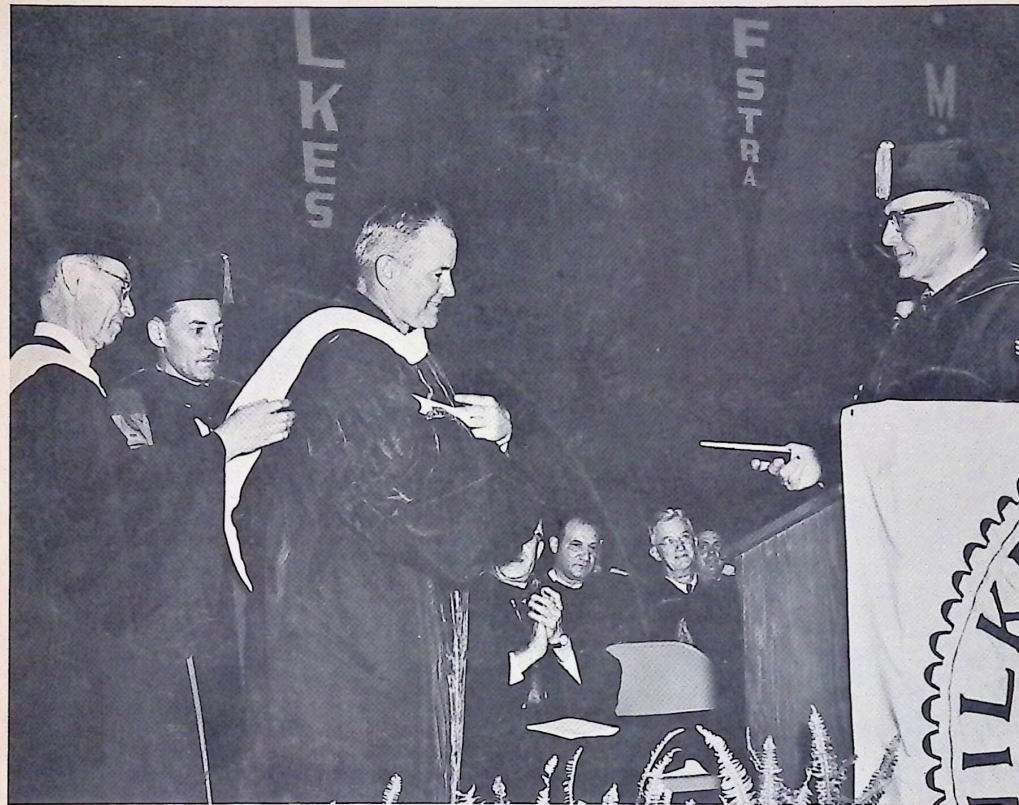


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WILKES
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ON THE COVER . . .

Dr. Charles Coale Price, Blanchard Professor of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, receives the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Dr. Eugene S. Farley, President of Wilkes College. Left to right: Dr. Alfred Bastress, Chemistry Department Chairman; Dr. Daniel Detwiler, Chairman of the Division of Natural Sciences; Dr. Price and Dr. Farley.

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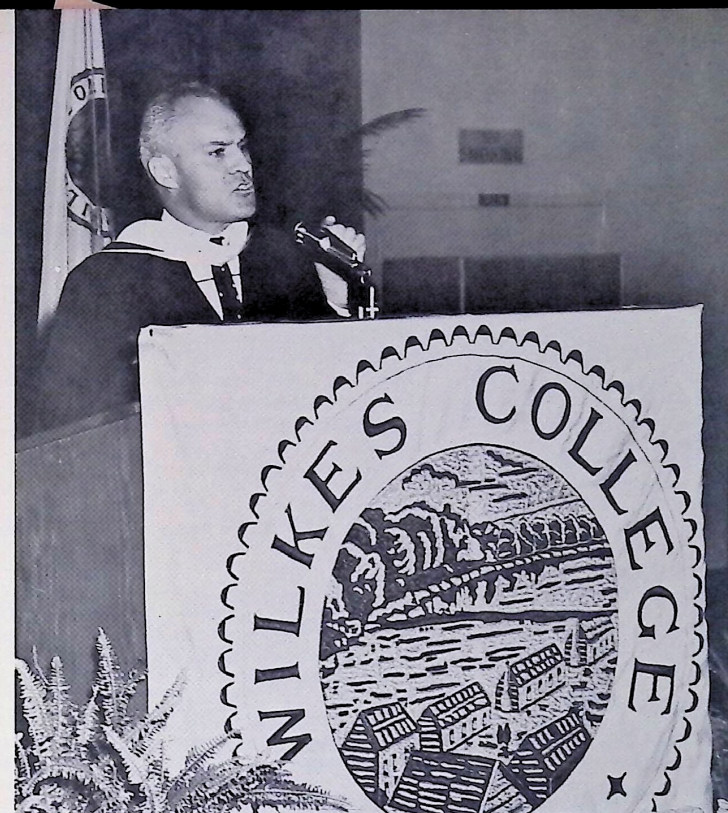
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BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS

SOMETHING OF VALUE

GEORGE F. RALSTON, M.A. DEAN OF MEN WILKES COLLEGE

DR. FARLEY, MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY, STUDENTS ABOUT TO BE GRADUATED, FRIENDS. Being with you these many years and especially on this occasion, has been and is now, a high honor and a rare privilege. Since the invitation was extended to me to occupy these moments in this important chapter of your life, I have hoped that I might say something to you that will be both useful and real. Certainly if I can say something real it will be useful. It is also a certainty that if what I say is not real, it will not be useful and will not stay with you long. By something real I mean something of which you will say: "the man told me something about myself." When a man sees what is real he has a look at what is a part of himself.

Our theme is "Something of Value." In tackling this subject I think of my father and his story about little Willie, a classmate of his. The teacher asked Willie to define gender. "Yes'm," said Willie. "Gender is divided into masculine and feminine — masculine is temperate and intemperate and feminine is frigid and torrid." This evening I shall try to be temperate in my remarks, if you will not be frigid in your discussion of them!

Each year at occasions such as this, the air is rife with advice. If you are familiar with *Pickwick Papers*, you will recall that Sam Weller, on being addressed by a stranger as, "my friend," was at once highly suspicious. "You are one of the advice gratis order," Weller thought to himself, "or you wouldn't be so fond of me all of a sudden." This "advice gratis," this hortatory counsel of elders, is much in vogue at commencement season. For generations admonition and warning have poured forth upon classes momentarily helpless to protest.

But none of this today. I'll not make you the victims of a trigger-happy conscience. We shall not lament the condition of the cosmos, for a life of virtue is one of strategy, not of jitters. Excessive pretense of world reform is a symbol of despair, not of hope. In solving world problems your efforts are really infinitesimal, and if the world is saved or lost, it cannot thank you above a whisper. If someone tells you the times are evil and all is lost, just recall the innumerable times of the past when all was lost, but everybody survived. No, phobophobia is not befitting your years. There are too many concrete things that need looking after for you to surrender to fear of fear. I give you a poem as a reminder of the lamentations of some elders; you may call it doggerel, but it is no more so, in fact, than the cackling of pessimistic orators.

My grandfather, viewing earth's worn cogs
Said things were going to the dogs.
His grand-dad, in his house of logs
Said things were going to the dogs.
And his grand-dad, in the Flemish bogs,
Said things were going to the dogs.
There's one thing new I want to state:
The "dogs" have had a good long wait.

And so they have! We know this to be so, and the marvelous world God gave us will abide if we but rise to our full humanity by valuing, praising, and adoring that which is the highest we know and freely offering up to it the best that we have. In the Pauline words: "Whatever we may have to go through now is less than nothing compared with the magnificent future God has planned for us. The whole creation is on tip-toe to see the wonderful sight of the sons of God coming into their own."

Let us then, gather our wits, put our minds, our lives, and what our fathers called our sacred honor to the pledge—and see that we too in our time do something worthy to be remembered.

What is it that will merit our remembrance? Will it be our culture? Perhaps. But what do we mean by culture? The great French educator Auguste Declos when asked by a student to describe culture replied, "Culture is not," and then he stopped. He repeated and said, "Culture is not encyclopedism." He probably meant that culture is not

knowing everything about everything. Declos further insisted that culture was not specialism. Finally he proclaimed, "Culture is what is left over after you have forgotten everything." What is left over after one has forgotten everything? Is it understanding? A broader vision? Sympathy? Refinement of taste? Appreciation of beauty? Modesty of judgment? Accuracy in valuing? In short, is it something of value?

But how does one get a value system today? I mean a value system unperturbed by the "age of anxiety" of W. H. Auden; values suitable for the age of the atom, space travel, the thinking machine, miracle drugs, symbolic logic, and hidden persuaders. From whence come values for an age of "Adventures of the Spirit" as well as for an age of "Adventures of the mind."

It is my firm belief that something of value—yea greatest value, will be found in reaffirming in our hearts and practicing in our daily lives, the philosophy of idealism. It is the philosophy on which America was founded and built.

In our sophisticated culture, twentieth century man has not really lost his ideals; he has become confused amid the speed and tensions of the day. Much of the tension today can be traced to the failure of the moral and religious power to keep pace with the multiplication of physical power. In forms more acute than ever in the past, we confront the ancient contest between flesh and spirit. Our technical competence is superb but we have neglected other competences of equal importance. For many of us the times are like "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." This mood was cryptically expressed some years ago by T. S. Eliot in "The Hollow Man," when he records that "this is the way the world ends, not with a bang, but a whimper."

In the first place there are too many abroad today who have as their aim and end an ancient Greek philosophy of the Cyreniaes of Cyrene. Their way was called Hedonism—self-indulgence. Their aim was pleasure. They were indifferent to their neighbors, their civic duties, and world events. Theirs was a religion of comfort. As free men they exercised the ballot on election day if it was not raining or if it was comfortable for them to do so. Social ills were not their concern. Their faith was in gadgets and more gadgets. These people are with us today.

There are some with us too, both here and abroad, who live and dream of naked power for its own sake. They create a special problem today because of the shrunken character of the world. Theirs is a nihilistic philosophy, and its quest for power leads nowhere socially or politically. We fought World War II because of this way of thinking. And if you want a reminder of its tragic consequences read Norman Cousins' evaluation of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. He says for every word in that book 125 lives were lost in the world. For every page, 4,700 lives were lost. And for every chapter in that book, 1,200,000 lives were lost.

A third segment of people are dedicated to the philosophy of materialism. They believe the history of all existing society in the world is the history of class struggles, free-man and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, oppressor and oppressed—all carry on perpetual warfare. In their thinking, production of material means of existence constitutes the foundation upon which all institutions, legal, artistic, even religious ideas are built. This system does not reckon with the vast importance of human personality. It is doubtful whether a single historical event could be interpreted in terms of this theory. But this philosophy has been buttressed by dictatorship and slavery and oppression and cruelty and violence and bloodshed.

Most of us declare *against* these philosophies and *for* the philosophy of idealism, yet we do not seem to have the inner strength to choose. "It takes courage," John Stuart Mill said, "to face the truth regardless of the consequences."

And it takes more than an orderly mind to make right choices. After all, an orderly mind can leave a person uncertain about the purposes of life. There are many examples of persons who use scientific objectivity as an excuse for being completely neutral on all subjects. They suffer from an overeducated detachment from human experience. It seems to me that unless a measure of belief accompanies knowledge, unless our education has taught us to distinguish between right and wrong and unless some degree of faith in ideas and principles is combined with a zeal for truth, our education is incomplete.

I therefore hasten today to invite you to re-examine your ideals to see if there is something of value.

The philosophy of idealism upon which our American way is built is the philosophy of the potential in each human being as an individual. It is not a philosophy of things. Lest we mistakenly exchange our true idealism for material things and persist only in quantitative factors like physical comfort and pleasure, let us recall the warning of our American poet Stephen Vincent Benet:

You will not be saved by General Motors
You will not be saved by prefabricated houses
You will not be saved by dialectic materialism
You will not be saved by the Lambeth Conference
You will not be saved by vitamin D
You will not be saved by the expanding universe
In fact, you will not be saved!

If you balance the books on American achievements and disregard all that has been written about American shrewdness and inventiveness and our concentration on material things, you will find that our inventions are as much intellectual and spiritual as they are physical. Back in 1897, Dr. Charles Elliot of Harvard bore out the philosophy of American idealism when he wrote of America's five great contributions to civilization. "Five contributions of America constitute our heritage," he wrote, "the keeping of the peace, religious toleration, universal suffrage, the welcoming of newcomers, and the diffusion of well being."

"These I submit have much to do with the aim of material prosperity," he continued, "but they are essentially five moral contributions, being triumphs of reason, enterprise, courage, faith and justice over passion, selfishness, inertness, timidity and distrust."

You see, beneath what Elliot says, there lies strong ethical sentiment and a strong moral and social purpose. And it is to this that I earnestly summon you today. The challenge is not easy, for in these days, I believe it is increasingly difficult to distinguish between better and worse in the world of religion and moral values. Why is this so? My own impression is that we have hopelessly confused the law of things with the law of man. We have naively assumed that somehow scientific truth has greater claim to reality than intuitive truth; that what we can measure in micrometers is more true than what we can measure with feelings; that the intelligence of the heart and the ideal of love are less respectable than our concept of the atom.

The challenging question for you and me is whether we can learn to educate our hearts as well as our heads—whether we can combine mentality with morality. I tell you, graduates, a future worth contemplating will not be achieved solely by flights to the far side of the moon. It will not be found in space. It will be achieved, if at all, only in our individual hearts.

The overriding issue for you this day of your life—and I hope each of you as individuals accept the challenge—is the issue of creating a better moral world for yourself and your contemporaries. You shall need to take stock of your values and find for yourself a firm moral posture. Each of you must attempt, like Thoreau at Walden Pond, "to drive life into a corner, and reduce it to its lowest terms."

Finally, then, we come to the heart of the matter. Something of value, the *somnum bonum* of life, is to be seen in man's dignity—yours! It is the basis, as we said, of our idealistic philosophy. Simply stated, it is the belief that man is the child of God, and that he holds within himself some portion of divinity.

The concept of dignity has been crucial in the history of western civilization which began in Ancient Greece, spread over the Roman world, Western Europe and Britain and finally to our shores in 1607.

The idea echoed in Emerson's phrase. "Know Thy Worth," was born in the misty dawn of western civilization and the concept of man's dignity and essential worthfulness was deepened by religious faith which advanced one grand law—love of God, love of man, love of self. From the meeting of the Greek secular idea and the Hebraic Christian law we have no less a principle than, "rule of life by reason, in love of God, love of man, and of self." The word dignity embraces both concepts. In this grand idea will lie your challenge in the extraordinary final decades of the twentieth century.

(Concluded on Page 16)

It is a privilege and an honor to present, on behalf of the Faculty, Administration, and Board of Wilkes College, this candidate for the Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters. The College has established criteria for honorary degrees consistent with its primary mission, the development of a sound intellect and an awareness of the associated social responsibilities imposed by education in a free society. The honorary degrees awarded by the College are intended to call the attention of Wilkes students, (past, present, and future), the faculty, and the community at large, to individuals who personify these qualities. In all the years of its history, Wilkes College has awarded just one other such degree.

