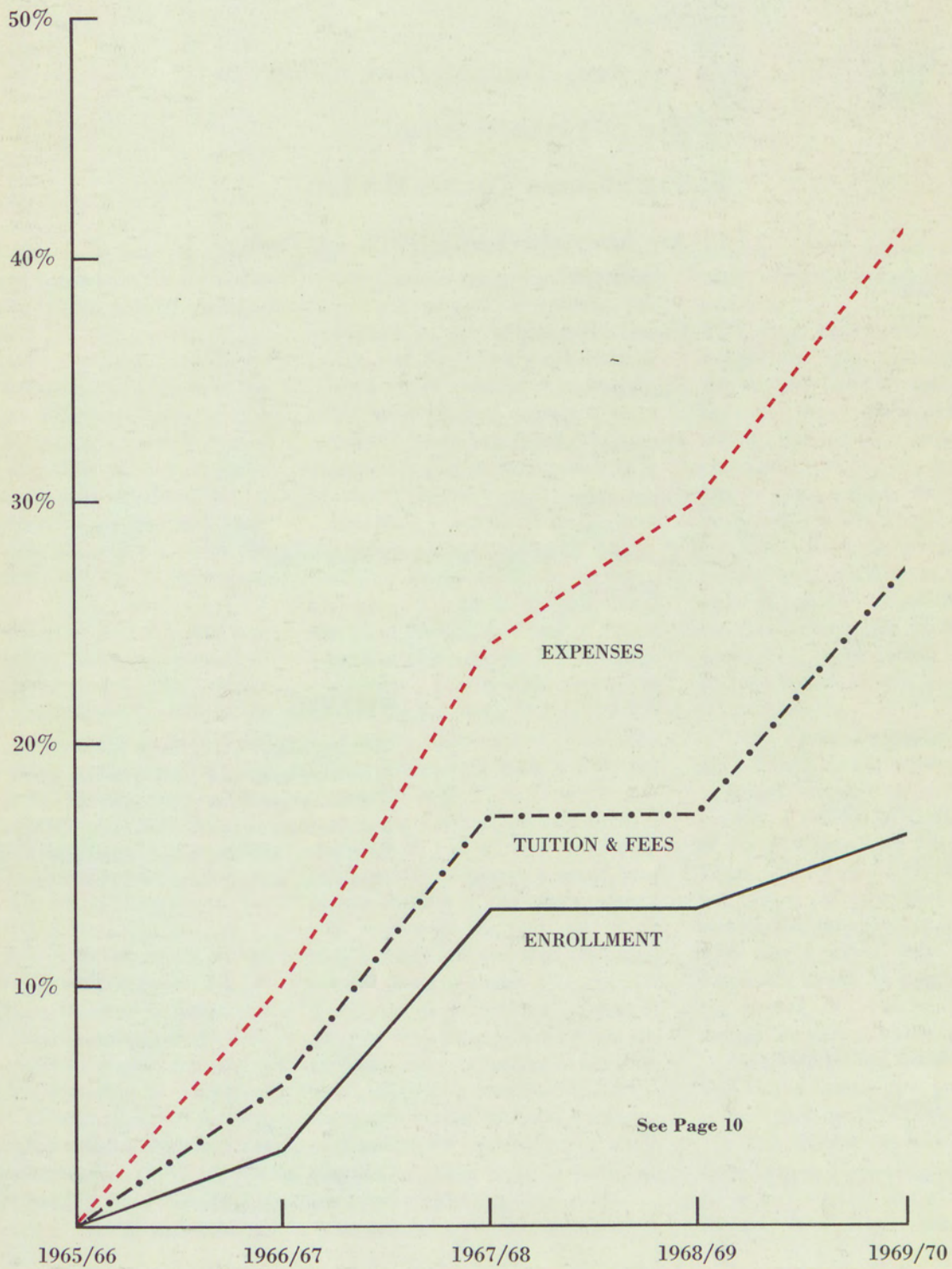


# Dickinson Alumnus

April 1971



# The Dickinson Alumnus

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# PRIVACY?



Ralph Nader

It was a study in contrasts, much like a set of books with similar views held tightly at both ends by opposing bookends.

Dickinson's eighth annual Public Affairs Symposium, held on the campus on February 7-10, took a look at computers, credit rating systems, wire tapping, student rights and freedoms and the Constitution of the United States during a four-day examination of privacy—or the lack thereof—in our technological society.

A top drawing card this year was Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, who presented the keynote address. Also garnering press headlines was Sen. Sam Ervin who, while speaking on "Privacy and Constitutional Rights," revealed the existence of a computerized file in the U.S. Passport Office containing the names of 243,135 persons whose passport applications are of interest to the government.

Ervin and Nader were the glitter and glamour, ably supported by a host of nationally lesser known names appearing on discussion panels. Both however, were in the mainstream of Symposium thought, as expressed here by Chaplain Paul Kaylor, faculty advisor to the Student Symposium Committee:

"It is difficult to read the popular press, watch a television news pro-

gram or, indeed, collect one's mail without confronting the fact that individual privacy is rapidly disappearing in our society. The reminders of how often the individual is reduced to a number by impersonal governmental agencies, computerized businesses, and other institutions is a litany so familiar as to be almost cliché."

Opposing this general theme were the Reverend Andrew Young, Executive Vice President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Alan Westin, Professor of Public Law and Government at Columbia University. Westin also directs the Center for Research and Education in American Liberties at Columbia.

Both these men took a different view of the issue. Rev. Young, speaking at the College Church service, declared ". . . when I began to think about scripture, I could find almost nothing where man's privacy was respected. In fact, the thing that I could see was that God constantly invaded man's privacy . . . Somehow, as a Christian, in spite of the fact that we might have an appreciation for the values of the personal privacy in relationship to the state, this almost becomes a secondary concern for us because the whole business of being open to God and our brothers absorbs us so much."

Westin, who wound up the Sym-

posium with his address Wednesday night, offered a historical look at the problem.

"I find myself very frequently disagreeing . . . with people who call themselves on the side of privacy because they make assumptions which are utterly untrustworthy about what privacy has meant in the past or what options we have today in a real world . . .," he said. ". . . the claim to privacy is, in a certain way, a claim to power because if you can claim the right to exercise privacy for yourself, your movement, your ideas, in effect you're exerting a limit on the power of authority.

"If you read Vance Packard, you get a feeling that somehow there was a golden arcadia of privacy that existed in 1890 or 1790 and because of our expulsion from this Garden of Eden, we now have terrible problems with privacy whereas once everybody was terribly respectful of privacy. . . This world exists only in Vance Packard's head. It doesn't exist in the record of even a libertarian society like that of the United States."

We'll return to Messrs. Westin and Young shortly, first giving equal time to divergent opinion.

Ralph Nader arrived with the driven snow. Late. Though successful in his confrontation with General Motors, Mr. Nader—known var-



Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr.

iously as a crusading lawyer, devil's advocate, consumer watch dog, advocate or gadfly—could find no compromise with Mother Nature, who blanketed the roadways from his Washington office with an unexpected snowfall, delaying his arrival by several hours. Fascination with the man was so great, however, that an overflow crowd of some 1,200 members of the College and Carlisle communities waited patiently in an excessively warm Holland Union Building to hear what he had come to say. And Mr. Nader led the attack on what most speakers conceived to be the arch foe of individual privacy—the computer.

"History has never shown a more imbalanced development of a major technology than the computer," he stated. "We hear talk about revolution. We've had a revolution. We've had a revolution against the people for the last 25 years. There's been an enormous chipping away of individual rights."

Mr. Naders' physical appearance is deceptive. His manner is almost mild, not that of a firebrand as he is generally pictured—an image related to his crusades against deception and for consumer safety. There's anger in his rhetoric however.

"How many engineers, lawyers or scientists in industry choose to remain

silent concerning unsafe products and practices, fraud on the consumer, corruption of regulatory actions or electoral policies, because of their concern that some personal or intimate information entirely irrelevant to these issues may be used against them?" he questioned, ". . . I have been told by reliable corporate sources that personnel departments or higher management often collect such information so as to control their employees from potentially disrupting company practices . . . clearly, the erosions of democratic rights come in many daily subtle forms without dramatic or historic upheavals. Such is the case in corporate invasions of privacy now equipped with the computer."

Mr. Nader said credit bureaus were vital to the dossier industry, noting the largest such organization had "45 million files on Americans" and that "government agencies routinely reach into credit bureaus for information about individuals they are investigating."

He attacked corporate privacy:

" . . . elaborate laws exist to prevent the disclosure of company information under an umbrella of proprietary rights or trade secrets. Corporations . . . have claimed privacy for the lethal pollutants dumped into the environment, . . .

the poisons they unleash on the environment and unsuspecting persons are considered trade secrets. Price-fixing, product design fixing and other antitrust violations are elaborately screened from public view."

The great problem, as seen by Mr. Nader, is that "the millions of individuals on whom files are kept . . . have had, with few exceptions, no right of access to their file. . ." a situation to be remedied greatly when the Fair Credit Reporting Act takes effect April 25.

Mr. Nader saw some good in the computer if it were developed as "an information utility . . . accessible to citizens, much as the telephone or electric light outlet is today." He said it could provide immediate consumer data, perhaps simply by the dialing of a phone number, on products in the marketplace.

"There is no way a complex society as a whole or in its constituent parts can intelligently plan for a just society without detailed information," Mr. Nader concluded. "What is needed are greater rights of participation, initiation and control by citizens so that more can be beneficiaries and not victims of such information (as stored in computer systems)."

Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. is 74 years old. But there was no generation gap when he spoke before an audience of 350, mostly collegians.

The Senator from North Carolina, a pleasantly polished politico who is chairman of a senate subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, obviously enjoyed every minute of his appearance. He plied his Southern charm while attacking the computer, which he characterized as "a valuable instrument, but with no capacity for repentance and no compassion."

But unlike other speakers, the Senator's remarks were not directed at industry, but rather emphasized the importance of constitutional safeguards if individual privacy is to be maintained.

"We don't want a citizenship coerced by government," he said. "Their minds should be free."

Ervin, whose committee was soon to launch an inquiry into privacy invasion, declared his faith in constitutional safeguards:

"This implicit guarantee of the freedom of his (civilized man's) personality, including his thoughts, beliefs and opinions, is the promise which the Constitution holds out to the individual in our society . . . however, there are formidable threats to individual privacy and therefore to freedom. These threats result from some current governmental efforts to acquire and store information about individuals. Clearly, Congress must have information on which to legislate, and the executive branch must have it in order to administer the laws. However, some programs are actually attempts to coerce, induce, or intimidate people into conformity.

"Into this constitutional system has entered a complex new computer technology which makes it possible to store, program, retrieve, analyze and transmit this information. . ."

The Senator then cited specific governmental files containing "the intimate details of our lives, opinions, personal habits and attitudes:"

—"There are the files kept by the Army and other services on civilians engaged in civilian political activities. . ."

—"There is the Secret Service computer on professional gate crashers."

—"There is the Customs Bureau computer on suspicious travelers; there is the Internal Revenue Service and the tapes it sells to state and local governments."

—"There is the proposed automated adverse information system of the Housing and Urban Development Department."

—"There is the Civil Service Commission 'security file' . . . with over two million index cards . . . ; Defense Department files with 7 million persons doing business with government; there are all the data banks and computers in the Department of Justice."

—"There is the 'Lookout File' of



*Seminar on Privacy and Student Rights and Freedoms*

the passport office and the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs."

Senator Ervin noted this last file had just been brought to the attention of his committee, adding that any governmental agency could request the passport office to be on the "lookout" for an individual they may be interested in. "The individual is not told that he is in the file until the information is used adversely against him," Ervin stated, "at which time the suspect is informed and allowed to explain or rebut the information."

Such proliferation of records stems from findings of The Warren Commission, the Senator feels.

"The commission had publicly reprimanded the Secret Service, along with other agencies (for failure to predict the behaviour of Lee Harvey Oswald) and recommended that it broaden its standards for being 'interested' in an individual," he said.

Senator Ervin, seeing a legislative need for certain information, recommended establishment of a "National Data Center" as a separate governmental agency whose management would be closely watched and controlled.

The onus so far has been on the computer, with both Ralph Nader and the Senator solidly declaring

themselves opposed to its overuse and the resultant erosion of privacy. Only modern man, we are led to believe, has reached so deeply into the home and mind, recording intimate material in great detail.

Alan F. Westin, the Symposium's concluding speaker, placed it all in perspective however with this historical view.

"As I look over Western history . . . there are two competing traditions in Western political society . . . you could call them the authoritarian and the libertarian . . . in the authoritarian, the kinds of societies and nations have always regarded the claim to privacy as anti-state, illegitimate, and so on. Along side this is the libertarian, in which the essence of the political culture recognizes the legitimacy of the claim of individuals, private associations and groups to zones of privacy protected by law and by social norm against intrusion. The reason why I think this kind of analysis is where it helps to start is because one can read a lot of nonsense about what privacy was once like . . . there were subject populations in America that were never given the right to privacy . . . such as a slave, a freed Negro American, a member of a black enclave in a white society."

Privacy has two dimension, Dr.

## Alumni Participate

*There were twenty guest participants in the Symposium including Dickinson alumni Harold N. Fitzkee, Jr. '61, York County (Pa.) District Attorney; Marx Leopold '60, Legal and Research Counsel to the Speaker of the House, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; E. Donald Shapiro '53, Director of Practising Law Institute (also a college trustee) and C. Richard Stover '36, Vice President and Trust Officer, The Commonwealth National Bank.*

Westin said: "One is when we as individuals feel we want privacy, when we want to be away from the observation of others . . . There are times when we want and need such privacy and there are times when we desperately need to be with people.

"The other element is the social balance of privacy . . . in some ways American society on a scale would be thought of as one of the least privacy-respecting societies in Western culture, because somebody who retreats, who seeks solitude . . . was regarded as some kind of weirdo."

What's the answer then?

"Most of the time the struggle that we are really involved in is the question of regulation and control, not of total bans," Westin said. "But I do mean regulation and control. . ."

He also saw advantages in a computerized society: "It's my firm conviction that, if we're clear about the question and where we want to strike the balance of values, we probably can protect privacy more

effectively in a computer record system than we could earlier in manual record systems."

Perhaps we should ask why privacy was so jealously guarded by all speakers at the Symposium, in varying degrees, but one. Rev. Young, with all the moral persuasion of God in his corner, looks at the question of privacy this way: ". . . we are still entrapped by a moralism which is probably much less than Christian," he declared. "If we were really able to face our lives and accept the fact that God has accepted us as we are; if we could look upon our lives without guilt and shame, not because we are worthy, but because God loves us in spite of our guilt and shame . . . then the whole question about what other people think of us wouldn't be very important . . . And so there is nothing over which we must really quiver and quake at the thought of being found out by men."

It is worth pondering.



# The Anita Tuvin Schlechter Auditorium

by Prof. Daniel J. Freval



During the 1970-71 academic year, Dickinson College will have realized the completion of two more major projects in its building program. The first, a beautiful reconstruction of the past, is the renovated East College—or the Bernard Center for the Humanities as it is to be known from now on. The second, with a face very definitely of the future, is the Anita Tuvin Schlechter Auditorium.

Located behind Spahr Library, the Auditorium is the first of two structures which will eventually compose the College's Arts Center. Its principal donor is Louis Alfred Tuvin '10, and is named for his daughter.

There is no doubt that Dickinson has needed an auditorium. As a result, in 1967 a committee was formed to investigate the matter and to consult with the architects—Architects Collaborative of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

There were several problems to be resolved; specifically, the location and the nature of the structure itself. Did the College need a conventional rectangular auditorium with one huge room or a structure with several large rooms? The project was discussed at length by the committee

and Architects Collaborative, who proposed several solutions according to the plans and needs expressed by the committee.

Finally a decision was made. The Auditorium was to be designed to seat approximately 1,000 people. It was to be flexible so that it could be partitioned into three equal sections. It was to be versatile so that it could serve, either as a whole or in its parts, as a lecture hall, a regular theater, a theater in the round, a concert hall, a movie theater, or a chapel.

Following the approval of plans, excavation was begun in July of 1969. It is expected that construction will be completed by May 1.

