



## 1930

Dr. PAUL B. IRWIN, of Claremont, California, is currently training leaders at various centers in a new "inter-generational" format for church education. His confluent approach features the human relations minilab, biblical hermeneutics and the expressive arts, with children, youth and adults as co-participants.

William Collins, son of WALTER W. COLLINS, has been named to the President's Honor Roll at the University of Florida for attaining a four-point grade average.

## 1931

JOSEPH R. W. DODGE has begun his 26th year as housemaster and teacher at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.

ROBERT E. DAWSON was the recipient of the John F. Hollernan Community Services Award from the Scranton Central Labor Union—A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Dr. ROBERT L. D. DAVIDSON, who is serving his 16th year as president of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, was honored in March by the Missouri Council of the American Association of University Professors as being the recipient of the third annual Martin Award. The award is given for demonstrating support of the principles of the AAUP.

## 1932

Mrs. Elizabeth Wurts Spahr, wife of BOYD LEE SPAHR, JR., a member of the Board of Trustees, died on February 7.

MEYER P. POTAMKIN, president of the Philadelphia Area Council of the Boy's Clubs of America, presided at the 7th Annual Conference Seminar which included all community facility groups of the city.

Dr. LOWELL M. ATKINSON will conduct a three-week tour, entitled "Pathways Through the Bible," to the Holy Land in July. The group will visit the Holy Land where they will walk in the steps of Jesus, visiting Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem, and Galilee. They will experience the ageless mystery of Egypt and also travel up the Nile to Luxor and the Valley of the Kings.

## 1934

Attorney EARL R. HANDLER was cited as the recipient of the 15th annual distinguished service award by the Indiana Jaycees. A leader in industrial development in Indiana following World War II, Mr. Handler is president of the Indiana County Bar Association.

In October, Dr. ROBERT L. BLOOM, of Gettysburg, was elected president of the Pennsylvania Historical Association for a three-year term. The only state-wide historical association in Pennsylvania, it has a membership of about 1700.

## 1936

Mrs. MARYELLEN WILLIAMS VANLYDEGRAF opened a new counseling service in the Reno, Nevada area. The service will attempt to bring the resources of modern science to the promotion of a successful marriage, family and personal life and will offer programs to improve human communication and develop clients individuality. Mrs. VanLydegraf has been a guidance counselor for the Washore County School System.

## 1937

Mrs. MARGARET CLARK GEORGE is a teacher of the Sogetsu School of Flower Arranging. She is a member of Rochester Chapter, Ikebana International, where through constant study, it was revealed to her the beauty and possibilities of this centuries-old art culture. She and her husband, Dr. Warren E. George, are the parents of three children: Warren, Jr., a law student at Cornell; William H., a banker in Unity, Maine, and Virginia, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania studying for a master's degree at Berkeley.

MORRIS M. TERRIZZI was recently sworn in as president judge of Huntington County. The Honorable CHARLES F. GREEVY '35, president judge of Licking County, presided at the inauguration and administered the oath.

Lewis L. Doolittle, husband of RUTH CRULL DOOLITTLE, has been named act-

ing chairman of the York County Bicentennial Commission. Mr. Doolittle is public relations director for Pennsylvania State University York Campus and the Colonial York County Visitors and Tourist Bureau.

## 1938

The Rev. WOODROW W. KERN has been elected a member-at-large of the Board of Directors of the Temple University Alumni Association. He has also been elected a member of the Chester Pike Rotary International.

## 1940

JOHN R. ULRICH, of Beaverton, Oregon, has been named Information Officer for the Bonneville Power Administration. Mr. Ulrich will be returning to the Department of Interior where he served previously for three years as Regional Information Representative at Portland for the Office of the Secretary.

Captain ROBERT W. RADCLIFFE has been awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat "V" for service with III Marine Amphibious Force in Vietnam. He also received the Cross of Gallantry Award and the Honor Medal 1st Class by the government of Vietnam. Captain Radcliffe's sermon *Long May It Wave* was selected by the Freedoms Foundation and will receive the George Washington Honor Medal.

## 1941

Dr. JEROME L. ROSENBERG has been appointed dean of the faculty of arts and sciences at the University of Pittsburgh.

In February, EDWARD DIXON, attorney of Muncie, Indiana, appeared on the Huntley-Brinkley TV show.

## 1944

ROBERT J. WHARTON, former vice president and trust officer of the U. S. National Bank in Johnstown, has become a member of the law firm of Kaminsky, Kelly & Wharton, Johnstown.

## 1945

Dr. RALPH A. BENTZ has

been promoted to chief of neurosurgery at Holy Spirit Hospital, Camp Hill. A graduate of Temple University School of Medicine, Dr. Bentz has been a member of the medical staff since the hospital opened in 1963.

The Rev. GEORGE W. HARRISON has been appointed Imperial Chaplain of the Shrine of North America. In addition to attending meetings of the Shrine, Mr. Harrison will write articles for the two Shrine magazines. He is senior minister of Centenary United Methodist Church, Richmond, Virginia.

