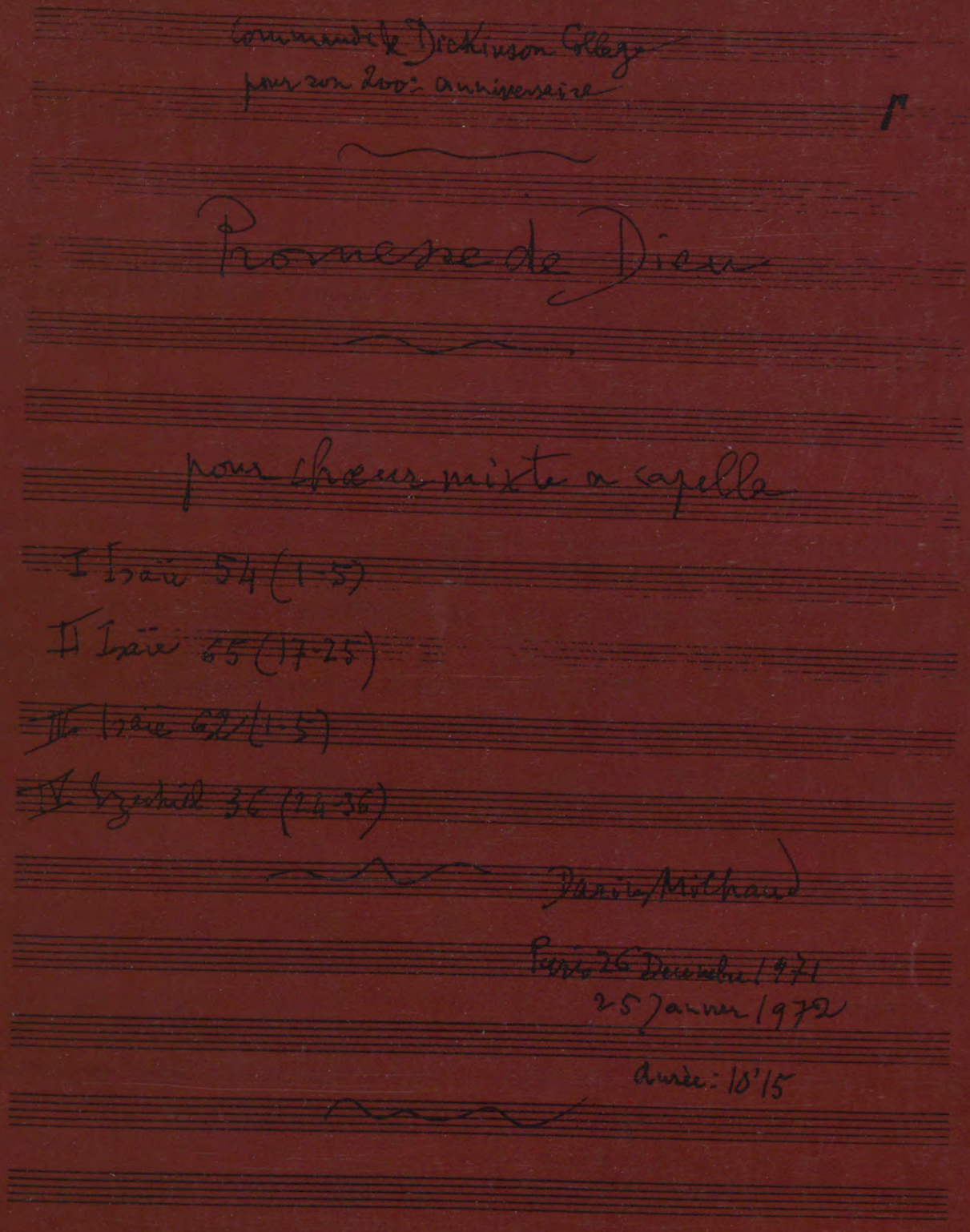
Dickinson Alumnus

APRIL 1973



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The Milhaud Premier

Presentation of Darius Milhaud's Promesse De Dieu *To Dickinson College*
April 2, 1973

Mr. President,

Over two years ago when plans were being formulated for the two-hundredth year festivities it was suggested that Dickinson College include in its celebrations the commission of a musical composition for performance during the bicentennial year.

Last year early in the fall upon your instructions the Music Department prepared a list of some of the most significant composers active in this country and abroad. Your letters of invitation to these composers produced many expressions of interest and willingness to undertake the commission as presented. I believe we were all startled as well as delighted when Darius Milhaud, one of the foremost composers of this century and the undisputed Dean of French music indicated that he would accept the commission. M. Milhaud who is now eighty-one years old, has played a fundamental role in developing the musical styles of our century, and for sixty years his works have won the respect of audiences, critics, and his fellow composers all over the world. He has also contributed significantly to the development of younger composers through his teaching at the Aspen Music Festival in Colorado, and for several years at Mills College - a liberal arts college much like Dickinson. Moreover, Milhaud has, with his contemporary Ernest Block, been very active in rediscovering the historical heritage of Jewish liturgical music and adding to its repertoire.

Upon receipt of Milhaud's acceptance of the commission, Dickinson College set guidelines for the composition and awaited word from the composer that he would begin his work at a certain date and meet our deadline for October, 1972. Much to our amazement, M. Milhaud mailed to the Music Department a completed manuscript within six weeks of the acceptance, and the dates appended to the movements of his score reveal that he composed it within one month of the agreement, completing the work in late January, 1972.

The manuscript has become a vault treasure for the college, and it will be displayed in the Library at Commencement weekend along with the correspondence. From this manuscript Professor Posey prepared a temporary performing edition of the work so that rehearsals could begin early this fall. Two weeks ago the printed edition of this work was completed at the historic firm of Max Eschig in Paris, and copies were flown to Dickinson College for the final rehearsals and premiere.

The musical work composed by Milhaud is entitled *Promesse de Dieu,* and it is a composition in four movements for unaccompanied chorus lasting ten minutes. The texts are from the Books of Isaiah and Ezekiel in the Douay translation. The world premiere of this work will be given on Saturday evening, May 19, 1973 in our auditorium by the Dickinson College Chapel Choir and Collegium Musicum, *si Dis placit.* I have now learned that M. Milhaud will not be able to attend the premiere as he had hoped to do; for many years he has been confined to a wheel chair with a paralytic illness. He asked me in his stead, however, to present to you with his thanks and profound respect and good wishes the finished copy of the *Promesse de Dieu.* I am very happy, and honored therefore—speaking for my colleagues in the Music Department—to make this presentation of the printed score to you this evening. The living music itself will be heard on May 19th, and thereafter this significant work will become available for the enjoyment and artistic enrichment of the entire world.

Truman Bullard
Chairman
Department of Music

ONE MORE TIME

by Richard L. Poole

Sunday Dec. 10 I feel very strange. Here I am, sitting in Anita Tuvin Auditorium waiting for tryouts to begin for the faculty show. The faculty show! How did I ever get involved in this? I've never done anything quite like this before.

I can recall all too clearly that fateful day early last August when my new boss, David Brubaker, and I sat down to go over schedules and responsibilities for the upcoming year. After we had talked about the basics he paused for a moment, lit a cigarette (Viceroy) and gazed at me quizzically.

Then he began to smile...

A minute passed and then another with nothing said. I returned his gaze, but I felt my carefully built-up confidence slipping. Had I made some sort of disasterous error so early in my new job? What was he smiling at?

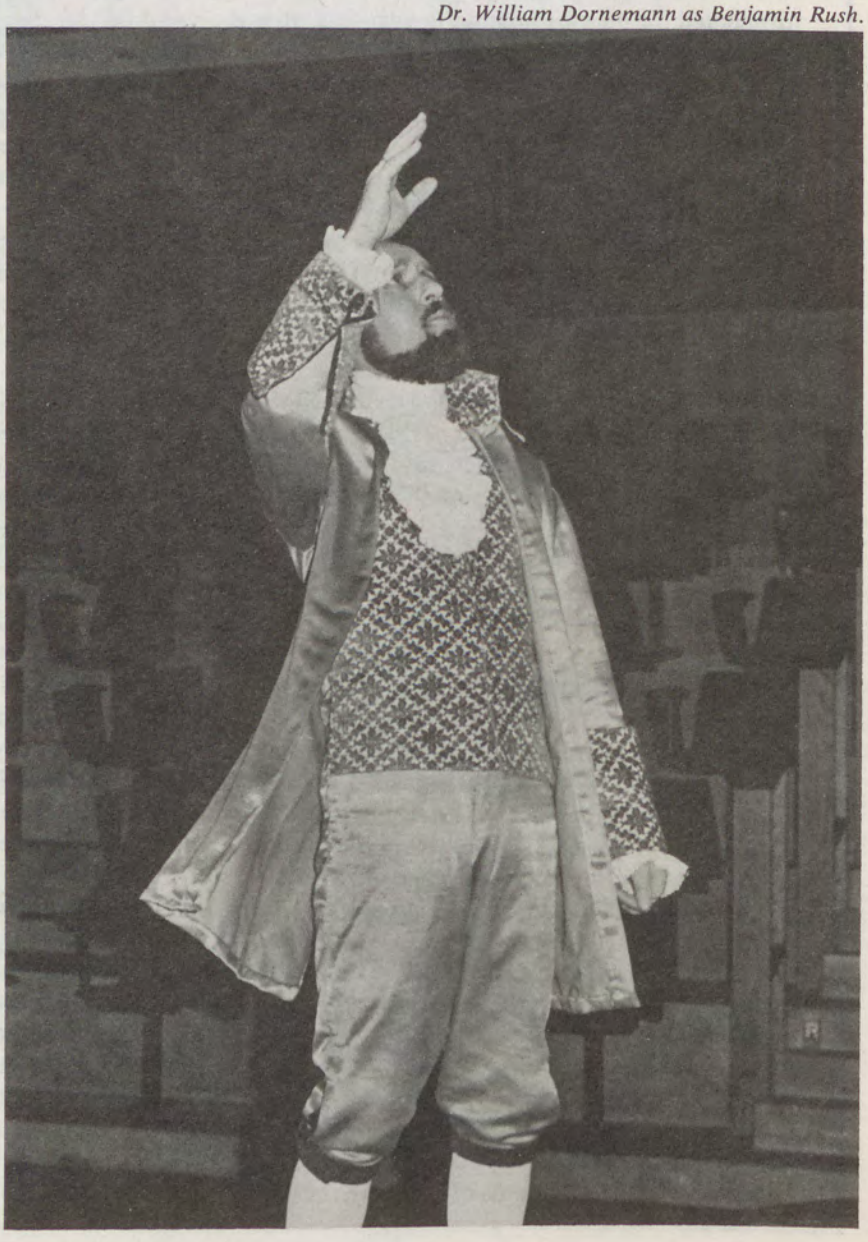
"How would you like to direct the faculty show?", he asked. "The faculty show, what's that?", I answered. Well, it seems that periodically faculty shows had been presented as benefit projects for Peer or some other charitable organization. Because this year was the bicentennial celebration, a special show entitled "1773" had been written by Ida Forbis. The play was based upon two-hundred years of Dickinson College history. Also, it contained some twenty songs written by Peg Garret. Both ladies are faculty wives. David couldn't direct this show because of conflicts with the Mermaid Players' schedule. In previous years a student had directed the faculty shows, but this arrangement had not been conducive to mirth and joy. So, in response to David's question, I said, "Sure, why not?" It ought to be interesting, I thought.

Well, it certainly has been that!

December 13 The two tryout periods are over and I think we'll have a good cast. The faculty has some real talent and good voices. We'll need all the help that we can get. There are 124 roles and some 20 songs.

December 15 The setting for "1773" might be a problem. With so many scenes and such limited space an involved multi-level set would be impossible. I think that I'll use the moveable

Dr. William Dornemann as Benjamin Rush.