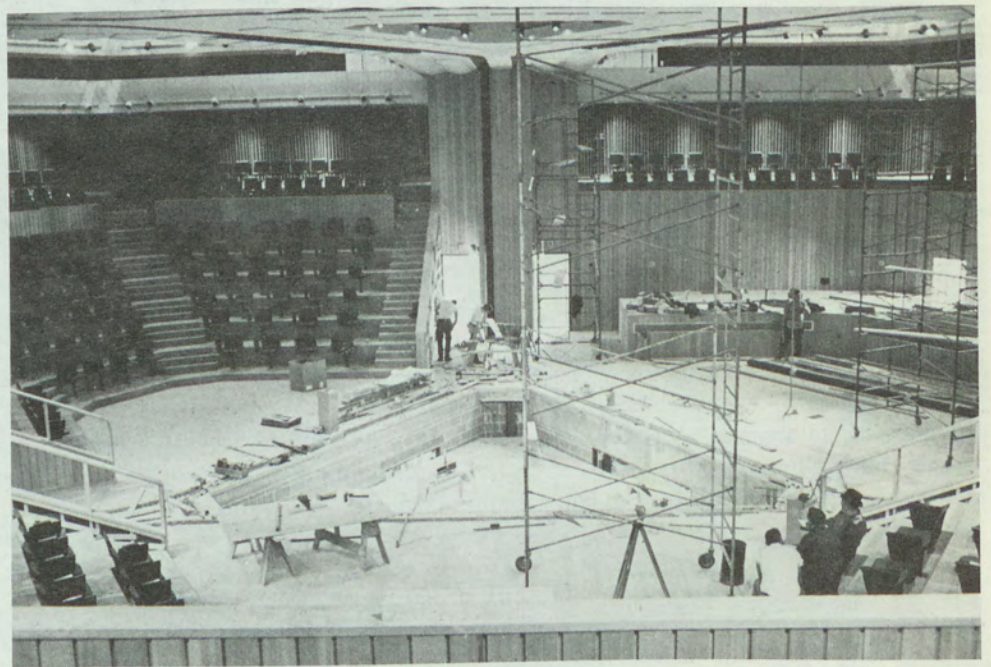
The exterior appearance of the Auditorium can be quite disconcerting: a geometrical concrete shell with many facets, low windows all around and three towers rising angularly. The result on the observer is an immediate curiosity as to the nature of the interior.

For a year, I have dealt with the heavy set of prints, studied the scale model and looked at the architects' drawings. But what I see when I enter the building goes beyond all my expectations. This might be a functional building, but it will be

more than that. It will be a real work of art. And each newly finished detail, each new final touch added creates more beauty for the eye.

As I enter, I immediately think of a theater in the round, in spite of the three clearly limited sections. In the center, there is a large platform lift which can be lowered to the basement floor for convenience. All around the seats (956 of them) face the center. Above the platform lift is the lower control room, surrounded by windows, one third of its floor being made out of glass. The three sections can be completely isolated by the use of wood-coil-walls, which can be rolled in about three minutes, thus creating three independent auditoria. But whether the walls are expanded or rolled, the main impression is one of warmth and intimacy.

Wherever you stand, you are bound to be delighted by the numerous and unexpected linear combinations, the different angles at which the components meet. The warm atmosphere is partly created by the subtle balance of colors: the rich natural wood paneling, the red and black seats, the white catwalks, and





the white control room, the black ceiling, the gray cement. The effect is emphasized by the blend of materials used: cement, wood, and drapes.

While a pleasure for the eye, the auditorium will also provide many functional possibilities. Each of three sections can be used independently, alternately, or at the same time for several purposes: a slide show, a lecture, a play rehearsal. If the coil-walls are opened (and there are several combinations possible: one large auditorium, three small auditoria, two-thirds of the auditorium together), a large screen can be lowered and about 800 people can watch a movie. The whole auditorium can also be a theater in the round, because there are microphones all over and a special-sound effect system gives a better-environmental sound impression. One of the sections has a stage which can be transformed, by the addition of portable seating, into a section similar to the two other ones. For plays, the auditorium has an extremely sophisticated lighting system, and for speech or music there is an elaborate



sound system. Music classes will have at their disposal two complete moveable stations with loudspeakers, tape recorder, microphones, turntable, and amplifier.

Actually, due to its structural flexibility and its complex equipment, the auditorium will offer innumerable possibilities, some of which we

may not even be aware of at this point.

Resolutely turned toward the future, the Anita Tuvin Schlecter Auditorium will be very much in use as soon as it is dedicated on May 22nd (Alumni Day). The uniqueness of its conception and its versatility will undoubtedly attract many people to the Dickinson campus.

## Auditorium Featured in Journal

*The October 1970 issue of The Architectural Record carried several diagrams and artists sketches of the Anita Tuvin Schlecter Auditorium.*

*It is also stated that the "Architects Collaborative . . . were fortunate in receiving a statement from the Fine Arts Center Study Committee which provided the architects with the basic philosophy for the Fine Arts complex."*

*The Committee's statement was as follows: "No art lives in a vacuum. Art is nourished by life itself. The arts—music, painting, sculpture, drama—interact one upon the other. Therefore, a fine arts-cultural complex is seen as a center where one art can conceivably influence another, where the language of creativity has universality. Moreover, such a center would provide a focus for the entire campus."*



## Margaret Mead Wins Priestley Memorial Award

A 69-year old grandmother who is, according to a student friend of ours, "unbelievably with it," became the recipient of Dickinson's revered Priestley Memorial Award in ceremonies held on the campus on Tuesday, March 9. She is Dr. Margaret Mead, the eminent anthropologist, and is the first woman to receive the award since its inception in 1952.

The Award was created by the College (which owns a great deal of Priestley memorabilia, including most of the laboratory equipment of the discoverer of oxygen) in an effort to mark the accomplishments of Dr. Priestley and to recognize modern day scientists for distinguished scientific achievement and discovery or for contributions to the welfare of mankind. The Award is in the form of a medalion and includes a \$1,000 honorarium.

Dr. Mead is recognized throughout the world for her study of contemporary cultures. Since spending many years living with various South Seas peoples, she has been a lecturer or research fellow at major universities in this country and abroad.

Her books, articles and other publications are too numerous to mention.

Presently, she is involved in creating a new exhibition hall on the Peoples of the Pacific in New York's American Museum of Natural History, where she maintains her office. She is also adjunct professor of anthropology at Columbia University and chairman of the social science division of the Liberal Arts College of Fordham's Lincoln Center Campus.

Dr. Mead's many honors include 18 honorary degrees. Immediately prior to receiving the Priestley Memorial Award, she received the \$10,000 Arches of Science Award in Seattle and the Gimbel National Award in Philadelphia. In 1965 the nation's women editors named her One of the Outstanding Women of the 20th Century. The Associated Press named her the Outstanding Woman of the Year in the field of science in 1949.

Dr. Mead spent a long, grueling day on the Dickinson campus—addressing students at a luncheon, conducting an informal seminar, holding a press conference, attending

a formal dinner and, finally, addressing an overflow crowd from the College and the Cumberland County community in the Social Hall of the Holland Union Building. Her address was entitled "Man Within Nature."

Throughout her visit, Dr. Mead was barraged with questions—and in typical fashion, dodged none of them. Unfortunately, it would take several issues of the *Alumnus* to report all of what she said in response to those questions and during her press conference and formal address. But the following quotations may at least tell part of the story:

● "Older people must sit down and really listen when they're talking with young people. But then that's what we need on both sides. Young people must realize we older ones have the power, money, and longevity, and they've got to learn how to communicate with us if they want leverage in this society in the next 25 years."

● "I favor the repeal of the laws against marijuana exactly as we repealed the law against alcohol when we



discovered it was corrupting the country and endangering the lives of people and doing much more harm than good."

● "We'll have contraception in the future, and probably sex determination. Everyone can have the boy they've always wanted, and then we girls will finally be appreciated because we're wanted, not because we're the byproduct of trying to have a boy."

● "Children raised to know they're not the other sex are in trouble. They should be raised as people first and then they will be proud they are of a particular sex, that they can do things because they are of that sex. But to constantly reprimand children with 'if you don't sit with your legs ladylike,' or 'if you cry, that's feminine' is raising them negatively and with acquired fears."

● "Our two major tasks to rectify the situation involve: (1) starting where people immediately are and taking the responsibility for what's going on; (2) promoting a world-wide order that can protect our oceans and prevent the contamination and pollution of this planet."

● "For the past 100 years men have seen their task as the conquering of nature. They have exploited it, have mined it, and now we are in extreme danger of wrecking the entire planet. We are going to have to alter this position and stop seeing man as having been given dominion over nature. Instead, we must see man as the steward of the whole of the rest of nature of which he is a part. Man is a part of nature and subject to its laws."

● "We in America have made a unique crisis with the abysmal failure of the suburbs. The heart of a lot of middle class young revolt is based on the isolated two-generation family which moves, sometimes frequently, to suburbs where friends aren't near, and relatives are hundreds of miles away."

● "We are through with a world in which people can just say they are there to make money. People should make money but that can no longer be our sole concern."

● "I'm a strong advocate of women having a chance to use their brains, a strong advocate of women being treated

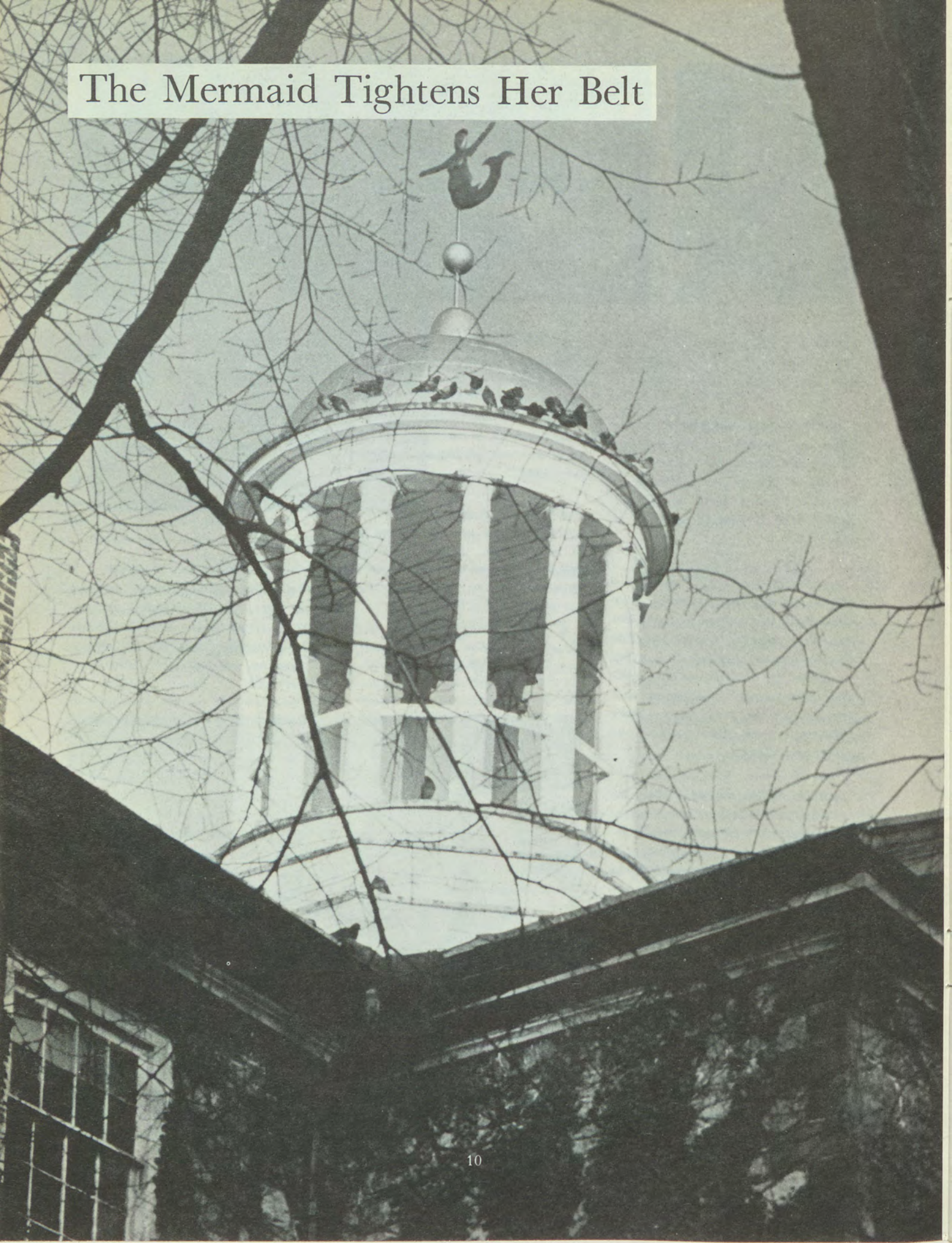
fairly when they're out in the world, and a strong advocate of Zero Population Growth."

● "People under 35 have grown up with the fear that bombs could wipe out the world, and they've been exposed to world events immediately through TV. Of course that makes them think more. They realize that getting rid of all the bombs won't get rid of THE bomb."

● "This stuff about God being dead, the family being dead, and future babies being created in test tubes is nonsense. We're suffering from an extraordinary apocalyptic imagination."



The Mermaid Tightens Her Belt



“ . . . your power may be greater than student power, greater than black power. You bitter few who have stopped giving to Yale have probably done more harm to the University in a few months than all the extremist students succeeded in doing in five years (very little). Maybe this is what you want. But I wonder if you don't want to think again about this decision.”

So said noted author John Hersey in his bound letter to Yale alumni.<sup>1</sup> And that is essentially the message that Dickinson has tried to convey. But the very fact that colleges and universities are facing financial difficulty may, in itself, be difficult for the public to accept. That, too, is understandable, especially in view of our situation at Dickinson.

After all, the College is in the midst of the most successful fund raising drive in its history. The fanfare and celebration upon the successful completion of the Ford Foundation Challenge alone could easily have overshadowed forces which, in the next few years, will take a hefty toll of colleges across the land, most of them private. As Carnegie Corporation President Alan Pifer noted in his introductory essay, *The Jeopardy of Private Institutions*, “The decline of private colleges is likely to be a long and inconspicuous process encompassing several stages of progressive debility.” In short, no one may notice until after it's happened!

Some pessimists suggest that the failure to reach last year's annual giving goal was the first symptom of the fatal disease at Dickinson. I would rather classify that lack of achievement as the result of a combination of forces in which the national economic situation, as well as widespread disillusionment with colleges and college students (not necessarily Dickinson or Dickinson students), combined to hold our annual giving total ten per cent below goal. But failure to meet a single goal by such a narrow margin hardly explains the plight in which many colleges find themselves. Rather, the reasons—and they are not primarily the fault of the college—are a combination of inflation, fast rising operating costs and salaries, educating more who are less able to pay, and decreasing support from federal and private sources—all occurring at the same time! In truth these did not evolve overnight—a quick glance back to the cover shows that—but easy solutions have been evasive, especially in recent years when society has asked institutions of higher learning to accept a wider range of responsibilities than ever before.

Where does Dickinson stand at this juncture? It is our purpose in this brief prologue to our special feature—*Are Americans Losing Faith in Their Colleges*—to let you know where the College is and where it is going in these difficult times.

First of all, let us establish the fact that Dickinson's financial situation is restrictive, but it is not yet critical. The College is not bordering on insolvency. It is true that costs are up and that public as well as private sup-

port has leveled off. It is also true that tuition is reaching a dangerously high level when, at the same time, more parents are finding it increasingly difficult to finance a private education for their sons and daughters. Dickinson has not been able to avoid those forces, but she is resisting the pressures in traditional fashion.

“Dickinson has taken a serious look at its financial posture,” said John Woltjen, recently appointed business manager. “Every effort is being made to review the various programs and operations to eliminate or reduce expenditures . . . The College intends to maintain its tradition to balance the budget annually; however, it recognizes the rapidly changing economy and other factors could present further obstacles.”

The College has just completed a five-year financial projection which Woltjen said “provides the framework for a financially sound operation.”

Although Dickinson, which currently operates on a \$7,220,000 budget, seems to be weathering the storm, there is still need for some belt tightening. This is being done in no uncertain terms.