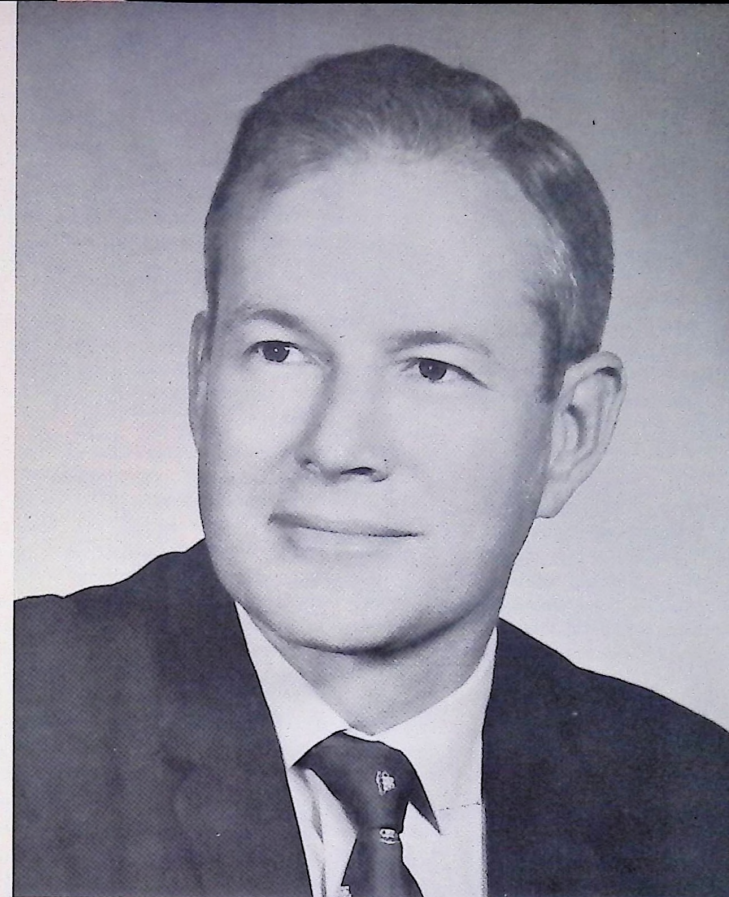
Dr. Charles Price, Blanchard Professor of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania and President of the American Chemical Society, is of unquestioned professional stature as attested by a partial list of his many awards. He is the recipient of the American Chemical Society Award in Pure Chemistry, the Army-Navy Certificate of Appreciation, the Indiana Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award, an honorary D.Sc. from Swarthmore College, the 1955 Honor Scroll of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists, the 1960 Honor Scroll by the Philadelphia Chapter of the Institute, the Department of the Army Commendation for Meritorious Civilian Service, and two awards from the American Chemical Society, Philadelphia Section, the most recent made in 1963 in recognition of outstanding studies on the chemical basis of anticancer compounds and for his research in the field of high polymer chemistry. To date, his publications number over two hundred and twenty.

In his professional field his public service work is equally impressive. Dr. Price directed research projects for the National Defense Research Committee, the Chemical Warfare Service, and the Committee on Medical Research. He was Chairman of the National Science Foundation Divisional Committee for Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences and served on the National Research Council as a member-at-large of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology. He served as a member of the Cancer Chemotherapy Study Section of the National Institutes of Health and is currently serving as Chairman of the Advisory Council on College Chemistry. As noted earlier, he is also President of the American Chemical Society for 1964.

These accomplishments in themselves are indicative of an outstanding professional individual. Any man could justifiably be satisfied with a career in which these successes were attained. In addition, however, Dr. Price has also been an individual with the added social and moral concerns for mankind that place him in the top rank of those men of ideals who give of themselves in service to others. His participation in the active political life of our country, his interest in human progress, his quest for broader international understanding demonstrate a concern for the role of the individual and his profession in the broader context of a free society. These activities have resulted in a number of additional offices and honors, among them, President of the United World Federalists, Chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, Democratic nominee for Congress in 1952, member of the Board of Managers of Swarthmore College, the Board of the Wistar Institute, the Board of Directors of the American Association for the United Nations, the executive committee of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, and the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

These, then, are the qualifications we submit to you as fulfillment of the criteria we hold to in the nomination for these degrees. The goals of intellectual achievement, professional contribution and social and moral responsibility that Wilkes College strives to develop in its students are exemplified by this man.

President Farley, in recognition of his outstanding professional achievement coupled with an active concern for social progress and broader international understanding, I am privileged and honored to present to you, Dr. Charles Coale Price, and ask you to confer upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.



COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS ON EVOLUTION AND WORLD ORDER

CHARLES C. PRICE, Ph.D

TODAY WE LIVE IN AN ERA MARKED BY DRAMATIC CHANGE — change in political institutions, change in social order, change in economic productivity. These changes are dictated by the dramatic discoveries and developments which have revolutionized our ability to travel, to communicate, to grow food, to combat disease.

The younger generation will not only have to cope with all the mistakes and miseries it may inherit from the past, but the new headaches from the technological revolution. It seems so vast, so fast-moving, so complex as to be beyond understanding or control. However, it offers a challenge and an opportunity which is unique — no other generation has ever come close to having the power to do the things you now can do!

Dean of
Academic
Affairs
Presents
Dr. Price

The following
introduction was made
by Dr. Francis J.
Michelini, Dean of
Academic Affairs, who
presented Dr. Charles C.
Price for the honorary
degree of Doctor of
Humane Letters.

Sometimes, in looking at a complex problem, it is difficult to see the woods for the trees. So I would like to take a long philosophical view — back a few billion years — with the hope that it may help put our present problems and purpose in focus.

The progress of science has begun to give us an amazing glimpse into the universe, its history and the major principles which guide it. We have challenging new knowledge of time and space, new projections into the infinite, and the infinitesimal, new understanding of genetics and the chemistry of life, new theories to explain the birth, life, and death of stars. The understanding of this latter begins with the understanding of the fundamental particles of nature.

We now know some of the basic characteristics of these elementary particles of matter, the proton, the electron and the neutron. We know their infinitesimal size and mass, their electric charge and their incessant motion and kinetic energy. These wave-like particles swirl eternally through the vast reaches of space, guided by electrical, magnetic, and gravitational forces. The Van Allen radiation belt, e.g., is the result of protons radiated from the sun and captured in Earth's magnetic field.

For reasons still not known, these diffuse gases can gradually accumulate in areas of the universe, slowly condensing as a result of gravitational attraction into vast swirling gaseous nebulae. As an immense mass of these protons and electrons, in the form of hydrogen atoms, condenses further and further, the temperature and pressure of the mass increases until eventually the violent conditions necessary for the hydrogen fusion reaction are reached. Thus a star is born — and thus begins the synthesis of new, more complex chemical elements by fusion of the simpler elementary particles.

The natural and strong repulsion of protons, because of their positive electric charge, is overcome and they are induced to combine, through sharing of neutrons, into the nuclei of the other one hundred chemical elements of the periodic table. This possible combination is an inherent property of the proton and neutrons, but can, in fact, occur only under the violent conditions of temperature and pressure in a living star.

Presumably, the earth was eventually born as a bit of "fallout" from some violent perturbation of our parent star, the sun. As the hydrogen fuel was gradually consumed or ejected, the mass of incandescent gaseous atoms began to cool slowly into the tiny cinder which is our earth, a small satellite to the sun, the latter itself a minor star among millions in our galaxy, in turn but one of many galaxies in the vast reaches of space.

As the temperature of our earth subsided from millions of degrees to about its current level, the charged atomic nuclei captured electrons to become neutral atoms. Because of the outer electrons, atoms normally repel each other, but some of them are able to combine with each other to form more complex structures known as molecules, held together by forces inherent in the atoms, but too fragile to have held together in the more violent days of the early history of earth. Responding to the stimulus of energy in the form of heat, light and electrical discharges, more and more complex molecules were elaborated. Again, the organization of chemical structures involved sharing of electrons between elements, dictated by principles inherent in the structure of the atoms.

Sometime, somewhere in this welter of proliferating chemical change, an incredibly unlikely event must have occurred — the organization of a "community" of these molecules, able to perform the miraculous transformation of energy and chemicals to reproduce itself. No one can yet really fully comprehend the bridging of this gap between inanimate chemistry to the first living one-celled organism, even though we have made fantastic strides in the past decade or two to understanding the fundamental chemistry of the living process and of reproducing much of it in the laboratory. But given the vastly complicated chemical machinery of the simplest one-celled organism, we can now comprehend the slow, faltering process of mutation and adaptation which led to the proliferation of all life on this planet. We know that the amazing DNA molecules in the nucleus of every cell carry the coded information to instruct a new cell in its exact duties. We know that these molecules can be modified by chemicals, by radiation, by viruses, in such a way as to transmit modified information and thus cause mutation. We know the detailed structure of the four units of DNA molecules, strung together in units of 100,000 or more. We are even beginning to be able to decipher the code on these giant chain molecules, to see how they transmit their detailed instructions for protein synthesis to the new daughter cells. We know that there are amazing similarities in the chemical constitution and chemical functions of compounds in the simplest one-celled organism and in man.

But what does all this knowledge of evolution and the facts of life tell us of the *purpose* and *meaning* of life? Can our understanding of the chemistry of the living cell explain the creation of a Beethoven symphony, the Declaration of Independence, a Shakespearean play, the theory of evolution? These are but examples of the remarkable creative force of life, of modern man and human civilization.

I would like to suggest that one of the most amazing secrets of the life process is the ability of a complex array of molecules in a living cell to convert energy in such a way as to reverse the normal laws of thermodynamics by creating a fantastic and improbable order out of a chaos of atoms and energy. In a sense, we may say that human society is in fact analogous to a system of living cells in a living organism. In the same sense that the biological cell uses the coded information in the DNA of its chromosomes to organize and control its activities, so human society has been evolving ideas and institutions to organize and control its activities. The human mind can creatively organize sounds into a Beethoven symphony, words into a Shakespearean play, political principles into an American Constitution.

Evolution has dictated that those biological organisms can survive which can so organize their functions as to permit survival — and to make survival worthwhile! Is it not clear that this drive to order and organization is now crucial to our society if it is to survive the challenges it now faces?

Science has given man the key to cosmic energy, the ability to shrink time and distance, the knowledge to combat disease. Just as living organisms had to evolve more complex control mechanisms as they grew ever more complex, so our society must evolve and adapt or, as the inexorable laws of evolution dictate, it will become as obsolete as the dodo and the carrier pigeon; the dinosaur and the sabre-tooth tiger. Incidentally, perhaps we should require the cold (and hot) warriors among us to contemplate life-size statues of tyrannosaurus rex and the sabre-tooth tiger for one minute every morning! Perhaps this would eventually register the idea that these species did not become extinct because of physical weakness. In fact, it may have been their super-efficiency of destructive power which doomed them — while the lowly earth worm and cockroach go on and on.

In summary, then, I can discern a fascinating pattern running through what I can see as the history of physical, biological, and social evolution.

For atoms, protons, the fundamental units, were induced under the proper conditions to overcome their natural repulsion and to become bound together in more complex atomic nuclei through sharing of neutrons. They then have a new character, identity, and function, distinct from the sum of the parts.

For molecules, atoms, the fundamental units, were induced under the proper conditions to overcome their natural repulsion by sharing electrons, thus elaborating the vast, complex, and vital array of chemical compounds which make life possible. Again, the compounds have a character, identity, and function greater than the sum of the parts.

In living cells, chemical compounds in great variety and number are highly organized into a cooperative community necessary to accomplish the complex functions involved in the life and reproduction of the cell.

In the vegetable and animal kingdom, living cells, the fundamental units, associate into living organisms to elaborate the amazing variety of living beings, each with its multitude of cells organized and controlled to serve purposes necessary to the life and function of the whole. And, certainly, a human being is a vastly different organism than an equal weight of amoeba!

In the human kingdom, the most recent addition to this evolutionary hierarchy, the human being is the "fundamental particle." He has gradually overcome natural repulsions and antagonisms to organize more complex social structures, the tribe, the city state, the kingdom, the modern nation state. In each case, the forces of cooperation bound larger and more complex units into a living, functioning whole. The family was the basic unit when hunting natural foods was the basis of survival. When agriculture evolved, a more complex organization into tribes was required. As civilization evolved and trade became important, the ancient city state became the basis of political organization. Now these institutions have grown into the modern nation state and the modern corporation.

Today, having drastically modified our environment by releasing cosmic forces here on earth and by substantially altering the natural conditions which in the past controlled the human population, new adaptations are vital to survival. We must use the vital force of love, understanding, human compassion, or more baldly, the basic urge of life to survive and create, to overcome our natural antagonisms and conflicts in order to cooperate in the building of world order and world-wide law — or our evolutionary experiment, as with many in the past, may well be terminated by extinction.

There are those among us who are opposed to such ideas on the basis they may destroy our constitution and undermine our principles. I would just say this for their benefit! It is crystal clear that while extinction is the penalty of *failure* to evolve, *successful* evolution builds on the past and does not destroy it. Protons remain in atoms, atoms remain in molecules, molecules retain their identity and function in cells, cells retain their identity and function in living organisms. So must successful evolution of social organization retain the identity and function of individuals, of families, of local groups, of cities, of states and of nations in a successful evolution of the United Nations into an effective instrument of international law and order, i.e., a world federal government.

Evolution in the physical and biological world has been guided largely by the basic characteristics of the fundamental particles of matter, their mass, charge and wave-like nature, as well as their response to electrical, magnetic, and gravitational forces. To a minor degree, chance has affected the process. The same may be said of social, political, and economic evolution, with the important exception that the evolution can now, at least to some extent, be guided by the conscious and rational decisions of men. We are thus the first unit in the evolutionary sequence discussed above which is able to guide its own evolution.

We are now at the stage of evolving worldwide political and economic institutions—the United Nations, World Bank, World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, and ESSO are examples.

We have seen in 19 years some remarkable evolution of the United Nations. Korea proved that its original concept of voluntary collective security was impractical, but it led to the "Unite for Peace" resolution, an important new concept or "mutation" designed to overcome some crippling aspects of the Security Council veto. Despite vigorous Soviet objections at the time, the first use of this new procedure came at the time of Suez, and the Soviet voted to use it to circumvent British and French vetoes. This led to the first true world police action, still on duty to maintain a precarious peace in this tinderbox.

When the Congo called for help to pacify the disorders of its birth pangs, the UN took another historic step in intervening to establish order in this critical area.

In recent times, the UN has even demonstrated that it can influence the policies of the major powers. In the Congo, its resolution forced the evacuation of a Soviet mission sent in to help Lumumba defy the central government.

In Cuba, certainly one factor restraining American forces from supporting the Bay of Pigs invasion was the strong and universal sentiment at the UN against such a move.

But much remains to be done. The UN still does not operate on the basic principles shown by the lessons of history to be successful at all other levels of political organization. Suppose we could only be requested to stop at red lights or to travel on the right side of the road—and could arm to the teeth to defy anyone who tried to compel us to do so? Suppose our local, state, and national governments could only request contributions from their citizens rather than levying taxes? Suppose we had to have a meeting of the City Council to vote whether to recruit a fire

company only *after* the fire started—and could then debate whether all the costs should be borne either by the person whose house burned down or by the person who started the fire? Suppose any individual who was accused of a crime could refuse to be taken to court! Suppose the only way to punish the treasurer of a company for absconding with funds or murdering his neighbor was to hold the entire corporation responsible?

These principles would seem ridiculous if we tried to practice them in the City of Philadelphia, yet these are the principles on which we now try to run the United Nations, the institution charged with preventing nuclear war.

How can we change this state of affairs? Obviously, we need to seek agreement, here among Americans and throughout the rest of the world, that it is to our mutual advantage to cooperate in revising the United Nations into an effective and responsible instrument of international law and order.

Perhaps this can be done in steps by gradual evolution rather than by revolution. If so, solving the financial crisis of the UN by giving it the authority to levy its own direct taxes, perhaps an excise tax on international travel and transportation might be a possibility.

Secondly, progress toward genuine disarmament would automatically elevate the position of the UN by decreasing the ability of any nation to defy the UN.

This country could do much to enhance the ability of the World Court to acquire compulsory jurisdiction over many types of disputes involving the United States by repeal of our self-judging reservation on the World Court.