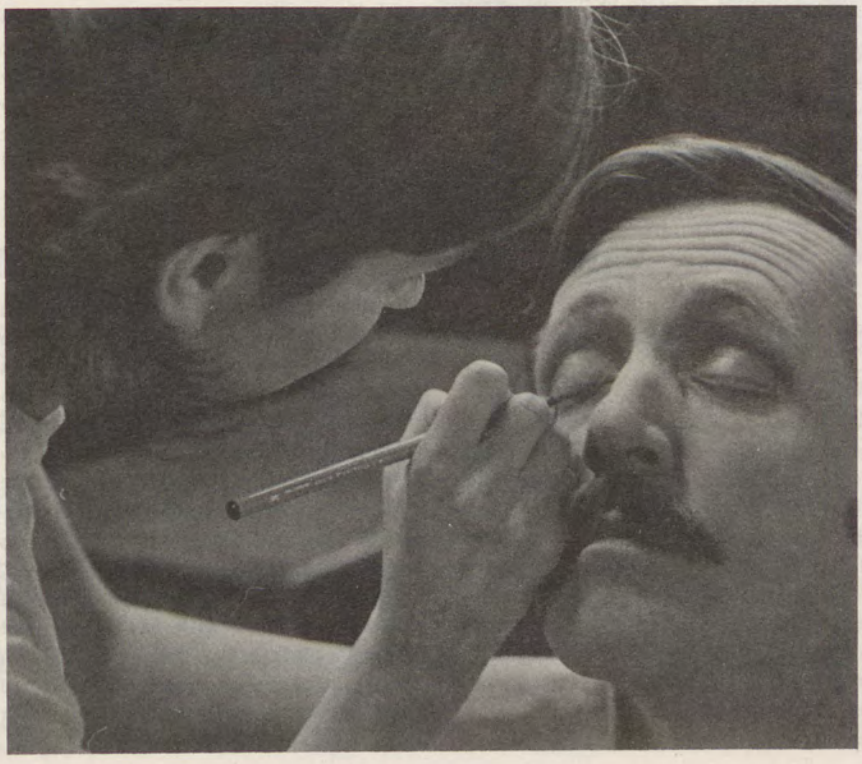


triangle in the center of Tuvin. That way people sitting in the side sections would be clearly able to see the action and we could "pack 'em in." Besides, this method would free six exits: three near the top of the auditorium and three at ground level. It might make for interesting visual pictures as well as allowing the play to flow freely and quickly. With so many short scenes timing will be terribly important. As long as the cast can be heard clearly, seen clearly and get on and off the stage quickly the audience would get their two-dollars worth.

December 16 I'm still grousing about the set.

The play is so fragmentary—dealing with Dickinson's past presidents, students and events in a general way. I've got to find some visual means of establishing continuity. Somebody suggested projections to reinforce the play's ideas and establish locale and atmosphere. I'll talk to Bob Cavenagh about making slides.

Backstage.



February 2 Well, we've had one week of rehearsals.

Can't these people remember their stage positions? It seems perfectly clear to me. Now I know why I grew a beard—to mumble in it.

These schedule conflicts are murder. We've done one scene three times this week and each time somebody different is missing. Maybe, one day I'll be able to get everybody together, perhaps by performance time. We can't use Tuvin all of the time, so we'll have to make due with the social hall. Also, there will probably have to be some 9 p.m. to midnight rehearsals. The faithful will love that.

Right now we're taking it scene by scene. What's going to happen when we get into act run-throughs? I shudder to think. Everybody is energetic enough after I pump them up a little and do my "zip and pizazz dance." Most of these people can't sing, project, breathe or enunciate correctly. How can I get to them without being offensive? How will they be heard in such a large and acoustically difficult hall like Tuvin?

Sometimes it's wonderful. In rehearsal all of these profs, these erudite persons, become just plain folks. Well, maybe not all, but most. This, to me, is the most amazing thing. They become almost childlike.

February 9 I'm reserving a place for myself at the Happy Haven Rest Home in Ickesburg. This is the tough period. Some people have their lines learned, some don't. Most care, some don't. I've already had a number of people ask me if they had to come to rehearsal even if they had only a couple of lines. How do you answer that? If there's one thing I'm learning, it's patience! Yesterday we were in the west section of the social hall, separated by a partition in the east wing from a lecture given by a swami meditative prophet on mysticism. We happened to be practicing songs which required a great deal of energy. A representative from the meditative group was sent over to ask us to quiet down a little. It seems that they couldn't concentrate. Such nerve!

February 10 Marie Ferre is doing great things with the costumes and Mel Koch is really a wizard on the piano. Ken Laws is doing fine on the drums and Martha Slotten is steadfast as always.

February 11 Today was a good day.

There is a very long speech in the second scene of the first act, where the actual Dickinson charter is read. It takes up a great deal of time and by itself is rather dry. So, Martha Slotten and I have gotten Henry Young, David Brubaker, Charles Sellers, President Rubendall, Milton Flower and Dean Wanner to be the trustees.

Marie Ferré has gotten hold of some splendid "1776" costumes from the Harrisburg Community Theatre for these men as well as Ken Laws, Paul Angiolillo and Robert Leyon (who were already members of the cast) to pose in for slides. They recreated, a la signing of the Declaration of Independence, the signing of the Dickinson charter. Everybody looked terrific!

February 12 Nothing went right.

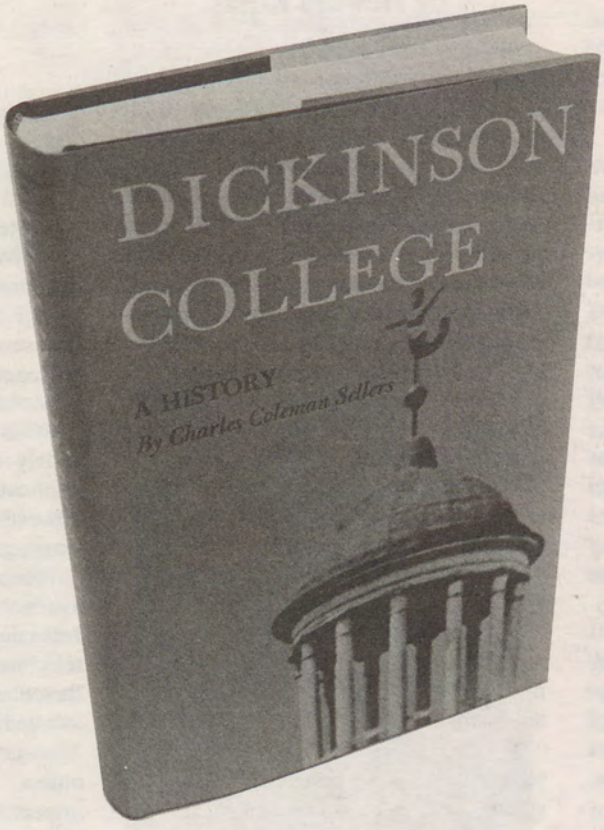
February 13 George Rhyne just dislocated his arm. He went flying offstage in the student book-burying scene and the next thing we knew his right arm was all twisted up. He spent the next ten minutes sprawled, face down, along the edge of the stage with his sprung arm swinging back and forth, his hand clutching a heavy stool in an effort to slip the arm back into its socket. A few kind souls took him to the hospital. Somebody up there hates me!

February 19 Rehearsal was remarkably good, considering the fact that we haven't touched the script since Thursday. Sunday, Bob Cavenagh began creating his screen for the projections. First, he bought some plastic and sprayed it with window glaze. That didn't work too well. He said he was going to try a new technique to facilitate the rear projection process, i.e., sanding the screen. I hope that it works. There is, however, one major problem. No matter where we put that damnable screen some parts of the audience won't be able to see it.

February 20 Bob's screen worked very well. Marie's costumes look wonderful. I love children, but not at dress rehearsals.

February 21 I'm going to kill Noel Potter. In the book-burying scene he and Bob Nilsson play Carlisle cops who discover that the students have not buried a baby, as they had been told, but an obnoxious book near Old West. The climax of the scene occurs when Bob and Noel gingerly open the baby-sized coffin only to discover a book on intellectual philosophy. Tonight the coffin contained not only the book, but a skull that Noel had ripped off from the Geology department. These guys, 100% ham fat on the hoof.

February 23 Well, the production has begun. Everything has fallen into its proverbial place. We were reviewed last night. Considering the fact that the reviewer sat stoney-faced through the whole thing (I sat slightly higher than he so that I could see his reaction) the review was remarkably kind. Everybody has really pulled together on this show. Martha, Marie, Paul, Mel, Ida, Peggy, and the whole cast have been a pleasure to work with. Maybe it's that fabled Dickinson spirit I've been hearing so much about. The entire project was a real hassle at times, but in a way, I'm sorry that it's over.



Now available, *Dickinson College: A History,* by Charles Coleman Sellers, is one of the most enduring highlights of the Dickinson Bicentennial, and all alumni and friends of the College will want copies for their personal libraries. It tells in depth the story of the founding and the development of Dickinson College, and of its place in the history of higher education in America. Order your copy now from the Alumni Office at the College. $20.

JUDAIC STUDIES:

by Howard Kolus

The College's fledgling Judaic Studies program, while not yet the thriving entity envisioned by supporters, has come along nicely since its inception. There's certainly no lack of enthusiasm and what problems exist are largely financial, almost to be expected.

Though fashioning of the curriculum began in 1968, it was not until the fall of 1971 that formalization was achieved and the departments of religion and classical languages began offering a series of courses known as Judaic Studies. Then, as today, funding which comes from independent sources not contributing to other college programs proved inadequate.

Ned Rosenbaum, assistant professor of religion and coordinator of the program, notes that to some extent "we're in competition for funds which in times of crisis are funneled out of the country. Our financial status thus is reflective of the political situation in the Middle East."

Rosenbaum is himself a graphic illustration of the growing strength of Judaic Studies at Dickinson. He joined the faculty in 1970 as a temporary replacement, fresh from two years in Jerusalem where he taught at American College. Shortly after his arrival the departments recommended that Dickinson retain this Jewish scholar beyond his interim appointment and broaden the scope of his activities to include the teaching of "Biblical Hebrew Language and Literature" and several courses in historical and philosophical Judaic Studies. Now Rosenbaum is the program's director and the College is making an effort to permanently underwrite its operations.

"The presence of Judaic Studies at Dickinson has been both a response to and a furtherance of the felt need for a mature exploration of the often ignored first member of the 'Judaeo-Christian tradition,' " says President Howard L. Rubendall. "It is of major importance to the College and the community that the momentum already acquired be sustained and strengthened." Dickinson's Jewish population numbers approximately 200 undergraduates and 11 faculty.

When Judaic Studies was developed, a four-point "academic rationale" was set forth as follows:

▶ "No apprehension of western cultural history is possible that omits considered attention to the continuing Jewish contributions inextricably woven into that history."

▶ "The recent flourishing of Jewish religious life on the campus creates a need for critical and reflective study of the history and meanings of Judaism."

▶ "200 Jewish students ought to have access to the best possible understanding of their own traditions; moreover, the presence of a firm Judaic Studies program on campus enlarges and deepens the resources for our students' quest for personal religious self-recognition."

▶ "Dickinson, with a successfully operating program, student support and relatively extensive library resources, is in the best position to develop a specialized program which will serve the students of all four colleges" of the Central Pennsylvania Consortium, area schools, Dickinson being one, which have joined to offer common instruction in selected fields.

The program contains three types of courses: those for "information" or of general nature, "core courses" suitable for majors and courses from other departments. Among its offerings the curriculum includes "Jewish History from Hellenistic Times to the Enlightenment," "Modern Jewish Thought," with emphasis on the works of Buber, Heschel and Rosenzweig; "Varieties of Jewish Religious Experience: Hasidism to Habad." Major emphasis here is on Reform, Neo-Orthodox and Conservative Judaism and their relationships with Christianity during the period of European nationalism. Also, four semesters of Biblical Hebrew.

Regarding the latter course, Prof. Rosenbaum notes that Modern Hebrew is not given since it is "very widely taught and seems a needless duplication here. Biblical Hebrew, however, is the foundation of both the language and culture."

Independent studies courses are also available as is a travel program to Jerusalem where students visit sites of religious and historic significance. Rosenbaum said approval is being awaited on yet another offering, "Emancipation, Anti-Semitism and Zionism," which would investigate the impact upon Jews of their status as citizens of non-Jewish states and the rise of modern anti-Semitism and the emergence of Zionism.

Rosenbaum, the only faculty member presently devoting all his energies to Judaic Studies, says the program could "easily grow beyond its present size if the current level of response from students is predictive. Enrollments have increased dramatically."

"Our immediate goal is to offer between 10 and 12 courses a year, perhaps five a semester. Prior to 1967 fewer than 50 schools in the country had such a program, mostly the larger institutions."