An anticipated deficit of \$280,000 for the current academic year has been shaved to \$56,000 and Woltjen is hoping the latter amount will be pared down or wiped out entirely. The method employed: head to head interviews with every academic and administrative department chairman. Further, there is increased hope that a projected deficit of \$72,000 in the 1971-72 is but an evil specter.

“The college community—students, faculty, administration and others—is prepared to share in the belt tightening effort,” said Dr. Eugene Rosi, chairman of the All-College Budget Committee. Rosi, recipient of the Gano Award for Inspirational Teaching and co-director of the College's Bologna Program, viewed the situation as “serious” and “one we must attend to.”

Howard Rubendall '31, quietly celebrating his tenth year as Dickinson's president, is understandably pleased that the “depression” has not struck his alma mater with the severity it has others. He attributed this more favorable situation to a combination of good fortune, prudent management, and to the loyal support of alumni, parents and friends.

Asked what the most important factor in the well-being of the College might be, the president never fails to mention long-range planning. “Our 10 year projections drawn up at the 1964 Gaithersburg Conference were amazingly accurate,” the president stated.

Indeed they were. A first hand look at the seven-year-old document reflects perceptive calculations, including the “requirements” for annual giving if the College were to operate on a balanced budget. In each of those years, the annual giving goal was met, and in each of those years the College wound up with a small surplus—less than one per cent!

“Annual Giving figures prominently in the new five-year projections,” reported James N. Snyder '66, secretary of alumni annual giving. “One may not realize it,

<sup>1</sup> Hersey, John. Letter to The Alumni, Knopf, 1970.

but should we fail to achieve goal, it is likely the College will finish the year in the red despite the belt tightening. It's been a fact of life for some time here that Annual Giving no longer provides the 'extras'; it's essential to the ongoing programs of the College."

"Yale has the most successful Annual Giving program of any private institution," Snyder added. "They raise close to \$4 million annually and still face a projected deficit this year of more than \$2.5 million. Without annual giving, you could make that a \$6.5 million deficit. The impact is that great. Can the Yales and the Dickinsons, different as they are, be allowed to deteriorate? I think not."

Many colleges suggest the only route for survival lies in subsidies from federal or state sources. "We reject this thought," said Fred A. Lumb '29, Dickinson's executive director of communications and development, "but not to the extent of declining public funds available to us. Just a few weeks ago, the Associated Press released a story that Dickinson wouldn't accept any government handouts! That's not entirely accurate," stated Lumb.

"The fact is we have used low cost loans for construction; we do participate in the federal work-study program; and, many of our faculty, as well as our academic departments, have received tax-supported grants. But as we tried to make clear during the AP interview, we do not feel, as do many other colleges at this point, that our only salvation is to run to the government—either state or federal—and say that you must throw us a financial life preserver or we will drown. Frankly, we want to control our own destiny as long as we possibly can, and we recognize, as pointed out in a very welcome and recent editorial in the Harrisburg *Patriot*, that it stands to reason that government control should follow government money as a 'basis for sound fiscal stewardship of public funds'."

Next year, Dickinson will operate on a \$7.5 million budget, as compared with \$2.4 million just 10 years ago. Income from tuition and fees is expected to provide nearly \$4.1 million. The remainder must come from other sources—room and board, endowment income (modest as is the principal) and annual giving. The 1971-72 budget, highest in the College's history, reflects cut-backs in every area of operations including a self-imposed decrease in instructional salaries, the level of which had been set previously on recommendation of the trustees.

"Cognizant of the compensation paid to our teachers just a decade ago, the College, encouraged by the Ford Foundation, committed itself at the outset of the Third Century Development Program to insure that by 1973, faculty compensation was more representative of the quality of the institution," said Richard H. Wanner, recently elected Dean of the College. "So far we are on schedule. The average faculty salary<sup>2</sup> will be about \$13,660 next year as compared with \$6,600 just a

decade ago."

While we touched briefly on tuition income a few lines back, one may wish to turn again to the cover. For even though tuition has not kept pace with educational expenses, it is reaching dangerously high levels at a time when students and parents find it increasingly difficult to fund four years of private higher education. The larger the family, the bigger the problem. The February 22 *U. S. News and World Report* devotes four pages to "Can You Afford College?" Noting the spiralling costs, the article points to increased usage of loan and federal work-study programs. In conclusion: "From coast to coast . . . whole families are sharing the cost of college outlays nowadays. Wives work. Husbands 'moonlight.' Homes are refinanced. And students, increasingly, compete for scholarships, work part-time, and take out sizeable loans to be repaid after graduation."

Including room, board and a small health center fee, total charges will soar to \$3,800 at Dickinson next year. This includes tuition at \$2,550 and a \$200 comprehensive fee, while an additional \$1,250 must be paid by all resident students. That puts the price of a Dickinson education—projected over four years and considering miscellaneous expenses—at close to \$20,000.

Dickinson is not alone, however. Its projected total student charges for 1971-72 differ only nominally with charges at Bucknell, Colby, Drew, Franklin and Marshall, Ithaca, Lafayette, Lehigh, Middlebury, Penn and Swarthmore, to name only a few. As noted in a previous edition of the *Alumnus*, however, the level of tuition is now beginning to deny matriculation to many students, even those who singled out Dickinson as their first choice just a few months ago.

What are the choices for Dickinson? In the minds of President Rubendall and the trustees, there is only one. Committed to excellence, it is clearly evident that the distinguished reputation of the school—and its alumni—will not be sacrificed in the wake of a threatening storm. Impending deficits must be countered by sound management practices. Effective long range planning will continue to guide the course of the College as it has in the past. It will take a good bit of cooperation—from students and faculty as well as alumni. But there is an air of confidence about these gray old walls that defies the thought of defeat.

Let's put it this way. If we don't do a good job—there is little future for our knowledge-oriented society. As Alfred North Whitehead said, "In the condition of modern life, the race which does not value trained intelligence is doomed. Colleges desperately need our help. And alumni giving can make the difference between excellence and deficit."

Perhaps that is why, despite the problems that beleaguer institutions of higher learning these days, we intend to embark on our third century in good spirits and in good health.

It may not be easy. But the satisfaction is there for the taking.

<sup>2</sup> 70% of the faculty hold earned doctorates.



Five years ago the idea would have been absurd. Today it is an urgently relevant question . . . one that is uppermost in the minds of campus officials. For institutions that depend upon public confidence and support for their financial welfare, their freedom, and their continued existence, it is perhaps the *ultimate* question:

# Are Americans Losing Faith in their Colleges?

A SPECIAL REPORT

# Dear President X:

I AM WRITING TO EXPLAIN my resignation from the Alumni Schools Committee and the regional committee of the Capital Campaign.

I can no longer make a meaningful contribution to these programs. To be effective, I must be totally committed. Unfortunately, as a result of changes at Z University over the past few years, I can no longer conscientiously recommend the university to students and parents. And I cannot with enthusiasm ask my fellow alumni to make financial contributions when I personally have decided to withhold my support.

Like many alumni and alumnae, I have been increasingly concerned over the manner in which the university has permitted the student body to take over the "running of the store." Even worse, our colleges and universities seem willing to have them take over the country. I am not anti-youth, but I do not believe that there is something magical about being 18 or 20 years old that gives students all the correct answers and an inherent right to impose their views about everything on the rest of us. The faculty has clearly demonstrated that it is unwilling or unable to exercise moral leadership and, indeed, has often guided the students into actions that are irresponsible at best and dangerous at worst.

The university, it seems, is easily intimidated by the students into supporting strikes, canceling classes, disregarding academic standards, and repressing individuals and groups who speak for the so-called "establishment." By failing to take a stand and to discipline those who violate campus rules, you have encouraged an atmosphere in which laws, traditions, and basic moral values are held in contempt by growing numbers of our young people.

I fear for the existence of Z University as a forum for the free discussion of ideas. A great chorus of anti-establishment rhetoric has issued from a vocal left-wing group on the campus, supported by ultra-liberals on the faculty. I am afraid the university has abandoned its role of educator, to become a champion of partisan politics. And this bodes ill for our democratic society.

All of this may sound like the rantings of a hard-hat conservative. But it is the measure of the situation on the campus that one who has always been rather liberal politically can sound like a reactionary when he takes issue with the radical students of today.

Sincerely,  
*Alumnus Y*

# Dear Alumnus Y:

I AM VERY SORRY to lose the services and support of an alumnus who has worked so hard and so successfully for Z University. I am equally sorry that you seem to have lost confidence in the university. An institution of higher education depends on its alumni and alumnae for understanding and support even in the quiet times. In troubled days like these, there is nowhere else to turn.

I won't try to persuade you to accept any assignment or even to continue your financial support. But I do feel compelled to comment on your loss of faith in the university.

Your concern obviously centers on such perplexing and basic questions as the rights and responsibilities of students and faculty, the problems of campus governance, and the danger of politicizing the university. We certainly share your concerns. It is tempting to long for the good old days when problems



were not so complex. But in fact these are serious problems to which there are no easy answers. We wrestle with them every day.

You are certainly right to be worried about the existence of this university (and all campuses) as a forum for the free discussion of ideas. There are many who would use the American college or university in a political struggle to advance their own political ideas. Even well-meaning students would do so, because they do not understand the dangers of such action. Those of us charged with the responsibility must fight with all our wit and strength to prevent that from happening.

I do not think we can win by using force or repression. Rather, we must continue to work with students to convince them that their efforts to politicize the university can destroy it, and this would be terribly costly to society as a whole. When and if the line must be drawn, then we will draw it and deal with the consequences. But we will do everything we can to avoid actions that will limit our options and bring about the violence and polarization that have crippled some great institutions.

It is clear to me that the colleges and universities in America are, to a very considerable degree, reflecting the problems and divisions of the larger society. That can be unpleasant and painful, but it is in some ways a proper and very useful role for a college or university to play.

Consider, if you will, society's other institutions. Can you think of any that are not in similar turmoil? The church, the public schools, the courts, the city halls, the political parties, the family—all of these institutions are also feeling the profound pressures of change, and all are struggling to adapt to problems and needs that no society has ever faced before. If we as citizens and members of these institutions respond simply by withdrawing from them or repudiating them, then I fear not only for the future of our institutions but for the future of our nation. Disraeli once said, "Individuals may form communities, but only institutions can make a nation."

**T**HIS UNIVERSITY IS INDEED INVOLVED in the controversy which engulfs America and from which progress and constructive change will one day come. Our students and faculty are indeed concerned and vocal about the rights of their fellow citizens, about the war, about the environment, about the values of our society. If it were otherwise, our alumni and alumnae would certainly be justified in refusing to support us.

Very simply, Mr. Y, the current generation of young people will one day run this nation. They are here and cannot be traded in for a quieter, more polite, more docile group. Nor should anyone want to trade them in. This university cannot abandon them, or isolate them, or reject them. Our mission is to work with these young people, to sensitize them, humanize them, educate them, liberate them from their ignorances and prejudices. We owe that to the students, but even more to the country and to our alumni and alumnae. The course is uncharted, to be sure; it will be uncomfortable at times and somewhat hazardous in spots; but it is the only course a great university can follow.

I'm sorry you won't be on board.

Sincerely,  
*President X*



**T**HE LETTERS on the preceding two pages typify a problem of growing seriousness for U.S. colleges and universities: More and more Americans—alumni, parents, politicians, and the general public—are dissatisfied with the way things have been going on the nation's campuses.

"For the first time in history," says Roger A. Freeman, former special assistant to President Nixon, "it appears that the profound faith of the American people in their educational institutions has been shaken, and their belief in the wisdom of our educational leaders and in the soundness of their goals or practices has turned to doubt and even to outright disapproval."

The people's faith has been shaken by many things: campus violence, student protest, permissiveness, a lack of strict discipline, politicization of the campus, the rejection of values and mores long-cherished by the larger society. Complicating the problem is a clash of life-styles between the generations which has raised a deafening static and made communication extremely difficult between students and their off-campus elders. (At one meeting not long ago, an angry alumnus turned on a student and shouted, "I just can't hear you. Your hair is in my ears.")

How many people are disenchanted, how strongly they feel, and how they will act to express their discontent is not yet clear. But there is little doubt about the feelings and actions of many political leaders at all levels of government. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew spoke for many of them:

"When one looks back across the history of the last decade—at the smoking ruins of a score of college buildings, at the outbreaks of illegal and violent protests and disorders on hundreds of college campuses, at the regular harassment and interruption and shouting down of speakers, at the totalitarian spirit evident among thousands of students and hundreds of faculty members, at the decline of genuine academic freedom to speak and teach and learn—that record hardly warrants a roaring vote of confidence in the academic community that presided over the disaster."

Many state legislators are indicating by their actions that they share the Vice President's views. Thirty-two states have passed laws to establish or tighten campus regulations against disruption and to punish student and faculty offenders and, in some cases, the institutions themselves. A number of states have added restrictive amendments to appropriations bills, thus using budget allocations as leverage to bring colleges and universities into line.

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## **'The public has clearly indicated displeasure with higher education'**

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The chancellor of California's state college system described the trend last fall:

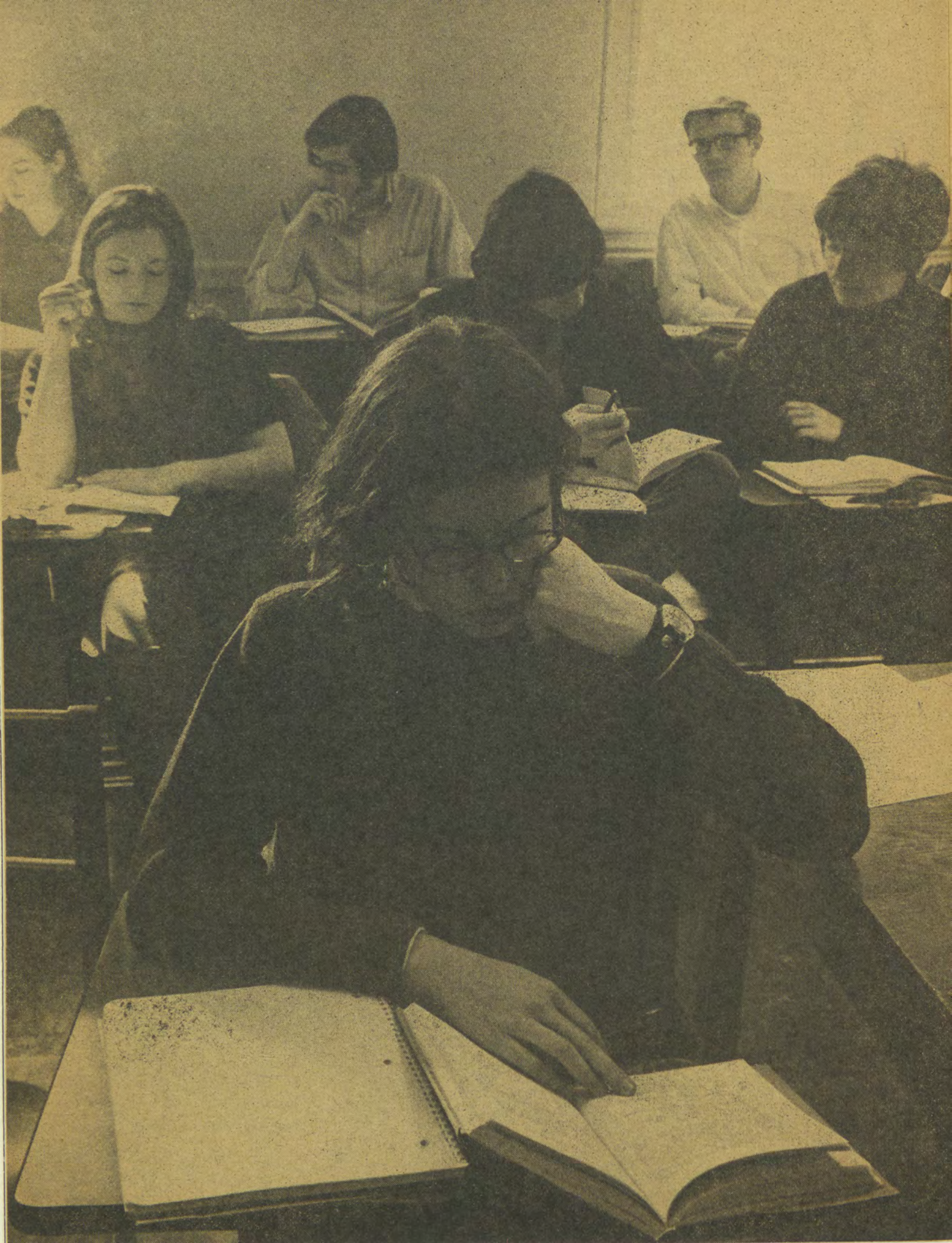
"When I recently asked a legislator, '. . . Why did the legislature take what appears to me, and to most faculty and administrators in the state college system, to be punitive action in denying [a] cost-of-living increase to professors?'—he replied, 'Because it was the public's will.'