## 1946

Karen E. Arnold, daughter of Mrs. MARJORIE M. ARNOLD, Drexel Hill, was married to Craig M. King on February 14.

## 1947

In addition to his regular duties, Dr. ROBERT W. SAUNDERSON, JR., has been appointed clinical associate professor of pediatrics at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

## 1948

JOHN D. HOPPER was elected a director of Pennsylvania Growth Equities, Inc. He heads the Harrisburg firm of John D. Hopper Associates.

In February, WILLIAM F. BORDA became vice president of sales for Jean Vernon, Inc., Dolfin Sportswear Company.

Dr. EDWARD G. BRAME, JR. was the principal speaker at the American Chemical Society meeting in Houston, Texas in February. He has had similar engagements at the University of Delaware and the Mellon Institute and in June and July will speak at the Mid-America Symposium at Chicago and at the Elastomers Gordon Research Conference. He is the continuing editor of *Applied Spectroscopy Reviews*.

## 1950

ARTHUR C. FLANDREAU has been appointed library director of the new Richard Stockton State College, Galloway Township, New Jersey. The new four-year college will



open for its first class in September 1971. For the past nine years, Mr. Flandreau has been library director of Concord College in Athens, West Virginia. He and his wife, the former JANET ELDER, and their three daughters will move to New Jersey in July.

CDR. FRANK N. HOFER, JR. retired from the U. S. Navy in January after completing 27 years of service. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal and also holds the Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal and Navy Unit Citation. CDR. Hofer is now associated with Airtronics, Inc., of Washington, D. C.

### 1951

JOAN E. GIPPLE is serving as public relations chairman of United Cerebral Palsy of Pennsylvania, a state-wide voluntary organization.

JIMMIE C. GEORGE, a Carlisle florist, has been selected as the "Citizen of the Year 1969" by the Carlisle Exchange Club. The award, a silver pitcher symbolic of the deeds of Molly Pitcher, was presented by Attorney ROBERT M. FREY '50, for Mr. George's many activities in church, civic and Dickinson affairs.

EARL H. LEHR has been appointed senior trust officer of the Union Bank and Trust Company of Eastern Pennsylvania.

ROBERT G. HOPSON was recently appointed superintendent of the Casualty and Property Information Division of Reliance Insurance Company. He lives with his wife (CAROLYN VERVALEN '53) and four sons at 540 Westminster Avenue, Swarthmore.

### 1952

NORMAN M. KRANZDORF has been elected to the Board of Directors of Akiba Hebrew Academy, Merion.

### 1953

Mrs. CAROLE DOMBRO ARNOLD received a master's degree in March from Florida Atlantic University. She is teaching first grade in Hollywood, Florida where she and her husband reside at 1451 Jefferson Street.

JULIA GOOD has been named chairman of the foreign language department of the York Suburban School District. She lives at 114 Hill Street, York 17403.

PAUL J. BROWN, JR., district sales manager for Johnson Motor Lines System in Harrisburg, has been selected to serve a three-year-term on the York County Board of Assistance.

Major RONALD A. MILLIAN is serving in Oslo, Norway where he is responsible for our Military Chaplain Program in Scandanavia.

### 1954

LOUIS H. REENS, of Wilton, Connecticut, was appointed by the Board of Selectment to the Planning and Zoning Commission. He is a patent attorney with the firm of Robertson, Bryan, Parmelee and Johnson in Stamford. He previously was associated with United Aircraft Corporation.

RICHARD E. JOHE has been promoted to Commander and is on the staff of Commander, Naval Forces Vietnam in Saigon. His wife (SUZANNE McCLOSKEY '54) lives in Los Alamitos, California with their two children.

Dr. ANDREW C. LYNCH has opened his office for the practice of orthopedic surgery in Medford, Oregon.

ROBERT N. HOOVER has joined the Memorex Corporation as their branch manager in Pittsburgh. His wife, BARBARA RUTH '56, recently passed her written and flight tests and received her private pilot's license. The Hoovers live at 2345 Actna Drive, Pittsburgh 15241.

Dr. SAMIE A. ALLEY, who specializes in general surgery, has joined the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading. He and his wife live at 2250 Alsace Road, Reading 19604.

### 1955

Mrs. MARJORIE D. LEHMAN has been employed since 1961 as a principal research biologist in the toxicology and skin research section of Lever Brothers Research and Development Division in Edgewater, New Jersey. She is the super-

visor in the histology and histochemistry laboratory responsible for all photomicrography and evaluation of tissue sections, and all phases of electron microscopy.

### 1956

Mrs. JOANNE CREVELING LOOKSTEIN has been appointed director of public relations for Henri Bendel in New York City. She lives with her family at 196 East 75th Street, New York City 10021.

Dr. and Mrs. Courtney W. Brown (INGRID REINHOLD) and their three children have moved to 1853 Winfield Drive, Denver, Colorado 80215, where Dr. Brown has a practice in orthopedic surgery.