Interest in things Jewish was greatly spurred by the 1967 Six Day War, Rosenbaum says. "Most of our students were teenagers when the conflict broke out and it focused everyone's attention on Israel. That impetus survived a period of economic decline in this country several years

if the middle east remains peaceful

ago and such studies are once again expanding."

It was no sudden decision to begin Jewish studies at the College. In recent decades the general curriculum included courses in the Christian Old Testament, mostly taught from a literary perspective or as an introduction to New Testament studies. In the mid 60s a gradual shift occurred, reflecting the national and religious experiences and expressions of the Hebrew people on their own merits. Both the methods of teaching Biblical subjects and establishment of a course in the history of religion in the ancient Near East mirrored this new concern. In 1968 this movement came to a symbolic focus with the retitling of "Introduction to the Old Testament" which became "Introduction and Advanced Study of the Hebrew Scriptures." Also, "Readings in Post-Biblical Judaism" was introduced that year. Today, 20 per cent of the offerings by the department of religion are Judaic courses.

Since 1967 the percentage of library purchases devoted to Judaism has more than doubled. The collection numbers some 500 volumes, including a 12-volume Talmud printed in Amsterdam in 1750. Recent acquisitions include the new "Jewish Encyclopedia" and the 37-volume re-edition of the "Hebrew Union College Annual." The college is also a member of the Consortium of Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School, an arrangement which has allowed three faculty members to travel and study in Israel.

Harry F. Booth, professor of religion, who was instrumental in formulating the program, notes that while 80 per cent of students enrolled are Jewish, the course is not sectarian.

"We don't assume that only Jews will sign up," he stated. "Cultural roots belong to all of us, and the Christian can discover a great deal about Western culture by studying the history of Judaism."

Prof. Rosenbaum echoes these sentiments while explaining still another reason for expanding interest in Judaic Studies—archaeology. "Post-war finds have demonstrated that conditions referred to, say in the Book of Genesis, accord very well with descriptions of early culture, thus presenting an accurate reflection of an early period in world history."

Currently, five students have chosen Judaic Studies as their majors, while numerous others are enrolled in the various courses of the program.

"Jewish students at Dickinson represent mixed religious training," said Rosenbaum. "Some are quite knowledgeable about their faith, while many are not. We have no Orthodox Jews, our students coming from the Conservative and Reformed branches."

Professor Rosenbaum.

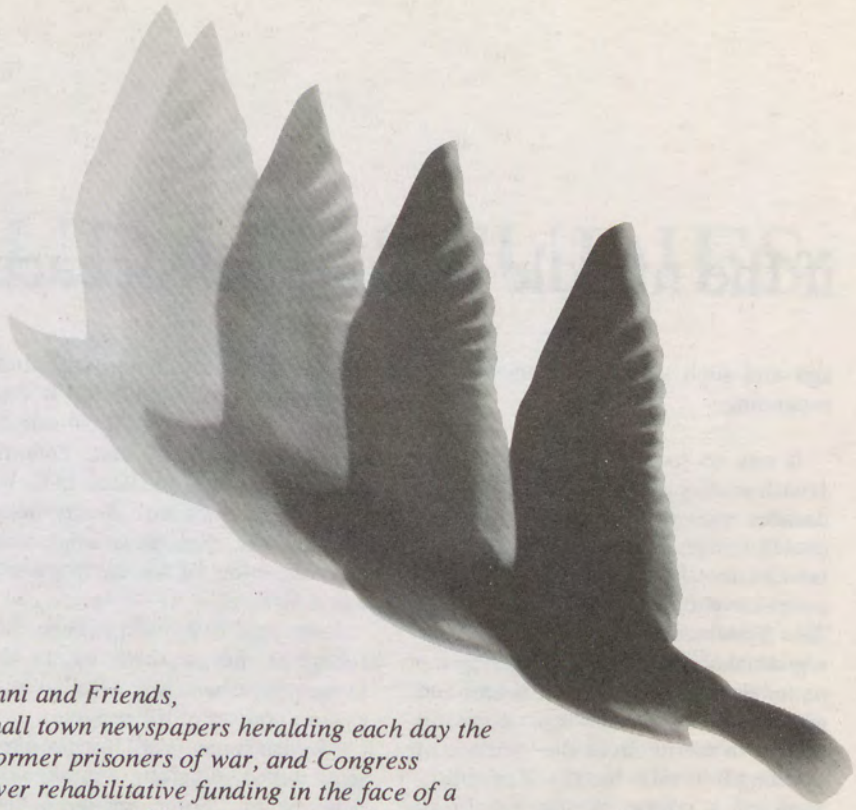
Jewish experiences are not confined to the classroom. There is the Hillel Council which provides activities for Jewish students. Rosenbaum says students last year erected "what may have been the first Succah in Carlisle." Though the Jewish community in the town is relatively small—20 to 30 families—Rosenbaum describes it as "thriving and active." Students observe all Jewish holidays and Kosher food is served in the dining hall on request and for holidays. Weekly religious services are held on campus and several students teach a twice-weekly Jewish Sunday school for children and adults.

The Dickinson commitment to its Jewish students is firm, and sometimes the response is quite surprising. Rosenbaum tells the story of a senior, a Roman Catholic, who enjoyed his Judaic courses so much that he contributed $500 toward program costs.

Of recent graduates, one is attending Jewish Theological Seminary, another Hebrew Union College and two more have been accepted by Harvard Divinity School.

"The Judaic Studies Program is too new to claim full credit for the career choices of these young men," states President Rubendall. "Yet the establishment of a Jewish presence on our campus has produced noticeable effects. Both Jewish and Christian students whose previous knowledge of Judaism was distorted, simplistic or totally lacking, have found that the varied traditions within Judaism still provide much that is of value."

The future? "It's still touch and go," says Rosenbaum, who would like to see an eventual $500,000 endowment to maintain operations and the engagement of at least one more full time instructor. "Right now we're living from year to year," he adds, "and if 1973 is good to us and the Middle East remains peaceful, well, then we'll be alright."



Dear Alumni and Friends,

With small town newspapers heralding each day the return of former prisoners of war, and Congress haggling over rehabilitative funding in the face of a precarious economy and looming domestic issues, a group of students at the College has been concerned with the possibilities of a separate peace—the collection of funds for medical support to Indochina.

Questions of the destination and delineation of such support have taken a great deal of time and discussion to resolve. The issue is highly charged with emotions of moral and ethical root. While North Viet Nam's major hospital at Bach Mai lies in ruin, the land to the South is completely devastated and the Vietnamese are threatened by starvation as well as the wounds of war. There are questions of guilt and questions of atonement, a wish that the war were really over and a realization that in effect it is not.

The Committee was plagued by many of the same arguments that Congress is presently debating. At the same time it wanted to step beyond these arguments and effectively take a stance for life, a gesture towards healing. During the first weeks of April the group will be asking students, alumni and friends of the College to each contribute one dollar or whatever amount they can send for the drive, making all checks payable to the American Friends' Service. A decision was made to administer the funds collected through the American Friends' Service, a peace organization with a long and impressive record of medical aid.

The tragedy of Viet Nam has been in part the tragedy of an American people unable to make a stop to the war. We as one American community wish to make of our own volition a responsible gesture towards a beginning to the peace.

The Committee for
Medical Support for
Indochina

How Can We Survive?

The keynote address of "Science for Survival"

John G. Kemeny

Thank you very much for that warm introduction, Mr. Chairman, President Rubendall, ladies and gentlemen: I'm going to speak to you not as a college president this evening, but there's one very pleasant duty I must first perform. There are very few institutions in the United States who will celebrate their 200th Anniversary before the United States celebrates its anniversary. As the president of one such institution, I bring you the warmest greetings and congratulations and I wish you a great deal of happiness and success for the next 200 years of Dickinson's history.

We meet at a time when mankind is beset by a great many ills, and it has become very popular to try to place the blame for most of these ills on modern science and technology. Indeed, it is easy to trace many ills that are somehow either a direct outcome and indirectly related to the developments of modern science and technology. Not very long ago it was very popular on the part of certain students to say it is very easy to solve all these problems if you just forget all this technology bit and go back and return to primitive form of life; and, indeed, a few students have done exactly that. That may be a very comfortable escape mechanism as long as the rest of us maintain modern science and technology to the level where we can support them. The solution of all of us returning to primitive life might possibly have been practical even as recently as 200 years ago, but with a world population of four billion people, there's just no way that we're going to survive without modern technology. Particularly this is true when a quite large minority of those four billion people enjoy excellent health and considerable creature comforts and the rest of the world wants to join in that same outstanding health and comfort and aspire to the standard of living which we take for granted in the United States. It is not a time when the return to primitive life is a practical solution.

So, therefore, let us face it that, for better or worse, we need modern science and technology and, therefore, we must ask, if science and technology somehow has contributed to the ills of society, who is to blame? I would like to consider three examples before I attempt to answer that question. My first example is the development of nuclear energy.

I could construct an indictment somewhat as follows: Without Einstein's theory of relativity, it would have been impossible to develop the atomic bomb. The atomic bomb may very well destroy all of mankind. Therefore, Einstein is to blame for the fact that mankind is threatened today by the worst threat in its history.

I find it very hard on the nicest human being I ever knew. Yet in a sense there is an element of truth in it. On the other hand, one has to realize that while Einstein may have been ahead of his age by decades or perhaps a century, sooner or later, more likely sooner,

Dr. Kemeny is the thirteenth president of Dartmouth College. Distinguished by his work in two fields, philosophy and mathematics, he is co-author of BASIC, a versatile computer language. Also the author of A Philosopher Looks at Science *and an* Introduction to Finite Mathematics, *he is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.*

someone else would have invented the relativity theory if Einstein had not. The only way you can stop that kind of development and some other developments was to outlaw all basic research. That's a very high price to pay.

Let us consider a different kind of problem: the fact that mankind is rapidly using up its fossil fuel sources. You get different estimates on how long they are still going to last and as to what there may be in undiscovered resources, but it is quite clear that we're nearing the end of the supply. We may need the result of that very same basic research to make available to us nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in order to provide the energy that's necessary for a modern civilization to survive. In a way I can best illustrate the point by telling you the dream I occasionally have. In my dream I see a great meeting at the United Nations where all nations come together and reach an agreement. When I say that, it's quite clear that this is a dream and I'm not reporting on a real situation. But in my dream they do get together and they reach an agreement. They agree to outlaw all nuclear weapons, to give the United Nations effective control of disarmament, and to turn over the tens of billions of dollars that are saved by the nations of the world in this manner to use it to provide a cheap source of nuclear energy for all the backward nations of the world and, thus, lift the quality of life significantly.

I admit that this is a dream. It is a dream because it is unlikely that the nations of the world will meet tomorrow or next year to achieve this, but what I have just said is entirely possible, and as long as it is possible, you must ask who is to blame that nuclear energy is being used to build horrible weapons of mass destruction and not to raise the quality of life.

Secondly, I would like to turn to a pleasanter subject. If you try to pick one OK science, it's certainly going to be medical science. Indeed, our students are rushing in great numbers away from the physical sciences (I'm speaking nationally) and towards the biological sciences because they're in and physical sciences are out. Clearly, medical science is good—how can anybody complain about it? Medical science has served to eliminate a great deal of human suffering. Miracle drugs like penicillin have saved millions and millions of lives and wiped out major diseases like polio. People who in another age would have been classified as hopelessly insane now can come out of hospitals completely cured by finding the hormone imbalance that can be controlled by appropriate drugs. The infant mortality rate has come down tremendously and medical science has not only made life pleasanter, but significantly expanded the span of life. Therefore, this is one science that is just great. Or, is it? As a result of all of these wonderful developments, the world is threatened by an enormous population explosion.

Indeed, as we analyze the worst problems of society one always comes back to this population explosion as one of the root causes of it. It is quite possible that the population explosion may be more dangerous for the future of mankind than any explosion caused through nuclear energy. It will wipe us out or destroy the quality of life or bring about an enormous imbalance in the distribution of people. It is a real threat to the future of mankind. But again you could say it is not the fault of medical science—after all, they also provide means of controlling the population explosion, and the question is will we use these means. So, again, the question is who is to blame.