It is not possible to know with certainty how our present problems and conflicts can be resolved. It does seem clear, from the long history of evolution, that strong natural opposition can be overcome, under propitious circumstances, by coordinated cooperation. The development of worldwide trade, travel, communication, the vital interdependence of the welfare of all peoples, and the vast threat of nuclear destruction may, combined, provide the propitious circumstances. Can we use our heads and our hearts to find the means to cooperate? Under Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson, America has set this as a great goal. But the task ahead will be neither easy nor free of controversy. In our society, each of us has the right and duty to express his views on such questions in whatever way he may feel will be effective and responsible. I urge each of you to find some way to work for a better, more cooperative community at the local, national, and world levels. In this way, each of you can make your contribution to the grand design of evolution.



ALUMNI RESPOND TO THIRD ANNUAL SEMINAR

by Thomas R. Price, '56

Satisfaction by alumni, pleasure by the faculty, and even impressed approval by the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania marked the Third Annual Wilkes Alumni Seminar.

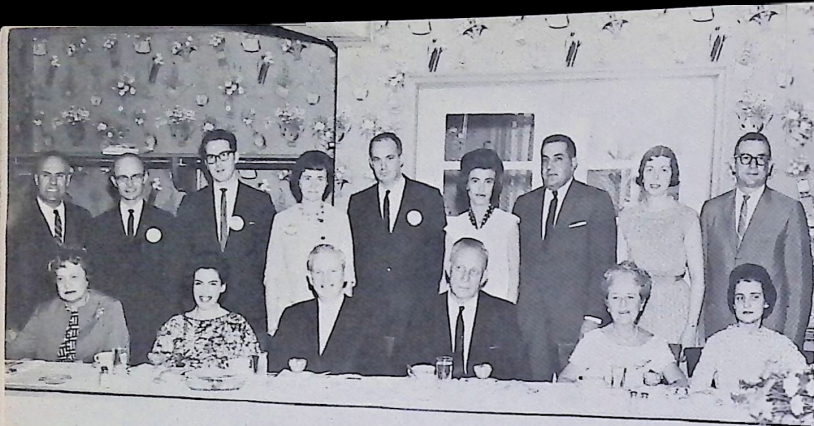
Most alumni interviewed at the seminar on May 16, and the majority of those responding to the seminar questionnaire sent through the mails, have overwhelmingly endorsed the seminar concept in general. Most have also indicated their enjoyment of the particular sessions each attended, and have been gratified with the faculty and student participation in the meetings.

Polling of participating faculty members confirms much of the alumni response, with professors particularly warmed by the number of former students attending their sessions, and the active participation of such alumni in question-and-answer periods following the faculty talks. Many were forced to run overtime sessions because of the enthusiasm engendered.

Students of all classes attended the seminar this year, following recommendations made by alumni at last year's sessions. Seniors and underclassmen alike have declared themselves highly impressed not only by the quality of the seminar content, but also by the opportunity simply to meet with professors outside the classroom and with alumni actually out and practicing in the students' chosen professions. Students consistently report that they found this chance to exchange ideas and learn both stimulating and gratifying.

An unexpected source of approval for the concept and function of the seminar came in messages from President Lyndon Johnson and Governor William Scranton.

In a letter to Director of Alumni Relations, Gordon Roberts, the President indicated "very much interest in what you are doing to stimulate your alumni to continue their education," and added that he had brought the seminar program to the attention of the U.S. Office of Education.



The Head Table
Annual Alumni
Seminar Dinner

Following up the President's comments, Commissioner Cornett of the Office of Education, part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, informed Wilkes that he had indeed studied the seminar program at Mr. Johnson's request, and was also impressed, "not only because of the soundness of the central idea that a college has a responsibility for stimulating its graduates to continued intellectual growth, but because of the wide variety of topics covered and the balance so evident in their total scope."

Governor Scranton, in a message to Wilkes officials, commended them "for offering Wilkes graduates an opportunity to continue what should be a never-ending process of education."

Attendance at the seminar sessions reached a new high, with several hundred alumni and students taking advantage of the mild Saturday afternoon to tour the campus and familiarize themselves with new facilities, notably the recently dedicated science research center.

Also receiving much favorable comment was the program set-up, which followed suggestions made by alumni after last year's seminar, and provided lengthened time for discussion, increased faculty participation, and much larger student attendance.

Seminar Discussion
Leaders convene for
a photograph on the
lawn of Chase Hall



Perhaps the most cherished moments, however, came when alumni were able to greet Dr. Farley, whose illness last spring absented him from last year's sessions. Dr. Farley not only addressed the dinner in the evening, but attended the seminar sessions and met alumni during the session breaks throughout the afternoon.

Highlighting the dinner in the Commons Saturday evening was Dr. Farley's report on the growth of Wilkes, tracing increases in student population, improvement in physical plant, and continued upgrading of standards and curriculum.

Dr. Farley's talk was preceded by musical selections by the Wilkes Collegians, and by two student folk-singing groups, "The Accents Four," and "The Warner Trio." Following the dinner, the Smothers Brothers entertained in person at the College gymnasium.

Committee in charge of the 1964 seminar included Dr. Charles Burns, '35; Atty. Gifford Cappellini, '45; Dr. Peter Corey, '51; Fred Davis, '52; Maurice James, '61; William Lloyd, '58; Gordon Roberts, '60, Director of Alumni Relations; Atty. Joseph J. Savitz, '48; Ronald Tremayne, '58; David Vann, '58, and Robert Washburn, '60.

Pictorial Highlights of Third Annual Alumni Seminar

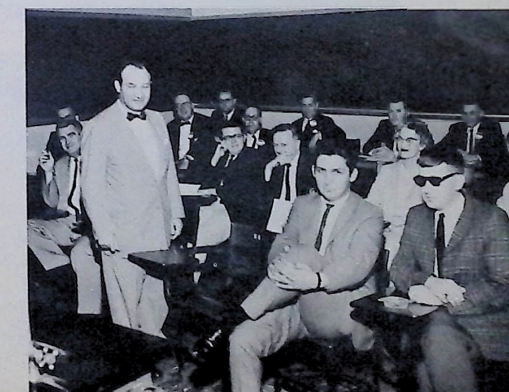
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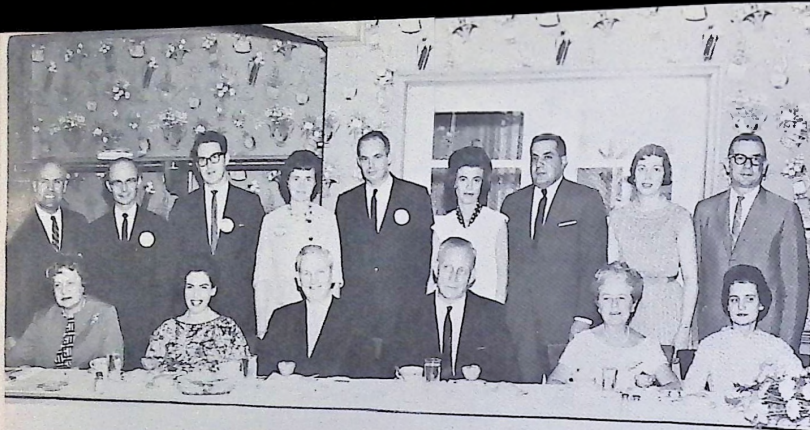


The Smothers Brothers



Attorney Charles Casper and Dr. Hugo V. Mailey with their discussion groups





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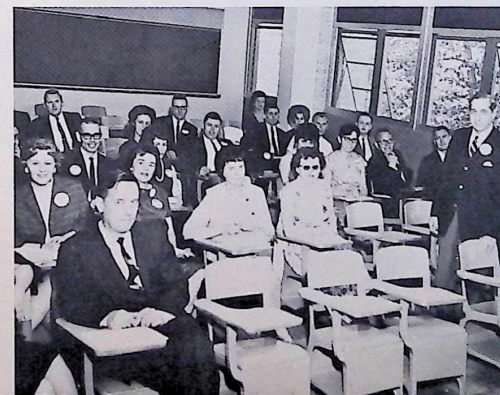
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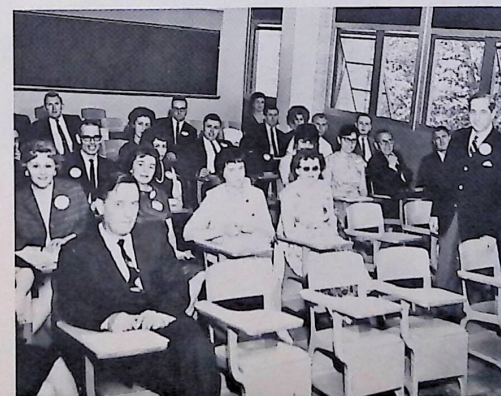
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FINAL SENIOR

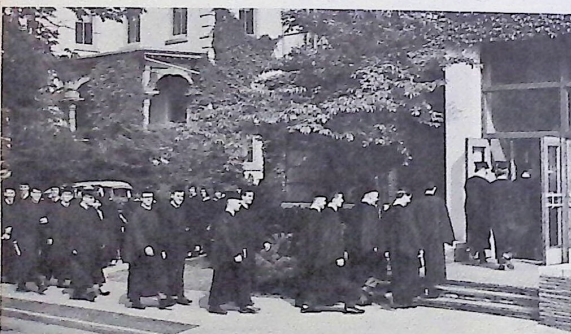
Activities



SENIOR CLASS LUNCHEON



SENIOR CLASS PICNIC



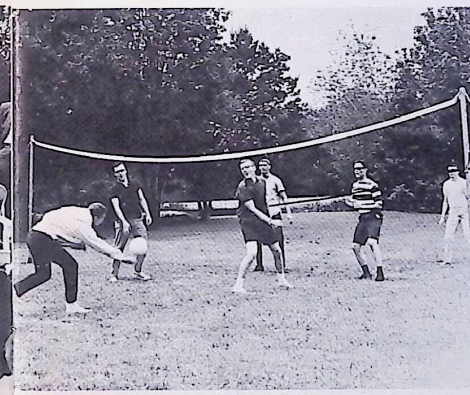


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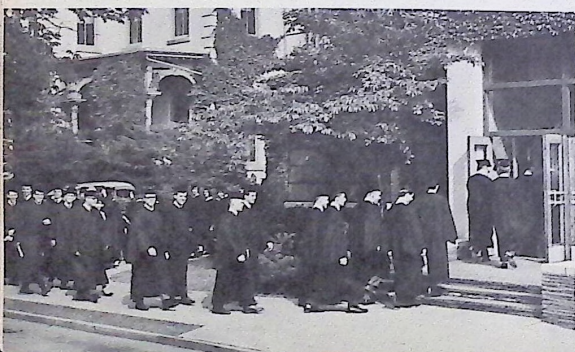
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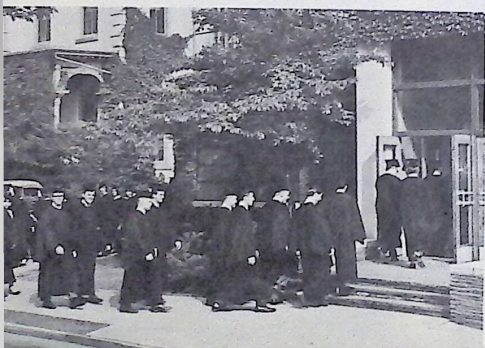
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SENIOR CLASS PICTURE



SENIOR CLASS PICNIC



(Baccalaureate Address continued from Page 5)

As you leave this place, it seems to me that it will be something of value, yea, greatest value, if you will aspire with all your heart, your soul, and your mind, to find out what you are, who you are, your chief aim. These are the questions which Paul Tillich calls "the dimension in depth." I am referring, unapologetically, to your concept of the divinity that lies within you. There is an observable unconcern for this today and I think it is partially created for us by the superficiality of the prevailing religious culture. To me, religion is the quest for that meaning which has power to give shape to experience, purpose to existence, and motivation and moral energy to the human experience. Correlatives to it are intimacy and ultimacy, finitude and transcendence, nature and history, good and evil, the self and the other, faith and doubt, despair and hope, life and death. These questions are peculiarly and poignantly human and we have neglected these, with a gross loss in life's real meaning the result. It is not a case of these questions having been asked and found to have no significance — rather they have been found difficult and not asked.

Occasionally in your lives, when the accumulated dust of creedal dogmas and man-made idols clouds your vision and obscures your divine image, I ask you to wipe away the artifacts, not with the undignified cloth of base action, but with intelligent and dedicated self-questioning, like the Psalmist of old who looked upon the vast mystery about him and asked, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him?"

And finally, how do you answer the ancient yet current question which the Psalmist asked? I think you will find your guide to something of value in an idealistic alternative — prophetic faith. A belief in a power beyond yourself. In our tradition we call this force God. We find communication with God and knowledge of His work among us through inner spiritual discernment, a phenomenon not susceptible to proof or disproof through science or philosophy. For God is spirit — the spirit of love.

Seniors, the humbling, enlightening, and emancipating encounter with the power beyond ourselves, which we call God, is an exclusively personal matter; its realization and interpretation depends importantly upon factors of human origin, culture, and tradition. But the world we tend to adopt is one of things and is too impersonal. Religious faith, hope, and love are personal responses to a personal God and can thrive only in a personal universe. I fear that too long we have excluded these fundamental questions about the meaning and limits of personal experience.

Wanted then above everything else is something of value. You will find it within yourself in the spirit of God which dwells within. You are a creature of God. "Thou has made him," said the Psalmist in answer to his question, "Thou has made him a little lower than God." And God which dwells within you is love. So if the God of love dwells within you there is an objective standard by which you will be judged in secret. You will then develop a conscience and you will meditate upon the law of God. Your greed and self-centeredness will be effectively curbed; your cupidity and desire will be turned to higher ends than those

in vogue today. You will see clearly through the falsehoods and snares of the times in which you live. Love is the "Something of Value." Man has tried everything else and been disappointed, but whenever man has tried love, he has never been disappointed. "Love never faileth" in any age. The immortal world of love is indestructible.

May I add even the new thinking of scientists as they look into the atom indicates that this is not a mechanistic world. There is a unity in the world and the whole is greater than the sum of the parts. In this perspective we can also see better our relations to our creator. We are not infinitesimal beings on a small planet in a remote corner of the universe. Somehow, in this emerging concept the scientists say the universe merges with us and in this new vision we can understand how there can be a Creator of the universe who holds in his hands the farthest reaches of the stars and at the same time is close to each of us as a loving father ready to strengthen us if we turn to him.

We see that literally the kingdom of heaven is around us and within us, that there is a spiritual domain with a reality far deeper and more significant than anything tangible and visible. We see that the ultimate power of the universe is not the shattering power of the atom, but the vitalizing power of love, the love of our Creator for us, the love that we should have for him and for our fellow human beings. Today we must begin to live our lives in these new terms, living not as machines moving in superficial space, but as children of our Creator, moving in the domain of the spirit — in love.

Kahdril Gibran says most beautifully what I want to say to you today:

You give but little when you give of your possessions.

It is when you give of yourself that you truly give.

There are those who have little and give it all.

These are the believers in life and the bounty of life, and their coffer is never empty.

There are those who give with joy, and that joy is their reward.

And there are those who give with pain, and that pain is their baptism.

And there are those who give and know not pain in giving, nor do they seek joy, nor give with mindfulness of virtue; they give, as in yonder valley, the myrtle breathes its fragrance into space.

Through the hands of such as these, God speaks, and from behind their eyes, He smiles upon the earth.

Life is indeed darkness save when there is urge, and all urge is blind save when there is knowledge. And all knowledge is vain save when there is work, and all work is empty save when there is love; and when you work with love, you bind yourself to yourself, And to one another, and to God.