J. ROBERT FISCELLA, district manager for CIBA Pharmaceutical Company in Houston, Texas, has been appointed to the Middle Management Training program with a four month assignment in the company's home office in Summit, New Jersey.

WILLIAM T. LYNAM has been elected secretary of Delfi American Corp. A former partner in the law firm of Bayard, Brill & Handelman, he joined Delfi on March 1. In addition to his duties as corporate secretary, he will serve the corporation and its subsidiaries as general counsel.

### 1957

Dr. LAURENCE M. SCHWARTZ has been on the full time psychiatric staff of the Abington Hospital Mental Health Center since July. He resides with his wife and daughter at 1845 Edmund Road, Abington 19001.

FRENCH D. MACKES is now in charge of the Glen Burnie and Annapolis offices of the Maryland Department of Parole and Probation.

Dr. RICHARD SHUMAN has been promoted to research fellow and a section leader at Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories in New Jersey.

The Rev. JACK H. CASSEL has assumed the pastorate of the Rockland United Methodist Church. He previously served two and one half years at the Immanuel United Methodist Church in Brooklyn, New



Robert L. D. Davidson '31



Joanne Creveling Lookstein '56



Samie A. Alley '54



York. He is a graduate of United Theological Seminary. He and his family are now residing in Ellicott City, Maryland.

Dr. DAVID KNEPLEY is in his first year of a three year radiology residency at Geisinger Medical Center. He lives with his wife (ANNE BERCHET '56) and two sons at 103 Maple Street, Danville 17821.

Dr. and Mrs. JAN N. SAFER spent their honeymoon in Tunisia, where Jan served two months as radiologist with the S. S. HOPE. He is currently practicing neuroradiology at Temple University Hospital.

RICHARD H. SEEBURGER, Esq., has been promoted to professor of law at the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vallego (NANCY KELLEY) and their year old son moved from Denver, Colorado to 1001 Elizabeth Lane, Terre Haute, Indiana, where Nancy's husband is in terminal engineering in the home office of Eastern Express, Inc.

Dr. MARK MAY is assistant professor of otolaryngology at Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri. He lives with his wife and four children at 136 Meadowlark Drive, Creve Coeur, Missouri 63141.

W. WARREN ARMSTRONG has been appointed to the Advisory Board of Trustees of the Allentown Campus of Pennsylvania State University. He is vice president and part owner of Liberman Associates, Inc., an advertising agency.

GEORGE W. STERNER is general manager of Snyder's Potato Chips, Inc. He lives with his wife (SANDRA McPHERSON '61) and two children at Markland Edge, Berlin 15530.

## 1958

WILBUR McCOY OTTO, a graduate of the University of Michigan Law School, has been named a senior partner in the law firm of Dickie McCamey and Chilcote, Pittsburgh.

Mrs. PATRICIA TOWNSEND CRUSER, assistant professor of American poetry and 20th Century fiction at Philadelphia College of Art, has been

appointed acting director of its liberal arts department. She is a candidate for her doctorate's degree.

Mrs. SUE SHOUN HOBAUGH was awarded a master of arts degree in library science from Rosary College in May.

PHILIP C. GERY recently joined N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia advertising agency, as an account executive on the E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company account. He was formerly employed by the Aitkin-Kynett agency. Phil and his wife reside at 252 Shingowack Trail, Medford Lakes, New Jersey 08055.

Mrs. ANN PHILLIPS LEIBRICK, an original member of Simon's Rock faculty, has been selected by the First National Congress on Optimum Population and Environment to lead a work group of delegates composed of scientists and laymen. The group will make a concerted effort to discover and recommend solutions to problems of environmental degradation and overpopulation in the United States. Mrs. Leibrick, who is chairman of the science department at Simon's Rock, will take an active part in that college's program of environmental studies—Summer Seventy—in Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

It was the realization of a dream for MARGARET SIECK when Vineland-Newcomb Hospital opened its new physical therapy department in February. When she began work with the department nine years ago, they handled approximately seven patients a day. Now it has increased to at least 25 a day. Prior to working at Newcomb, Miss Sieck served at Lakeland, Camden County General Hospital.

## 1959

Major ROBERT F. EAMES is serving with the U. S. Army Intelligence Corps in Korea. Upon his return to the states, he will begin graduate study for a master's degree in Latin American Affairs. His wife and two daughters live in Yardley.

EVERETT E. GOTTSCHALL, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, has been promoted to

assistant comptroller and an officer of Connecticut Mutual Life. Joining Connecticut Mutual in 1963, he was named senior analyst in the comptroller's department in 1968. He is presently working for a master's degree at the University of Hartford.

After two years service with the General Counsel's of the Peace Corps in Washington, D. C., DAVID GROVE has returned to the law firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker and Rhoads in Philadelphia. He lives with his wife, BARBARA FOGG '62, and two children at 418 Drexel Place, Swarthmore 19081.