As my third example, I would like to make some brief comments about computers. Computers, I sometimes feel, serve one very useful role for society, namely that they get blamed for all the ills of mankind. It's probably the best scapegoat we have ever invented. You've all heard the complaints that machines will dehumanize us and turn us into numbers—a terrible threat to be numbers. What a horrible thing if somebody has a beautiful name - say, James Bond - and somebody decides to refer to him by number, say, 007. Surely this would completely dehumanize that person. We hear the complaints that somehow computers make service impersonal by removing the human element from service. We are told that great data banks are going to be built up and all the fears of big brother watching over us is going to become a reality, and so on, and so on, and so on—endless reasons why computers are horrible.

There is a topic I have given a great deal of thought to and the recent book, *Man and the Computer.* I've spent a good deal of time trying to analyze where these complaints come from, which are justified and which aren't. The conclusion I came to was that there is a vast difference in the potential of the modern computer and what it is actually being used for. And I feel that most of the complaints, many of which are legitimate, against the uses of computers are due to the fact that they use them so miserably. If computers were used well and with imagination, they should be tools for exactly the opposite. They should provide more personal service. Indeed, with four billion people in the world, computers may be our only means of providing truly personalized service. But we have not even begun to realize what it is that is possible.

Furthermore, at the time when the problems of society are incredibly complex, I'm not going to suggest that computers will solve them, but I am quite convinced that without making full use of the potential of the modern computer, we never will solve these problems. And yet, we are doing nothing of the sort. And I must again ask—who is to blame?

Quite clearly there is a major gap between what science and technology is capable of doing, and what is actually happening in our world. Somehow, as a society, we have the greatest difficulty

"How can we find out just what is possible in the control of pollution?"

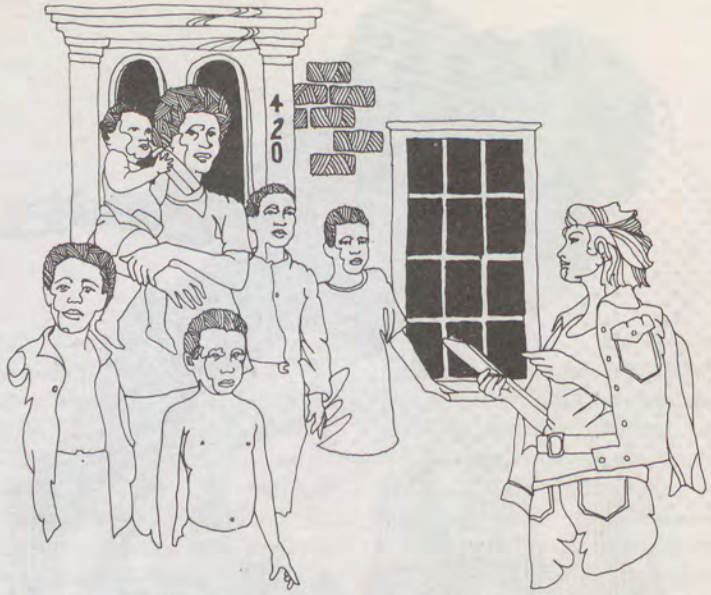
in using the available means to achieve our goals. Indeed, we even have the greatest difficulty in getting any consensus as to what these goals should be. Therefore, the conclusion I come to as to who is to blame is that the processes we have for making decisions are totally archaic in the age of modern science and technology, and they're very dangerous—clear and present danger to the survival of mankind.

Let me pick another example, one that must be mentioned in a talk like this, namely the issue of pollution. I mention it because it's an example where surely, almost all people would agree very readily on one basic goal, namely, that we wish to have considerably less pollution rather than more. That seems like a very easy subject on which to get agreement. So far, very good, but where do we go from there? How can we find out just what is possible in the control of pollution? How can we get some realistic estimates on what it will cost? How can we reach a consensus as to who should pay for the reduction of pollution? And even if we answer all of these questions and we get a consensus, say, we as a nation get a consensus on these issues, how will we get the laws passed to carry out our will when pollution recognizes no legal boundaries or even no national boundaries. It cuts across all jurisdictions and probably thousands of jurisdictions would need laws. The issues involved are incredibly technical to the point where the average voter or even the average legislator has the greatest difficulty understanding them; and, of course, in addition to that, they are subject to lobbying by enormous, very powerful special industries.

But getting away from the truly political problem, let us ask how could we ever structure a debate—we as a nation or we as people in the world—structure a debate of interested, intelligent people that would bring the issues in a clear cut form to those who will have to mobilize the forces to stop pollution in the world? The one area where popular opinion seems to be making a difference is the population explosion. And, yet, in spite of the fact that if the last two years, at least in the United States, are a trend, in spite of the fact that there have been enormous changes, (that the smallest birth rate in the United States in the past year in many, many decades) the basic issues and the full impact of the population explosion are not easy to understand.

I have a favorite way of illustrating exponential growth to my classes and I'd like to share it with you. You have to imagine some sort of microorganism that has a very short life span and a very quick doubling time, let's say under ideal food conditions, the number can double in a day. They'll all be short of food as a result of this but one day something marvelous happens to them, a large pie falls off a bakery truck, rolls off to the side, and they take over, and it's an endless supply of food. The pie is cut into eight pieces as usual and they nibble away at it and don't even make a noticeable dent. But each day there are twice as many of that particular species. Therefore, they eat a little bit more each day, until one day a very observant member of the species said, we are now finished with one of the eight pieces. And everybody else says, don't worry it took us more than a year to finish those eight pieces, and for this species a year is forever. So we have lots of time to worry about it. But the next day they double again and the next day they eat a whole piece. The next day they double and they eat two pieces, and the third day they eat the rest of the pie. And, therefore, by the time it became noticeable that they had made a major dent by finishing one piece, there were only three days of survival left. I think this is what mankind is facing at this particular moment in its history.

Through most of human history there were so few human beings in the world that the size of the population just was not a serious problem. Even if one looks over a 200-year span which seems appropriate during a bicentennial celebration—I picked the 200



"The social sciences lag terribly behind physical sciences and biological sciences."

years from 1750 to 1950, the population of the world increased from seven hundred million to two and a half billion. Now, that's a significant increase, but it just about put the world population where those mythical microorganisms were when they finished the first piece of pie. Everybody says it's getting a little crowded and we mustn't grow too much more, but truly we have gone thousands of years and we're just beginning to be uncomfortable. It's not a problem that will occur in my lifetime or in my children's or grandchildren's - we can worry about it at some future time. And, yet, that was the first danger signal, and since that time the expansion of the population had excelerated to the point where it, according to the latest count, was doubling in a period of 40 years which means that in the next 200 years, from 1950 to 2150, if the trend continued, the population of the world would grow to one hundred billion people. And there is no way this earth is going to support one hundred billion people.

Of course, those who have looked into the problem carefully have indicated that much before we reach that intolerable level, there would be major noticeable signs that life is intolerable on earth. The quality of life would go far down and a number of irreversible processes are taking place such as the use up of fossil fuels, or certain types of pollution that's almost impossible to get rid of, certain irreversible processes that are going to make the solution more difficult.

The longer we wait, the fewer options we will have.

And this is why I believe that sometimes before the end of this century, we as a people must come up with a blueprint to change the history of the world.

I don't want to make a secret of my own beliefs as to who is to blame. I do not believe that science and technology is inherently evil. On the contrary, I believe that there is no way of solving the problems of the world without making full use of modern science and technology, and that we will need many more fundamental breakthroughs to solve these problems. Secondly, I have a great deal of faith in mankind. It usually brings up all things that are wrong with people, but usually on a small scale, where they are petty, they are selfish, they don't worry about their neighbor. Yet, I somehow believe that on a large enough scale when they really understand the problems, you can trust the fundamental instincts of man. And, yet, given that reservoir of good will and all the power of modern science and technology to solve these problems, we seem to lack the machinery to mobilize the good will and common sense of mankind. And to my mind the major problem is the fact that the social sciences lag terribly behind physical sciences and biological sciences.

The average human being has an enormous amount of trust in a statement made by an engineer, let us say, about whether the bridge is safe or not, or a statement made by a doctor about one's health. But where are you going to find a social scientist who is going to command such general acceptance? The more likely situation is that the moment that the distinguished social scientist makes a prediction, an equally distinguished colleague is going to announce the exact opposite distinction. Therefore, you have to choose who your favorite expert is. I do not mean to make fun of the social scientists because quite clearly the social sciences are much more complex and much more difficult than either the physical sciences or the biological sciences; and, therefore, it's perfectly understandable, it will take longer for them to develop because it is a harder subject.

Physics came first because it was the easiest, the biological sciences come next because they are the next easiest. The social sciences are the hardest so they come last. But, unfortunately, we could wait for the development of physics because there was no tremendous immediate urgency for it to develop. Today we cannot similarly wait for the slow evolutionary process and the social sciences because a break-through must come soon if we are to apply it to the solutions of the problems. And I believe this break-through must come within the next generation, within the work of the generation of those of you who are students today if it's to be in time to head off some catastrophies for which mankind is headed.

Social problems, as I said, are very complex because the systems they deal with are highly complex. And yet the study of these complex systems has hardly begun. And we have not even begun to train the right kind of experts who are likely to make the breakthroughs in these fields. Therefore, I also see an enormous educational challenge facing all of higher education.

Let me say something both about the research problem and about the educational challenge. As I said, the social sciences are much harder than physics and biology and, therefore, it is quite

natural that at the present time on the whole they tackle and make the most progress on the small problems and not the big ones. Indeed, if one looks at the history, let us say of physics, the first break-throughs look important only in the historical perspective. The invention of the principle of the lever looks like a quite trivial sort of thing, but as perhaps the first trick in numerical law and physics, it's of tremendous historical importance.

Similarly, the social scientist tackles the small problems where there is hope of quick results, but the problem is that he cannot wait for the slow process to take place. There has been some pioneer work in the last few years that attempts to approach the problem from the opposite end. To my mind the most important pioneering has been done by Professor G. Forrester of MIT who has attempted to draw truly large scale models of social problems and try to attack it from macro models or models in the large rather from trying to get all the details right first and then building the large models. On doing this he ran into some horrendous mathematical problems and has come up with what may be a very ingenious solution to this. Namely, instead of trying to write mathematical equations and treating them in the standard manner of physics or solve the more quantitative parts of biological science, he built his models right inside the computer in the language of the computer and then he had simultaneously a theoretical model and the laboratory in which he could experiment with these models.

I'm quite sure his models, whether they are the one of a large industry or of a city or of the whole world, are far from complete and they certainly are imperfect. First models always are. And yet, there are a number of very interesting qualitative results that have come out of it that are sure to influence all the work that follows. Building on these foundations, two of his disciples I've had the pleasure of getting to know - Professor Dennis and Daniel Meadows, who came to Dartmouth last fall - wrote a book, *The Limits To Growth*, which explored the problem I have been talking about—what the effect is of a exponential growth process, whether it's population or industrial production or whatever it is. All our fundamental processes seem to be growing exponentially at the moment. And what happens when you have a limited resource and you approach it by exponential growth? The first thing that happens, of course, is that you must run out of your resources. But they went a great deal further than that and they studied the time scale of this exponential growth with reasonable estimates of what limits we have in terms of both space and natural resources. While it is clear that the catastrophe must result, one of the things that is quite frightening in their book is that they've tried it under a wide variety of assumptions, some pessimistic and some extremely optimistic, and the only difference is whether the catastrophe occurs early in the next century or late in the next century. Within 50 years, say 2020 to 2070, all their assumptions lead to some sort of catastrophic change in the nature of the world.

Somehow it is in the nature of exponential growth that once it acquires momentum, it's terribly difficult to slow it down. Today if zero population growth takes effect from now on in the United States, it will be between 60 and 70 years before the population of the United States reaches an equilibrium. Similar things occur in all kinds of other natural processes and even if you tried slowing it down now, the chances are we would overshoot. And what their models show, if they are even roughly correct, is that once we've overshot it's terribly difficult and painful to get back the equilibrium situation.

I personally consider this research to be of fundamental importance for the survival of mankind. And, yet, this is hardly a common topic of conversation. I'm sure many of you have never heard it. I doubt that you spend much of your time worrying about this particular problem. The critics that have met up with this, particularly G. Forrester's early work, took it apart in terms of challenging individual assumptions which are probably not quite right, pointing out forms in the model that are probably not quite right. I'm sure those critics are correct, but the same critics took no trouble at all to build a model that would be correct, to tell us what the right predictions are, and this troubles me very greatly.