And he alone is great who turns the voice of the wind into a song made sweeter by his own loving.

The Meaning of the Arts In Education

by Alfred S. Groh, '41

The arts, to flourish, need an open society. Their meaning is always linked with freedom. Skills and techniques can be taught and acquired, but the arts, like religion, must liberate the creative spirit rather than confine and inhibit it.

To live in a world of truth, the individual must be dedicated to freedom. The arts encourage free and open inquiry

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The arts are intensely personal. They require grace and attention. You can read about Mark Faustus, but you have to hear the lines and see the face to feel the agony of a man deprived of salvation. Macbeth's words, "Hell is murky," are an aware divinity that shapes our end, that cleanses and purifies spirit. Fever and darkness are symbolic of the human despair.

Education in the liberal arts opens the mind to a world of ideas. The mind, like the palm of one's hand, must be open in order to give as well as to receive. A fist, like a closed mind, tightens around itself and inhibits communication. It breeds violence, hate, and prejudice, and leads ultimately to withdrawal from the world of truth.

MORE THAN DISCOVERY

by Alfred S.

Prologue

More than discovery of a land,
More than a school, a fort, or steeple
Long, long after a queen's command,
America was the discovery of the people.

Columbus hailed a Spanish ship
And made his epoch-breaking trip,
A passage that he would regret —
For Europe wasn't ready yet.

And the land of rivers waited,
While a century debated.

America was talked about in Spain.
Adventure was a fever in the brain.
For English, French, and Swedes
oppressed,
Freedom was a current running west.

I

Any time a sail appeared,
A curious savage saw it come.
The violence to those on shore
Brought by those on board was more
Than either ever feared:
The violence, so strange to some,
Was what they were escaping from.

Freedom was bitter, bearded, strong,
Like the wilderness it pushed along.

II

"To build a City of God on earth,"
Many left their place of birth.

To profit from the enterprise,
Companies helped them colonize.

The New World offered all of those
The right to worship as they chose.

III

For those who trap or fish or trade
The arts and learning are delayed.

People living by the sea
Encountered hardships constantly.
Shipbuilding furthered foreign trade
By a frugal people, unafraid.

IV

Well up the Valley of the Susquehanna,
And the Valley of the Delaware,
The Middle Colonies prospered
On land in abundance there:
Quakers, Germans, Scotch-Irish,
Who were not really Irish at all,
Irish, French Huguenots, Polish, and
Welsh —
The groups were many but small.

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V

The American chair, cupboard, or chest
Was as plain as a Puritan sermon,
Like the Pennsylvania Dutch,
Who were really not Dutch but German.

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The right to live the way they please.

VI

As class distinction disappears,
An aristocracy has fears,
Proclaiming and expounding
Doctrines high-sounding.

Many a tobacco autocrat
Became a gentleman in haste.
When one could buy the work
One could cultivate one's taste.

VII

Shakespeare and sermons,
Hornbooks and spelling bees
Taught that independence
Is never earned with ease.

When a thriving people abdic-
Never meaning to,
The things that they should love
Others always do.

Thirteen colonies, thirteen states
Only geography separates
Guaranteed inalienable rights
The world was moving toward
To the people as a whole,
Governed by conscience, not by

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The right to worship as they chose.

III

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And made his epoch-breaking trip,
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For Europe wasn't ready yet.

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The arts and learning are delayed.

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Encountered hardships constantly.
Shipbuilding furthered foreign trade
By a frugal people, unafraid.

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The American chair, cupboard, or chest
Was as plain as a Puritan sermon,
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An aristocracy has fears,
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Doctrines high-sounding.

Many a tobacco autocrat
Became a gentleman in haste,
When one could buy the work of others,
One could cultivate one's taste.

VII

Shakespeare and sermons,
Hornbooks and spelling bees
Taught that independence
Is never earned with ease.

When a thriving people abdicate,
Never meaning to,
The things that they should legislate,
Others always do.

Thirteen colonies, thirteen states
Only geography separates
Guaranteed inalienable rights
The world was moving toward:
To the people as a whole,
Governed by conscience, not control.

VIII

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So much of the Old Country
Has come here, seeking,
That the voice of America
Is all men speaking.

ANSWER OF AMERICA

by Alfred S. Groh, '41

Prologue

America means different things to some.
It holds out promises to those who come.
The difference is in us, and not the land,
Whether we keep or not its stern command.
Whatever made America, good and bad,
Came from a conscience the nation had,
Shaped us to its will,
And, ever changing, shapes us still.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

On a battlefield in Gettysburg,
Where Americans had died,
A child perceived differences
Which, unresolved, divide.

On a battlefield in Gettysburg,
A child's eyes opened wide:
The difference is in us, they said,
And what we feel inside.

THE FARMER

By the sweat of our brow
And a friend or two
Our strength increased
And our largess grew.

With a mule and a plow,
In war years and after,
We planted strength
And harvested laughter.

THE MINER

Ding — Dong — Ding — Dong —
Toll the bells of sorrow.
Ding - Dong, Ding - Dong,
Back to work tomorrow.

Drop the cage,
Light the lamp,
Raise the pillars,
Build the ramp.

Wound of the earth,
Scar of the soil:
The pain is ours
For the land we spoil.

THE BUILDER

Gifts of pearl,
Gifts of gold,
For such as these
Hearts grow old.

Writ on sand,
Carved on stone,
Life is sinew,
Flesh, and bone.

Gifts of gold,
Gifts of pearl,
Foolish when you
Love the girl.

Built of brick,
Built of sod,
The house is always
A house of God.

THE HOMEMAKER

There is bread upon my table
And in my oven meat.
Stranger, you are welcome
To come inside and eat.

Come, sit down beside me
Before you go your way.
I too was once an exile,
I too was asked to stay.

It cannot be so long ago
That I was hungry too
And gnawed the marrow in my bones,
Much the same as you.

And now that I have strength to give,
And more than I shall need,
Truly, you are welcome
To come inside and feed.

There is food upon my table
And in my cupboard wine:
I marvel that your coming
Should be so much like mine.

THE MEDICINE MAN

I took my money to the county fair
To see what medicines were there.

I met a man in a canvas booth
Who sold me a bottle of eternal youth.

I exchanged the bottle for a secret salve
That would cure the ills I didn't have.

I exchanged the salve for an exotic fern
To bring me things I didn't earn.

I exchanged the fern for a magic stone,
When I saw a sign, "Is your life your own?"

I took the stone to the man in the booth
And exchanged it sadly for the truth.

THE SCHOLAR

I taught my sons right from wrong,
But they were quick to see
That you can win a world with song
So easily.

I taught my daughters how to choose
But they were quick to learn
That everything you win or lose
You earn.

I taught my children true from false,
But I was quick to see
That everything which I taught them,
They had taught to me.

THE JUDGE

I ask protection
From theft and greed,
The hunger born
Of a desperate need.

I ask protection
From the tyranny of mind
That threatens one's right
To seek and find
And discover knowledge
Of every kind.

I ask protection
In the constant quest,
From the tyranny of self
That haunts my unrest.

THE SCIENTIST

A man's life is answers.
Before he learns or speaks
He begins the search for wisdom,
Not knowing what he seeks.

He begins his search for truth,
Unmindful of its worth.
A man's life is questions,
From the moment of his birth.

Epilogue

America is changing
Day by day.
The world we greet tomorrow
Is already on its way.

Who can prophesy its future,
Or what we will become?
The meaning of America
Is different things to some.

The answer of America
Was made long ago
In the labor of the people
Who loved her so.

WORLD OF TRUTH

by Alfred S. Groh, '41

I will go
Up from the valley
Out of the town
Over the mountain
And travel down
Into the world
I know in books
And see for myself
The way it looks.

I think I know
What I shall find
When friends and city
Are left behind
And into the world
I travel down
Over the mountain
To another town.

People who leave
Their place of birth
To wander between
The poles of the earth
Are destined never
To settle down
To a quiet life
In a little town.

Come with me
Up from the valley
Out of the town
Over the mountain
And travel down
Into the world
You know in books
And see for yourself
The way it looks.

There is the world
Of neighborhoods
Buying and selling
Each other's goods
Wanted by some
Needed by more
Exchanged in trade
Taken in war.

There is the world
In shadowland
Where freedom itself
Is contraband
Stored on docks
In bins
Or purged away
Like sins.

There is the world
Of black and white
Where judgment flies
In sudden fright
Before extremes
Of left and right
And terror brings
Incessant night.

There is the world
Of fairy tales
Turned topsy-turvy
On the scales
Where everyone laughs
At the nursery tune
Of the sacred cows
That race for the moon.

There is the world
Of every man
Who does as little
As he can
Complains and moans
And shakes his head
And grumbles
On his way to bed.

There is the man
Who never hears
The melody
Of passing years
Whose life is spent
Righteous and grim
A prisoner
Inside of him.

I know the world
I see in books
Is different
From the way it looks
But I was taught
From what I read
The earth is the Lord's
As it was said.

Truth and beauty
Though denied
Still exist
Side by side.
There is no world
That I can tell
Where truth and beauty
Do not dwell.

The earth is turning
And a wind stirs.
People
Like ancient mariners
Chart their course
On a wandering star
To fix the position
Where they are.

The earth is moving
While people wait
And hope the time
Is not too late
For men to change
And then create
Another world
And a different fate.

My life was changed
In a single stroke
By someone who listened
While I spoke
And she was young
And fair and wise
And the whole world
Was in her eyes.

There is no world
That is so small
That love is welcome
Not at all.
There is no world
That I know of
That cannot hold
A little love.

She it was
Bade me go
Into the world
I have seen and know
Where a fresh wind blows
And sets us free
To voyage
On the open sea.

This is the world
I would not choose
To silence or banish
Or refuse.
Let it suffice
That in my youth
I had a rendezvous
With truth.



HONORS TO '64 CLASS MEMBERS

A Wilkes College graduating class of 276 accounted for nine award winners in various academic disciplines, several of them distinguishing themselves in more than one area. Academic honors went to 17 seniors graduating Summa Cum Laude, Magna Cum Laude, and Cum Laude. On the steps of Chase Hall, before the processional march, they pause for a photograph.

FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: Clinton G. Hess, Cum Laude, Dobson Medal in Accounting; James A. Jones, Outstanding Graduate of the Year; Ruth Schimmelbusch Sindaco, Cum Laude; Marsha L. Hochberg, Cum Laude; Michael A. Landesman, Cum Laude; Diane Snyder, Cum Laude; and Joyce Cavallini, Magna Cum Laude. SECOND ROW: Charles Krivenko, Cum Laude; Richard H. Hohn, Cum Laude; Stanley Orlovski, Biological Research Award; Barbara Buckman, Cum Laude.—THIRD ROW: Alan C. Kreiger, Magna Cum Laude; William D. Carver, Jr., Summa Cum Laude, Dean's Scholarship Awards and Award of the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants; Barbara Gallagher, Magna Cum Laude, Outstanding Graduate of the Year and Award in the Humanities and Social Sciences; Malcolm Barry Baird, Cum Laude. — FOURTH ROW: Gerald W. Williams, Cum Laude; David Moyle, Magna Cum Laude and Physics Award; Donald Fine, Biological Research Award; and Stephen H. Goodman, Medal in Engineering.

Absent when picture was taken, James Carroll Hansen, Summa Cum Laude; Barbara Ann Lore, Cum Laude and L. J. Van Laeys Journalism Medal; Lucille Ann Lisnak, Cum Laude.

Seven members of the Class of 1964, our most recent alumni, have been notified of acceptance by the Peace Corps. Each will serve in a foreign country following a 14-week training period either in the continental United States or in Puerto Rico.

Our Alumni Association extends best wishes to these men and women who will represent our country in various parts of the world. We are justly proud of them.

Pictured below, FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: Carol R. Plonner, Union, N. J., who will serve in Caracas, Venezuela; Natalie Vogt, Wilkes-Barre, who will serve in Liberia; Linda Ewing, Jackson Heights, N. Y., who will serve in Nigeria. — SECOND ROW: James A. Jones, Llewellyn, Pa., who will serve in Nyasaland; Fred Smithson, Bridgeton, N. J., who will serve in Peru; Harris Tobias, Jericho, N. Y., who will serve in Guatemala; William J. Mulford, Woodstown, N. J., who will serve in Senegal.

The *Alumnus* will feature stories on these Peace Corps members in future issues.

PEACE CORPS ACCEPTS SEVEN OF '64 CLASS





Wilkes College faculty held a testimonial dinner at Irem Temple Country Club, following baccalaureate, to honor Professor Voris B. Hall, who is retiring this month as chairman of the engineering department, a position he occupied since 1936.

Also attending from the departments of mathematics and engineering at Bucknell University were six members originally assigned to the Junior College when Bucknell established that institution in 1933.

Dr. Raymond H. Young, '41, associate professor of electrical engineering at Bucknell University, was the principal speaker. Dr. Young said, "Professor Hall guided us with care and wielded a heavy red pencil. We knew we had worked hard, learned much, and respected Professor Hall."

Dr. Young continued, "Wilkes transfer students in engineering wind up at Bucknell at the top of the class," and he thanked "V. B. for the excellent students we get from Wilkes at Bucknell, when we are fortunate enough to get them."

Dr. Charles B. Reif was master of ceremonies.

Speaking briefly of Professor Hall's participation in the growth of Wilkes and in its birth, Dr. Eugene S. Farley announced a scholarship to be named in honor of Voris Blaine Hall for a student in the curriculum of physical science or engineering.

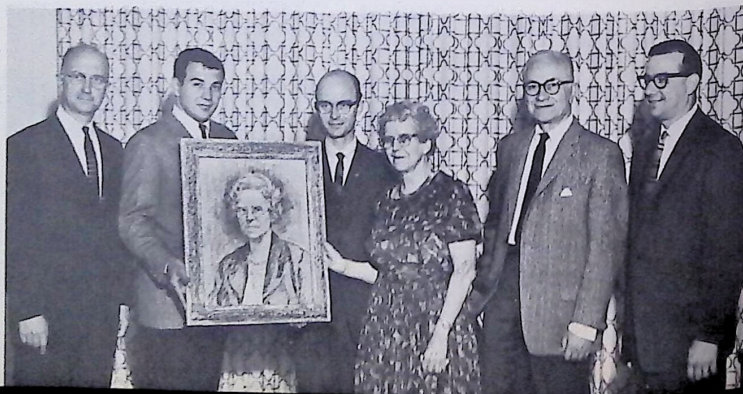
PROFESSOR HALL RETIRES

Wilkes College alumni, who are continuing their studies in some field of biology, presented recently to our College a pastel painting of Mrs. Edith Namisniak, by artist Niccolo Cortiglia.

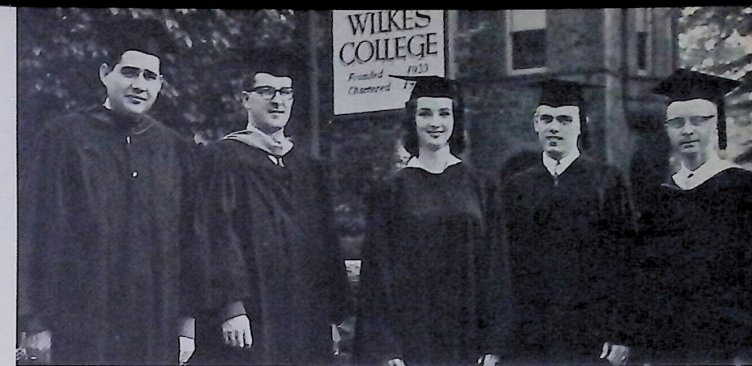
Mrs. Namisniak, formerly assistant professor of biology, retired earlier this year as a full-time member of the biology department. The painting will be displayed in Stark Hall of Science.