RONALD M. NADITCH has been named co-deputy States Attorney for Anne Arundel County, Maryland. He is also serving as co-chairman of the Annapolis Human Relations Commission.

WILLIS D. COSTON is Industrial Relations Manager at the Celanese Technical Center in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Dr. ALAN M. SMITH has been promoted to associate professor of history at California State College, Hayward, California.

ROBERT W. ARMACOST is research associate in the Division of Research and Development with the Baltimore, Maryland, City Public Schools.

JUDSON LAIRD has become a partner in ADRIAN BRADFORD and Company, nationwide mortgage investment firm as well as real estate development in several states. Their offices are located at 1001 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ROBERT E. YOUNG participated in "Colloquy: The American Dream . . . Conflict '69" at Pennsylvania State University and "Spring Colloquy—'70" at Albright College. He was also a discussion leader in the Chancellor's Reception for Parents at the University of Pittsburgh.

## 1960

ROBERT G. DILTS is a lecturer in the Department of Secondary Education at the University of Pittsburgh where he is a candidate for his doctorate.

W. ROBERT LIPSKY has been appointed product manager for Breck professional products, a division of American Cyanamid Company. In his new capacity, he will be concerned with sales of Breck hair-care preparations to beauty salons. He lives with his wife and two children in Rockaway, New Jersey.

CAROLE BOND is on the staff of the Ecumenical Institute in Chicago, Illinois. The Institute has eight teaching teams in SEAPAC and India, as well as two staff members who are in Darwin, Australia, training Aboriginal teachers with Imaginal Education Methods. FRANK PALMER '65, and JOHN OYLER '66, are also on the staff in Chicago.

HERBERT BASS became a partner in the law firm of MacCoy, Evans and Lewis, Philadelphia, in January. In February he addressed the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers on the subject of real estate tax assessment.

Dr. R. T. WILSON will complete a two-year graduate training program in endodontics this spring and will practice in Center City Philadelphia at the Medical Arts Building.

JAMES R. FLOYD has been admitted to a Ph.D. candidacy in history at Kent State University.

NELSON F. LEBO, II has been appointed chairman of the science department of Cranbrook School, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Dr. JOHN F. SHUMAN is taking a fellowship in pulmonary disease at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Since his graduation from Yale Law School in 1968, EARL D. WEINER is associated with the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell in New York City.

DAVID W. BUPP has been appointed City Solicitor in York. He is a partner in the law firm of Dell'Alba, Gailey and Bupp.

VIOLA B. WELLS is senior supervisor in the Trenton District Office of the New Jersey Bureau of Children's Services. She now resides at the Ver-



sailles Apartments #B-15, 222 Sullivan Way, Trenton 08628.

Dr. JOSEPH T. DiBLASIO, a Hershey dentist, has been named lecturer in anatomy at Penn State's Milton S. Hershey Medical Center. He was appointed to the faculty in recognition of his volunteer teaching services.

ROGER E. MILLER, of York, was inducted into membership in the American College of Hospital Administrators.

## 1961

WILLIAM METZGER is employed as campus representative for Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship in the Delaware Valley Area. He lives with his wife and son at 160 Lismore Avenue, Glenside 19038.

HUGH W. JAMES has been transferred to Wilmington by DuPont Company after spending two and a half years in New York. He and his wife, NANCY HAYS, and their newborn son have moved to 2617 Salem Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19808.

DAVID G. STEVENSON has joined the legal staff of Amerada Hess Corporation in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He lives with his wife and two children at 3328 South Trout Street, Tulsa.

STANLEY W. LINDBERG received his doctorate in English literature from the University of Pennsylvania in May and is now an assistant professor of English at Ohio University. He lives with his wife, the former JEANNE HELLER '63, and daughter at 6 Wallace Drive, Athens, Ohio 45701.

WILLIAM D. HUMPHREY has been promoted to senior underwriter with the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia. He lives with his wife and two children at 120 West College Avenue, Flourtown 19031.

Dr. ALLAN C. SIDLE is a psychiatric resident at Stanford University Medical Center. He lives with his wife and two sons at 2447 Thaddeus Drive, Monutain View, California 94040.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hockenberger (LYNN RIETHMILLER) have moved to 1323 Pine Valley Court, Ann Arbor, Michigan, where Lynn's husband is assistant vice president

of commercial loans, National Bank and Trust Company of Ann Arbor.

DOUGLAS E. JOHNSON has been elected to the board of directors of Ocean County National Bank, Point Pleasant, New Jersey. Formerly a vice president of the bank, he has been promoted to the newly created position of executive vice president. Prior to joining the bank a year ago, he had been an assistant vice president of Irving Trust Company in New York.

## 1962

Since completing a 2-year tour of duty with the U. S. Navy Dr. JAMES A. STRITE, JR. is a resident in orthopedic surgery at George Washington University. He lives with his wife, the former BARBARA REAMY '61, and two children at 3802 Franconia Road, Alexandria, Virginia 22310.