Let me give you an analogue to this. Suppose that this morning you read on the front page of the *New York Times* that a distinguished astronomer has just discovered a strange planet that had somehow been sucked into the solar system into the orbit of the sun and it's heading right smack for the center of the earth. Let us say in the year 2050 the planet is going to hit the earth and destroy all life on it. I would say that if that story appeared, it would be the number one topic of conversation. For a long time to come, people would get tremendously excited even though the date is almost 80 years off, immediately, enormous efforts would be made certainly to check whether the prediction is right and to see what could be done to avert the catastrophe. You would certainly ask a number of astronomers to find out how accurate the prediction is.

You know, some astronomer could then write the paper and say that the prediction is all nonsense, the calculations were off, and it's going to be 2,000 miles further over than it said. That's very little confort; we're still going to get one heck of a smack from the planet and I doubt that we would survive. But suppose the error turned out to be 100,000 miles so it clearly misses the earth. At 100,000 miles, the chances are—and I don't know enough to figure this out myself—but the chances are that it would create enormous tidal waves and probably would throw us out of our orbit and destroy the whole way

of life, and could still kill all life. On the other hand, if it misses us by 100,000,000 miles, the chances are we are safe. What I'm saying in this hypothetical analogue is that this would be the number one topic of conversation in the world and all the other astronomers would promptly go out, of course, to check these predictions, try to prove them or disprove them, and wouldn't quit until they're satisfied with it.

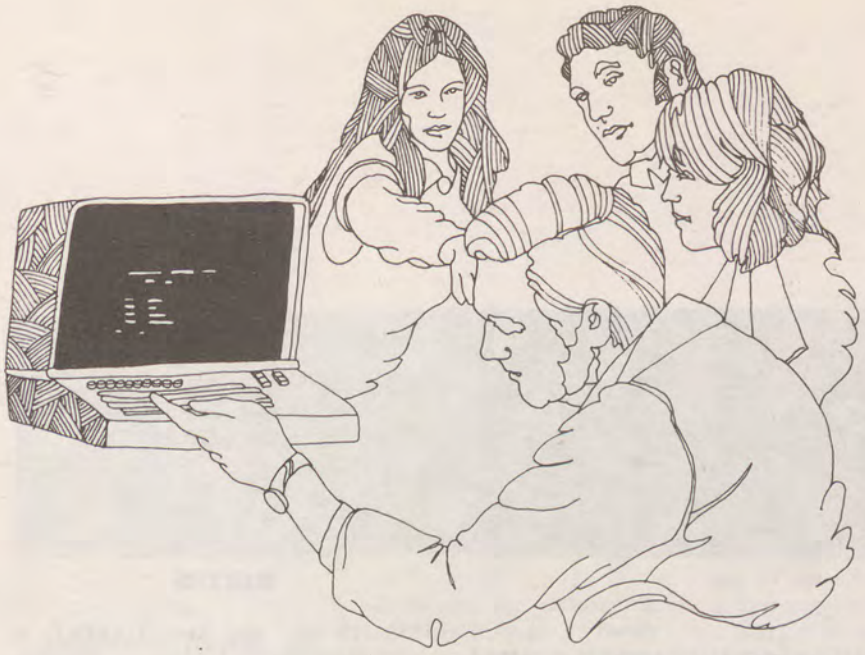
But what I don't understand is why, when a number of distinguished social scientists and other scientists who attack this problem predict the possibility of the most dire consequences for mankind on the same time scale, why this is not the number one topic of conversation and why it is ignored by most people capable of working in this field. I think there are two reasons for it. One, of course, is the fact that in the case of astronomy we do know enough about the science of astronomy that you could get a consensus of the leading astronomers whether the prediction is right or wrong. Unfortunately, as I've said, our social sciences are not well enough developed to do this. I think there is a more subtle and dangerous trouble with the social threats to the world that it is not a strange new planet which we have some feeling for which threatens us. What threatens us is that which is most common and to which we are most used—people being born, people eating, manufacturing of cars, driving cars around, all the common processes of the world together, together with the growth processes which are built into it are threatening mankind. They're so common and we're so used to them that we cannot see that they could be a serious threat. So, clearly I believe that this should be a major research effort for all those who wish to do something about the future of man.

There's an educational challenge connected with this and as a college president I've given a great deal of thought of how Dartmouth, along with other schools, could play a role in this. The troublesome question is what kind of experts we would need both to carry out this kind of research and apply them to the problems of society. If we made a checklist of everything such a person should know, he would need to know an enormous amount about science, about technology, would have to be an expert in not just one but a variety of social sciences, would have to know something about the use of computers, and would have to know something about the building of theoretical models, and, then, would have to know something, on top of all that, to pull it together and make it work. When you say all of that it sounds like a hopeless process—how can you ever put human beings through that much faith?

But let me again try an analogue. Suppose we did not have schools of engineering at the present time. Suppose, today, we had to invent engineering. And somebody said, now what kind of training would you want to have for men and women who want to build bridges, or tunnels, or airplanes, or whatever it may be. I'm quite sure academicians would sit down and write out a list which started by getting a Ph. D. in mathematics, then a Ph. D. in physics, then a Ph. D. in chemistry, and when you've finished all three of those, clearly you need a great deal beyond that because somebody must make that bridge that separates science from technology. If we started from scratch now we could prove conclusively that it is impossible to train engineers. On the other hand we do train engineers. We train them in four, five or six years and we train excellent engineers. But, how do we do this? If you think about it, what we've really done is re-packaged knowledge for our engineers. We've re-packaged it in such a way that in, say, six years they can learn that which they need from mathematics, that which they need from physics, and chemistry, and these days from computers, and in addition to that to give them that training that translates theoretical discoveries into practical realities.

Now, what seems to be lacking in the social area (for which I don't even have a good name, some people have called them social engineers, probably a terrible word; some have called them systems experts. There are a number of names suggested - social analysts, whatever you like.) But what one needs is a re-packaging of knowledge so that the single human being can master enough of fundamental principles to bridge the gap, the gaps amongst a number of diverse disciplines so that one single human being can make the necessary synthesis that will be crucial to build the models of our social systems, to work on them, to test them under various conditions, to warn us if things are going to go wrong, and to suggest possible avenues for the rest of us to choose from that could avoid catastrophies.

Quite clearly as I mention this I must somehow mention computers because they represent a very special challenge. I mention their crucial role in the research effort for, after all, computers are simply an extension of the human brain and without being able to use that extension we are doing the research effort with both hands tied behind our back. But I want to mention it particularly in connection with the educational challenge. I would like to say that there was a time when reading was limited to a small elite group of human beings. There was a time when arithmetic was a very special art known to a few experts that sort of covered it as a mystical appearance and were greatly revered for being able to do horrible things like multiplying together two or three digit numbers. Now we have broken these particular bonds. We have freed this subject matters where anyone who cares can learn to read and to do arithmetic. We no longer have special high priests of the subject matters who have a monopoly on them. And now we must free computers from the hands of an elite group that somehow does not wish to release its control.



"We must free computers from the hands of the elite."

I'm speaking as a representative of the first campus where every student had free access to the computer to use it for whatever he or she wished. The impact has been immense. I could demonstrate that it had a great improvement in the quality of education in a number of different fields, and we thought with what we had shown, hundreds of schools would follow very quickly. Although there have been a number of other enormous successes, the national spread has been terribly slow. In connection with the problem I'm discussing, the attacking of complex social systems, there's just no way of studying them without the computer. And, what's more, it has to be a computer that is literally at your finger tips. The crucial factor in this is the interaction between the human being and the machine. It is not a problem that the human being can't do alone, and it certainly is not a problem that you can just turn over for a machine to solve. It is a crucial example where a division of labor between a group of human beings and the powerful computer must occur. It must occur in the mold where the human being is continually monitoring the research, the development of the model, and what it is saying, and without that there is no hope of a breakthrough.

Until we break the bottleneck of getting computers easily available first of all to all the distinguished social scientists in the country, but at the same time to those students we are trying to train as the future leaders in this field, I do not see how we can come up as a suitable educational program. So, therefore, I feel enormous urgency to launch a research effort to start new educational programs to make free computers so they will be available for that kind of program. And, yet, I do not see any rapid progress in that direction. But I do not wish to say that we will have a panacea if all these things happen.

The final question I wanted to ask is the following: Suppose that we do train a new generation of men and women who really can do first rate work with the complex social systems; and suppose we do launch a really massive research effort to understand the principles and the problems involved here. Even if all of that miraculously happened tomorrow, we would still not have solved the problem that somehow we must launch a major debate on the great issues of the times. And the great issues of the times are not what the tax rate should be or whether they should be collected by the federal government and shared with the states or collected directly by state or local governments. These may be very popular issues but it is very hard for me to believe that the survival of mankind depends on the resolution of that problem. I would even put to you that some of the very heated issues such as "should we have an antiballistic system" are not the fundamental issues of mankind, though a horrible accident could, indeed, cause failure to survive. The fundamental issue is not even some of the great issues that create enormous emotional upset, such as is big brother watching over us, or is heart plant or bottle baby somehow immoral. They're very fascinating subjects and fun to discuss, but they're not the topics that address the subject of this particular symposium, namely, the survival of the human race. The great issues, instead, are what luxuries will a man give up in order to stop pollution. Will we go back, become one car rather than two car families, and put the money you save that way into a great mass transportation system? Will we put the voluntary limit on the size of families? Will we, if we achieve an equilibrium state in the world, be willing to give up some that we have so that the goods can be more equally and equitably distributed amongst rich and poor? And, above all, will we be less selfish about our own needs and care more about the future of mankind?

And if you do reach a consensus, and a positive one, then the issue will be how can we translate this consensus into action? How do we get fewer highways and better mass transportation? How do we get cars that do not collapse after two years, but might last a life time? How do we divert national research effort from frills and attack the fundamental problems of society? I could give you a long list of hows in all of this, but perhaps the most fundamental one is how can we bring representative government to the point where our elected representatives fundamental constituency is the welfare of all of mankind?

If you can resolve these issues, then I can give you an answer to the relationship between science and technology and the questions of discomforts. If we can resolve these issues, if we can get a consensus, and we can translate them into positive action, then and only then science and technology will be turned into the means to survival of mankind and they will be made the guardians of the quality of life.

Statistics

ENGAGEMENTS

1966—ROBERT J. EBY to Ruth E. Schreiber. A spring wedding is planned.

1968—ROBERT B. JEFFERSON to M. Jacqueline Hiller. A May wedding is planned.

1969—ANNETTE E. SHAULIS to Jon A. Barkman. A summer wedding is planned.

1969—JOANNE V. TEAR to David W. Schmidt.

1969—M. LYNDLE COSTENBADER to Robert T. Gradoville. A May wedding is planned.

1971—RICHARD C. MEILY to Marguerite Harnish.

1972—CHERYL ERVIN to Robert O. Baldi.

1972—LOUIS N. TETI to Anne E. Sheppard. A May 19 wedding is planned.

MARRIAGES

1930—RUSSELL K. BALDWIN to Mrs. Roberta Swann Tipton on March 2. They reside at 713 Manor Road, Camp Hill, Pa. 17011.

1954—KLAUS T. LEMBERG to Barbara Kuck on December 30 in Hamburg, Germany. They reside at 2000 Hamburg 52, Jenischstr 66, Germany.

1955—Major CLAIRE A. PINNEY to Kenneth W. Powell on December 2. They reside at 8141 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo. 64131

1959—RODNEY R. HARVEY to Jane L. Noble on November 4. They reside at 2304 Riddle Avenue, Apt. 304, Wilimington, Dela. 19806.

1963—GRACE McCONNELL to Alfred V. Clark, Jr. on April 14.

1964—KATHRYN A. GALLAGHER to Cecil W. Davison on January 27. They reside at 2315 Barberry Street, Champaign, Ill. 61820.

1966—JAMES N. SNYDER to Linda Keppel on December 2. They reside at 606 South Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa. 17013.

1967—Captain JOHN A. CARL, JR. to Robyn L. Walters on December 15 in Sydney, Australia. They reside at 111 Hampton Court, Blacksburg, Va. 24060.

1969—JEFFREY A. MANNING to Rita Milagros in January.

1970—SUSANNE FOOTHORAP to Robert L. Vigeland on October 7. They reside at 806 Lindsley Drive, Apt. 1-J, Morristown, N.J. 07960.

1970—DWIGHT K. ROMANOVICZ to
1971 JILL R. SCHAIRER. They reside in Chapel Hill, N.C.