Dr. Irving Snyder, '53, coordinated the efforts of alumni in honoring Mrs. Namisniak. AT THE PRESENTATION ARE LEFT TO RIGHT: Dr. Charles B. Reif, chairman, Department of Biology; Charles Krivenko, president of the biology club; Gordon E. Roberts, '60, Director of Alumni Relations; Mrs. Namisniak; Niccolo Cortiglia; Dr. Francis J. Michelini, Dean of Academic Affairs.

ALUMNI PRESENT PAINTING OF Mrs. NAMISNIAK



GALLAGHER AND JONES OUTSTANDING GRADUATES



Two members of the Class of 1964 distinguished themselves academically and in significant contributions to the life of our College over a four-year period. Barbara A. Gallagher of Hazleton, Pennsylvania and James A. Jones of Llewellyn, Pennsylvania were selected by an alumni-faculty committee as Outstanding Graduates of 1964.

Barbara Gallagher, an English major, plans to attend graduate school next year. She received honorable mention from the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Program.

James Jones, a biology major, was vice-president of the Student Government, proctor of Warner Hall, and has been accepted by the Peace Corps to serve in Nyasaland, Africa.

SHOWN ABOVE ARE, LEFT TO RIGHT: Attorney Eugene Roth, '57, Vice-President Alumni Association; Leonard Mulcahy, '58, President Alumni Association; Barbara A. Gallagher, '64, James A. Jones, '64, and Gordon E. Roberts, '60, Director of Alumni Relations.

Shown below are the recently elected officers and trustees. SEATED LEFT TO RIGHT: Richard Shemo, Forty Fort, Vice-President; Alan Gubanich, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, President; Lorraine Dyers, Kingston, Secretary; John Campbell, Flushing, Long Island, New York, Treasurer.

STANDING LEFT TO RIGHT: James A. Jones, Llewellyn, Pennsylvania; Fred Smithson, Bridgeton, New Jersey; Gail Roberts, Wilkes-Barre; Michael Landesman, Little Neck, New York; Richard Burns, Baldwin, New York, Trustees.

CLASS OF '64 PERMANENT OFFICERS



WILKES COLLEGE Class of 1964



Graduates

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Summa Cum Laude
James Carroll Hansen

Magna Cum Laude

Joyce Ann Cavallini
Barbara Anne Gallagher
Alan Charles Krieger

Joseph Edward Aulisi
James Leigh Bachman
Ronald Lee Baldwin
Stephen H. Banks
Robert Thomas Bond
Donald Louis E. Brominski
Fred Barry Bryant
Sally Ann Schoffstall Buckl
Lillian Bodzio Caffrey
Patricia M. Chapracki
Ronald Richard Ciccone
Arlene L. Cohen
Louis Henry Coopey, Jr.
Evelyn Lynn Danchick
Lynne Enez Dente
Alan Lester Doner
Albert Joseph Donn, Jr.
Neil Robert Dougherty
Lorraine Frances Dyers
George Evancho
Linda Ewing
Donald Lee Fine
John Sydney Fine
William L. Francis
Leland Freidenburg, Jr.
Ruth Friedlander
Laila Storch Friedmann
Jeffrey Herschel Gallet
John Anthony Gavenonis
Marguerite Angela Gelli
Leonard Melvin Glassberg
Cecile Gratkowski
John Griffiths, IV
Alan Andrew Gubanich
Barbara Gutkowski
Leo Richard Gutstein
Jerome R. Guterman
William Calvin Hall
Matthew John Himlin
Newell Dick Howard

Cum Laude

Malcolm Barry Baird
Marsha Lois Hochberg
Richard H. Hohn
Charles Andrew Krivenko
Barbara Ann Lore
Ruth Schimmelhusch Sindaco
Gerald William Williams

Anne Elizabeth Keller Hufford
James A. Jones
Matthew Ian Kessman
Dolores Kolinchock
Barbara Ann Koshinski
William Strous Myers
Judith Ann Nicholson
Herbert Nelson Oliver, Jr.
Stanley Jerry Orłowski
Mary Louise Pauly
Lanna Vaughn Planitzer
Marilyn Joy Plasky
Carol Ruth Plonner
Gail Roberts
Lorraine Ann Rowland
Patrick Frank Rutkoski
Dana Sheila Saladon
Dian M. Schoenfeld
Sylvia Faye Schrader
Raymond Eugene Schweinsburg
Richard George Shemo
Gerald Paul Sherman
John William Shoemaker
Robert Benjamin Singer
Barbara Ann Smith
Frederick Wayne Smithson
Gregory H. Szyko
Harris Tobias
James Harry Tredinnick
Owen Owen Williams
Maryann Elizabeth Wilson
Lloyd Lustig Wruble
Michalene M. Wysocki
Barbara Karcheski Yenchis
Mary Alice Zelinka

Graduates

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CHEMISTRY

Leonard Adamitis
Michael Leonard Cordora
Francis George DiGennari

Sandra J. Seymour
David Gregg Simpson
Ronald Michael Werner

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Summa Cum Laude
William Donald Carver, Jr.

Cum Laude
Michael Alan Landesman

Clinton George Hess

Ernest Aerenson
Richard Owen Burns
J. Cameron Campbell
Donald Ellis Davis
Roderick Klingner Davis
Walter Franklin Dexter
Gary Albert Einhorn
Ronald John Foy
Jerome Joseph Gerald
Malcolm Dennis Gropper
J. Douglas Haughwout
Frederic Richard Heim
Jang Hae Kim
Leonard Jeffery Koerner
Robert Howard Kressly
Jay Warren Lewis
Daniel Joseph Lyons
Catal Michael Manganaro

Kenneth Lee Mann
James T. Marks
Alexander Manfred Mason
Norman Charles Morse, Jr.
Stewart Lester Napoleon
Raymond Ambrose Nolan, Jr.
L. Malcolm Pearlman
Jeffrey Stuart Raschal
Donald Wesley Roberts
William Albert Shaner, Jr.
Franklin Thomas Smith
Nelson Benjamin Snyder, II
James Peter Winebrake
John Foster Wills, Jr.
Louis Barry Witt
David Morgan Woods
Leonard Albert Yankosky, Jr.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION

Cum Laude
Barbara Anne Buckman

Virginia Scrimgeour Agaard
James Francis Antonio
Joseph William Barnard
Regina Marion Baron
Geraldine Bartek
Robert William Bednar
Douglas Rex Bennington
Cyril Gerald Borresky
Willard Henry Brown, Jr.
Carolyn Anne Carson

Diane Archard Snyder

George Michael Chintala, Jr.
Josephine Rose Mary Chopyak
Frank Ralph Cognetti
Sally Caryn Cohen
Phyllis C. Cohn
Frances Corace
Freda Daniels
Sharon Ann Downing
Zoya A. Dzurly
Jane Ann Edwards

Graduates

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION—Continued

Patricia Ann Fallon
Thomas Michael Farris
Maryann Theresa Federovich
Nicholas Vincent Gentile
Jennie Ann George
Janet Louise Gibbon
Bernard Abraham Goldstein
Patricia Paulette Gonos
Charles C. Gordon
Gilbert Allen Gregory
Rose Mary Hagel
Joan Louise Hand
Harold Harry
Carol Meyers Hockenbury
Robert F. Hrynkiw
Evan Charles Jenkins
David S. Jones
Mary Eleanor Jones
David Huw Kern
Jane Madolyn Kindervater
Joseph F. Kruczek
A. Robert Kutz
Bonnie Kay Lewis
Joseph Anthony Lipinski, Jr.
Joseph Edward Lukavitch, Jr.
Richard Henry Manganella
John Weston Marlatt
Virginia Barbara Mason
Paula Ann Mesaris
Lewis John Migal
Donivée Ruth Miller
Richard Allan Morgan
Mary Lee Moritz
Michael James Mras
Joseph Michael Muccino
William John Mulford
Robert Orville Myers
Charles Joseph Naples, Jr.

Sharon Key Nunemacher
Ralph Michael Nuzzolo
Carole Kohl O'Connell
Barbara Ann Owen
Lois Jones Petrillak
Rachael Margaret Phillips
Joan Carol Pitney
Ronald Joseph Pohala
Richard Ezra Probert
Walter Stanley Prusakowski, Jr.
William Anthony Pucilowsky
Michael Anthony Raykovicz
Carol Sisko Rebrik
Isobel Clearfield Rosen
Sheila Rosen
Margaret Mary Rowlands
Blanche Rubin
Wilma Louise Schmalz
Regina Solomon Sekol
Maria Ann Sindaco
Anita Louise Hovanec Singer
Elaine Jakes Smith
Leslie Gene Stone
Nancy Carol Swantko
John Tensa, Jr.
John R. Thomas
Richard L. Underwood
June Helen Vaananen
Harry B. Vogt, II
Natalie Miriam Vogt
David John Will
Howard Jay Williams
William Terence Williams
Joseph Douglas Yeager
William Brooke Yeager, III
Barbara Ann M. Yuscavage
Frank Zane

Graduates

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING EDUCATION

Cum Laude
Lucille Anne Lisnak

Mary Kathryn Barrett
Caroll Jane Blank
Rose Marie Boroch
Rosemarie Theresa Czoch
Ruth Marian Davies
Wendelin C. Domboski
Mary Elizabeth Gilboy
Jorgie A. Grimes
Le Ann Eleanore Guerriere

Carole Roberta Yudisky Gustitus
Suzanne Haupt
Marion Elizabeth Hub
Mary Ann Joan Kish
Helen Schroth O'Malley
Mary Elizabeth Phillips
Dorothy Jeanne Turley
Marie Theresa Yanok
Judith Carol Yarrish

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

Barbara Ann Petro
*Anne Hannaman

Patricia Ann Elizabeth Wolfe

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSICS

Magna Cum Laude
David Douglas Moyle

Arthur George Cobleigh, Jr.
Richard Leo Grey
Thomas Timothy Lewis
Charles Hubert Schmauch

Thaddeus J. Woronowicz, Jr.
Martin Anthony Yench
Louis Victor Zampetti, Jr.

Terminal Division

BIOLOGY

John Robert Rokita

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Marie E. Kolinchock
Phyllis Ann Kravitz

Mary Ann Laskowski
Dolores Ann Marie Voyton

ENGINEERING

John Henry Farrell
Stephen Harry Goodman
R. Mark Havira
William Terry Lease

Scott Raymond Logan
Raymond R. Pisaneschi, II
Robert Stephen Salansky
Lawrence Charles Walko

*Degree in absentia
†Pre-Professional Degree Program



DR. KASHATUS NAMED TO TOP MEDICAL POST

Dr. William C. Kashatus, '51, has been named assistant director of the clinical laboratories of the Hahnemann Hospital and Medical College of Philadelphia. With this position he holds title of instructor in pathology in the medical college, where he is active on numerous committees.

Bill received his B.S. from Wilkes in Chemistry, his M.S. degree from Bucknell University and obtained his M.D. from Hahnemann Medical College. He interned at Wilkes-Barre General Hospital.

During his residency in pathology at Hahnemann Medical College, he held a teaching fellowship and finally a research fellowship from the American Cancer Society. Under this grant, his group performed investigations in the area of leukemia and lymphoma.

His professional associations are in the following groups: The Philadelphia County Medical Society, The Pennsylvania Medical Society, The AMA, The College of American Pathologists, The American Society of Clinical Pathologists, The Pennsylvania Association of Clinical Pathologists, and a member of The American Association of Blood Banks.

Bill served with the 101st Airborne Division and the Army Medical Research Laboratories. He is a member of the American Legion Post 539.

He is married to the former Balbina Ann Markiewicz. They have two children, Ann Stephanie and William C., III, and reside at 1036 Bloomfield Avenue, Philadelphia.



GORDON E. ROBERTS, '60,

Director of Alumni Relations here at the College, will spend the summer at Edinburgh University, Scotland, studying toward his M.A. degree in English. In this program of study abroad, offered under the auspices of the Institute of International Education, his specific field of study will be British History, Literature and Philosophy 1688-1832. Gordon spent the past two summers in graduate study at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

Gordon has been Director of Alumni Relations at Wilkes since his graduation in 1960.

While at Edinburgh, his address will be: Scottish Universities Summer School, Carlyle Hall, East Suffolk Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland, Great Britain.



DR. STUCCIO, '52, CERTIFIED BY UROLOGY BOARD

Dr. Joseph J. Stuccio, '52, has fulfilled all requirements to be certified by the American Board of Urology. After serving his internship and a one-year surgical residency at Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania, Dr. Stuccio served a three-year residency in Urology at Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, and was awarded a Master of Science degree in Urology. Dr. Stuccio is presently on the staffs of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital and the Wyoming Valley Hospital. He is associated in the practice of urology with his father, Dr. Dominick A. Stuccio at 64 West Union Street, Wilkes-Barre. Joe is married to the former Sue LeGros of Philadelphia. They have one son.



ACORNLEY, '59, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

William E. Acornley, '59, has been notified recently by the Pennsylvania State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants that he has passed the Certified Public Accountant examination. Bill is a member of the accounting staff of Weiss, Baer, and Kaufman of Scranton, Pennsylvania. With his wife, the former Jeanne Austin of Wilkes-Barre, and his five children, Bill resides at 98 Matson Avenue, Wilkes-Barre.



WALTER A. PLACEK, '61,

has been awarded a \$7,000.00 National Science Foundation grant for graduate study in physics at Pennsylvania State University. The grant covers the college year 1964-1965.

In addition, Walt has received a 1964 Summer Institute Grant from NSF to study physics and mathematics at Colby College, Waterville, Maine.

Walt is presently teaching physics at Kingston High School. He and his wife Barbara, daughter Allison, and son David, reside at 211 Penn Avenue, Dupont, Pennsylvania. The Placeks plan to move to University Park in late August.



JOHN T. TENSRAW, '60,

was recently named sales representative to the Philadelphia area by Sealright Company, Inc., packagers to the dairy and food industries. In his new capacity, John will be serving the major metropolitan area of Philadelphia.

John graduated from Wilkes with a Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce and Finance. He and his wife Patricia, and their children, son John and daughter Lisa, reside at 223 West 4th Avenue, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania.



DONALD JONES, '62,

has received a performance certificate from the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York. Don received his B.S. in Music Education from Wilkes and his M.M. degree in Music Literature from the Eastman School of Music. He plays oboe with the Eastman Wind Ensemble.

Don resides with his wife, the former Nancy Ruth Thomas, '62, at 160 Meigs Street, Rochester, New York.



AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL TO CHAPLAIN BENSON

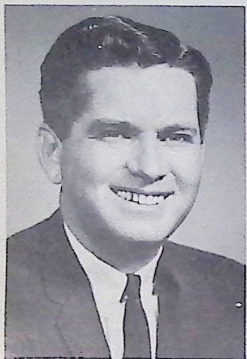
Chaplain Robert L. Benson, '52, received recently the Air Force Commendation Medal. The award was made by the Secretary of the Air Force for outstanding religious programs at Paine Field, Washington, during the period March 1962 - May 1964 with the 57th Fighter Group.

Rev. Benson received his theological degree from Drew University Theological Seminary in 1955.

In July of this year Bob will report to Lachikawa Air Force Base, Tokyo, Japan, for a three year tour.

The citation which accompanies the award reads:

Chaplain (Captain) Robert L. Benson distinguished himself by meritorious service as Chaplain, 57th Fighter Group, Paine Field, Washington, from 31 March 1962 to 4 March 1964. Under his leadership an outstanding program was developed to meet the spiritual needs of all military personnel and their dependents, contributing greatly to improved morale and strengthened moral living. His relationship with the civilian community contributed substantially to better understanding of the military mission. The distinctive accomplishments of Chaplain Benson reflect credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.