EDWARD L. CURRY is working as a trial attorney in the legal office of the District of Columbia.

GRIFFITH L. GARWOOD, Esq., has joined the Truth in Lending Task Force of the Federal Reserve Board engaged in drafting regulations to implement the Truth in Lending Act.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gasser (MARCIA HOOPES) have recently moved into their new home at 1409 Grand Oak Lane, West Chester 19380.

Upon completion of his tour of duty with the Army in July, Dr. CARL R. STEINDEL will return to orthopedic surgery residency at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

EUGENE C. DeVOL, JR. has been honored by Continental Assurance Company as the second largest life insurance producer for 1969. He lives with his wife and two sons at 425 West Avenue, Wayne 19037.

Dr. and Mrs. JAMES V. SNYDER (ANN SMITH '65) will move to Pittsburgh in July, when Dr. Snyder will begin a residency at Presbyterian Hospital, University of Pittsburgh.

## 1963

Captain STEPHEN M. COURTLAND is an Assistant

## Incredible Switch

Roger J. Wolfe '60, told his wife and friends he wasn't going to live much longer. "If I die and there is anything left of me that anyone can use, donate it," he advised his wife Evonne.

So when Roger died of a massive brain hemorrhage, Mrs. Wolfe honored her husband's wish when, at the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco, it was discovered that a 53-year old retired bookbinder could use his heart.

Mrs. Wolfe believes that the "transplant was meant to be." The coincidence of her husband's death with the recipient's need was "remarkable," she said.

Dr. Benson Roe, who handled the transplant, the first at the university medical center, confirmed Mrs. Wolfe's observation. "The match is incredible," he said. Tests showed that there was a perfect tissue match between Wolfe and his beneficiary, something that happens only about once in 26 million times.

Staff Judge Advocate with the 18th Airborne Corps. The Courtlands live at 88 Maas Drive, Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28307.

ALLAN K. GRIM, JR., of Kutztown, was recently cited by the Italian Anti-Defamation League of Reading for having developed a muffled quality to the sound made by the Wilson Sporting Goods Company's tennis balls. Mr. Grim is employed by the company in the research and development division.

DAVID A. BRAUNER, Esq. is associated with the law firm of Herman Goldman in New York City.

WHITNEY SMITH is working as assistant public relations director of Children's Medical Center, Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland.

Rev. and Mrs. CHARLES R. McCracken (SUSAN SCHMIDT) and their two sons have moved to 58 Long Meadow Road, Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where Chuck is pastor of the United Methodist Church.

## 1964

In November, DAVID H. ROMBERGER was admitted to the New Jersey Bar Association. A graduate of the Dickinson School of Law, he is asso-

ciated with Santo J. Salvo. He lives with his wife at 8 West Oak Street, Millville, New Jersey 08332.

Captain JOHN T. GORDON, USAF, has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for aerial achievement in Southeast Asia. He served as a B-52 Stratofortress heavy bomber electronic warfare officer while assigned at Andersen AFB, Guam. He is now assigned to the 34th Bomb Squadron at Wright-Patterson AFB.

Since their marriage, Dr. and Mrs. Donald S. Fraley, Jr. (ZELLA ZEIGLER) are residing at 3437 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 15213. They both are first year residents in medicine at Montefiore Hospital.

In April, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Skirven (SHIRLEY BERBERIAN) and their daughter moved from Maryland to 1116 Log College Drive, Warminster, where Mr. Skirven is district manager of H. J. Heinz Company.

Since completing his military obligation, GLENNE. HITCHENS is an associate in the law firm of Morris, James, Hitchens & Williams, Dover, Delaware.

BRENDA SADLER will receive a master's degree in rehabilitation counseling and will





Tim I. Minnich '66

serve an internship with the Devereaux Schools in 1970-71. In July she will move to 7 Cars Court, Red Bank, New Jersey 07701.

Captain and Mrs. JOHN P. LASZLO (SANDRA SCHIAVO) have moved to 1872 Bunker Hill Road, Columbus, Georgia 31907. John is chief of psychology at the Martin Army Hospital, Fort Benning, and heads the school consultation program for army dependents.

FRED R. KLUNK will receive a master's degree in sports administrations from Ohio University in June.

RICHARD P. STROBRIDGE is manager of professional employment for Western Union in Manhattan, New York.

### 1965

In April, Captain CHARLES A. SHUKIS returned to Vietnam for his second tour of duty.

ELAINE KORAN ORENBURG and her husband James both received their doctorates in September from the Pennsylvania State University, where they completed graduate studies as Public Health Service predoctoral fellows. Elaine received her degree in zoology. The Orenbergs both assumed positions as research associates in the department of pathology, histochemistry division, of the Stanford University Medical Center. Their new address is 234 Bryant Street, Palo Alto, California 94301.

Since his discharge from the Navy, JOHN R. JACKSON is attending New York University Graduate School of Business. While in the Navy he served as a communications officer on the staff of the manned Spacecraft Recovery Force, participating in Apollo missions 8, 9, 10 and 11.