"We find ourselves confronted with a situation unlike that of any previous year. The 'public,' through the legislature, has clearly indicated displeasure with higher education . . . We must face the fact that the public mood, as reflected in the legislature, has taken a substantial turn against higher education overall."

A similar mood prevails in Washington. Federal support of higher education has slowed. Congressmen who have been friendly to higher education in the past openly admit that they face growing resistance to their efforts to provide funds for new and existing programs. Rep. Edith Green, chairman of the House of Representatives subcommittee that has jurisdiction over bills affecting colleges and universities, observed during the last session, "It would be most unwise to try to bring to the floor this year a bill on higher education, because the climate is so unfavorable."

**I**F THIS APPARENT LOSS OF FAITH PERSISTS, America's institutions of higher education will be in deep trouble. Even *with* the full confidence of the American people, most of the nation's colleges and universities would be experiencing financial difficulties. *Without* the public's confidence, it is now evident that large numbers of those institutions simply cannot survive.

Three years ago, the editors of this report published a special article on the financial outlook of American higher education at that time. The article began: "We are facing what might easily become a crisis in the financing of American higher education." And it concluded: "Unless the American people—especially the college and university alumni—can come alive to the



reality of higher education's impending crisis, then the problems of today will become the disasters of tomorrow."

Tomorrow has arrived. And the situation is darker than we, or anyone else, anticipated—darkened by the loss of public confidence at the very time when, given the *best* of conditions, higher education would have needed the support of the American people as never before in its history.

If the financial situation was gloomy in 1968, it is desperate on most campuses today. The costs of higher education, already on the rise, have risen even faster with the surging inflation of the past several years. As a result of economic conditions and the growing reluctance of individual and organizational contributors, income is lagging even farther behind costs than before, and the budgetary deficits of three years ago are even larger and more widespread.

This situation has led to an unprecedented flood of appeals and alarms from the academic community.

► James M. Hester, president of New York University and head of a White House task force on higher education, states that "virtually every public and private institution in the country is facing severe financial pressures."

► A. R. Chamberlain, president of Colorado State University, sees financing as "the most serious problem—even more serious than student dissent—that higher education will face in the 1970's." Many state legislators are angry, and the budgets of dozens of publicly supported colleges and universities are feeling the effects of their wrath.

► The smaller and less affluent colleges—with few financial reserves to tide them over a period of public disaffection—may be in the direst straits. "We are dying unless we can get some help," the president of Lakeland College, appearing in behalf of small liberal arts institutions, told a congressional committee. He added: "A slow death as we are experiencing goes practically unnoticed. This is part of our problem; nobody will even notice until after it happens."

(Few noticed, perhaps, the demise of 21 institutions reported in the 1969-70 Office of Education Directory, or that of several others which have decided to go out of business since the directory was published.)

► Preliminary figures from a study of financial problems at the 900 member institutions of the Association of American Colleges indicate that an alarming number of colleges are going into the red. William W. Jellema, the association's research director, estimates

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## The situation is darker than we—or anyone else—anticipated

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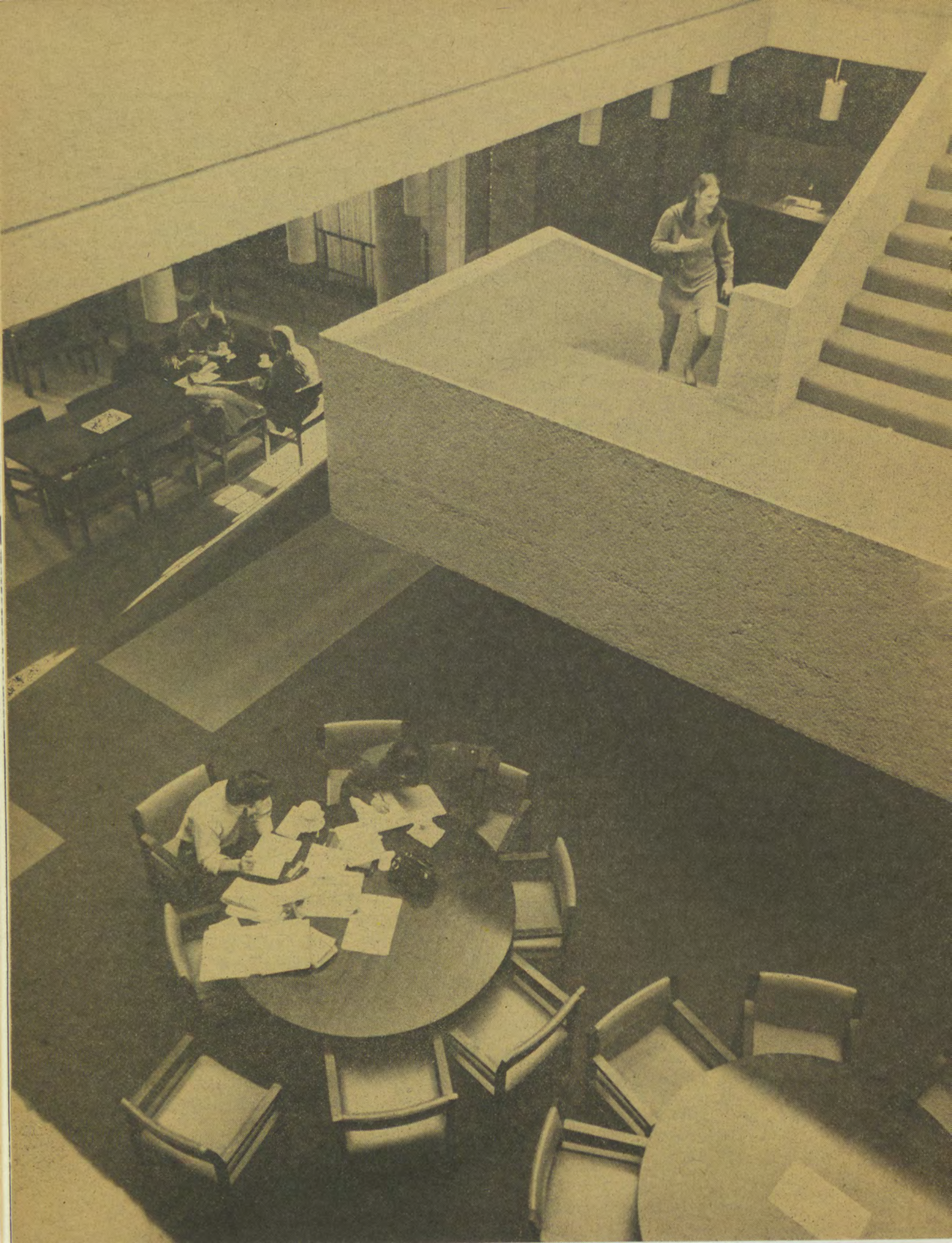
that about one-fourth of all private liberal arts colleges in the nation are now drawing on their endowments in one way or another to meet operating expenses.

► At least half of the 70 private colleges and universities in Illinois are operating at a loss. A special commission created to study their fiscal problems warned that deficits "threaten the solvency, the quality, the vitality—even the survival—of some institutions." The lieutenant governor of Illinois predicts that one-third of the nation's private colleges may go out of existence by the end of the decade, unless state governments provide financial assistance.

► Predominantly black colleges and universities are feeling the pinch. The former president of one such institution put the problem in these terms: "If all the black students at Harvard, M.I.T., Brandeis, and the main campus of the University of Virginia were suddenly to drop out of college, there would be headlines all over the country. But the number of black students who will drop out of my school this year is equal to the number of black students at those four schools, and nothing will be said about it. We could keep most of them for another \$500 apiece, but we don't have it."

Even the "rich" institutions are in trouble. At Yale University, President Kingman Brewster noted that if the present shrinkage of funds were to continue for another year, Yale "would either have to abandon the quality of what we are doing, or abandon great discernible areas of activity, or abandon the effort to be accessible on the merits of talent, not of wealth, or of race, or of inheritance." As the current academic year began, Yale announced that its projected deficit might well be larger than anticipated and therefore a freeze on hiring would be in effect until further notice—no new positions and no replacements for vacancies. The rest of the Ivy League faces similar problems.

**R**ETRENCHMENT has become a household word in campus administrative offices and board rooms everywhere. It is heard at every type of college and university—large and small, public and



private—and in every part of the country. For example:

► One morning several months ago, the trustees of a member-institution of the prestigious Association of American Universities spent several hours discussing the eventual necessity of scaling down to a small-college operation.

► Saint Louis University has closed its school of dentistry and is phasing out its school of engineering.

► Tufts University has eliminated its school of theology.

► Case Western Reserve University has terminated its graduate physical therapy program.

► A large university in the South has been forced to phase out six Ph.D. programs.

► Huston-Tillotson College has cut back on its athletic program, reduced the number of course offerings, and eliminated several faculty positions.

► Reed College has taken steps to cut the size of its student body and to raise the student-faculty ratio.

► A high-priced nuclear reactor at an Eastern state university stands idle for lack of research support and operational funds.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, sums it up this way: "In the 25 years that I have been associated with the university . . . I can think of no period more difficult than the present. Never before has the university taken on more tasks, and been asked to undertake many more, while the sources of support, both public and private, both moral and financial, seem to be drying up."

**T**HE FINANCIAL SITUATION is nowhere more urgent than in the medical schools. Forty-three of the country's 107 medical schools are in such severe financial straits that they are getting "disaster grants" from the federal government this year.

Dr. John Cooper, president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, warns that "the whole financial structure of our medical schools is gravely threatened." He blames cuts in federal funding (which provides more than 50 per cent of many medical school budgets) as well as inflation and reductions in Medicaid to hospitals.

Cutbacks in federal programs have also begun to erode the quality and effectiveness of academic science. Prominent scientists, who are not given to overdramatizing the facts, have issued urgent warnings.

Jerome Wiesner, provost of M.I.T. and former Presidential science adviser, said: "Cutbacks now in scientific research may cost the nation its leadership in

science and technology, and its economic well-being in the decades ahead."

Teams of scientists and technicians, painstakingly organized over the years, are now being scattered. Training and educational programs that provided the country with scientific manpower are faltering, and some have been forced to shut down.

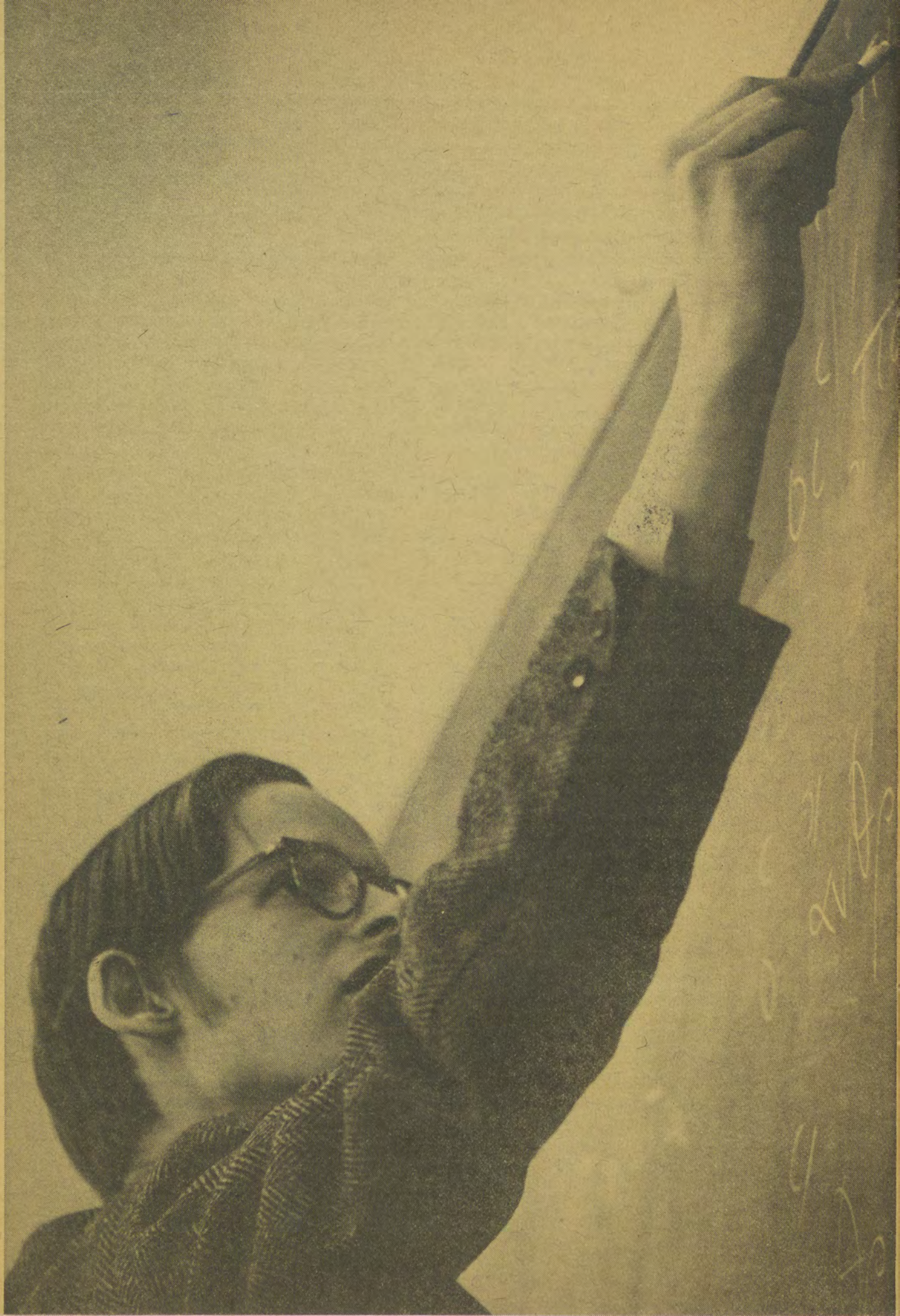
Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, has said: "Our national apparatus for the conduct of research and scholarship is not yet dismantled, but it is falling into shambles." The universities are the backbone of that apparatus. When support of the universities weakens, science weakens.

**W**HAT ALL THIS ADDS UP TO is a crisis of unprecedented proportions for higher education—"the greatest financial crisis it has ever had," in the words of Clark Kerr, chairman of the authoritative Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

Dr. Kerr's commission recently determined that two in every three U.S. colleges and universities were facing financial "hard times." Some 540 institutions, the commission estimated, were already "in financial difficulty"; another 1,000 were found to be "headed for financial trouble."

"Serious enough to be called a depression," was the estimate of Earl F. Cheit, professor of business administration at the University of California, who studied higher education institutions of all types for the Carnegie Commission and concluded that almost all colleges and universities eventually may be in financial difficulty. (In the course of his study, Mr. Cheit found that most college presidents believed that the loss of public confidence in higher education was, in large measure, at the root of much of the trouble.)

**A**LARMS about higher education's financial plight have been raised regularly over the years, simply because financial hardship has always been a fact of life for colleges and universities. In the past, the warnings and admonitions have produced at least enough response to provide some monetary relief and to forestall disaster. But the problem has grown steadily worse in recent years, and educators are pessimistic about the federal government's, or the state legislatures', or the alumni's coming to the rescue this time. In fact, the turmoil on the campuses and the growing antagonism toward the academic community could result in the situation becoming even worse.





a growing number of institutions," says the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

Many public institutions found their budgets cut this year or their requests for capital funds denied or reduced. Colorado State University's capital construction request for this year was cut from \$11.4-million to \$2.6-million in the face of projected enrollment increases of 3,600 juniors and seniors.