UMPHRED, '52, ADVANCED BY COMMONWEALTH

William J. Umphred, '52, General Commercial Manager of the Commonwealth Telephone Company, has been appointed in charge of the Commercial Department Activities of that company. Bill's duties will cover the fields of public relations and community development for Sordani Enterprises, Associated with the Commonwealth since 1955. Umphred served as assistant district manager at Towanda, acting district manager at Quarryville, and as assistant manager at Bangor before being appointed General Commercial Manager.

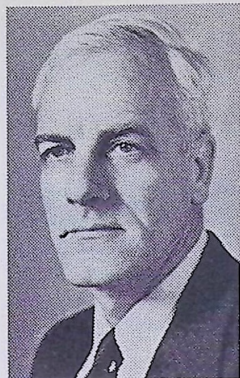
Bill resides at 200 Scott Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.



EDWARD YADZINSKI, '62,

was selected to participate in the 1964 spring tour of the Boston Pops Tour Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, Conductor. Ed was chosen to play bass clarinet and clarinet in the seventy-four member orchestra after auditioning before Arthur Fiedler. The four-week tour included New York, Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Harrisburg, Chicago, Indianapolis and Detroit.

Ed received his B.S. in Music Education at Wilkes and his M.M. degree in Music Education from the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, New York. He played bass clarinet and clarinet with the Buffalo Philharmonic, Lukas Foss, Conductor, during 1963-1964 season.



DR. RIPLEY AUTHOR OF NEW TEXT

A distinguished contribution to the understanding of the physical sciences at collegiate level has been published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., of New York. It is a book titled "The Elements and Structure of the Physical Sciences" written by Dr. Julien A. Ripley, Jr., associate professor of physics at Wilkes College.

The book is designed to be used by students in liberal arts and the humanities as a text towards achieving a comprehensive insight into the field of physics. The author clearly recognizes the difficulties involved today in trying to maintain the tradition that the educated person should be familiar with science. The science of physics alone has expanded so tremendously in this century that it requires careful guidance to lead the serious student to a significant level of understanding in this field.

Dr. Ripley has attempted to do this, not by a superficially glib presentation of a popularized version of physics, but rather by probing the science in depth. Drawing on his 31 years of experience in teaching the subject, he has managed to combine the fundamentals of the science with both historical and philosophical background, which make his text interesting and enlightening as well as highly informative.

The historical development of modern science from "natural philosophy" is pointedly traced to give the student insight into both form and substance of scientific inquiry. No attempt is made to produce a text on experimental physics, but rather the use of facts, gathered from experiment and observation, is interrelated with theory to produce a meaningful knowledge of science. The text was originally written to fill a specific need. When Wilkes College introduced a comprehensive science course for its liberal arts students, Dr. Ripley found it necessary to write considerable original material which was duplicated from manuscript for use by the students. This formed the basis of the book.

Dr. Ripley has been associate professor of physics at Wilkes since 1960. He received his B.A. degree from Yale and his M.A. from Harvard. He received his doctorate of philosophy in physics from the University of Virginia and took additional graduate work at George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

He served as associate professor of physics at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and chairman of the department of physics and mathematics at Abadan Institute of Technology in Iran. He is a member of the American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers.



DR. OGREN CONDUCTS RESEARCH UNDER N.S.F. GRANT

Dr. Robert E. Ogren, associate professor of biology, is presently directing a research project, "The Study of Biology and Morphogenesis of the Tapeworm *Hexacanth Embryo*," which is being subsidized by the National Science Foundation through a \$14,800 grant.

Before joining the faculty at Wilkes in 1963, Dr. Ogren was professor of biology at Dickinson College for six years. Prior to that time, he was assistant professor of Biology at Ursinus College, and before that, a graduate assistant at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Ogren received the B.A. degree from Wheaton College, the M.S. degree from Northwestern University, and the Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. He is one of few biologists in the world who has undertaken the study of the biology of the hexacanth (six-hooked) embryo. Dr. Ogren is also the recipient of a previous grant from the National Science Foundation and Darbaker Award from the Pennsylvania Academy of Science for an outstanding paper on microscopical biology.

This basic research involves important studies in cell biology and movement. It may provide answers as to how the embryo is prepared for invasion and how it penetrates and survives in the intermediate host.

In August, Dr. Ogren will travel to Boulder, Colorado where he will present four papers to various societies to which he belongs, i.e., the American Society of Parasitologists, and the American Society of Zoologists. These meetings will be held on the campus of the University of Colorado and are sponsored by the American Institute of Biological Science. The papers he will give are: (1) The effect of increased salt concentration on the rate of movement and survival of oncospheres from the tapeworm, *Hymenolepis diminuta*. (2) Demonstration of morphogenesis in the hexacanth embryo of *Hymenolepis diminuta*, a tapeworm of mammals. (3) Introductory study of penetrating oncospheres of *Hymenolepis diminuta*. (4) Cellular changes shown by reorganizing oncospheres of *Hymenolepis diminuta* following entrance into the hemocoel of *Tribolium confusum*.

A native of Jamestown, New York, Dr. Ogren resides with his wife, the former Jean Jackson of Philadelphia, and two children at 88 Lathrop Street, Kingston.



RAY NUTAITIS, '62,

has been awarded a performance certificate from the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, New York.

Ray received his B.S. from Wilkes in Music Education and his M.M. degree in Music Literature from the Eastman School of Music. He has played solo with the Eastman Philharmonic and has given solo concerto with the Eastman Philharmonic Orchestra.

Ray resides at 105 University Avenue, Rochester 5, New York.



PAUL A. KLEIN, '60,

recently received notification from the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., that he has been awarded an NSF grant of \$6,000.00 to be used for the 1964-65 college year. Paul will continue his studies toward the Masters Degree in mathematics at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

This current NSF grant is the second consecutive grant awarded to Paul. Last year he studied under the NSF program at Lafayette College. Paul teaches mathematics at the Dallas Senior High School.

He and his wife Nettie and their children, sons Kevin and Michael, and daughter, Toni Marie, reside at 464 Third Avenue, Kingston, Pennsylvania. They plan to move to New Jersey in August.



RAUB HONORED AT PENNSYLVANIA

William F. Raub, '61, a doctoral candidate at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, was recently honored at Pennsylvania by being one of five candidates awarded post-doctoral scholarships. The announcement of Bill's award was made by Dr. I. S. Ravdin, vice-president for medical affairs at the University of Pennsylvania, and appeared in the "Medical News Journal" of March 13, 1964.

Bill will receive his Ph.D. in physiology later this year.

A Dean's List student at Wilkes for four years, Raub was also the recipient of the "Vincent Orchard Memorial Scholarship." He teamed with William Davis, '61, on a National Science Foundation grant under the direction of Dr. Charles B. Reif, biology department chairman. Their work included research in fields of histochemistry and histopathology, dealing with various stages of cancer development in uterine tissue. Experiments were supervised by Dr. Francis J. Micheline, professor of biology, in research laboratories at Stark Hall of Science.

Raub was a member of the biology club and the student government. He was the first student to receive the Phi Beta Kappa award while attending Wilkes.



DAVIS, '61, HONORED AT COLUMBIA

William Davis, '61, a graduate medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, was honored recently by being one of six senior medical students to be selected to visit Liberia, Africa on a learning-teaching program.

Bill will study in the "Tropical Medicine" program of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

While a student at Wilkes, Bill was Vice-President of the Student Government, President of the Biological Society, a Dean's List student for four years, graduating magna cum laude. He was the recipient of the "Outstanding Graduate of the Year Award" in 1961.

Bill also worked with William Raub, '61, on a National Science Foundation grant for Cancer Study while at Wilkes. This research was under the direction of Dr. Charles B. Reif, biology department chairman. Davis was the holder of the Walter S. Carpenter Science Scholarship Award at Wilkes. Upon graduation, he received a four-year academic scholarship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.



college students and public concern

by Nevitt Sanford

Nevitt Sanford is director of the Institute for the Study of Human Problems at Stanford University, and professor of psychology and education. Before coming to Stanford in 1961, he was professor of psychology at the University of California, Berkeley. As coordinator of the Mary Conover Mellon Foundation at Vassar College from 1952 to 1958, he directed the famous "Vassar Studies."

He is the former president of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a member of the board of directors of the American Psychological Association and of the Social Science Research Council, and a member of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Society. His publications in the fields of personality and social psychology include contributions to H. A. Murray's *Explorations in Personality* (1938) and to Volume V of S. Koch's *Psychology*. He was editor and senior author of *Physique, Personality, and Scholarship* (1943) and the *Authoritarian Personality* (1950). Most recently he was editor of, and a major contributor to *The American College* (1962).

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IS TODAY'S COLLEGE STUDENT a concerned citizen or an apathetic mouse?

During the 1950's the prevailing image of the college student portrayed a well-behaved and thoroughly unheroic young person. The same catchphrases appeared again and again in diagnoses of campus life: "student apathy," "student conformity," "the quest for security," "no interest in politics."

Although such generalizations remain with us today, in recent years a differing opinion has been heard. The editors of *Time* and *Life* discovered a "conservative revival" on several campuses—evidence of political activism from a conservative stance. More recently, newspapers like the *New York Times* have linked the participation of college students in civil rights sit-ins to another sort of political activism, the "liberal" crusade. Among scholars, too, there are those who claim to identify among students a new "intellectual commitment" to public affairs.

Which portrait of the student is right? The answer is that *both* are right yet *neither* is right, because both are over-generalizations.

If one judges by the majority, it is quite fair to say that college students are politically passive. The Cornell Value Study, which surveyed the attitudes of 2,975 students in eleven universities, reported that undergraduates were, in general, "politically disinterested." The Cornell investigators made this survey in 1952, but there is little reason to believe that the statement would not hold today. A Brookings Institution report, just published, suggests that high school youths generally become less favorable to the idea of government service after they go to college.

Foreign comparisons confirm this general pattern of political and social uninterestedness. A survey of college students in ten countries found that a

peculiar characteristic of most of the Americans was their accent on "privatism": the yen to seek a "rich, full life" for themselves and their families, to think in concrete and practical terms about the material benefits that the future might hold—all this while remaining relatively unconcerned about social problems. The Americans' attitude was in marked contrast with the outlook of students in Mexico, Egypt, and Bantu society, whose fondest hope—though often distorted by excessive emotionalism—was to contribute something to the community: to help raise the standard of living in their villages, or to help their countries in their struggles for national independence.

SO FAR, however, we have only been talking about the *majority* of American students. Co-existing with this majority is a small proportion of college students who are intensely and vocally interested in political issues. It is these individuals who have inspired reports of a general political revival on the American campus. (They constitute very much the minority—although I would guess from my own talks with students that the passive majority has become more friendly in recent years towards the few who champion political causes. By showing tolerance for the active few, many students assuage their own prickings of conscience about not becoming active themselves.)

Today's political minority is in no sense a new phenomenon. The "campus radicalism" of the early 1930's was largely a fiction derived from the activities of relative handfuls of students at a few highly visible institutions. This we know from recent studies of graduates from that era. Even in 1950, when McCarthyism had cowed many of their elders, a strong minority of Berkeley undergraduates signed a written protest against the requirement that their professors take a loyalty oath and disclaim any past connection with pro-Communist groups.

If political interest on the part of the minority is nothing new, neither is political apathy on the part of the majority. In World War II, a period when one would have expected a heightened sense of identification with the community, a survey of college attitudes showed that most students were cautious, conventional, uninvolved. The evidence of history, indeed, is that indifference about public

affairs has dogged student life ever since the Civil War.

THE SITUATION is thus much the same as ever it was—and yet it is not the same. What has altered is the *kind* of political indifference, the *kind* of apathy about social issues, that some students show. On many campuses there can be seen a student type who a generation ago would have been a highly political rebel, but who today is almost fervently apolitical and asocial. Where the old version showed social concern by vehemently criticizing existing institutions *within* society, the new type rejects society *in toto*. Or, rather, he tries to. One variant of this new type is the beatnik who, instead of rebelling, simply withdraws.

To account for this phenomenon we can point first to the students' family backgrounds. A predominant characteristic of modern parents is their failure to realize that love and reasonable authority can be combined. As a result the child, on feeling a natural desire to oppose his parents, can often find no authority to rebel against. His alternative is to withdraw, to comply outwardly with the gentle requests of his parents but to shut them out from an inner world of his own.

The psychological effect of this pattern is reinforced at college. Here a host of requirements and examinations all too often induce the undergraduate to "think small," to concentrate on clearing each hurdle in an academic obstacle race rather than on thinking widely and imaginatively about the world around him. If he resents the system, to whom can he make an effective complaint? We, the professors, are frequently inaccessible to the student. Even more frequently, we are content merely to fill the student full of professional know-how. At the same time we decry the absence of creative enterprise among students—as if the absence wasn't our own fault.

AND YET it is not entirely our own fault. A feeling of individual helplessness is induced by certain factors in U.S. civilization as a whole.

First there is America's advanced state of industrialization. When a college student looks at our society's vast impersonal processes—and humbly asks himself where he can *fit in*—he is not simply being a conformist. Perhaps he is also being realistic; perhaps he sees that we live in a society which organizes intelligence ever more close-

ly — a society where opportunities for individual initiative or for the exercise of talent on one's own terms have actually decreased.

Accompanying our advanced industrialization are the extraordinary phenomena of modern communication and modern standardization. These are not necessarily evil in themselves, but they have had one unhappy effect on college life: We no longer get those diamonds-in-the-rough who provided such joy for the teacher — those boys and girls from different traditions and backgrounds, "unspoiled" by more effete, modern ways but intelligent and eager, ready to shine under a teacher's devoted hand. Today the boy from the lower East Side and the girl from Chestnut Level arrive with relatively the same mannerisms and material baggage. It is harder, and much less interesting, to tell where a student comes from.

This uniformity, be it noted, is not primarily the result of any psychological need to conform. (I doubt that this need is essentially different from that found in students of 20 or 30 years ago.) Today's students simply live in a less differentiated society; there are fewer patterns with which to conform.

There is, also, the disappearance of the *responsible* individual in our society — his disappearance into a web of social roles and group memberships. Once we could identify stuffed shirts in high places and complain about them; now it appears that substituting a group image for the individual man is a major national trend. Instead of bad decisions by responsible officials, we have mediocre decisions by anonymous committees. Instead of leadership, we have administration. Instead of a Teapot Dome scandal, in which a few scoundrels lined their pockets at public expense, we have corporate immorality. Vast networks of functions are performed, and in the end an immoral effect is achieved; but we can find in such a network no individual to blame nor anyone who feels guilt.

Another factor in our civilization which inhibits political initiative is the Cold War. In the Cold War era, people feel they must not move lest something snap. But people cannot live in the condition of being constantly poised to run for cover. So, wishing for stability, it is easy to convince oneself that everything is fine and will stay that way. Students, at any rate, tend to see present arrangements in

our society as likely to persist indefinitely, provided we all are not exterminated. It is easier to imagine extermination than to imagine social change. This is not a good climate for dedication to social reform.

GRANTING that the present phase may be due more to rigidity than to genuine stability, the contrasts with other recent periods of our history are nonetheless marked. We do not experience the mobility, the open-endedness, the excitement of wartime, or of a depression era, or of a jazz age. Correspondingly, there is relative quiet on the intellectual and ideological fronts.

In the early years of this century we had the movement toward greater freedom for women; in the twenties we had Freud and the revolution in morals; in the thirties we had the depression and social change; in the forties we had war, fervent democratic idealism, imaginative post-war plans. What are the big ideas of the present? The surly and automatic anti-communism of recent years has not been exactly inspiring. Efforts to bring about a return to religion, or to evolve a new religious outlook, have been feeble. One hears little intellectual discussion on the campus for the simple reason that there is not very much to discuss.

And in many of our leading institutions, there is no time for truly intellectual matters; the faculty and their recruits are preoccupied with their own little scientific and scholarly specialties.