RICHARD SCHWARZ is a financial analyst on the corporate staff at the Xerox World Headquarters in Stamford, Connecticut.

MOHAMMED T. BOUDJELKHA received his doctorate in applied mathematics in January from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He lives at 518 Third Avenue, Troy, New York 12182.

Mr. and Mrs. T. STEVENSON HANSELL (KATHRYNE CRUMB '66) are living at 1638 Clearview Road, Norristown 19403. Steve is head of the reading department at Plymouth Union High School. He will receive a master of education degree from the University of Delaware in June.

JAMES S. HATCH is assistant to the president of the Lenox National Bank, Lenox, Massachusetts, where he is also on the board of United Community Services.

### 1966

ROBERT G. HOLSTON has been admitted to the New Jersey Bar Association and is associated with the law firm of Taylor, Bischoff, Williams and Martin in Camden. In March

he entered active duty in the Army as a first lieutenant to fulfill a two-year obligation.

DONALD R. CHARLES, JR., has been admitted to the New Jersey Bar Association. He entered the U. S. Army in February and is serving as a first lieutenant in the Intelligence Branch.

PAUL A. ROBELL, a member of the Development Office staff at Duke University, has been promoted to foundation relations officer. In his new capacity, he will work closely with foundations and faculty members seeking financial support for research, educational seminars and capital projects. Paul is also responsible for coordinating Development Office activities with Trinity College, the Woman's College and the Graduate School.

Captain TIM I. MINNICH was awarded the Bronze Star Medal in Vietnam. He received the award for outstanding meritorious service in connection with military operations against hostile forces in Vietnam. Since returning to the States, Tim is assigned to the Army Community Service, Fort Gordon, Georgia. He lives with his wife and daughter at 3211 Briarcliff Road, Jackson Heights, Augusta, Georgia 30905.

GAIL H. WATT has been advanced to the level of senior student personnel worker in the office of Adviser to Foreign Students at the University of Minnesota. The past two summers he has been a consultant to the Department of State for orientation of incoming Fulbright students.

ALAN B. LOTTNER is attending Union University, Albany Law School, where he is a member of the Law Review. Last June, he was married to the former Joyce Herman.

HENRY J. DONNER is associated with the Philadelphia law firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn & Levy.

Lt. GEORGE C. REINKE is a U. S. Naval Flight Instructor of Training Squadron 27 at NAS Corpus Christi, Texas.

Since returning from Vietnam in December, Lt. JOEL R. WOLFROM is operations officer at the 4th Battalion, 2nd Basic Training Brigade,

Fort Dix, New Jersey. While in Vietnam he was a ranger platoon leader for the 9th Division and information officer for the 3rd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division.

The Rev. JOHN W. THOMAS is assistant minister at Christ United Methodist Church, New Rochelle, New York. He is serving as Youth Committee Chairman of the New Rochelle Council of Churches. His wife teaches in Harlem.

### 1967

BENJAMIN COMPAINE is an instructor of management at Community College of Philadelphia. He is also a music and drama critic for *Philadelphia After Dark*.

CHRISTOPHER ADAMS, who was discharged from the U. S. Army in January, was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service. He has returned to work with Humble Oil Company in Washington while studying for a master's degree in journalism at the American University. His new address is Potomac Heights Apartments, 1010 Palmer Road, Oxon Hill, Maryland 20022.

Lt. jg. KENNETH GIRVIN is serving a year's tour of duty in Vietnam assigned to Naval Support Activity, Saigon Detachment, as assistant repair officer.

Mrs. LORRAINE HOWE FENTON has been promoted to senior associate programmer at the IBM Corporation's Systems Development Laboratory in Kingston, New York.

ARTHUR M. LITOFF is the author of "The Merchandise of Venice," which appeared in the March issue of *The Jewish Spectator*. He was recently elected Adjutant of the Lawrence, Massachusetts, Post 40 of the Jewish War Veterans. He is teaching French and Spanish at Reading High School, Reading, Massachusetts.

JOSEPH HEPNER will graduate from Seton Hall Law School this May.

PAUL M. STRICKLER is working in the editorial department of the W. B. Saunders Company, medical publishers, in Philadelphia.



In June, RANDOLPH B. BEST received a master's degree in history from the University of Toronto, where he is continuing his graduate work.

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES R. MORRISEY (LESLIE DIXON) are living at 6004 Stanton Avenue, Pittsburgh 15206. Jim is working in a joint program with Pittsburgh Theological Seminary and the University of Pittsburgh to obtain a bachelor of divinity degree and a master of social work in community reorganization. Leslie is finishing work on a master of arts degree and has been accepted for doctoral study at the University.

KENNETH F. FOLEY, JR. has completed work for a master's degree in political science at the Maxwell School, Syracuse University. He is employed by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. T. RUMSEY YOUNG, JR. (PRISCILLA MCKINLAY '68) have moved to 68 Rowell Circle, Havelock, North Carolina 28532. Rumsey is an A-GA intruder jet pilot in the Marine Corps based at Cherry Point.