As state support has started to level off, public institutions have begun to raise tuition—a move that many feel is contrary to the basic philosophy of public higher education. The University of California is imposing a tuition charge for the first time in its history. The University of Illinois has boosted tuition by 60 per cent. Between 1959 and 1969, tuition and required fees doubled at public institutions.

Tuition in public institutions still does not approach tuition in private colleges and universities, which is now nearing \$3,000 in many places. At these levels, private institutions are having increasing difficulty attracting applicants from middle-income families. Many small liberal arts colleges, which depend on tuition for as much as 80 per cent of their income, are losing students to less expensive public institutions. Consequently, many smaller private colleges reported vacancies in their entering classes last fall—an indication that they may be pricing themselves out of the market.

Private giving is not likely to take up the slack; quite the contrary. The tax reform laws, recent declines in corporate profits, pressures to redirect resources to such pressing problems as environmental pollution, and the mounting unrest on the campuses have all combined to slow the pace of private giving to colleges and universities.

The Commission on Foundations and Private Philanthropy concluded that "private giving is simply not keeping pace with the needs of charitable organizations." The commission predicted a multibillion-dollar deficit in these organizations by 1975.

Colleges and universities have been working harder in their fund-raising efforts to overcome the effects of campus unrest and an ailing economy. Generally, they have been holding the line. An Associated Press survey of some 100 colleges throughout the country showed that most schools were meeting fund-drive goals—including some which experienced serious student disruption. Although the dollar amount of contributions has risen somewhat at most schools, the number of contributors has declined.

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## The consequences may go well beyond the campuses

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"That is the scary part of it," commented one development officer. "We can always call on good friends for the few big gifts we need to reach the annual goal, but attrition in the number of donors will cause serious problems over the long run."

**A**LL OF THIS quite obviously bodes ill for our colleges and universities. Some of them may have to close their doors. Others will have to retrench—a painful process that can wipe out quality gains that have taken years to accomplish. Students may find themselves paying more and getting less, and faculty may find themselves working harder and earning less. In short, a continuation of the fiscal crisis can do serious damage to the entire higher educational establishment.

But the negative consequences will go well beyond the campus. "What happens to American higher education will ultimately happen to America," in the words of one observer. Examples:

► Much of the nation's technological progress has been solidly based on the scientific effort of the universities. To the degree that the universities are weakened, the country's scientific advancement will be slowed.

► The United States needs 50,000 more medical doctors and 150,000 more medical technicians right now. Yet the cutback in federal funds is leading to retrenchment in medical schools, and some 17 are threatened with closing.

► For two decades U.S. presidents and Congress have been proclaiming as a national goal the education of every young person to the limit of his ability. Some 8.5-million students are now enrolled in our colleges and universities, with 12-million projected by 1980. The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education recommends the creation of between 230 and 280 new community colleges in the next decade and an additional 50 urban four-year colleges to serve metropolitan areas. Yet federal programs to aid in campus construction are being phased out, states are cutting back on



capital expenditures, student aid programs are being reduced, and colleges are being forced to close their doors.

► Governmental rulings are now clearly directed to integrating black Americans into the larger society and creating equal educational opportunities for them and for the nation's poor. Many colleges and universities have enlisted in that cause and have been recruiting minority-group students. This is a costly venture, for the poor require almost complete scholarship support in order to matriculate in a college. Now, the shortage of funds is hampering the effort.

► An emergent national goal in the 1970's will be the cleaning of the environment and the restoration of the country's urban centers as safe, healthy, and sane places to live. With this in mind, the National Science Foundation has shifted the emphasis in some of its major programs toward the environmental and social sciences. But institutions which face major retrenchment to offset growing deficits will be seriously constrained in their efforts to help solve these pressing social problems.

"The tragedy," says the president of a large state university, "is that the society is rejecting us when we need it most—and I might add when it most needs us."

**T**HE PUBLIC'S loss of confidence in the colleges and universities threatens not only their financial welfare, but their freedom as well. Sensing the public's growing dissatisfaction with the campuses, state legislators and federal officials have been taking actions which strike directly at the autonomy and independence of the nation's educational institutions.

Trustees and regents have also begun to tighten controls on colleges and universities. A number of presidents have been fired, frequently for not dealing more harshly with student and faculty disrupters.

"We are in a crossfire," a university president points out. "Radical students and faculty are trying to capture our universities, and they are willing to destroy our freedom in the effort. Authorities, on the other hand, would sacrifice our freedom and autonomy to get at the radicals."

The dilemma for college and university officials is a particularly painful one. If they do not find effective ways to deal with the radicals—to halt campus violence and resist efforts to politicize the institutions—outside forces will exert more and more control. On the other hand, if administrators yield to outside pressures

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## Alumni who understand can help to restore the public confidence

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and crack down on radicals, they are likely to radicalize moderate students and damage academic freedom and individual rights in the process.

McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, summed it up this way:

"To the degree that violence subsides and the university community as such is kept separate from political conflict, the danger of attack upon the freedom of the university from the outside will be reduced. No institution which depends upon society for its resources will be allowed—as an institution—to choose sides in the general contests of the democratic process, and violence by the privileged is an uncommonly unpopular phenomenon. If it be true, as I believe, that both politics and violence must be restrained in the academic world for reasons that are intrinsic to the nature of the university, it is also true that when violence spreads and the university is politicized, society as a whole turns hostile—and in a prolonged contest with society as a whole, the university is not a likely winner."

Freedom would be the first casualty—the freedom to teach, the freedom to learn, the freedom to dissent, and the freedom of the academy to govern itself. Truth, objectivity, vitality, and knowledge would fall victim in quick succession. Were this to happen, society as a whole would suffer, for autonomous colleges and universities are indispensable to society's own self-renewal, its own cultural and intellectual advancement, and its own material well-being.

Samuel Gould, former chancellor of the State University of New York, once told his legislature something that is especially relevant today: "A society that cannot trust its universities," he said, "cannot trust itself."

**"T**HE CRISIS on American campuses has no parallel in the history of this nation. It has its roots in divisions of American society as deep as any since the Civil War. The divisions are reflected in violent acts and harsh rhetoric and in the enmity of those Americans who see themselves

as occupying opposing camps. Campus unrest reflects and increases a more profound crisis in the nation as a whole."

Thus did the President's Commission on Campus Unrest begin its somber "call to the American people" last fall. Only greater tolerance and greater understanding on the part of all citizens, the commission declared, can heal the divisions.

If a major disaster for higher education and for society is to be averted, moderate Americans in every segment of society must make their voices heard and their influence felt. That effort must begin on the campuses, for the primary responsibility to increase understanding lies with the academic community.

Polls and studies have made it abundantly clear that the overwhelming majority of faculty members, students, and administrators are moderate people who reject violence as a means of changing either society or the university. These people have been largely silent and inactive; in the vacuum they have left, an impassioned and committed minority has sought to impose its views on the university and the society. The moderate majority must begin to use its collective power to re-establish the campus as a place of reason and free expression where violence will not be tolerated and harsh rhetoric is scorned.

The majority must also rethink and restate—clearly and forcefully—the purpose of our colleges and universities. It has become clear in recent years that too few Americans—both on and off the campus—understand the nature of colleges and universities, how they function, how they are governed, why they must be centers for criticism and controversy, and why they must always be free.

Only such a moderate consensus will be effective in restraining and neutralizing extremists at either end of the political spectrum. The goal is not to stifle dissent or resist reform. Rather, the goal is to preserve colleges and universities as institutions where peaceful dissent

and orderly change can flourish. Violence in the name of reform inevitably results in either repression or a new orthodoxy.

Polls and studies show that most alumni are also moderate people, that they support most of the campus reform that has occurred in recent years, that they share many of the concerns over social problems expressed by activist students, and that they sympathize with college officials in their difficult task of preserving freedom and order on the campus.

"What is surprising," notes a college alumni relations officer, "is not that some alumni are withdrawing their support, but that so many have continued to support us right through the crises and the turmoil." He went on to point out that only one of four alumni and alumnae, on the average, contributes to his or her alma mater. "Wouldn't it be something," he mused, "if the ones we never hear from rallied round us now." Wouldn't it indeed!

Alumni and alumnae, by virtue of their own educational experience and their relationship to colleges and universities, have a special role to play in helping to restore public confidence in higher education. They can make a special effort to inform themselves and to understand, and they can share their information and understanding with their fellow citizens. Too many Americans, influenced by mass-media coverage which invariably focuses on the turmoil, are ready to believe the worst about higher education, are willing to sanction the punishment of all colleges and universities in order to retaliate against the disruptive minority. Too many Americans have already forgotten the great positive contributions that colleges and universities have made to this nation during the past three decades. Here is where the alumni and alumnae can make a contribution as important as a monetary gift. They can seek to cool passions and to restore perspective. They can challenge and correct misinformation and misconceptions. They can restore the public confidence.

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# Dickinson Extends Its Experiment in Living

"Such revolutionary departures in living arrangements are startling to many middle-aged parents, whose own experience was with the traditionally strict segregation of sexes and limited visiting hours carefully clocked by campus cops and house-mothers. Parents sometimes anxiously conclude that sex in its most urgent physical manifestations will overwhelm the rest of college life. The morals of their children will be under constant assault. The good clean fun of the good old days—dating for proms, football games, fraternity beer parties—will be replaced by pleasures more ominously orgiastic. There are less vivid but equally serious fears: that academic interests will suffer badly, and that their sons' and daughters' rights to privacy and to choose their own lifestyles will be lost."

To a surprising extent, these worries are not supported by the facts of co-educational living at Oberlin, or at the many other colleges and universities around the U.S. where it is practised in various forms. Intense personal relationships . . . can develop, and occasionally problems do appear. But at Oberlin the absence of traditional restraints has encouraged an ease and a naturalness enthusiastically endorsed by both students and faculty."

"It's so exciting now on campus. The students have a chance to grow as persons, not just academically."

"If your child hasn't learned right from wrong at home, it's too late once she goes away."

"Co-ed living is a healthy innovation at Oberlin that hasn't caused any new psychological problems."

The above quotations have been extracted with permission from an article on "Co-ed Dorms" which appeared in the November 20, 1970 issue of *Life*.

As most alumni know, Dickinson has had a form of co-educational housing for two years. Kisner-Woodward Hall has been a dormitory for upperclass men and women, the sexes being housed in separate wings with a common entrance and lounge.

This winter, the Faculty agreed to an extension of this experimental living program by endorsing a recommendation of the All College Committee on Student Affairs, which is composed of administration, faculty and students. The recommendation, which was reported to the Board of Trustees in January and will be implemented in September, will open Malcolm and Witwer Halls as residences for both men and women for the academic year 1971-72. In case of both dormitories, men and women will live on alternate floors.

It should be emphasized that the program is *experimental*. It will be reevaluated before February, 1972 and a decision then made as to whether or not it will be continued during the 1972-73 academic year.

The editor of this publication discussed the rationale behind the extension of co-educational housing with various members of the College community. The result was the following, which was prepared entirely by Dickinson students.

"Dickinson college assumes that its men and women possess a maturity to the degree that they are able to participate responsibly and with standards of self-discipline appropriate to membership in a college community. The College seeks to establish and maintain a living system which will complement the academic phase of college life in encouraging the development of the individual responsibility and discipline conducive to the formulation of individual goals and standards."

"This statement concerning the value and role of housing to the student life and learning of Dickinson College is found in the most recent edition of the *Mermaids Tale*. Presently at Dickinson, a variety of housing options are provided for students, including large dormitories, fraternity housing, small 'wooden houses' and a form of co-ed living in Kisner-Woodward Hall. Each of these options offer a different sort of living experience to its residents. David Newell, chairman of the subcommittee of Housing of the College Committee on Student Affairs has said: 'The residential nature of Dickinson College and its commitment to a liberal arts educational program gives our residence halls a significance beyond that of a mere facility of the physical plant.'

"The particular success of Kisner-Woodward in fostering a healthy academic and social atmosphere among students has encouraged the Dickinson College community to desire an expanded version of co-ed housing. A particular example of this desire can be cited in this statement by Karen Engle, a senior student and former resident of Kisner-Woodward as a co-ed residence. The feeling between all of the residents is more healthy and unstrained than any other I have experienced. The pressure of college social conventions were greatly relieved by allowing men and women students to mingle naturally on an equal level. Even other persons passing through the halls were responsive to the more open and accepting atmosphere."

"A poll conducted last December among 793 students showed that 715 individuals were in favor of the expansion of co-ed housing at Dick-

inson while only 37 were opposed and 34 undecided. Moreover, 571 of these same students express a direct desire to live in a co-ed situation.

Due to this overwhelming response, the Faculty has endorsed a recommendation by the All College Committee on Student Affairs and Malcolm and Witwer Halls will become residences for men and women for the academic year 1971-72.

"New attitudes on the part of many members of the Dickinson College community concerning the relationship between the College's academic and social orientation and residence halls living are now making their presence known on campus. Dorsey Green, a 21 year old senior woman defends their orientation as responsibilities of our college community and groups them into four categories: studying, learning, interacting and growing. Miss Green is asking us this question: 'But still, why a co-ed dorm? Perhaps it is because Kisner-Woodward has brought studying, learning, interacting, and growing a little closer to home—where we live. If a dormitory should stimulate these four phases (as well as old-bull sessions with your roommate) then Kisner-Woodward belongs at Dickinson. This dorm has sponsored more speakers, more discussions than most all men or all women dorms on campus. Bridge games, yoga classes, Religion classes and other activities have found their way to Kisner-Woodward. This was not forced on the people in the dormitory, they wanted it and so does the rest of the campus. A lounge in a dormitory is sometimes more conducive to learning than a sterile lecture hall, so people go there. (Learning in this case is being flexible enough to make the most of a situation.) Kisner-Woodward is not perfect as its perfection relies on the people within its walls and nobody claims Dickinson students are that good.'

"David Plymyer, also a senior, delves deeper into the educational and social aspects of co-ed housing: 'The *raison d'être* of Dickinson College is to provide its students with a measure of intellectual and moral a-

wareness; this institution is explicitly devoted to the concept of a liberal education. Assume, for the moment, that this education process occurs exclusively within classroom walls; even then, one must admit that the social milieu which the legislators of our College help to design must be as supportive as possible of our classroom endeavors.

"To believe that the polarity of the sexes on the Dickinson campus engendered by the presently sexually-homogeneous dormitory system compliments the academic program is ignorant. The single-sex living arrangements on this campus deny students an opportunity to create *humanistic* social relationships: the *dating* relationships are the only man-woman relationships which this college has gone out of its way to encourage. Lacking any readily accessible opportunity to come to know a woman student as a *person* (as opposed to an object), the male student may retain his adolescent fantasies concerning the opposite sex. Neurotic preoccupation with dating and the social/dating 'whirl' is a sure sign that this college has failed to help its student body overcome adolescent sexual mystique. The segregation of the sexes prolongs adolescence and perpetuates the *Playboy* philosophy of sexual association which is all too common within our culture. Our college has dedicated itself to the *cultivation of moral virtues*, yet has failed in the past to prepare the fields for such a noble harvest: Dickinson College, in the traditions of liberal education, must do what it can to foster a *healthy* social environment.'

"Speaking very frankly and practically about sex and co-ed housing, Dorsey Green stated: 'Kisner-Woodward just has a relaxed, come-as-you are atmosphere that encourages growth as a person, a person with problems, fears, joys, and another world to go to when college is done.'

"The experts seem to agree with her: 'There is a lack of excitement and reluctance to exploit sexually a person who has become a regular companion. Co-ed housing may make sex easier but I don't think it will

make it more frequent. I think it may make it more wholesome.' —Jerome Hagan—Harvard Psychologist.

"Co-ed Housing is one of the best things colleges can provide to foster in students the ability to make good relationships and good marriages.' Professor Joseph Katz—Stanford Psychologist.

"In a curious way says Dr. Katz, co-ed housing de-emphasizes sex. 'When a boy sees a girl every day, she becomes less of a sex object and more of a friend. When a boy lives close to a girl, the consequence of his actions are there. So he is more prudent. Co-ed dorms not only encourage social responsibility, they demand it.'