1971—GARY L. EBERSOLE to Noriko Yamazaki on July 12. They reside at 236-7 Namie-cho, Takasaki-shi, Gumma-Ken, Japan.

1971—DONN WEINHOLTZ to DIANE
1973 L. THISTLE on December 30. They reside at 317 Bayley Street, Carlisle, Pa. 17013.

1971—PHILIP M. MARSTON to Gwenaelle Tallec on March 24 in Nantes France.

1971—NASON J. DONAHUE to Mary Wisseman in February. They reside in Carlisle, Pa.

1972—JOAN FAAET to Danny L. Rinker on December 24. They reside at 15 East Baltimore Avenue, 1st Floor, Media, Pa. 19063.

1973—CYNTHIA CRAIG to PETER J. ANDERSON on August 26. They reside at 30 Mooreland Avenue, Carlisle, Pa. 17013.

1973—DEBORAH A. FOERTSCH to 2/Lt. Robert C. Ward in February. They reside in Del Rio, Texas.

BIRTHS

1958—To Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD S. PARLIN, a daughter Elizabeth Meryl on April 19, 1972.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. JOHN H. POTTS, a daughter Nancy Elizabeth on September 28.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Stuart P. Simpson (GAIL MASSEY), twin sons Charles Alexander and Stuart Hunter on January 19.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. BENJAMIN VAN-
1963 DEGRIFT (BARBARA PRICE), a daughter Margaret Caitlin on December 30.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM M. GORMLY, a daughter Kellie Blaine on January 10.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. David Ettinger (SUELLEN PELTZ), a son Arthur Davis on July 22.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS TEST, a daughter Kimberly Lynn on March 20, 1972.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Maud (ANN DeTUERK), a daughter Rebeccah Burian on January 25.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN BURGER (VIRGINIA COMPTON), a son Craig Alan on June 18.

1966—To Dr. and Mrs. CHARLES DETWILER (JUDITH SMITH), a daughter Kate Madelaine on September 22.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sabatini (CAROLYN ASHER), a daughter Lynn on September 24.

1967—To Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Crump (SUZANNE TINDALL), on November 14 a son Justin Gage.

1968—To Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD R. RATNER, a daughter Rachel Alison on April 28, 1972.

1969—To Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES T. BARNES, a daughter Erica Marvin on December 21.

1970—To Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Wilson (Kathryn Lee) a son Edward Jarboe on October 31.

Personal Mention

1894

JOHN D. STOOPS, the College's oldest living alumnus, celebrated his 100th birthday on January 26. Dr. Stoops retired from the faculty of Grinnell College in 1943. He and his wife, Rose, reside at 1033 Park Street, Grinnell, Iowa 50112.

1917

Dr. C.L. SHOLLENBERGER, JR., Merion, Pa., is serving his 16th year on the Credentials Committee of the U.S. Chapter of the International College of Surgeons Board of Regents for Pennsylvania.

1919

Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT E. MINNICH, LaMesa, Calif., celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on January 2, 1973. Following a family dinner, an open house was held at the home of their son. The Minnichs are the parents of a son and a daughter.

1920

Edward Bittner, son of Mrs. ALMA LONG BITTNER, has been appointed as First Secretary of the American Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela.

1928

BENJAMIN O. NELSON, Jenkintown, Pa., has authored a bookkeeping manual for Extended Care Facilities, which is being published by the Hospital Financial Management Association.

1929

In September, RICHARD H. ROUSE, Mechanicsburg, Pa., retired after a 43-year career with Bethlehem Steel Corp. He worked in various capacities in the metallurgical department at their plants in Bethlehem, Steelton and Sparrows Point, Md. Prior to his retirement, he spent the last 10 years as chief chemist at Sparrows Point.

Since retiring from the active pastorate of the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference of the United Methodist Church, Dr. HAROLD C. KOCH is now serving in a part-time capacity as associate pastor of the Somerton United Methodist Church, Philadelphia, Pa. His last full charge was Tabernacle Memorial Church of Rhawnhurst, Philadelphia.

1930

Dr. PAUL B. IRWIN retired recently as Professor of Christian Education from Southern California School of Theology. He and his wife reside at 704 West 8th Street, Claremont, Calif. 91711.

Stoops Marks a Century

Dr. John D. Stoops '94, the College's oldest living alumnus, marked his 100th birthday on Friday, January 26. Stoops is Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at Grinnell College, where he had taught from 1904 until his retirement in 1943.

Dr. Stoops earned his masters degree from Harvard in 1897 and his doctorate at Boston University in 1899. A Phi Beta Kappa, Dr. Stoops was president of the western division of the American Philosophical Association and has authored three books: *Ideals of Conduct, Kingdom of Jesus* and *The Integrated Life.*

MEMORY IS THE RECEPTACLE AND SHEATH OF ALL KNOWLEDGE

—Cicero

Copies of the 1973 Bicentennial Issue of the *Microcosm* are available at a cost of $10. The editions will be available in the fall of 1973.

Copies of the 1973 *Microcosm*, or copies of editions from 1964 through 1969 at a cost of $6 per copy, can be obtained by writing in care of *Microcosm*, Holland Union Building, Box 203, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. 17013.

Hall of Famers

Joseph F. Lipinski, M.D. '33, Peter Sivess '36 and John Hopper '48 became the latest additions to Dickinson's Sports Hall of Fame during the 200th anniversary "Sports Weekend."

They were inducted by President Rubendall during halftime of the Dickinson-Georgetown basketball game.

Noting that the Hall of Fame embraced the goal of the anniversary, looking to the past with pride and to a third century of new achievement, Dr. Rubendall told the trio they have "brought honor to themselves. They have brought honor to Dickinson."

Lipinski was the man who scored Dickinson's touchdown in what turned out to be one of the biggest collegiate gridiron upsets of 1931—a 10-6 victory over Penn State.

Sivess was one of the East's finest college pitchers. In his last year for the Red Devils he struck out 100 batters and posted a 1.9 Earned Run Average enroute to a 9-3 won-lost record. He later played professional baseball for the Philadelphia Phillies.

Like Lipinski and Sivess, Hopper was a three-sport athlete. But he was best known in basketball. He was named captain and most valuable player of the cage squad his sophomore, junior and senior years. In his last season he led the highly successful Red Devils in scoring with a 19.5 average and was the only Dickinsonian ever named to the all-state team. In January the NCAA honored Hopper as one of five Silver Anniversary Athletes.

To start the "Sports Weekend" on Friday, Feb. 9, Dickinson defeated Johns Hopkins in basketball 62-60 and won a berth in the Middle Atlantic Conference playoffs.

At noon the following day the Sports Hall of Fame Committee hosted the new inductees and their wives at a private luncheon. That afternoon the Dickinson swimmers, both men and women, triumphed over Franklin and Marshall. The men's score was 60-44, and women's was 46-31.

From 4 to 5:30 p.m. hundreds of alumni attended a reception at the Embers in honor of the Hall of Fame and Sports Weekend.

That evening, the Red Devil cagers surprised everyone, including major college Georgetown, before being edged 66-65 by a last-second desperation tap-in.

But their outstanding performance carried into the following week as they broke a seven-year dominance by Gettysburg, beating the Bullets 84-73.

After the Georgetown game members of the 1947-48 basketball team held their 25th reunion and honored Hopper.

WILLIAM S. BENDER, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected a vice president of the Federal Home Loan Bank, where he also serves as counsel.

1932

ROBERT A. WAIDNER, a member of the College board of trustees, will represent the College at the inauguration of Ralph Candler John as president of Western Maryland College in May.

1934

The Rev. and Mrs. SPENCER B. SMITH (WILHELMINA LA BAR) have moved to their new home on Rockledge Drive, Carlisle. Rev. Smith is senior pastor of Camp Hill Presbyterian Church.

1941

The Honorable W. RICHARD ESHELMAN, Sinking Springs, Pa., has been commissioned the new president judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Berks County. He and his wife (MARY MACKIE '43) are the parents of three children.

BERNICE I. JOHNSON is employed in the Greenwood Bookshop, Wilmington, Del.

1942

YOUNG D. HANCE has been appointed chairman of the Maryland Agricultural Commission, the state's first secretary of agriculture. Mr. Hance is a tabacco farmer and an influential insurance executive. He has served as chairman of the Maryland Agricultural Commission since 1968. He also serves as chairman of the board of the Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. and Mrs. Hance, the parents of three daughters, reside in Prince Frederick, Md.

Dr. ALBERT E. SCHEFLEN, professor of psychiatry at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, is the author of *Communicational Structure: Analysis of a Psychotherapy Transaction*. This book was published by Indiana University Press in February. Dr. Scheflen is also a researcher at the Bronx State Hospital and the Jewish Family Service. He is also the author of *The Psychotherapy Of Schizophrenia: Direct Analysis.*

1944

Dr. ROBERT H. CASSEL resigned as chief clinical psychologist, Arlington Hospital and School, Arlington, Tenn. and as adjunct professor of psychology, Memphis State University to become assistant director, Illinois Division Mental Retardation. His new address is Division Mental Retardation, 401 South Spring Street, Springfield, Ill. 62706.

1949

BENJAMIN H. DANSKIN, Wall Township, N.J., has been elected chairman of the state GOP County Chairmen's Association. He is chairman of the Monmouth County Republicans. A county clerk, he had served on the Board of Freeholders for several years. He and his wife are the parents of three daughters.

On January 1, DONALD A. ROBINSON became president of the Federal Bar Association of New Jersey. He is senior partner in the law firm of Robinson, Wayne & Greenberg, Newark, N.J.

1950

E.T. HUGHES has been appointed director of sales for the

Dickinsonian Author

Another supplement to be released this month will add to the texts authored by Dickinsonian Lester S. Hecht '15. His original text, *Pennsylvania Municipal Claims and Tax Liens,* published in 1967, is known as an authoritative text in the legal field.

In his long career in jurisprudence, Mr. Hecht practiced for 50 years in Philadelphia and in 1970 received the Philadelphia Bar Association's Certificate for his half-century service to the city. Still a frequent lecturer under the auspices of continuing legal education programs of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, Mr. Hecht has also contributed many articles to the *Philadelphia Shingle, The Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly* and numerous other legal journals.

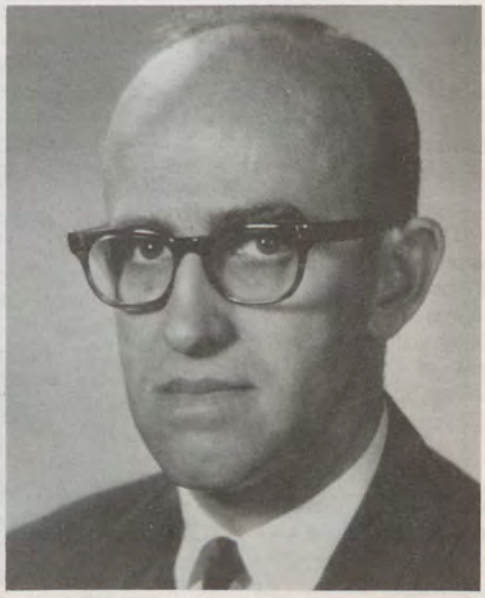
A graduate of the University of Michigan Law School in 1919, he began specializing in municipal claims and tax liens in 1930. An earlier text, *Law of Municipal Claims and Tax Liens Against Real Estate in Pennsylvania*, published by Mr. Hecht in 1948, lies in the Spahr Library, as well as many courts and legal libraries in Pennsylvania and the United States.

Among others, Mr. Hecht's communal services include over 25 years service to the Community Chest and United Fund. He resides with his wife in Wyndmoor, Montgomery County. They have three children and seven grandchildren.

Pfizer Agricultural Division. He joined Pfizer in 1956 as a sales representative and has subsequently held positions as district manager, regional manager, and most recently, field sales manager. He resides in Wayne, N.J., with his wife.

JAMES H. MURRAY is president elect of the Birdsboro, Pa., Rotary Club. He is a partner in the law firm of Miller and Murray, Reading, Pa. He lives with his wife and three children at 618 East Fifth St.

E. T. Hughes '50



James Hershberger '51

1951

Dr. JAMES K. HERSHBERGER has been appointed chairman of the Department of Counselor Education at Kutztown State College. He also serves as assistant dean of graduate studies. Dr. Hershberger was instrumental in getting the counselor education program approved on the local and statewide levels, and was also the founder of the Ability Development Program and was the first college ombudsman. Dr. Hershberger resides in Kutztown with wife and two children.