2/Lt. ROBIN TALIAFERRO is attending Ranger School prior to leaving for Vietnam with the 25th Infantry Division.

STEPHEN H. MINTZ is a senior at the Georgetown University School of Medicine.

JOHN M. LORENTZ, who will graduate from Rutgers Law School in June, has been accepted into the doctoral program of the Department of Political Science of Rutgers. He and his wife have moved to 635 Rockview Avenue, North Plainfield, New Jersey 07063.

## 1968

Since their marriage in June, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gahr (KAREN ANDREWS) are living at 4201 Fessenden Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20015. Mr. Gahr is vice president of The Built Environment Corporation.

2/Lt. ARCHER B. BATTISTA was awarded U. S. Air Force silver pilot wings upon graduation at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. He has been assigned to Bien Hoa Air Base, Vietnam for flying duty with the 504th Tactical Air Support Group.

Lt. BERNARD D. FRENCH is stationed in Cu Chi, Vietnam with Military Intelligence supporting the 25th Infantry Division.

MARCIA ANN FISHEL was awarded a master of arts degree in June from Wake Forest University.

BARRY BERINGER, who is attending the American University School of Law, is on the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Services Program.

ANN S. WHEELER was awarded a master of arts degree in the history of art from the University of Michigan and is now associated with the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, where her address is 1614 Bolton Street.

2/Lt. PETER J. SCHWEIZER was awarded U. S. Air Force silver pilot wings upon graduation at Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma. He has been assigned to Howard AFB, Canal Zone for flying duty with the U. S. Air Forces Southern Command.

ALFRED K. DAY, III was promoted to a first lieutenant in January. He is working as

an intelligence analyst with the Army in Europe Headquarters in Heidelberg, Germany.

Mrs. KAREN SMITH SELLERS is working for the Crusade Scholarship Office of the United Methodist Church. She and her husband, who is in his third year of bachelor of divinity studies, live at 527 Riverside Drive, New York City 10027.

Lt. jg and Mrs. STEVEN C. MYERS (SUSAN McDOWELL) are living in Bremerhaven, Germany, where Steve is stationed at the U. S. Naval Security Group Activity.

Lt. BENJAMIN F. GAYMAN and Lt. THOMAS J. BOWEN are both serving with the Delta Military Assistance Command, Republic of Vietnam. Ben is with Advisory Team 84 and Tom is with Advisory Team 88.

## 1969

Airman LORENCE L. KESSLER completed basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas and is now assigned to Kessler Air Force Base, Mississippi.

Mrs. GWENN SIGAFOOS BENNER is working for a master's degree in French at the University of Rhode Island while her husband, WILLIAM E. BENNER '66, is attending the Naval Justice School at the Newport Naval Base. A 1969 graduate of Villanova Law School, Bill was practicing with the firm of Power, Bowen and Valimont in Doylestown.

JERI YAVERBAUM is employed as a junior accountant in the family firm of Yaverbaum and Company in Harrisburg.



Kenneth Girvin '67



Peter J. Schweizer '68



Lorence L. Kessler '69

## C. Scott Althouse Dead at 89

C. Scott Althouse, a life trustee of the College and one of its major benefactors, died on Saturday, March 21, 1970 at "Greyrock," his estate near Reading, Pa. He was 89 and had been ill for some time.

A 1900 graduate of Philadelphia Textile Institute, Mr. Althouse was an industrial chemist and inventor of many processes for the textile industry and designed instruments for the medical profession. He was founder and owner of Althouse Chemical Co., Inc. of Reading from 1915 to 1955.

Althouse Science Hall, built in 1958, was named in honor of Mr. Althouse whose gifts made the building possible.



# Obituaries

**1905 DANIEL R. PEFFER** died in Daytona Beach, Florida on February 5 at the age of 95 years. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. CLARA PEFFER STEPHENS '27.

**1907 WILSON D. WALLIS**, a member of the faculty of Annhurst College, Woodstock, Connecticut, and former chairman of the anthropology department at the University of Minnesota, died on March 15 in Woodstock at the age of 84 years. A Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University from 1907 to 1910, where he was awarded a bachelor of science degree in anthropology, he received his Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915. During his career he served on the faculties of the University of Pennsylvania, the University of California, Fresno Junior College, Reed College, and the University of Minnesota from where he retired in 1954. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice president in 1947, and a member of the American Anthropological Association. He was the author of numerous books and a compiler of *Readings in Sociology and Method and Perspective in Anthropology*, a book of essays in his honor published in 1954. He was a member of Alpha Chi Rho Fraternity. He is survived by his wife, a son, a daughter, four grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

**1911 E. WALTER LONG**, flour and grain broker in Harrisburg, died on February 11 in the Polyclinic Hospital at the

age of 82 years. Prominent in civic affairs of Harrisburg, he was awarded the "Distinguished Citizen Award" in 1951. He was a member of the advisory board of the Harrisburg Hospital; a member of Robert Burns Lodge 464, F & AM; Consistory; Zembo Temple and the Grace United Methodist Church. At Dickinson he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. In addition to his wife, he is survived by three daughters, including Mrs. VIVIAN LONG ENDERS '50, three sons, a sister and a brother.