Times will undoubtedly change, and new ideas will appear, but for the time being we are in the cultural and intellectual doldrums. This I would set down as a major source of current lethargy. Not only are students not inspired by the scholarship in which their teachers willy-nilly participate; they are put to sleep by it.

But undoubtedly the most serious effect of the Cold War has been moral deterioration in our national life. Thomas Mann, I think, was the first to say that the worst thing about totalitarianism was that it forced its opponents to imitate its methods. Over the years, a gradual identification with the enemy has been taking place. Loud voices in this country have been demanding that we ought to fight fire with fire. Any means are justified, so long as they are believed to contribute to the defeat of communism. Control of

the press, the manufacture of opinion, the manipulation of people in the interests of some temporary strategy, the acceptance of brutality as an ordinary part of modern life: these have become common in high places. Almost any national plan for reducing international tensions is immediately labeled "soft on communism"; almost any plan for improving our national life is condemned as "socialistic." When some thoughts cannot be allowed, all thinking tends to deteriorate in quality; myths and stereotypes flourish; and wishful or fearful ruminations take the place of realistic attacks on problems. In short, the country is brought to a state in which thinking itself is impaired.

STUDENTS DIFFER, of course, in their response to the present state of affairs. Many never become aware of the situation in the larger society. Liberal education fails to reach them and they never enter the phase of social criticism. Stuck with beliefs and values automatically accepted long before they entered college, they go on to become unthinking cogs in the social machinery. Others take a hard look at their society and decide it is not for them; instead of actively rebelling, they refuse to become involved. Still others, perhaps the largest group, see the situation well enough and decide to "play it cool." To make sure that they find a comfortable place in the world, they become respectable professional people; but they keep certain reservations about society to themselves and may even promise themselves to take a hand later on. Finally, there is the minority who take action now.

Perhaps things are not as bad as I have suggested. We may take hope from the fact that, when corruption or folly is revealed in high places, there are a great many people who are still capable of being shocked. And when something imaginative and positive, like the Peace Corps, is put forward, the response is most encouraging.

It is here that teachers have a crucial role to play. No one is in a better position than they to think about our goals and to represent the best in our traditions. They can strive to understand the situation of students, and to tell the truth to the young. Whether they desire it or not, they are bound to serve as models for the young, who will be guided not so much by what their teachers say as by what their teachers are.



Annual Alumni Varsity Baseball CLASH

VARSITY

First Row, Seated

Left to Right:
Ron Grohowski
Del Giberson
Neil Remland
Mike Balutanski

Lou Zampetti
Matt Himlin
John Uhl
Joe Kruzcek
Martin Naparstek

Standing:

Roland Schmidt
Coach
Tom Trosko
Gary Popovich
Russ Frederick
Art Cableigh
Len Yankosky
Nick Gentile
Jonah Goobic
Assistant Coach
Rick Klick

ALUMNI

First Row Seated

Left to Right:
Jerry Ostroskie
Bob Fleming
Joe Trosko
George Ralston
Coach (Dean)
George Gacha
Jim Ferris

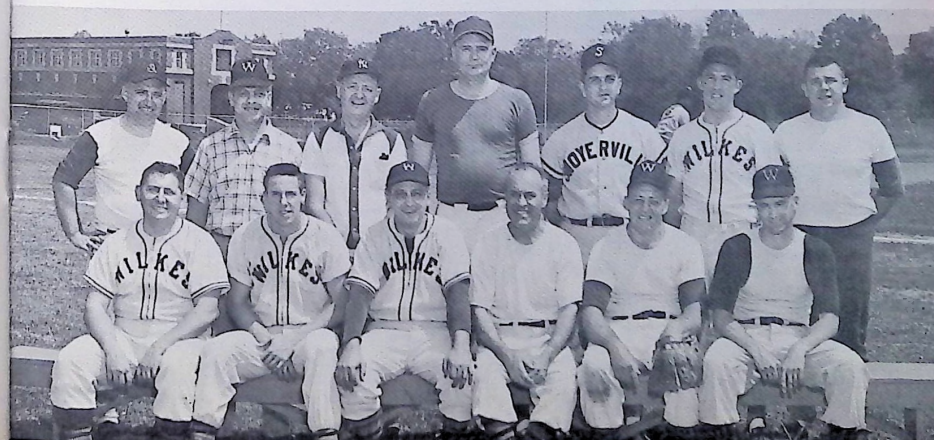
Standing:

Joe Krop
"Pinky" Pinkowski
Chet Molley
Joe Sikora
Ralph Hendershot
Dick Harvey
Eddie Davis

When defeat comes, it comes not
a single spy
But in battalions.

VARSITY - 12

ALUMNI - 1



MAN'S USE OF MEN

by Vannevar Bush

Dr. Vannevar Bush, honorary chairman of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been one of the nation's leaders in the rapid development of science and engineering during the last forty years. He is best known as a pioneer in computer technology and for his service in mobilizing science during World War II. He is former dean of the School of Engineering at M.I.T. and former president of the Carnegie Institution. He was one of the founders of Raytheon Manufacturing Company and has contributed to other industrial developments. He is former chairman of the board of Merck and Company.

He received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Tufts College in 1913 and a D. Eng. degree in 1916 from Harvard University and M.I.T. under a joint arrangement then existing between the two Institutions.

In 1938 Dr. Bush left M.I.T. to become president of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C., one of the outstanding American scientific research organizations.

His administration was marked by increasing effectiveness in research through coordination with other Institutions.

Dr. Bush was a central figure in the development of nuclear fission, culminating in the utilization of atomic bombs to bring the war to an end.

Dr. Bush is the author of Operational Circuit Analysis (1929) and many technical articles, and the co-author, with William Henry Timbie, of Principles, now in its fourth edition. A collection of his papers and addresses was issued in 1946 under the title Endless Horizons, with a foreword by the late Frank B. Jewett. Dr. Bush's most widely known publication is Modern Arms and Free Men, a discussion of the role of science in preserving democratic institutions.

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NO MATTER what richness of materials man may employ, no matter what sources of energy he may tame to modify them for his purposes, man still needs to use men in order to carry out most of his plans and programs.

Not all. The poet may still create alone. The scientist may still, not often, produce new concepts in a cloister. The artist may have visions and transfer them to canvas in essential solitude. But the great structures and the masses of manufactured goods which feed, clothe, house, transport, amuse, and arm a modern civilization are produced only when men command men.

The history of the relationship by which this has been accomplished is a seamy one. The slaves on which all the old civilization depended were usually treated worse than the cattle they tended. Under the feudal system they were given new names but treated as badly. The coming of the industrial revolution, with its mill towns, children working to the limit of their strength, men and women held in a bondage as secure as though chained because they could not move or plan together, did not introduce man's cruelty to man; it merely made it more evident.

We live in a different sort of world. Not everywhere. Poverty still continues over much of the earth, with man in bondage to his elementary needs, and it will so continue unless and until man learns to restrict his numbers. Poverty still exists in this country, and will so continue until we solve the problem of utilizing the work of the unskilled and the unteachable in an economy where machines call only for skill. This country has a higher standard of living by far than has ever before been witnessed in the long struggle for living space and security, higher by far than elsewhere today. And, in spite of absurdities, skulduggery, ignorance, and sloth, this country will maintain its security and advance its material prosperity. With this comes a whole new set of relationships by which men control men, by which gradually men learn to work together for common purposes, without servility, with freedom and opportunity unencumbered by class distinctions, but with discipline, essential to organization, and not inconsistent with liberty in its highest sense.

It is hence incumbent upon those who operate with responsibility in the new system to learn and understand new interrelationships between men, to encompass in their culture a deeper concept of leadership.

IT IS OFTEN SAID that this is the age of applied science. The exponential burst of research, following the striking examples brought out by the war, pervades our governmental programs, our universities, and our industry. An accumulated treasure of basic science gathered by many years of patient work by scholars, refined and extended by thousands of workers, often unappreciated, un-

known to a public interested in more readily grasped trivialities, is ripe for exploitation. We have seen physics, built over a century, suddenly flower in the ramifications of electronics, in the energy of the riven atom. Chemistry, long a dull subject, in its complexity, now gives us materials that sparkle and that are pliant to our wishes. Biology is just coming to its great days. True, the advances in medicine, dependent upon chemistry and biology, have been notable. In fact, they have caused some of our troubles by cutting death rates and leaving birth rates untouched. But they have also rendered our lives longer, healthier, and saner. Yet the great days of biology lie ahead. A dam is about to break; a dam behind which is a story of magnificent and towering understanding of life. From this will come advances such as the world has not yet seen.

Certainly it is an age of applied science. But it is also an age in which man's relationships with his fellows are undergoing a transformation as fundamental, as essential to our safety and prosperity, as that of material affairs; more so, for upon a successful and salutary evolution of man's methods of using men, upon the advent of better ways of use, of transforming use into collaboration, depend the permanence and vitality of the free enterprise system which has made us great. It must be a bulwark against retrogression and chaos as the complexity of life mounts.

THERE IS A FALLACY ABROAD to the effect that there are two forms of culture, one based on science and the other on the humanities, and that these are separate and bound to diverge. There are, indeed, two forms of culture, but no such distinction and separation as this. If we should ever separate in this way we would surely become inept at tackling our real problems.

Rather let us consider two cultures on a more reasonable basis. The first form we may define on a pragmatic basis. It is the culture which is useful in dealing with the affairs of the practical world. It is, more explicitly, that knowledge and understanding which are the basis of wisdom in the conduct of our daily lives and in our influence upon the course of great events. It is this form of culture which I here treat. Beyond it lies a second form of culture which is not utilitarian. I will not forget this second form and will return to it.

Culture in this practical sense consists of a knowledge of men. The first encompasses all of science, and all the empirical day-to-day understanding of materials, methods of using them, and the employment of power. By no means all of our knowledge of things has yet been formulated in scientific terms. This whole field is becoming broadened and deepened as we learn more about the things we use, and about the way in which we ourselves and all living things are constituted.

The record mounts, the structure of our knowledge of things in our journals and libraries, until it threatens to become unmanageable. A million men labor to build it, and a single man confronted with the resulting edifice is appalled. Science becomes fragmented into a hundred disciplines and the practitioners in some of these speak a jargon unintelligible to their neighbors. At one end of the spectrum lies nuclear physics, thoroughly confused by dozens of elementary particles, employing bizarre mathematics, abandoning causality, acknowledging the limits set by indeterminism, realizing that even its logic is now assailable, confronted by mysteries which seem to lie within its realm, but which nevertheless are incomprehensible. At the other end of the spectrum lie subjects little formulated as yet into generalities and working hypotheses, where the functioning of the human brain is studied, and even the basic definitions, the premises on which logic would rest, are vague and ephemeral. Our pursuit of the knowledge of things has led us to a point where not only is it becoming more and more abstruse, but there are many more new things and new relations to know than a single individual with his limited intellect and his short life can possibly grasp.

The second phase of pragmatic culture, the knowledge of men, is also blossoming, though not yet in the spectacular manner of the knowledge of things. That it will thus blossom is inevitable as man learns better to understand himself and his fellows.

AT THE ROOTS of both phases of pragmatic culture lie classical subjects. Behind all the present wild expansion of knowledge of things, classical physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology still hold their essential place and must be grasped before those who aspire to extend and create in specialized areas can safely soar off the ground.

Similarly, in the knowledge of men the classic study of the past still holds its traditional power. History, biography, literature are still basic. The study of ways in which men have for some thousands of years met their personal problems and the relations with their fellows, their successes and failures, their aberrations and their abnormalities, their cruelties and their generousities, their motivations and their blind surges, still forms the basis on which we can contend with the problems of the present day. It is well that in so doing we recognize that the environment under which men act has altered radically, for history can mislead unless thus qualified. We can assert also that history which ignores all those who did not live on the shores of the Mediterranean is not sound history. The life and motivations of Alexander are not more revealing than those of Genghis Khan, and the management of a far-flung empire by the latter was certainly more effective. The myths of the forests of Germany, imaging a philosophy of man's relations on this earth, are far less penetrating, far less civilized if you will, than the quiet ponderings of Chuang-tzu. Classic study in the humanities is basic to an understanding of

men in the intricate relations that now obtain, but classic study can itself be narrow.

Just as basic science leads to intermediate disciplines — geology, meteorology, thermodynamics, aerodynamics, and so on — so the study of man progresses to economics, political science, psychology, sociology, labor relations, and a host of other subjects. Here, too, there is expansion and ramification, and there is a slow refinement. In particular the handling of data, the statistics at the basis of many of these branches, is being rendered far more reliable and revealing. Just as in the knowledge of things, however, the scope of explicit knowledge of men and their relations is becoming so wide and deep that an individual confronted with its extent and complexity is appalled and often discouraged.

BY NO MEANS all of culture is acquired by formal study and the readings of books. The youngster of today does not have to be taught how to diagnose a malfunction in an automobile. One is not taught in school how to confront a bully on a street corner. We learn by all of our experience and, of this, formal study is only a part. This is particularly true of the knowledge of men. Nelson knew men; this, more than the weight of guns or skill in managing a crippled square-rigged ship, accounted for Trafalgar. His knowledge was acquired by dealing with men. Roosevelt knew men as a result of his experience in practical politics, knew them perhaps better than he understood economics, perhaps not; but it was this knowledge that carried him to the presidency at a critical time. It is possible to go about the world and learn little from exchanges with men of all sorts of background, education, and experiences. But it is also possible to learn wisdom in human relationships without ever going to college, as the success of many a leader attests. Common sense is a much misused term, but it connotes something valuable and mysterious which transcends formulas or expositions. A great difference between men arises according to whether they do or do not pay attention to their daily experiences, and this in turn depends upon whether or not they are determined to learn.

Continuity of learning, the imbedded habit of acquiring new knowledge, is paramount in the acquisition of culture. He who stops growing in his grasp of his environment and of his fellows, when clad in medieval garments he receives a parchment testifying that he is entitled to add letters after his name — such a man may be discounted in the tumult of competitive society. Do not smile at the old man whose race is run and who still delves in his books and records; he exemplifies a determination which will cease only when he dies, and which he will not abandon because it has carried him far and gives him assurance that he still lives. Men differ in their innate capabilities, in the intricate structure of the cells of their brains, inherited from their ancestors. They also differ greatly because of the ways they were molded in their pliant youthful years. But they differ also in their ambition and their motivations, and these are by no

means merely a product of heredity and environment. If man is more than an automaton, as I believe he is, if he is a master of his acts, if he has the will to rise, he will have also the intense urge to learn throughout his whole life. Opportunity lies all about us, every day. It is found in all the media of mass communication, and it is also found in every human contact. If there is serious intent, the acquisition of knowledge is perennial and cumulative.

Do not misunderstand me at this point. No man can spend all of his time in conferences, serious reading, self-analysis, without going stale. Recreation and relief are essential to continued sanity. A sense of humor is often a shield against weariness and frustration. Any man who does not find his fellows amusing should, in particular, keep out of participation in the national government. A light touch will open doors that are closed to a heavy hand. I would not lessen your enjoyment of life one iota as you proceed. I would merely emphasize as strongly as I know how that learning is the central criterion of the cultured man, that it does not belong to youth alone, and that it creates strength and yields satisfaction as long as life lasts.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT that we in this country can continue to enhance our material prosperity. There is great doubt whether we can perpetuate the blessings of our democratic system, in the presence of racial problems, the power of pressure groups, the apathy of the public, and failure on the part of the electorate to grasp the essence of its own welfare. I do not include the threat of communism, for I have no question that we can defend ourselves, militarily and economically, if we can keep our own house in order. There is question whether we can operate a welfare state, as we should and must, without overdoing this salutary effort and forcing ourselves into inflation or out of the competitive world market. There is question whether we can arrive in time at a statesmanship of the leaders of labor and industry sufficient to achieve a just distribution of the fruits of industry without demoralizing strife. There is question whether as a nation we can develop in peace a patriotism such as we demonstrate in war, and on this basis work for the true national welfare as a goal which submerges petty jealousies and avarice. This will depend upon whether we experience a spiritual renaissance — not necessarily in some formal sense, but in the sense of unselfishness and altruism, in the sense of devotion to a common and worthy cause. It will also depend upon whether we fully know and understand men, whether we fully acquire the culture which is at the basis of wisdom.