"The co-ed housing proposal itself calls for men and women being housed on alternate floors in both Malcolm and Witwer Halls, men on first and third floors in Witwer and on the first and second floors in Malcolm. The spaces are assigned on the basis of normal procedures operative during all-college room drawing. Any student wishing to choose spaces in these residence halls must present a statement of approval from their parents to the Dean of Men or Women. Finally, the college committee on Student Affairs will evaluate the living arrangement and make recommendations concerning the continuation no later than Feb. 15, 1972.

"Lew Siebert, a junior at Dickinson has outlined the practical advantages of the proposal: 'The plan, as accepted by the College community, calls for the housing of men and women in Witwer and Malcolm Halls on alternate floors. In both instances men will be housed on the first floors; in the latter men will also be housed in the basement. These dormitories were chosen for several reasons: (1) both are of equal capacity, (2) the room arrangements are identical, (3) costs of conversion are minimal and (4) neither of them has been a 1st (or 2nd) choice for most students in the past.

"Such a change presents several advantages over the previous living

arrangements of men and women. *Security* has always been a problem for the women's dormitories. With the addition of men on the ground floors of Witwer and Malcolm, such a problem will no longer be of concern. This fact was brought out on the student housing questionnaire when it was asked: How would co-ed housing effect the safety of the women participating in the program:

Increase	Decrease	No Effect
409	60	267

"Similarly, men's dormitories have always proved to be somewhat of a financial problem for the college. The lounge and study areas of Malcolm Hall are not notorious for their 'spotless condition,' as is Witwer Hall. With the addition of women (and a feminine touch), the condition of these areas will markedly improve (which has been shown statistically).

"In summary co-ed housing represents another option among the wide range of living situations offered to the students of Dickinson. In the words of sophomore, David Newell, 'The residential nature of Dickinson College and its commitment to a liberal arts education program gives our residence halls a significance beyond that of a mere facility of the physical plant.'

"Newell goes on to say: 'Dickinson's commitment to a residential liberal arts education is well founded in the variety of living option it offers to its students. The student is encouraged to examine and define his living preferences and then select the living situation most amenable to his academic and social needs. When he has made these decisions, he can choose a living arrangement ranging from large dorms to small houses, each offering abstract and differing social opportunities to the Dickinson Student.'

"Many students felt their parents would approve of this new living situation:

"Do you think your parents would permit you to live in the co-ed housing situations mentioned above?

Yes	No	Don't Know
602	34	111



Witwer Hall

"Dickinson's move to extended co-ed living puts it among many of the finest educational institutions in America, who have also recognized the great value of this living kind of unit arrangement. Among the 200 colleges that now sanction co-ed housing on their campuses are Princeton, Yale, Trinity, Colgate, Sara Lawrence, Oberlin, Antioch, Tufts, Stanford, Boston U., Rochester, Mich., Mich. State and the U. of Massachusetts. Many of these schools admitted men or women for the first time in their histories and immediately instituted co-ed dormitories. Hence co-ed living is enhancing and enlightening the finest education offered in the United States.

"The future of co-ed living at Dickinson looks bright when all of these arguments are considered. Psychological experts, the officials of up-standing colleges and universities, and more important, the Dickinson College community have exposed its merits within the context of a college student's academic, social and 'human' education. Lew Siebert, sees the potential for a 'human education' offered by co-ed housing as a challenge to the college community.

"Finally, Dickinson chooses to implement this experimental co-educational housing plan in its 199th year because it is a change for the better—a change which reflects the new 3rd century Dickinson."



Malcolm Hall

# Time Marches On . . . and Commencement Customs Change

As in clothes, fashions in college commencements change from time to time.

At Dickinson, which is approaching its 200th birthday, it was long the custom for everyone in the graduating class to give a speech.

In those times, points out Charles C. Sellers who is writing a history of the college, the exercises lasted most of the day, the audience adjourning temporarily for the hottest hours of the afternoon.

The order of exercises for the Dickinson commencement of 1858, for instance, lists addresses, essays, orations and dissertations by the 28 graduates.

After the 27th speech and the seventh musical interlude, the printed program announced an "Intermission Until 4 O'Clock, P.M."

The first Dickinson Commencements were held in the Presbyterian Church on the town square, and the occasion was something of a public holiday, points out Dr. Sellers.

Professors and students marched there in procession, first from the original college building in East Liberty Alley, and then, after the erection of Old West in 1803, from the present campus.

"Some of the student orations were in Latin. In time, music was introduced as a restorative between orations, and then as the number of graduates increased, the final ora-

tory was brought down to one guest speaker, rewarded by an honorary doctorate.

"Concert bands and orchestras were imported from York, Harrisburg, Baltimore and elsewhere to provide the music for the exercises.

"Clerical gowns were worn at the exercises by the earliest Dickinson faculty, but disappeared in the early 19th century," notes Dr. Sellers.

"The seniors were long distinguished only by the student society affiliation, either Belles Lettres or Union Philosophical. In 1855, their red and white roses were replaced by gold society badges."

Today, the red rose tradition of Belles Lettres has been revived as the society's recognition of graduating members and of outstanding faculty.

Curiously, students adopted academic costume at commencement before the faculty, who did not appear in gown and hood until the procession of 1904, Dr. Sellers says.

The first Dickinson honorary degree was an A.M. awarded to Nathaniel Randolph Snowden in 1790. Through most of the 19th century Masters' diplomas were awarded to all alumni who, three years after graduation, had given some evidence of being established in life—a sort of confirmation of their first diploma. This was once a generally accepted practice in American colleges but no longer prevails.

The earliest honorary doctorates were in Divinity, 1792.

Distinguished alumni have been so honored by Dickinson from an early date, including U. S. Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, LL.D., 1831; President James Buchanan, LL.D., 1842; the pioneer American naturalist, Spencer Fullerton Baird, D.P.S., 1856, and the noted literary figure, Moncure D. Conway, L.H.D., 1892.

The academic procession has always been a colorful part of the Dickinson commencement. The form of the procession has varied in detail, but the order of trustees, faculty and senior class seems to have been preserved, with the president leading.

For a time in the last century, the procession was headed by the senior janitor, a freedman and student favorite, dressed in hop hat and Prince Albert coat and carrying the beribboned diplomas on a silver tray, a moment of glory.

For the 197th Dickinson commencement which was held on Sunday, May 24, the order of procession was the Marshal, the Mace Bearer, the Presidential Party, Faculty and Administration, and the Graduating Class.

Customs change, time marches on! How will it be this year? Or in 1973 on Dickinson's 200th commencement?



## ENGAGEMENTS

- 1954—ALFONS T. SIFFERLEN to Carmela M. DeProspo.
- 1960—IRA K. GOLDMAN to M. Beth Barlow.
- 1961—DAVID A. SEMLER to Debra J. Johnston. A summer wedding is planned.
- 1965—RUSSEL G. PERKINS, JR. to Jane A. Sforza. A summer wedding is planned.
- 1967—DAVID A. JOHNSON to Lois A. Pettitt. A fall wedding is planned.
- 1967—1/Lt. ROBIN TALIAFERRO to Margaret C. Hooker. The wedding will take place in August.
- 1967—DONALD H. RICHMOND to Bernice Niedzielski. A September wedding is planned.
- 1969—KATHLEEN McCUSKER to Robert D. Conrad.
- 1969—MARY ELISABETH STUART to Joseph E. Smith, Jr. A summer wedding is planned.
- 1970—HENRY deH. ALEXANDER to Margaret E. Sobolewski.
- 1970—JOHN H. HOEVELER, JR. to Terry J. Robbins. A June wedding is planned.
- 1970—GEOFFREY W. HENSON to Lucy Gray Johnson. A May wedding is planned.

## MARRIAGES

- 1924—CHARLES T. WILSON to Nancy E. Hoffman on November 27. They reside at 1913 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17102.
- 1963—DANIEL S. CORNMAN to Yvonne Le My on December 26. They reside at 1 Madison Avenue, Hampton Manor, Albany, N. Y. 12207.
- 1965—MILTON J. SHAPIRO to Gayle L. Drewett.
- 1965—RICHARD D. SCHWARZ to Carol J. Heidbreder on February 20. They reside at 612 Harbor Square, Rochester, N. Y. 14617.
- 1967—ROGER D. LOWER to Catherine A. Large on December 19. They reside in Manhattan, N. Y.
- 1968—DIANE OBERSHEIMER to David D. Schultz on December 19. They reside at 3110 Lake Heights Drive, Hamburg, N. Y. 14075.
- 1968—ROBERT C. BECKERMAN to Marie Armstrong on December 20. They reside in Philadelphia, Pa.

# Statistics

- 1968—HOWARD F. ANDERSON, JR. to Mary E. Pernice on January 16.
- 1968—ANN S. WHEELER to Henry F. Howe on January 9. They reside at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
- 1968—SANDRA E. DIXON to RONALD C. HANSON on January 30. They reside at 44 Forrest Street, Apt. A-9, Hartford, Conn. 06105.
- 1968—ROBERT WARREN to FAITH ZARLING in August. They reside at 128 West Louther Street, Carlisle, Pa. 17013.
- 1969—FRANK TAYLOR to Joyce Massey on December 19. They reside at 19 West Allen's Lane, Apt. 10, Philadelphia, Pa. 19119.
- 1969—THOMAS L. WALTERS to LISA S. HICKMAN on January 23. They reside at 5081 Bradley Boulevard, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.
- 1969—Lt. KEITH BOWN and PRISCILLA CHURCH on August 22.
- 1969—LINDA DALRYMPLE to George E. Henderson on August 22. They reside at 39 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn. 06511.
- 1970—PATRICIA E. BAXTER to Lawrence G. Frank on December 19. They reside at Hanover Manor Apts. D-102, 707 Hanover Court, Carlisle, Pa. 17013.
- 1970—ROBERT B. WALL, JR. to JO-ELLEN NARY on December 27. They reside in San Antonio, Texas.
- 1970—NANCY L. SWENGEL to Charles W. Wilson on October 3. They reside at 1295 North Providence Road, Apt. C-106, Media, Pa. 19063.
- 1970—MARIE L. BARNEY to E. RONALD BEECHER, JR. on February 20.
- 1971—REBECCA W. BROWNE to Edwin M. Reynolds, Jr. on January 2.
- 1971—WENDY LEE WURMSTICH to David Zeski in January. They reside in Carlisle.
- 1959—To Mr. and Mrs. JOHN H. POTTS, a son John Sawyer on October 25.
- 1959—To Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD M. GOLDBERG, a son Harry Mitchell on December 7.
- 1960—To Mr. and Mrs. Arno Liberles (ELLEN L. WEIGEL), a son David Alan on February 27, 1970.
- 1960—To Dr. and Mrs. R. A. WHITE (EMILY ROBISON), a daughter Martha Lynn on July 10.
- 1960—To Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT L. PENCE, a daughter, Barbra Anne in August.
- 1960—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lundy (BARBARA SOBEL), a daughter Alyson Sobel on January 4.
- 1961—To Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR R. JANN (LYNNE ARCHBOLD), a daughter Tricia Meredith on February 20.
- 1961—To Mr. and Mrs. JACK M. RYBNIK, a daughter Maureen Ellen on January 11.
- 1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Griegel (JANET LUTZ), a son Steven Wayne on October 4.
- 1963—To Mr. and Mrs. JOHN R. McCLELLAND (JEAN WELLER), a daughter Elizabeth Ann on December 9, 1969.
- 1964—To Dr. and Mrs. CARL J. PERGAM (JEANNETTE MUNSON), a son Steven Aaron on January 23.
- 1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Allen P. Splete (MARILYN DETWEILER), a daughter Heidi Ellen on July 25.
- 1964—To Mr. and Mrs. John F. Grim (JANE HOWLAND), a son Colby Stuart on January 4.
- 1964—To Dr. and Mrs. M. M. RIDDLESBERGER, JR., a son Joseph Merchline on September 4.
- 1965—To Dr. and Mrs. JOHN H. NICHOLS, a son David John on February 5.
- 1966—To Captain and Mrs. JOHN EULER (MARY J. LONG), a son Eric Lodge on September 17.
- 1967—To Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR LIT-OFF, a son Kenneth Caleb on September 26.

## BIRTHS

- 1956—To Mr. and Mrs. Alan D. Sexton (PHYLLIS FETTERMAN), a son Andrew Louis on May 10, 1970.

# Personal Mention



*R. Wallace White '29*

**1921**

**JOHN MORGANTHALER** 2142 N. Second St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17101, is serving as social chairman for the 50th reunion on May 22.

**1926**

**WILHELM SHISSLER**, Esq., Nauman, Smith, Shissler & Hall, P. O. Box 361, Harrisburg, Pa. 17108, is serving as social chairman for the 45th reunion on May 22.

**GEORGE A. GROFF**, Esq., retired in July 1969 as manager of the claims department of Travelers Insurance Company. He lives at 55 Carson Road, Delmar, N. Y. 12054.

**CLARENCE COVER**, a member of the Board of Managers of the Wilmington Savings Fund Society, has been featured in several advertisements run by WSFS. The advertisements have publicized the fact that he was elected to the Board because of his skills as a certified public accountant and his exceptional knowledge in the investment field. He is the owner of Cover and Company, Wilmington and is the treasurer of two health care facilities. He and his wife, **ELIZABETH WETZEL COVER '27**, live at Box 3882, Hillside Road, Greenville, Wilmington, Delaware 19807.

Dr. **JOHN W. McKELVEY** has been appointed a representative to the 12th World Methodist Council Meeting, which will be held in Denver in August. He is also serving as host pastor of the 142nd session of the New Hampshire Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church in May.

**1927**

**ELMER E. HARTER**, potentate of Zembo Temple, Harrisburg, Pa., addressed Perry Lodge No. 458 recently.

A past master of Robert Burns Lodge, he is past supreme governor of the world's Moose lodges.

**1928**

Dr. **W. ARTHUR FAUS** was promoted to professor of philosophy at Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa., where he has been a member of the faculty since 1951.

**1929**

**R. WALLACE WHITE** was installed as president of the Cumberland County Association for Retarded Children in January. A retired army colonel, he is a member of the development staff at the College.

**1931**

Dr. **CHARLES MOYER**, Central Avenue at 6th St., Laurel, Dela. 19956, is serving as social chairman for the 40th reunion on May 22.

**ROBERT M. PIERPONT**, Waco, Tex., has been promoted from national director of American Red Cross disaster service to special assistant to American Red Cross President Elsey. In January he left on an assignment to the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva, Switzerland, where he was to conduct a worldwide study of international relief program. He joined the Red Cross in 1937 and has been a disaster fighter in this country and abroad.

**1932**

**JOHN R. MADDOX** has retired after serving as a research chemist for 28½ years with the Armstrong Cork Company. He will continue to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the Lancaster Pennsylvania School District.

**ALBERT H. ASTON**, attorney of Kingston, Pa., was named a judge to the Luzerne County Court by Governor Shafer to fill a vacancy on the bench. He has served as district attorney for Luzerne County and as solicitor to Wilkes-Barre. A former Federal bankruptcy referee, Mr. Aston is admitted to practice before all local and appellate courts.

Dr. **RANDOLF T. JACOBSEN** retired February 1 as assistant superintendent for personnel in the Union County, N. J. Regional High School District. After teaching and administrative positions in Point Pleasant Beach and Somerville, N. J., he joined the Union County system in 1956 as principal of the Jonathan Dayton School. A past president of the N. J. Association of Secondary School Administrators, Dr. Jacobsen served as an educational adviser to Union College and Fairleigh Dickinson University. Following a Caribbean cruise, he will sell real estate on a part-time basis in Lavallette, N. J.

Porter E. P. Marshall, husband of **RUTH BLACKWELL MARSHALL**, died in Eustis, Florida on October 27. A retired civil engineer, he worked in Latin American countries for 35 years.

**A. REGINALD DAY, JR.**, Mechanicsburg, Pa., retired February 18 as assistant personnel director for the Department of Public Welfare. A commemorative scroll noting his service with the State Employee's Retirement Board, Liquor Control Board, Bureau of Employment Security and the Department of Public Welfare was presented to him. His government career began in 1934 when he was employed as a statistical clerk with the State Emergency Relief Board.