**1913 WILLIAM A. GUNTER**, prominent attorney of Frostburg, Maryland, died in Memorial Hospital on March 20 at the age of 77 years. A graduate of the Dickinson School of Law, Mr. Gunter was the senior member of the law firm of Gunter and Geppert prior to his retirement in March 1969. He was an attorney for 54 years. Active in political, community and civic affairs, he served one term as Maryland state senator from 1927 to 1929 as minority floor leader. He was a candidate for Congress and was the Republican nominee for attorney general of Maryland in 1950. He also served as a member of the county and state Boards of Education and the Memorial Hospital Board of Governors. Mr. Gunter held membership in the state and county bar associations, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and Mountain Lodge 99, F & AM. During World War II he founded the Alleghany County League which sent newsletters each month to

every county resident serving overseas in the armed forces. A building at Frostburg State College has been named in his honor. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. In addition to his wife, he is survived by a daughter, eight grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

**1913 HORACE L. JACOBS, JR.** died on February 27 in Orlando, Florida at the age of 81 years. He was the owner and operator of Jacobs Printing Company until his recent retirement. A life member of the General Alumni Association, he was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and a past president of the Jacksonville Alumni Club. He was a charter member of the John F. Laedlein Lodge No. 707 F & AM of Williamsport; a member of E. P. R. Mountain Lodge No. 281 of Altoona; Eureka Chapter No. 7, R.A.M., Orlando; Olivet Commandery No. 4 Knights Templar, Orlando; a charter member of Bahia Shrine and a charter member of Williamsport Consistory. Mr. Jacobs was a past president of the Orlando Rotary Club and a charter member of the University Club of Orlando. He is survived by a son, HORACE L. JACOBS, III '43; two grandsons, HORACE L., IV '70 and Philip T., and a granddaughter Gayley Jacobs.

**1927 RUSSELL S. MACHMER**, attorney of Northumberland, died on January 16 at the age of 63 years. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the College, he was also a graduate of the Dickinson School of Law. He was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity. He is survived by his widow.

**1937** Word has been received of the death of ROBERT McK. GLASS, attorney of Sunbury, last September.

**1938 ARTHUR MARKOWITZ**, of York, died on February 2 on Grand Cayman Island, north of Jamaica, where he arrived the previous day for a month's vacation. A senior partner in the law firm of Markowitz, Kagen and Griffith, he was a member of the

American Bar Association, the American Judicature Society and a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. He was a graduate of the Dickinson School of Law. From 1939 to 1954, Mr. Markowitz served as deputy attorney general for the Commonwealth. A past president of the York County Bar Association, he was a director for the York Area Chamber of Commerce and the York Federal Savings and Loan Company. In addition to his wife, he is survived by a son, a daughter and two sisters.

**1939 HOWARD A. WILEY**, assistant to the director of development at PMC Colleges in Chester, died in March at the age of 53 years. An essayist, journalist and poet, he worked for a weekly paper in Dover, Delaware and later became editor of the Germantown Courier. Mr. Wiley started doing free-lance work in 1942, writing editorials for Philadelphia Suburban Newspapers, Inc., and his editorials appeared in the Main Line Times, the News of Delaware County and the Germantown Courier. He joined PMC Colleges as a public relations writer in 1963, also handling public relations for the Delaware County Tuberculosis and Health Association, Riddle Memorial Hospital, the Pennsylvania Lawn Tennis Tournament and several political campaigns. In 1964 he published "Night Thought of an Aging Orphan," a collection of his poems over ten years. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, a grandchild and a sister.

**1943 JOHN EUGENE OYLER**, of Springfield, died on March 20 at his home after a long illness at the age of 49 years. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the college, he received a master's degree in chemistry from Lehigh. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. For the past 23 years he was employed as a chemist for E. I. duPont de Nemours. In addition to his wife and parents, he is survived by five children: JOHN A. '66, Mrs. James Coons, Richard, Robert and Cindy; two brothers ANDREW '35, and FRED '50, and a sister.



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Save the Dates

Homecoming

September 26, 1970

Parents Day

October 24, 1970



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- That the small residential college, intimate and manageable by its own members, is unsurpassed as an effective instrument of undergraduate education
- That such a college provides a matchless environment for transmitting knowledge, sharing values, and resolving differences between the generations—the present elders and the “new elders”
- That such colleges, independent and supported by private funds, are among the best sources this nation has for initiating and guiding the sensitive process of youthful self-discovery
- That in the diversity of our system of higher education, from the sprawling multi-university to the little college, lies the capacity to respond to changing educational needs
- That private support of independent education is an act of “future-building,” of a changed and more effective system