In December, Mrs. JANE LEHMER ALEXANDER was appointed Pennsylvania Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. Mrs. Alexander, a Dillsburg attorney, joined the department in April as director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry. She is the first woman to become a Deputy Secretary of Agriculture in the nation.

ROBERT T. CHAMBERS has been promoted to branch manager of the Motors Insurance Corp. office in Greentree, Pa. He had been branch office manager in Baltimore, Md.

MARY ANN SPENCE ALTMAN is a principal in the management consulting firm of Altman & Weil, Inc., Ardmore, Pa. The firm specializes in consulting with law firms and legal departments of corporations and government on financial and general management problems.

Dr. ROBERT E. BERRY, director of surgical education for the University of Virginia Medical School of Roanoke Memorial Hospital, has been elected chief-of-surgery of Roanoke Memorial Hospital.

Col. MAURICE H. IVINS has moved from Camp, Lejeune, N.C. to Springfield, Va. He has been assigned with the Inspector General, Headquarters, Marine Corps. He and his wife (MARILYN CREASY '50) are living at 7208 Danford Lane, Springfield, Va. 22152.

1952

Mr. and Mrs. HUGH H. DONEY (RUTH COSTENBADER '55) and their three children are living at 2208 Emerson Street, Monroe, La. 71201. They recently returned to the States after a year's sabbatical in Africa. Hugh received the Distinguished in Research Award for 1972 from the Northeast Louisiana University Alumni Association.

JOHN C. MARTIN recently transferred from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Syracuse, N.Y. as district manager for the Atlantic Richfield Company. He has been associated with Atlantic Richfield since 1955. He lives with his wife (BEVERLY J. CARLBON '53) and three children at 4599 Whetstone Road, Manlius, N.Y. 13104.

LOUIS A. STEINER, Ligonier, Pa., was presented the Silver Beaver Award, one of the highest honors in Scouting, for distinguished service to Scouting and having made "exceptional contributions" to boyhood. Mr. Steiner is president of Latrobe Foundry Machine and Supply Co.

1953

JOHN J. GOODIER, Wilmington, Delaware, has been elected grand high priest of the Delaware Chapter Royal Arch Masons. He is senior trust administration officer of the Bank of Delaware. He resides with his wife and two sons at 807 Woodsdale Road, Bellevue Manor.

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Hastings (ANN BOYD) and their three teenage sons have moved to 101 Marple Road, Harverford, Pa. 19041. Dave is president of S.S. White Company, Philadelphia, and Ann is working in the education department of the University Museum.

1954

HAROLD F. MOWERY, JR., Camp Hill, Pa., has been chosen chairman of the 1973 Cancer Crusade in eight south-central Pennsylvania counties. He is manager of Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company and president of Mowery Associates, insurance administrators and consultants.

1957

WILLIAM F. BOSTOCK, general plant manager of NAAS Foods, Inc., completed the initial three-week section of

Harvard Business School's Smaller Company Management Program.

1959

Since 1967, RODNEY R. HARVEY has been an account executive with the firm of Laird, Bissell and Meeds, Inc., Wilmington, Del. His wife is an assistant professor in the department of biological sciences at the University of Delaware. They reside at 2304 Riddle Ave., Apt. 304, Wilmington 19806.

1961

ALAN M. FLEISHMAN has recently been promoted to director of marketing and advertising for Allergan Pharmaceuticals, Irvine Calif. He had previously been marketing manager for ophthalmic drugs.

Dr. ANTONIO RAMOS-UMPIERRE is practicing ophthalmology with a subspecialty of retinal disease and surgery in Santruce, Puerto Rico. He also teaches at the University of Puerto Rico Medical School and doing research on diabetic retinopathy with an N.I.H. grant.

Dr. ALBERT D. GUCKES will begin a prosthetics residency at the University of Washington in Seattle on July 1.

1962

An error appeared in the December issue of the *Alumnus* concerning Dr. JOHN E. STAMBAUGH. The personal should have read as follows: Following graduation from Jefferson Medical College, he entered the Graduate Studies Program at Jefferson in pharmacology and obtained a Ph.D. in pharmacology in the area of clinical pharmacology and drug metabolism. Following graduate studies, he entered into a medical residency at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital which ended a four year program with two years being spent in an oncology fellowship. He is currently assistant professor of pharmacology at Thomas Jefferson University, staff physician at Cooper Hospital, consultant physician to Underwood Hospital and director of clinical pharmacology at Elkins-Sinn, Inc. He lives with his wife and four children in Haddon Heights, N.J.

HELMUTH W. JOEL, JR., is a member of the English department at the University of Rhode Island.

Major COLIN P. KELLY III is serving with the Office of the Chaplain, Fort Ord, California. He recently completed the basic course at the Army Chaplain School, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

1963

Lt. Cdm. RONALD E. RIZZOLO heads the Admiral Joel Boone Pediatric Dispensary in Norfolk, Va. Dr. Rizzolo is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical School, served his internship and a one-year pediatric residency at Harrisburg Hospital. He served with the U.S. Navy with a year in Vietnam and Okinawa and the following year in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

THEODORE STELLWAG has been appointed director of public information for the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He had previously served as executive director of the South Central Pennsylvania Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Mr. and Mrs. David Ettinger (SUELLEN PELTZ) and their son have moved from New York City to 54 Jefferson Boulevard, Atlantic Beach, N.Y. 11509.

Since graduating from the College, THOMAS E. CADWALLADER has earned both a B.S. and an M.S. in environmental engineering and an M.S. in engineering management. He is employed by Roy F. Weston, Inc., of West Chester, Pa., and is working as principal engineer in Milan, Italy for Weston Europe SPA, the European subsidiary. His address is Porta Nuova Residence, Via Melchiorre Gioia 6, 20124 Milano, Italia.

Dr. NICHOLAS A. VOLPICELLI is a senior resident in medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital. He has been appointed an instructor in medicine at Johns Hopkins beginning in July. During the month of August, Nicholas, his wife (NANCY STEINBECK '65) and their daughter lived on the Apache Indiana Reservation in Whiteriver, Ariz., where Nicholas was involved in a medical project for Johns Hopkins.

Mr. and Mrs. David L. McKee (JUDITH EVERETT) and their two children are living at 2709 Live Oak, Copperas Cove, Texas 76522. Judy is teaching at Central Texas College and her husband is employed at MASSTER.

DAVID A. BRAUNER has become a member of Levitt Brauner Baron Rosenzweig & Kligler law firm with offices at 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

JAMES J. EYSTER, JR. has moved to 2 Deer Run, R.D. #2, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. He is an assistant professor in financial management, Cornell University School of Hotel Administration.

1964

JOHN W. STOUT has been named Core Faculty of the Urban Studies Program of University Without Walls, which consists of about 20 colleges throughout the U.S. He has been serving as chairman of the social sciences division of Roger Williams College, Bristol, R.I., for the past five years and as an instructor in political science.

MILLARD M. RIGGS has recently been assigned manager, mid-west for the newly acquired division of Celanese Corp., Stein-Hall Company, a major factor in the adhesives/chemical markets. His new address is 2225 Midhurst Road, Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN D. SHAVER (PATRICIA HITCHENS) and their two children have moved to 104 West Glenwood, Kirkwood, Mo. 63122.

THEODORE J. JOHNSON, Elberon, N.J., was recently elected corresponding secretary of the National Audubon Society.

1965

In July, Dr. RICHARD R. HOFFMAN, JR. will assume the position of Fellow in vascular radiology at the University of Utah School of Medicine. He is now completing a residency in diagnostic radiology at Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

1966

KATIE BROBERG FOEHL received her M.A. degree in August from the University of Maryland. She and her husband have moved to 32385 Mayfair, Birmingham, Mich. 48009. Katie is public relations director for Henry Ford Hospital and Ed is with product division in Ford Motor Co.

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES A. EDRIS and their two sons are now living in Ecuador, where Jim is the information officer of the Consulate General in the port city of Guayaquil. Their address is Guayaquil (IS), Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521.

RICHARD A. LEVIE is a partner in the law firm of Bereano, Levie & Schreiber, with offices in Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, Md.

ALAN KLATSKY has become a partner in the law firm of Klatsky, Himelman and Klatsky, Red Bank, N.J. A graduate of Rutgers University Law School, he is acting municipal judge in Red Bank. He resides in Eatontown with his wife and son.

1967

CHARLES W. EHRLICH resigned his position as assistant state attorney for the 6th Judicial Circuit of Florida and has gone into private practice in St. Petersburg, Fla. His home address is 6320 Burlington Avenue, N., St. Petersburg 33710.

In July, Dr. GARY GROSART will be medical officer in charge of the PHS Indian Hospital, Red Lake, Minn. His wife, SUSAN STOVER, is teaching in the Indian Head-Start Program on the Red Lake Reservation.

BENJAMIN M. COMPAINE has been promoted to assistant professor of management at Community College of Philadelphia. He is also a free lance writer for *Today*, magazine of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and restaurant critic for *Collegiate Guide to Philadelphia*.

Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL SCHNELL (JOAN EISENBERG '69) are living at 601 Bridgeman Terrace, Towson, Maryland 21204. Mike is completing his third year at the University of Maryland Medical School and Joan is an instructor in English at Essex Community College.

1968

KAREN SMITH SELLERS is working as academic adviser at the University of Kentucky, College of Nursing. Her husband is chief resident of Chaplaincy Services at the University's Chandler Medical Center. Karen also teaches a course at the University on "Women in Philosophy, Religion and Art." Their address is 201 Transcript Avenue, Lexington, Ky. 40508.

PETER J. SCHWEIZER and his wife have returned to Baltimore, Md., from California where he was serving with the Air Force. Peter is working with Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Company in their commercial banking division. Their address is 5 Ruxview Court #302, Baltimore 21204.

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PYRON (ROBIN MILLER '65) are living at 287 Eglinton Avenue, E., Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada. In addition to working on TV programs for the Ontario Educational Communications Authority, George is an active member of the committee for an Independent Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD P. MOHLERE, JR. (PATRICIA HALLY) are living at 18-B Brookdale Gardens, Bloomfield, N.J. 07003. Dick is employed in the government securities department of Bankers Trust Company, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL H. SHENKMAN (ELIZABETH HERLEY '69) are living at 3 Englewood Avenue, Brookline, Mass. 02146. Mike is a teaching Fellow in the philosophy department at Boston College, studying for his doctorate. Elizabeth is an associate editor in the office of public relations at Boston College.

1969

STEPHEN C. RETTENMAYER received a $2,500 fellowship at Union Theological Seminary of Virginia to continue for a year beyond his regular seminary training. He has spent a year at Bern under the exchange program.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK TAYLOR were on a Christian medical missions project over the holidays in the Dominican Republic. The Taylors reside at 19 West Allen's Lane, Apt. 10, Philadelphia, Pa. 19119.

THOMAS E. MARTIN, JR., completed a three month tour of duty in Georgia and is now practicing with the law firm of Irwin and Irwin. Tom and his wife, BARBARA KIRBY '70, live at 237 Graham St., Carlisle, Pa. 17013.

JOHN SANDERS is studying for a master of divinity degree at Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary. Last summer he worked for the Peniel Bible Conference as a tape librarian.

In October, DIANE ROTHMAN ROSENTHAL received her master's degree in art history from the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University and currently lectures on Jewish art. She is employed at the New York City Rand Institute where she is in charge of the library and publications department. She and her husband reside at 160 West End Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10023.

J. CRAIG KERR is practicing law with the firm of Nottingham, Paltz, Coughlin, Cerio, Conan and Engel, 520 Onondaga Savings Bank, Syracuse, N.Y. He was admitted to the Board of the State of New York in September.

GWYNETH D. GILLINGHAM, Chicago, Ill., is a researcher at the University of Chicago Development Office. She plans to enter law school in Chicago in the fall.

1970

In June, ROBERT H. CASHEL will receive his master's degree in forest science from Yale University and School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. He will be employed by the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh.

1971

BARRY M. GUTMAN is taking graduate work in English and dramatic literature at Temple University.

GARY L. EBERSOLE is teaching English at Niijima Gakuen High School, Japan, fulfilling alternative service requirement.

1972

WILLIAM B. MOORE is a first year student at Harvard Law School.