*Albert H. Aston '32*



*Randolf T. Jacobsen '32*

### 1934

Dr. Leslie M. Craver, father of Mrs. GWENDOLYN CRAVER PIERSON, died on January 5. He was a brother of the late Professor Forrest E. Craver, a former faculty member and coach at the College.

ORLO J. ELLIOTT has been elected assistant secretary Insurance Company of North America. He joined INA in 1948 as a member of the company's Special Risks Department.

PAUL A. MANGAN, Hyattsville, Md. became a grandfather three times during a six month period in 1970. His daughter, Sister Rosemary Mangan, RJM, is studying for a year at Gregorian College in Rome.

### 1936

WILLIAM D. GORDON, 5845 Aylesboro Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15217, is serving as social chairman for the 35th reunion on May 22.

### 1938

CHARLES H. DAVISON, a partner in the law firm of Black and Davison, Chambersburg, Pa., was elected chairman of the board of Capital Blue Cross, Harrisburg, Pa. He has been a member of the board of directors as a representative from the general public since 1957. He has served on the board's executive committee for nine years and has held the office of second vice president of the board. In addition to serving on the Capital Blue Cross board of directors, Mr. Davison is on the board of trustees of Wilson College and the board of directors of Valley Bank and Trust Company.

Lt. Col. Ralph L. Hunter, USAret., husband of AIDA HARRIS HUNTER, died suddenly of a stroke on October 21, a few days after they returned from a three week trip through Italy. Following his retirement from the army in 1957, he had been employed as director of military traffic for Container Transport International in New York City.

### 1940

Dr. PRIMO P. MORI was elected president and chief of

staff of St. Joseph Hospital, Hazleton. A dermatologist, he is a diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology, and a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Dermatology and the American Academy of Dermatology.

KENNETH M. GORRELL has been promoted to the position of marketing accountant in the Controller's organization of the Packaged Products Division, Scott Paper Company. He joined Scott Paper in 1947 as an assistant distribution accountant and held several responsible positions in accounting. In 1954 he transferred to the marketing research function as marketing research analyst. His most recent position was market information manager.

Mrs. IRENE YAEGER DUNCAN, Baltimore, Md., is a State Supervisor of Services to Handicapped and Older Workers of the Maryland State Employment Service. Her son, James, Jr., was commissioned an ensign in the Coast Guard in January and is stationed in Seattle, Wash.

### 1941

SAMUEL J. McCARTNEY, JR., Esq., Thomas A. Edison Industries, 31 Lakeside Ave., West Orange, N. J. 07052, is serving as social chairman for the 30th reunion on May 22.

Dr. JAY G. ELICKER has been elected superintendent of the Bald Eagle Area School District, Wingate, Pa. He had been superintendent of the Sparta, N. J., schools.

### 1942

The Rev. WOODWORTH B. ALLEN, of Downingtown, Pa., was the recipient of the Chester County Medical Society's Benjamin Rush Award for outstanding contributions to community and health and welfare. Father Allen has dedicated untold hours to helping alcoholics, both at the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Coatesville and with individuals on his own time. He is responsible for the establishment of an out-patient clinic for alcoholics in West Chester and Vitae House, which became a reality in 1969.

WILLIAM A. STECKEL, attorney of Slatington, has been elected to a three-year term in the House of Delegates of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. A graduate of the Dickinson School of Law, he is a past president of the Lehigh County Bar Association and serves as solicitor for the Borough of Slatington and also for the Northern Lehigh School District.

### 1943

SAMUEL F. MELCHER, JR. has been promoted to executive vice president and general manager of the Consumer Products Division of Lehn & Fink Products Company, a division of Sterling Drug Inc. Prior to joining Lehn & Fink in 1959, in the marketing and sales division, he held marketing positions with Olin-Mathieson, Mennen and Colgate-Palmolive Co. He lives with his wife and four children in Upper Saddle River, N. J.

Last August, the Rev. H. PAUL LEAP and his wife, Camp Hill, Pa., spent two weeks in Guatemala as representatives of the Synod of Pennsylvania to observe the work of the Presbyterian Church there. In December he was a delegate to the White House Conference on Children in Washington as a representative of the Board of Christian Education of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S. Rev. Leap is an Educational Consultant for the Synod of Pennsylvania, United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

Mrs. RUTH COLEMAN RITTER has retired from classroom teaching and has become an Educational Psychologist.

### 1944

The Rev. WALLACE F. STETTLER, president of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., has been appointed chairman of the Public Service Division of the Wyoming Valley United Fund.

### 1946

CATHERINE S. EITEMILLER, 5480 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. 20015, is serving as social chairman for the 25th reunion on May 22.



A. Reginald Day '32



Woodworth B. Allen '42



Samuel F. Melcher '43



John Hamilton '48

1948

JOHN HAMILTON has been appointed vice president of sales and marketing for Investors Products Company, Minneapolis based sporting goods and fishing accessory company. He was formerly associated with Employers Overload Co. He lives with his wife and two children in Richfield, Minn.

Dr. RICHARD F. STAAR is the editor of "The Yearbook on International Communist Affairs: 1969." He also edited "Communist Regimes in Eastern Europe: Revised Edition." A lieutenant colonel in the USMCR, he will serve as an instructor during two weeks in June at the Marine Command and Staff College in Quantico, Va.

1949

EMANUEL A. CASSIMATIS, a partner in the York, Pa. law firm of Stock & Leader, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Capital Blue Cross. He serves as solicitor for the York Suburban School District, the Wrightsville Borough and the Wrightsville Borough Municipal Authority.

The Geisinger Medical Center has received the 1970 Award of Excellence from the National Association for Hospital Development. The award, emblematic of outstanding achievement in hospital development programs, was accepted in behalf of the Medical Center by VINCENT J. SCHAFMEISTER, JR., director of development.

Dr. WILLIAM W. BETTS, JR., professor at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, is the compiler and editor of a pamphlet, *A Docketful of Wry, Or, The Freshman Expresses Himself*, a collection of boners and howlers perpetrated on freshman themes and essays over a considerable period of years.

1950

ELMO L. MENTZER, of Carlisle, Pa., received a doctorate in elementary education from Pennsylvania State University in December.

Dr. WARREN W. BRUBAKER, Annville, Pa. has been

appointed Corporate Medical Director for Hershey Foods Corporation. Active in general practice and industrial medical practice, he has terminated all commitments to be responsible for the medical program of the corporation and its subsidiary companies. Dr. Brubaker is a member of the American Medical Association, Lebanon County Medical Society and other medical associations.

ROBERT W. BUCHER has been assigned as senior resident agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Elmira, N. Y. In July he will complete 20 years as a special agent.

1951

JAMES ARNOLD, Esq., Arnold & Slike, 2109 Market St., Camp Hill, Pa., is serving as social chairman for the 20th reunion on May 22.

Dr. MELVIN F. STROCKBINE is supervisor of the newly opened radiotherapy section of the hospital at the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center. Dr. Strockbine had been assistant professor of radiology at Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas. Certified by the American Board of Radiology with a certificate in therapeutic radiology, he is a member of the American Radium Society and the American College of Radiology.

PAUL L. STRICKLER has been promoted to vice president in charge of service with United Telephone System—Eastern group. He joined United in 1953 as a commercial representative and has served as general commercial manager and Southern Division manager. He lives with his wife and two sons in Chambersburg.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. MAURICE H. IVINS (MARILYN CREAMY '50) and their three daughters have moved to 1015 Henricks Ave., Jacksonville, N. C. 28540. He recently returned from a tour of duty with the Marines in Vietnam and is now serving with the 2nd Marine Division at Camp Lejeune.

1952

ROBERT P. KANE, attorney of York, Pa., has been appointed by Governor Shapp as

secretary of the State Revenue Department. A graduate of the Dickinson Law School and former Democratic state committeeman, he was administrative assistant to former U. S. Representative Craley.

LTC. DONALD L. SNYDER received the Founders Award for the Best Medical Presentation of Basic Ob-Gyn Research at the Armed Forces District Meeting of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in October. Dr. Snyder is assistant chief, department of ob-gyn at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

1953

GEORGE J. WICKARD has been named vice president and general manager of Peoples-United Telephone Company, Butler, Pa. He joined United in 1955 as a commercial representative and served three years as office manager in Carlisle, moving into the Eastern Group Headquarters in 1961 as marketing supervisor, later becoming commercial manager-marketing. In 1967 he transferred to the group's New Jersey Telephone Company where he was commercial manager until his recent appointment.

1955

Dr. WILLIAM H. KLOMPUS has been certified by the American Board of Urology. He is a member of the teaching staff of the Department of Surgery at the University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky.

1956

FREDERICK H. SPECHT, 135 Conway St., Carlisle, Pa. 17013, is serving as social chairman for the 15th reunion on May 22.

THOMAS R. KLEVAN, Altoona, Pa., received a master's degree in English from Pennsylvania State University in December.

WALTER E. BEACH is the editor of *PS*, a quarterly published by the American Political Science Association. *PS* is a forum for expression of the concerns of political science as a profession and as an academic discipline.



Richard F. Staar '48



Warren W. Brubaker '50

## 1957

Dr. ROBERT R. TOMPKINS, who practices dermatology in Camp Hill, Pa., has been certified as Diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology.

RICHARD R. KLOTZ received his doctor of education degree from Pennsylvania State University in December. He is director of admissions at Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FREDERICK S. SEEWALD has been appointed assistant trust officer of Pennsylvania National Bank and Trust Company, Orwigsburg, Pa.

## 1958

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rasmussen (VIRGINIA WOLFORD) and their two children returned to the States in the spring of 1970 after three years at the University of Zambia in Lusaka, Zambia. They now reside at 30 Hillcrest Drive, Alfred, N. Y. 14802. Ginny's husband is teaching at Alfred University in the department of political science.

WALTER BARNES, JR., CPCU, Cherry Hill, N. J., was elected secretary, Insurance Company of North America. He joined INA in 1958 in the Philadelphia Service Office, transferred to the Southern New Jersey office as underwriting manager in 1967 and was appointed resident manager of that office in 1968.

RUSSEL M. SUTTON, Carlisle, Pa., was awarded a master of education degree in counseling from Shippensburg State College in February.

## 1959

RICHARD M. GOLDBERG, attorney of Kingston, Pa., has been named vice-chairman of the membership committee of the Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association.

RUSSELL B. ADAMS, JR., has been named executive editor of *Boston Magazine*, which was purchased from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was most recently director of public information at Boston University, after serving for eight years on the staff of *Business Week* magazine.

Major EDWARD HALBERT is currently a student at the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. He lives with his wife and two children at 1340 Stonleigh Court, Leavenworth, Kan. 66048.

JACK H. GARDNER has been promoted to Director, New Products, Johnson & Johnson Dental Division. He is currently working on a doctorate in marketing.

LEONARD A. WOOD, JR. is the co-author of *The Deferred College Entrance Plan for Hobart-William Smith College*. This plan, believed to be the first of its kind in the nation, will permit accepted students to defer their matriculation into college for 6 to 24 months. Mr. Wood is director of admissions at William Smith College.

## 1960

Mr. and Mrs. Arno Liberles (ELLEN WEIGEL) and their son have moved to 676 Penn Avenue, Teaneck, N. J. 07666.

DAVID W. BUPP is a partner in the law firm of Yost and Bupp with offices at 110 East King Street, York, Pa. 17404. He also serves as city solicitor.

Mrs. CAROL HELFRICH WEBB is now teaching at Northley Junior High School in Green Ridge, Pennsylvania. She expects to have an article on art published in a future issue of *Arts and Crafts* magazine.

## 1961

Mrs. CAROL WRIGHT DREW, 24 Fairlane Dr., Canton, N. Y. 13617, is serving as social chairman for the 10th reunion on May 22.

ELIZABETH G. WYLIE was promoted to the rank of Lt. Commander in the U.S. Navy in January. She is presently serving as military director for the Navy's Women Officers School, Newport, Rhode Island.

C. KENT MAY has become a member of the law firm Eckert, Seamans, Cherin & Mellott, whose offices are located in the Porter Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARRY DANNER played the role of Rodolfo in Frank Corsaro's new version of *La*

*Boheme*, which played at Hunter College Playhouse during January. In March, he played the part of the Duke in Verdi's *Rigoletto* in San Francisco.

JAY A. ANGLADA has been named divisional vice president and treasurer of Industrial Valley Bank, Upper Darby, Pa. Formerly assistant vice president of the banking services staff, he joined IVB in 1969. He had been vice president, data processing, First National Bank of South Jersey. He lives with his wife and three children in Swarthmore.

After completing an ophthalmology residency at University Hospital, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, Dr. ANTONIO RAMOS-UMPIERRE will begin a fellowship in July in retinal diseases and surgery at Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia.

BRUCE L. SMITH is a partner in the newly formed law firm of Eckels, Blystone, Fuller, Kinnunen and Smith, with offices in Meadville and Titusville, Pa.

## 1962

Mrs. CAROL JONES HOADLEY, along with her husband and daughter, has moved to 12311 Old Spanish Trail, San Antonio, Texas, 78233. During the summer, the Hoadleys visited Europe, including Paris, where Carol was a Fulbright scholar in 1962-63.

EUGENE C. DEVOL is now a vice president of Comprehensive Management Services, a multi-company insurance marketing organization in Philadelphia.

JOHN P. FERNSLER, former deputy attorney general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has been named area counsel in the Pittsburgh area office of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Prior to joining the state legal staff, he was associated with the law firm of Balmer, Mogul, Speidel & Roland, Reading, Pa. A graduate of the University of Michigan Law School, he will move with his wife and son to Pittsburgh.

Rev. PETER W. MERCER recently conducted a construction work camp on a North Dakota Indian Reservation.



Melvin F. Strockbine '51



Richard R. Klotz '57



Jay A. Anglada '61



Harry Danner '61

He is presently completing six years as chaplain and community service director at Governor Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass. 01922.

DONALD M. DAVIES, JR. is employed in the Immuno Chemistry Division of Ortho Research Foundation. He and his wife live at 9 Division Street, Metuchen, N. J. 08840.

Mr. and Mrs. BENJAMIN M. VANDEGRIFT (BARBARA PRICE '63) are living at 15 Clark Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11301. Ben is associated with the law firm of White and Case and Barbara is director of Religious Education at the First Unitarian Church.

### 1963

ALICE E. KNOX is teaching English at the Kent School, Englewood, Colo.

In July, Dr. RONALD E. RIZZOLO will begin his final year of a pediatric residency at Philadelphia General Hospital. At the present time he is completing his final year of military service, stationed at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

EDWARD D. BLANCHARD is manager of executive placement in the personnel department of Strawbridge and Clothier's, and works out of the downtown Philadelphia store.

Since completing a tour of duty with the Judge Advocate Corps, ROBERT L. KNUPP is deputy district attorney of Dauphin County. He lives with his wife and two children at 5617 Akron Drive, Harrisburg, Pa. 17109.

### 1964

Mrs. BRENDA SADLER GALDEN, West Chester, Pa., received a master's degree in counselor education from Pennsylvania State University in December.

Capt. STANLEY M. SHEDDON, USAF, has been attending the Air University's Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB, Ala.

GEORGE W. HEMPHILL, JR. has been appointed a banking officer with the Philadelphia National Bank. He joined PNB in 1966 in the management training program and in

1969 was made assistant manager of the Southampton office. Since then he has been moved to Hatboro and most recently to the Chestnut Hill office as manager.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Francis (ROBERTA WILLIAMS) and their daughter are now living at 4 Weston Avenue, Chatham, N. J. 07928. Mr. Francis is working in theoretical physics research with Bell Telephone Laboratories.

### 1965

LAWRENCE W. POINT has entered upon a law partnership under the firm name of Acton & Point with offices for the general practice of law at 8 East Avenue, Woodstown, N. J. 08098.

VICTOR C. DIEHM, JR., manager of radio station WHLM, Bloomsburg, Pa., taught in the School of Missions held at Wesley United Methodist Church during January. His subject was *Image and Impact and How Man Comes Through in the Mass Media*.

CHARLES D. ULMER has assumed a position in the Controller's Department of Pomeroy, Inc. Along with his wife and daughter, he is now living at 2136 Kensington Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17104.

Dr. JOHN H. NICHOLS is minister of the First Parish Unitarian Church in Canton, Mass. He serves on the board of directors of When in Need, Inc. (a community drug program) and is a charter member and director of Canton Environmental Trust, Inc.

Dr. RICHARD R. HOFFMAN, Jr. is a first year resident in diagnostic radiology at Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

### 1966

JOEL ROME, 72 North Gates Ave., Kingston, Pa. 18740, is serving as social reunion chairman for the fifth reunion on May 22.

PAUL C. DARROW has been promoted to staff sergeant in the U. S. Air Force. He is an accounting and finance specialist with a unit of the Aerospace Defense Command at ENT AFB, Colorado.

DON PAUL SHEARER, state chairman of the Young Republicans of Pennsylvania, was honored at a testimonial dinner held by the Cumberland County Young Republicans. A past chairman and vice chairman of the Cumberland County Young Republicans, Mr. Shearer is the youngest state chairman ever elected by the State Young Republicans and the first from the Greater Harrisburg area. A Camp Hill real estate broker, he served as campaign manager for U. S. Representative George Goodling in 1968 and statewide campaign director for Supreme Court Justice Pomeroy in 1969.

PETER G. STANLEY, Flourtown, has been promoted to assistant vice president, commercial banking division, at Central Penn National Bank. He has been with the bank since his graduation.

JOHN R. WINFIELD is regional office manager for J. P. Stevens & Co. in their Detroit office. He and his wife live at 15677 Birwood, Birmingham, Mich. 18009.

Mrs. CAROL MOWERY FRYE, 1303 Vienna Woods Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45211, is serving as class co-chairman for the 1970-71 Dickinson Fund.

### 1967

MICHAEL BAKER has announced his association with attorney Lawrence Woods, Kane, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Kevin Plunkett (KAY M. MALLOY) have moved to 531 Chandler Street, Worcester, Mass. 01602.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS LUTTON is vice president of SUNSHINE GIRLS, a unique public relations company that specializes in creating highly imaginative and creative promotions, parties and grand openings. Her particular responsibility is supervising and coordinating all the jobs undertaken by the company. She lives with her husband, who is with Computer Learning and Systems, in East Riverdale, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. James D. Robbins (DOROTHY MAZZOLA) and their son Darren have moved to Van Dale Road, Woodstock, N. Y. 12498.

1/Lt. ROBIN L. TALIAFERRO is serving with General Staff Headquarters, MACV, in Vietnam as an intelligence analyst.

Captain and Mrs. ARTHUR J. MacDONALD, JR. (LINDA DiVINCENZO) have moved to Fort Dix, N. J., where Chip is serving with the Judge Advocate Corps. He recently completed study of military law at the University of Virginia.

Since receiving her master's degree, MARSHA MOROH is working on her doctorate at New York University School of Engineering. She is an assistant professor at Long Island University and the statistician for a private grant-sponsored research project studying mother-infant interaction. Marsha has moved to 1950 Andrews Avenue, Apt. 523, Bronx, N. Y. 10453.

CORNELIUS JEFFERY WEBER has been serving on a mine-sweeper during the past year, with service in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean. He is now stationed at the Charleston, South Carolina Navy Base. He received a Masters Degree in Library Science from Drexel University last June.

### 1968

MARIAN WYATT is taking graduate work at Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary.

PATRICK C. MCGINLEY has been elected to membership on the staff of the *Journal*, the law review of Duke University School of Law. He lives with his wife and two children at 865 Louise Circle, Popular Apartments, Durham, N. C. 27705.

PAUL W. SILVERMAN, a student at Fordham University Law School, has been appointed as one of two confidential law clerks for a Federal trial judge in the Southern District of New York for next year. The October issue of the Fordham Law Review carried his case-note.

JEROME WEINER received a master of arts degree in Middle Eastern history at Columbia University. He plans to continue studying for his doctorate.

ERIC KRAVETZ, who will graduate from Harvard Law School this year, will serve with the Military Intelligence.

DONALD R. MILLER is studying at the University of Connecticut School of Law and is now living at 143 North Granby Road, Granby, Conn. 06035.

Capt. THOMAS H. REESE, JR., who returned from Vietnam in January, was awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star with V device with three oak leaf clusters and the Purple Heart. He lives with his wife (NANCI WINGENROTH '70) and son at 205 West King Street, Ephrata, Pa. 17522.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Sellers (KAREN SMITH) are living at 634 West 27th Street, Apt. 4, Los Angeles, Calif. 90007. Karen is working at the University of Southern California for a master's degree in counselor education and her husband is a chaplain intern at the California Hospital and Psychiatric Centers.

JANE S. FOX is working for a master's degree at Georgetown University in the School of Languages and Linguistics with a major in French.

### 1969

JOHN SANDERS is working towards a master's degree in theological studies at Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary. He serves on the planning board at Sunlight House for the Blind and is active on the nominating committee of the New England Betas alumni organization.

STEPHEN C. RETTENMAYER was selected by the faculty of Union Theological Seminary as the Bern Scholar for 1971-72, for study at the University of Bern, Switzerland. He was one of the designers of

the 1971 Weekend for Theological Inquiry at Union Seminary.

1/Lt. FREDERICK P. BAUGHMAN, East Haddam, Conn., was wounded in action November 18 during a mission with his platoon northwest of Saigon. He has been a patient in the 24th Evacuation Hospital, Long Binh, South Vietnam. Lt. Baughman is expected to be returned to the States.

Mrs. DEMARIS KING HETRICK is teaching social sciences and literature at Harrisburg Academy where she is also active in public relations. She is teaching United States History at the Harrisburg Area Community College. She and her husband have recently moved to 5301 Jonestown Road, Harrisburg, Pa. 17112.

DOUGLAS P. BOYD is on a military assignment in Asmara, Ethiopia. He is working on a master's degree through the University of Oklahoma.

MICHAEL A. BLOOM is teaching English and developmental reading at Beeber Junior High School, Philadelphia, Pa., and serves as a legal aid with the law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal and Lewis. He is also a drug rehabilitation therapist with Main Line Project for Youth, Ardmore, Pa. In the fall he will enter Villanova Law School.

MARY E. STUART received a master's degree from Wake Forest University in August and is now studying at the University of Delaware.

RUDY SLINGERLAND is serving as an engineering aide with the Seabees at Camp Haskins South, DaNang Run.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS is a second year student at the University of Miami Law School, where he is chief administrator of the Student De-

fense Corps. The Corps is composed of law students who act as legal counsel in undergraduate student disciplinary proceedings.

Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS W. HEIPLE (LESLIE WILDRICK '71) are living at 4531 Forbes Avenue, Apt. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213. Tom is working on his doctorate in psychology at the University of Pittsburgh with a research assistantship. Leslie will graduate from the University in August.

JEFFREY P. WHEELER is teaching mathematics at Hopatcong High School, Hopatcong, New Jersey.

MADELYN C. McDADE has joined the faculty of the College as assistant reference librarian in charge of government documents. She received her Master of Library Science Degree from Drexel University.

### 1970

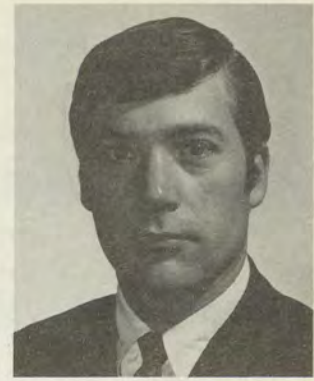
Airman JACOB J. HAYS, II, has completed basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, Tex. He has been assigned to Chantute AFB, Ill., for training as a maintenance analysis specialist.

AL SPOLER is studying at the Boston University School of Public Communications preparing to go into broadcast journalism.

DAVID CARL is a student at Boston University Medical School.

ELIZABETH J. McCUNE is attending business school preparing for graduate work in library science.

Mrs. NANCY SPENCE HAILE, 4412 La Plata Avenue, Apt. D, Baltimore, Maryland 21211 and JON C. KIEFNER, 509 Rodman Avenue, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania 19046, are serving as class co-chairmen for the 1970-71 Dickinson Fund.



George W. Hemphill '64



Paul C. Darrow '66



Jacob J. Hays '70

## Dickinsonian to Officiate at Tricia Nixon's Wedding

The White House has announced that the Rev. Dr. Edward G. Latch '21 will officiate at the wedding of Tricia Nixon, oldest daughter of the President, and Mr. Edward Cox.

Dr. Latch has been the Chaplain of the U.S. House of Representatives since 1966. Prior to that time, he had been pastor of Washington's Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church for 26 years.

A trustee of the Collegè, Dr. Latch (whose daughter, Rieta Latch Maxwell, is a member of the Class of 1950) will celebrate his 50th reunion in May.

# Obituaries

**1905** The Alumni Office has received word of the death of THOMAS J. MEEK, of Oakland, Calif., on September 12 at the age of 87 years.

**1907** HARRY P. SWAIN, retired high school principal, died at the home of his daughter in Fresno, Calif., in February at the age of 90 years. A noted educator in Ohio, he began his teaching career in Columbus in 1907, serving as a teacher and later as principal in several high schools. At the time of his retirement in 1950 he was principal of North High School in Columbus. He was the founder of the Columbus Camp Fire Girls, served as president of the Ohio Football Officials Association and held membership in local, state and national educational organizations. A member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, he was a member of ODK, the Masons, Kiwanis and the National Principal's Association. In addition to his daughter, he is survived by a son.

**1908** Dr. NEWELL W. SAWYER, Cortland, N. Y., died at the Cortland Memorial Hospital on February 6 at the age of 85 years. A resident of Cortland for 40 years, he was a professor emeritus at State University College, where he served 20 years as chairman of the English department and an adviser for college publications. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa. Other memberships included NYS Retired Teachers Association, AAUP and the United Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his wife.

**1911** MERLE H. DEARDORFF died at the age of 80 on Wednesday, February 17. A resident of Warren, Pennsylvania, he had been a vice president of the Warren Savings Bank and the Warren Bank and Trust Company from 1926 to 1963. He had served as president of the Warren County Historical Society of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies and the Pennsylvania Society of Archeology. He was author of numerous articles in various historical publications and recipient of many scholastic and research honors. A member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity, he is survived by his wife, two daughters and two sons, nine grandchildren and one great grandchild.

**1924** Miss DOROTHY D. HEMMINGER, of Carlisle, Pa., died at her home in February. She was a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church and the Carlisle Civic Club.

**1926** Dr. HARRY L. BUSH, Scarsdale, N. Y., died January 23 in White Plains Hospital after a short illness at the age of 77 years. He was a practicing dentist in Scarsdale for 12 years and for 30 years prior to that had practiced in Manhattan. A graduate of the University of Maryland Dental School, he was a veteran of World War I. He began his dental practice in Baltimore where he was attached to Johns Hopkins Hospital. He is survived by his wife.

**1928** Dr. CARROLL C. STAUFF, of Gabbs, Nev., was killed in an airplane crash on August 10. He was 63 years of

age. A life member of the General Alumni Association and a member of Sigma Chi fraternity, he was a graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School. Dr. Stauff was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He is survived by six children.

**1933** Word has been received of the death of HUGH J. MacCOTTER, who resided in Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

**1935** Dr. WALTER A. SHUMAN, of Lititz, Pa., died of a heart attack on February 7 at Steamboat Springs, Colo., where he and his family had gone for a skiing trip. He was 57 years of age. Following graduation, he taught school for a period before entering Temple University School of Medicine in 1946. He took his residency in anesthesiology at the Ohio State University Hospital, later serving as a flight surgeon in the U. S. Air Force for two years. Prior to entering the special practice of anesthesiology, Dr. Shuman was in private practice in the Holtwood-Safe Harbor area until 1956. He was a member of the Anesthesia Associates in Lancaster, senior anesthesiologist at the Lancaster General Hospital and served as chief of the department of anesthesia at the hospital for two years. A member of Alpha Chi Rho fraternity, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the American and Pennsylvania Society of Anesthesiology, as well as a Diplomate on the American Board of Anesthesiology. In addition to

his wife, he is survived by a son, a daughter, a brother, JOHN P. SHUMAN '28, and a sister.

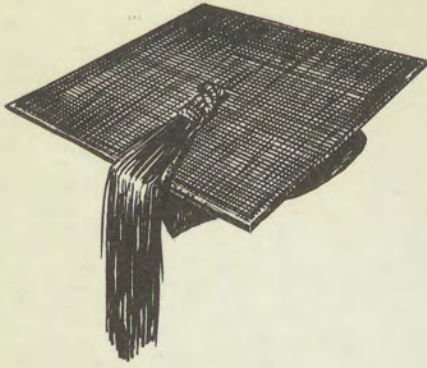
**1938** Word has been received of the death of WILLIAM L. DENTLER, who resided in Williamsport, Pa. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

**1943** The Alumni Office has been informed of the death of ERNEST FOCKLER in March in Scottsdale, Arizona. A member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, he served as a pilot in the Marine Corps during World War II and retired as a major in the Marine Corps Reserves in 1965. He was an employee of D. C. Heath and Co., publishers, both in Johnstown, Pennsylvania and in Phoenix, Arizona. He was a member of the Elks, the Reserve Officers Association and served as president of the Arizona Bookman's Association. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and a brother.

**1949** Word has been received of the death of J. HOWARD PHILLIPS on November 19. A resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., he was a life member of the General Alumni Association.

**1954** FREDERICK W. CORL, JR., of Harrisburg, Pa., died suddenly at the home of his mother in Steelton on January 2 at the age of 43 years. He was employed by the transportation department of Public Utility Commission. A member of Sigma Chi Fraternity, he was a graduate of American University School of Law, he had previously worked for the F.B.I.





# ALUMNI DAY

## CLASS REUNIONS

## COMMENCEMENT

### FRIDAY, MAY 21

- 5-8 p.m. Registration of Alumni—Holland Union  
6:30 p.m. Alumni Council Dinner

### SATURDAY, MAY 22

- 9:30 a.m.-12 Noon Registration of Alumni and Coffee Hour—Holland Union  
9:30 a.m. Alumni Council Meeting  
10:00 a.m. Annual Meeting, Phi Beta Kappa—Memorial Hall  
11:30 a.m. Raven's Claw Tapping—John Dickinson Campus  
12 Noon Luncheon—John Dickinson Campus (inclement weather—Holland Union) Price \$1.00 per person. Tickets may be purchased at Alumni registration or at the luncheon. Program, including presentation of reunion class gifts and induction of Sports Hall of Fame members follows luncheon.  
2 p.m. Dedication of Anita Tuviv Schlecter Auditorium  
3:30-5 p.m. President's Reception—President's House  
6 p.m. Reunion Class Dinners  
Mary Dickinson Club Dinner  
8:30 p.m. Band Concert—John Dickinson Campus

### SUNDAY, MAY 23

- 10 a.m. Class of 1921 Brunch  
10:30 a.m. Baccalaureate Service—Dickinson College Chapel  
Speaker—Richard P. Unsworth, Chaplain and Professor of Religion, Smith College  
12 Noon Luncheon for Honorary Degree Recipients and Special Guests  
1:15 p.m. ROTC Commissioning Exercises—Mather Theatre  
3 p.m. Commencement Exercises—John Dickinson Campus (inclement weather—Alumni Gymnasium) Speaker—Harold Howe II, Vice President, Ford Foundation in charge of the Division of Education and Research.

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#### ALUMNI REGISTRATION

Please register in the Holland Union as soon as you arrive so that friends will know you are on campus.

#### CLASS REUNIONS

Classes whose numerals end in "1" and "6" will celebrate reunions with banquets and receptions. If you are in one of these classes and are not completely informed on plans, please contact the Alumni Office, 717-243-5121, ext. 373.

#### PARKING

A large parking lot off Mooreland Avenue south of the College Chapel is available for parking as are facilities adjacent to the Alumni Gymnasium.

#### MEALS

The cost of the Alumni Day Luncheon on Saturday, May 22, is \$1.00 per person. Tickets may be purchased at Alumni Registration or at the luncheon.

The Holland Union Dining Room will be open Saturday evening, and for breakfast and lunch on Sunday.



**“Mr. Dickinson”**

**His matching gifts  
now total more than  
\$14,500. He wants  
to give a great deal  
more! He will if  
you will.**