2/Lt. ARTHUR B. KEPPEL recently completed an eight-week patient administration course at the U.S. Army Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

DONALD B. ELLIS has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the USAF upon graduation in February from the School of Military Sciences for Officers at Lackland AFB, Texas. He has been assigned to Columbus AFB, Mississippi for pilot training.

LOUIS N. TETI is working for the accounting firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Philadelphia.

Obituaries

1906 Mrs. ESTELLA SMITH WRIGHT, Cranbury, N.J., died on November 7 at the Trenton, N.J. Medical Center at the age of 88 years. She was a member of the Golden Age Club and the First Lutheran Church. She is survived by a son and a sister, Mrs. HELEN SMITH HARRIS '06.

1906 Miss NELLIE B. STEVENS, Carlisle, Pa., died in the Carlisle Hospital on February 17 at the age of 89 years. She was employed by the Pennsylvania State Library for 50 years, 25 of which were in an executive capacity. She served as an officer in library associations and was a member of professional and civic organizations. She was also a member of Allison Memorial Methodist Church. She is survived by a brother.

1912 The Alumni Office recently learned of the death of EDWIN S. DORCUS, Elkton Md., on January 10.

1912 Mrs. CARRIE SMITH HOFFMAN died on February 22 at the home of her son in Davenport, Iowa at the age of 82 years. A life-long resident of Johnstown, Pa., she had made her home with her son for the last five years. In addition to her son, she is survived by a daughter and a sister, MRS. HELEN SMITH HARRIS '06.

1916 ELIAS H. OTTO, prominent farmer and livestock dealer in Carlisle, died at his home on February 14 at the age of 79 years. He was a member of Grace United Methodist Church and Sunday school and over the years held many offices in the church and served as a Sunday school teacher. In addition to his wife of more than 52 years, he is survived by a son, two brothers and two grandsons.

1921 Dr. J. FENTON DAUGHERTY, professor emeritus of physics and first dean of men at the University of Delaware, died February 19 at his home in Newark after a long illness at the age of 75 years. He joined the University of Delaware faculty in 1929 as a professor of physics and was named acting dean of men in 1944 and dean of men in 1945, a post he held until it was combined with the office of the dean of students in 1952, when he returned to full time teaching. Dr. Daugherty retired in 1966 after 37 years of service to the university and spent the next year teaching at St. Andrew's School in Middletown. Prior to going to Delaware, he was professor and chairman of the physics department at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., from 1926-29, and an instructor at the University of North Carolina from 1921-26. He received his masters and doctoral degrees from the University of North Carolina in 1926 and 1930 respectively. Listed in the biographical directory, "American Men of Science," he was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, Alpha Phi Omega, Sigma Pi Sigma, Phi Dappa Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa, Sigma Chi, the American Asso-

Correction

The October issue of the Dickinson Alumnus incorrectly identified the class of Stanley G. Wilson '15 who died on August 23, 1972. Mr. Wilson was the director of personnel and adult education and special classes for the Trenton New Jersey public school system from 1923 until his retirement in 1955.

Mr. Wilson is survived by his wife and his son, Dr. Frederick S. Wilson '48. Another son, Stanley G. Wilson '46, died in 1967.

Maryland Regent Dies

Harry H. Nuttle '06, treasurer of the Board of Regents at the University of Maryland, died unexpectedly at his home in Denton, Maryland on February 14.

Mr. Nuttle, at 87, was the senior member of the Board and chairman of its budget committee. Since his first appointment to the board in 1935, Mr. Nuttle had served longer than any member in the board's history.

Born and reared on a farm in Maryland, Mr. Nuttle graduated from Dickinson and went on to teach school in Maryland and Delaware. His concerns for agriculture led him to assume the presidency of the Maryland Farm Bureau from 1935-38 and later to become the director of the American Farm Bureau Federation (1937-44). In 1957, Mr. Nuttle was hailed "Man of the Year in Service to Maryland" by the *Progressive Farmer*.

Mr. Nuttle's civil career began with his serving as a Republican member of the House of Delegates in 1914 and 1916. Later, from 1918 to 1932, he represented Caroline County in the Maryland State Senate.

Mr. Nuttle, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate, had also been associated with the People's Bank of Maryland, serving as its president, the Southern States Cooperative, the Choptank Electric Cooperative and a number of other concerns. Together with his son, Byron H. Nuttle, he had operated a tomato cannery.

Mr. Nuttle is survived by his second wife, Elizabeth Conover and two sons, Harry J. Nuttle '38 and Byron H. Nuttle.

ciation of Physics Teachers, the American Institute of Physics and the Torch Club of Delaware. He had served as senior warden of St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Newark and as a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Delaware. He was a former president of the Dickinson Club of Delaware. In addition to his wife, he is survived by two daughters, two brothers, a sister and six grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

1924 The Alumni Office recently learned of the death of CLAIR B. MONG, West Palm Beach, Florida, on June 18, 1972. He was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

1927 W. ROBERT THOMPSON, prominent Waynesburg, Pa., attorney, died January 11 at Shadyside Hospital, Pittsburgh, following a serious illness at the age of 67 years. A graduate of the Dickinson School of Law, he was admitted to practice in Greene County in 1929 and was a partner in the law firm of the late Challen Waychoff until he became a judge in 1936. Mr. Thompson then joined in partnership with the late W.C. Montgomery and at the time of his death was with Baily and Baily. He had been admitted to practice before the Superior Court, Pennsylvania Supreme Court and the Federal District Court for the Western Pennsylvania District. Active in community affairs, Mr. Thompson was chairman of the board of the Greene County Recreation Authority; aided in the organization of the Carmichaels, Greensboro-Monongahela, Nemacolin and Moffit Water systems; also the organization of the Greene County Planning Commission and was instrumental in organizing Greene County Industrial Developments, Inc. For the past few years he served as chairman of the Greene County Housing Authority. A life member of the General Alumni Association, he was active in many civic organizations. In addition to his wife, ANNE COOVER THOMPSON '27, he is survived by two daughters, ELIZABETH THOMPSON FOIGHT '50 and Patricia Thompson Ross, one son, Dr. W. ROBERT THOMPSON, JR. '57, and four grandchildren.

1930 The Alumni Office recently received word of the death of HERMAN SANDITZ, Waterbury, Connecticut, on May 6, 1972. Mr. Sanditz was the owner of Sanditz Travel Service. He was the organizer of a nucleus of parents and friends to find common methods of assistance, leading to establishment of free clinics for cerebral palsied patients. Because of this great interest, the board of directors of the United Cerebral Palsy Association of the Greater Waterbury Area voted to name the UCP Center after Mr. Sanditz who founded the local group. He was also well-known for his work in behalf of the national organization in the early 1950's. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

1935 JOSEPH A. DAGUE, attorney of Clearfield, Pa., died in the Clearfield Hospital on February 19 at the age of 59 years. A lifelong resident of Clearfield, Mr. Dague practiced law for 33 years. He was a member of the Boar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and of the several courts of Clearfield County. Mr. Dague served three terms in the State Legislature from 1943 to 1948 as assemblyman from the First District of Clearfield County and one term as district attorney from 1950 to 1954. During his career in legislature, he held a number of important House positions and sponsored a number of important bills. He served two years as secretary of the Republican Caucus and was chairman of the Historical Committee of the Joint State Government Commission. Mr. Dague was vice chairman of the House appropriations committee and of the House judiciary committee and a member of the Joint State Government Commission's strip mine committee. An active member of the Clearfield County Historical Society, Mr. Dague served as secretary for a number of years. He was a member of Clearfield Lodge No. 314, F & AM, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Williamsport, the Pennsylvania Society and Trinity United Methodist Church. He was a graduate of the Dickinson School of Law. In addition to his wife, he is survived by four children.

1938 The Alumni Office recently learned of the death of EDWARD B. RUSSELL, Lakewood, New Jersey, on May 30, 1969.

1951 A. CARL KRIEBEL, JR., Upper Providence, Pa., died in Crozer-Chester Medical Center after a long illness on December 20 at the age of 47 years. At the time of his death, he was manager of Linwood-Keystone Savings and Loan Association, Brookhaven Branch. Prior to his affiliation with Linwood-Keystone, he worked for the Iron Workers Savings and Loan Association and the Sun Oil Company. He was a member of Theta Chi fraternity. Active in the Chester YMCA fund raising, Mr. Kriebel served as fund chairman in 1968. In addition to his wife, he is survived by two daughters, two sons and his mother.

1952 HARRY S. DIFFENDERFER, Harrisburg, Pa., died on February 11 at the age of 72 years. He was a life member of the General Alumni Association. He is survived by two sons, HARRY S. DIFFENDERFER III '48 and Gilbert Diffenderfer.

1955 HENRY J. RUTHERFORD, district attorney of Lancaster County, Pa., collapsed at his home in Marietta on February 19 and died that night at St. Joseph's Hospital at the age of 40 years. Prior to becoming district attorney in 1971, he was in the private practice of law. He was the first district attorney to give up his private practice of law when elected, and initiated such changes as the Environmental Strike Force and a consumer fraud bureau. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi and a graduate of the Dickinson School of Law. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

1963 RONALD A. PARKER, Pikesville, Maryland, died on February 2 of pneumonia at University Hospital at the age of 32 years. At the time of his death, he was college guidance director at the Park School. He had previously taught English and history at Harrisburg Academy. Following graduation from the College, he studied drama and other courses at Wagner College, Shippensburg State College, Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland and Case Western Reserve University. A member of Actors Equity, he also did summer stock at the Allenberry Playhouse, Boiling Springs, Pa. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. He is survived by his parents and a brother.

The General Alumni Association

President
Walter E. Beach, '56

Vice President
Ronald Goldberg '54

Secretary
Carol Lindstrom Young, '63

Treasurer
George Shuman, Jr., '37

THE ALUMNI TRUSTEES

Samuel J. McCartney, Jr., Esq., '41
2715 N.E. Expressway Access Rd.
Apt. A-1, Atlanta, Ga. 30345

Victoria Hann Reynolds, '50
36 Sierra Vista
Monterey, Calif. 93940

John D. Hopper, Esq., '48
107 North Front St.
Harrisburg, Pa. 17101

Vincent J. Schafmeister, Jr., '49
Geisinger Medical Center
Danville, Pa. 17821

THE ALUMNI COUNCIL

Term expires in 1973

Dorothy Chamberlain, '28
25 N. Doughty Ave.
Somerville, N.J. 08876

H. Chace Davis, Jr., '50
36 Charlcote Pl.
Baltimore, Md. 21218

George Gekas, '52
227 N. Second St.
Harrisburg, Pa. 17101

Dr. John H. Harris, Jr., '48
224 Parker Street
Carlisle, Pa. 17013

James B. Leswing, '70
409 Prospect St.
New Haven, Conn. 06510

Charley Perkins Rhoads, '60
R.D. No. 3
Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055

Warren H. Spencer, '47
17 Central Ave.
Wellsboro, Pa. 16901

Dr. R. Edward Steele, '35
1926 N. Second Street
Harrisburg, Pa. 17102

Paul R. Walker, '21
110 Schuyler Hall
Harrisburg, Pa. 17104

Carol Lindstrom Young, '63
159 Westover Dr.
Delran, N.J. 08075

Term expires in 1974

John C. Arndt, '31
1469 Jericho Rd.
Abington, Pa. 19001

Walter E. Beach, '56
5719 Chevy Chase Parkway, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015

G. Kenneth Bishop, '51
624 S. Hanover St.
Carlisle, Pa. 17013

Dr. George M. Gill, '54
16 Sheridan Dr.
Short Hills, N.J. 07078

Robert B. Jefferson, '68
217 Lakeview Dr.
Collingswood, N.J. 08108

Joseph A. Layman, Jr., '71
145 S. Pitt St.
Carlisle, Pa. 17013

Arthur R. Mangan, '37
106 Linden Dr.
Camp Hill, Pa. 17011

Paul D. Olejar, '28
604 Churchill Dr.
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Mary Stuart Specht, '57
135 Conway St.
Carlisle, Pa. 17013

Dr. William Tyson, '49
Bradshaw Rd. & Silver Spruce Terrace
Kingsville, Md. 21087

Term expires in 1975

Christine Myers Christ, '46
1915 Walnut St.
Camp Hill, Pa. 17011

Thomas J. DeMarino, '59
6934 Willow St.
Englewood, Colo. 80110

Walter M. Fish, '54
18 Berkshire Dr.
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Alumni Day and Class Reunions
Two Hundredth Anniversary Commencement Weekend
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