What do we do, how should we operate, as the scene becomes more and more complex, as the problem of the grasp of nature and the ways of men ramifies until it is utterly impossible for one to be fully cultured in the unlimited sense of understanding both completely? Fortunately it is by no means necessary that this should

occur. No one man can grasp it all, but many men working together can grasp a sufficient range to operate great projects. The professions differ in their emphasis. The scientist places his main thought on things, on the laws of nature as far as formulated and on working hypotheses elsewhere. The lawyer deals primarily with the relations of men, one to another and in their industrial organizations, with government, and in government. Neither can afford to ignore totally the other phase of culture. The engineer stands squarely in the middle, to apply science in an economic manner to the needs and desires of men, knowing enough about science to do so with skill and effectiveness and enough about men to work with them in a myriad of ways. Businessmen usually put their emphasis on men but are seriously handicapped in these technical days if that is all they know. All professional men are confronted with the dilemma that there is much too much they need to know and too little time in which to learn it. One of the primary features of a knowledge of men is an understanding of how men of diverse talents may best pool their knowledge in a common effort. The doctor, the architect, or the chemist cannot possibly know all he needs to know for his professional work. He hence needs to know how he can find out. More important, he needs to be able — genuinely, honestly, generously — to collaborate with those who know more than he on diverse aspects of problems as they arise. The leader of a business cannot possibly fully understand finance, labor relations, accounting, marketing, production, trends in industry, the course of legislation, public relations, personnel. He can, if he is able, gather about him a group that does thus understand; the measure of his ability is largely his skill in doing so. It is well, it is even necessary, that he excel personally in some field in order that he may have the respect of his associates. But he can be wise, in all the manifold ways in which he needs to be wise, only if he selects and has the loyalty of an able crew. This, in my opinion, rests primarily upon whether or not he has their interests as fully at heart as his own, or those of his business. This should call for no soft approach, although it sometimes does. It calls rather for a deep knowledge of men, their aspirations, their strengths and weaknesses, their ethical convictions, their philosophy of life. It calls also for a genuine liking of his fellow men.

No society can function well without privilege. No nation can long endure unless those who are privileged also assume responsibility and are devoted to the nation's welfare. The privileges of birth have faded; the privileges of wealth are taking new forms. Those who are privileged today are those who have had full opportunity to learn, who have been enabled to acquire culture. They are still few among the great mass of the people and it is their duty to lead. They are found in the professions, and they are found in business, for management of business is now a profession. The touchstone of a true profession is ministry to the people, exercised with pride, insistent upon the authority which true scholarship should command. The professions are burdened by charlatans, by hypocrites, by stuffed shirts; I do not speak of these. I

speak rather of that small company of those who lead, who guide their fellows over rough places, who determine the course of all our affairs, by reason of their superior knowledge and their ability to use it wisely. These are the men of culture in its modern and its salutary sense. It is they who, by reason of their knowledge of things and of men, by reason of wisdom based thereon, are building the world in which our children may lead happy lives.

AS WE VIEW the vast range of science and the humanities, as we watch them grow at a breakneck pace, as we contemplate the frailty of our intellect in trying to grasp it all, there is a development today which may come to our rescue. It may not come in time to significantly lighten the burden of the generation here represented. In the long run it will transform the lives and the thoughts of men.

Some generations ago there began the industrial revolution. Men learned to harness power to supplement their muscles. We have seen this expand, as science has become broadly applied, until it has transformed our production, transportation, communication, until it has overcome diseases and promised relief from mental abnormality, until it has shown its ability to banish poverty, and to guard men from the ravages of nature. It has rendered war absurd even though it has made it terrible and not impossible. It can remove the evils which have caused wars in the past if we allow it to do so. It can render this earth a pleasant place on which to live.

We are at the beginning of a new revolution. Man is today building machines that think, that can thus aid him to manage the complexity which he has created. So far these are simple machines — complicated, but not complex. They aid him in his business computations, handle for him great masses of data, and solve his mathematical problems. But thinking machines are still in their infancy. In time they will become mature. They already compose music, play chess, translate languages, write poetry — not well, for they are still young, but they will soon be taught to do better. They can learn from their own experience. They can communicate with one another. Their memories are still limited but are growing, and their memories do not fade. They can attack, and they do, problems where the very magnitude of the data involved, or the abstruseness and extent of the mathematics necessary, or the subtlety of the economic interrelations involved, render unaided man's attempts at solutions childlike. They will always be man's slaves, for a man can do without a machine but a machine cannot do without a man. In their full maturity they will extend the power of man's mental processes as fully as the machine has extended his manual strength and dexterity. They will enable man to understand things, and to understand men, in ways and to an extent impossible without them. They have not yet arrived; they have just begun to function. They are not limited in their talents; in maturity they will be limited only by the fact that they are not men. They may arrive in time to prevent us from be-

coming so immersed in complexity that we lose sight of simple and homely truths, that we lose the wisdom without which this civilization of ours cannot endure.

I HAVE DISCUSSED the culture which is the basis of wisdom: wisdom in the practical affairs of men. If I stop here you will know that I have omitted something subtle and precious. I do not intend to stop here.

Before I conclude, let me first speak of the rewards of culture as we have thus far treated it. The rewards are great but they do not come to every man who deserves them. Many a wise man is struck down by ill-health and ill-luck in the midst of a career. Many a one, also, abandons a bright trail because of obligations to those he guards. But even to all these there is a satisfaction if they have labored well. The rewards are changing, they are being revalued, and they are often misunderstood. Holmes said, "The reward of the general is not a larger tent, but command." The true reward is not even command; it transcends command. Many a man who has attained great power, by affluence or position, is not a happy man. Many a humble man is happy indeed. Satisfaction, happiness in accomplishment, does not arrive merely because a man secures public acclaim. Some of the most unhappy, the most discontented people in the world circulate about Hollywood. Joy comes to the man of great responsibility only if he uses his power for worthwhile ends, and if he is judged to do so by his peers, by those of his associates and friends who in his opinion are entitled to judge him. The creator of a genetic code does not reap his reward because he has his name in headlines; he secures it if he is respected and admired by his colleagues. The physician does not have his reward in a fine office and an affluent practice; he finds it in the smile of a child he has rescued from misery. I know that, for every one who agrees with this summary, there are many who disagree, who plunge blindly on without attempting to evaluate their goals. Men plunge wildly because they do not stop to think where they are going, or what they seek. The primal instincts of self-preservation, of reproduction, are powerful, and they motivate most of the

population to the exclusion of all else. But I am not talking about the mass; I am speaking of those who have culture in the sense in which I have thus far used it. These, few in numbers, by their thoughts and acts determining the course of all their fellows, do plan their lives, and they do evaluate the rewards of success. To them, above material success as valued by the world, stands something more sacred: the realization of labor well done and the acclaim of the friends they love. None of us alone can save the world or save democracy. All of us that have a life still to lead can live lives of true satisfaction and know the joy of living.

STILL I am not done. There is a culture beyond the pragmatic culture we have thus far discussed. It is not utilitarian, it is often misrepresented, it is indefinable, and it is essential to a full life. It can never be taught, although it can be exemplified. Often a technique can be taught which will enhance its strength, but the technique is not a part of the culture itself. This higher culture if often mistaken for its artificial substitute: the password to the halls of the elect, the shibboleth which has held together a governing class, sometimes the only bulwark against chaos among an immature people. To know Greek history in detail is not culture; to enjoy a striking passage in Homer is. O. Henry wrote, "No man has lived who has not known poverty, love, and war." He left much out. No man has lived who has not stood entranced at the song of the thrush in a valley on a quiet evening, or who has not pondered at the honking of a flock of geese high over a frantic city in the still of night. No man has fully lived who has not rejoiced at the vigor of a spirited horse or the rage of a stormy sea. No man has lived who has not, in the quiet of his study, pondered on why he is here on this earth, why he is conscious that he exists, and what is his duty and his mission.

There are indeed two kinds of culture. One can support the wisdom which will enable man to prosper and to live in peace with his fellows. The other can render life on this earth worth living.

In Memoriam

WILLIAM H. THOMAS, age 44, Class of 1938, died recently at the East Orange Veterans Hospital, East Orange, New Jersey. Bill was a sales representative for the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company and was past president of the New Jersey Bookmen's Association and a member of

the Professional Bookmen's Association. Bill graduated from Bucknell University where he was a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. Bill is survived by his wife, Ruth; two children, William and Candace at home, his parents and a sister, Mrs. Marian Dunham of Nantucket, Massachusetts.



The Wilkes Collegians, our College's singing ambassadors of good-will to the greater Wilkes-Barre area and to outlying areas, have successfully concluded their 1963-64 concert tour throughout Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Richard Probert, director of the thirty-three member chorus, states that the Collegians live up to their purpose by bringing many students, both in the Wilkes-Barre area and in surrounding areas, as well as civic and cultural groups, in contact with the accomplishments of Wilkes College.

Included in this year's itinerary were concerts at high schools in Plymouth, Luzerne, Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton, where the Collegians sang before 2,000 students. Other concerts were given for the West Side Women's Club, the Hanover Township Women's Club, the Y.M.C.A., the annual Fine Arts Fiesta, and at the Boston Store. The Collegians also sang in programs during Freshmen Weekend and at the recently-held Alumni Seminar during Spring Weekend.

In their first tour this year, the Collegians sang in high schools in Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Lewistown before a total of 1,850 students.

Their second tour included high schools in Springfield, Berkley Heights and Dover, New Jersey, and an evening concert for the Community Methodist Church in Kenilworth, New Jersey. They also sang at regional high schools in Easton and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Their audiences totaled over 4,700 on this tour. When on over-night tours, the Collegians stay at the homes of people in that area, which not only brings the men into personal contact with their audiences, but reduces the cost of such tours. Their tours have been very successful in gaining new friends for Wilkes.

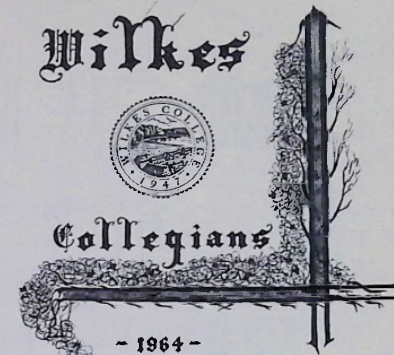
The Collegians' tours this year were financed by money earned from the sale of their record, "The Wilkes Collegians 1964," local concerts, and partly by funds provided by Student Government.

Any alumnus interested in arranging for a concert by the Wilkes Collegians for the 1964-65 college year is asked to write immediately to the Alumni Office at the College. Please direct all inquiries to the Director of Alumni Relations.

Presently on sale by the Collegians is an excellent record recently released by the group, "Wilkes Collegians - 1964." Included in the repertoire of songs is *Brothers Sing On*. This has been the Collegians opening number for many years. It is perhaps the first song a freshmen sings when he enters the chorus and the last when he leaves as a graduate. *Komm Susser Tod* - by J. S. Bach, originally written for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass, and was sung as a hymn. *The Students' March Song* - comes from Sigmund Romberg's famous operetta, "The Student Prince." *Rolling Down to Rio* - a poem by Rudyard Kipling, set to music by Edward German. *Grandfather's Clock* - often thought of as a folk song, written by Henry Work in 1867. The Collegians arrangement adds the chimes and the wood-block to give it added zest. Dave Jones, a four-year member of the Collegians, is the soloist. *To a Wine Jug* - a contemporary setting of an anonymous Greek poem that describes the effects wine has on the human mind. With its cross accents, tonal clashes, and lively tempo, this work is a delight to sing and hear. *Rigoletto Quartet* - by G. Verdi. It has been arranged for male voices and the words have been changed to a humorous "take-off" of the famous operatic quartet. *Windmung (Dedication)* was written by Robert Franz as a baritone solo. The beautiful melody lends itself well for male voice arrangements. The song expresses the singer's thanks to God for giving him a voice that sings.

On side two, the Collegians decided to present various folk songs of different origin and style.

Russian Picnic, a Russian folk song, tells the story of the fun the people have as they dance on the banks of the "Mother Volga." Gene Kelleher, a math major, is



the tenor soloist. John Peel takes us to the English countryside where fox hunting seems to be the favorite pastime. Unlike most hunting songs, John Peel is sad, for it tells how John Peel's passing away means that his hunting horn is silent forever. *Down Among the Dead Men*, an English drinking song, is dedicated to the Wine God Bacchus. This song was first printed in 1751 and was popular in the beer halls of England that flourished in that period. *Li'l Liza Jane*, an American folk song, represents the negro folk element found in American songs. Ed Pashinski, the Freshmen class president, is tenor soloist. *Shenandoah* is an American sea shanty. The soloist is John Hyer, baritone. *Blow the Man Down* is known as a halcyon shanty which simply means "rope" shanty.

A limited supply of these albums is still available. If you would like to order one, please clip the order form on the bottom of this page and send it with your payment to the Alumni Office. Payment covers your album, postage and cost of handling.

MEMBERS OF THE

WILKES COLLEGIANS 1964:

Jim Eitel, Ed Pashinski, Gene Suszko, Ed Thomas, Ed Bodzio, Ron Cajkowski, Frank Cognetti, Doug Haughwout, John Hyer, Harry Morgan, Jim Pace, Bill Perrego, John Wasileski, Don Conway, March Evans, Gene Kelleher, Charlie Love, Nels Seagren, Dave Shellhamer, Peter Mischak, Bill Webb, Dav Davenport, Joe Jerrytone, Dave Jones, Ken Maloney, John Stroble, John Liskey, and Dick Probert, Director.

Please send me _____ album(s) of the Wilkes College Collegians' recording "The Wilkes Collegians - 1964." Enclosed is my check for \$_____.
COST PER ALBUM - \$4.00 (Includes album, postage and cost of handling.)

Name _____

Address _____

(Please allow two weeks for delivery.)

JERRY JEAN BAIRD

MISS

NORTHEASTERN

PENNSYLVANIA

by William A. Zdanciewicz, '58



It all happened on the stage of Irem Temple last May 16. She wore Number 1 . . . scored highest in Talent and walked away with that treasured Award . . . and by virtue of superb poise, charm, personality, beauty of face and figure, all coupled with abundance in talent . . . she won the coveted title of "Miss Northeastern Pennsylvania."

Needless to say the young lady was very proud . . . and so too were we, for she attends Wilkes College . . . namely, MISS JERRY JEAN BAIRD.

Jerry, as she is known by her many friends, is a Junior student at Wilkes working toward a bachelor of science degree in Business Administration in Economics.

The Pageant in which Jerry earned this Title was a Miss America Preliminary Contest, winner of which enters the "Miss Pennsylvania Pageant". . . in this case, Jerry Jean. The "Miss Northeastern Pennsylvania" Pageant was co-sponsored by the Junior Chambers of Commerce of Greater Wilkes-Barre and Greater Pittston.

Earlier we mentioned Jerry won the Talent Award at the Pageant . . . which was earned through her inspiring and moving dramatic reading of the death sentence scene from Maxwell Anderson's "Mary, Queen of Scots." Adding further authenticity to her presentation, she wore the appropriate gown secured through Cue and Curtain.

Jerry Jean is shown here immediately following the good news announcement where she is being crowned by Cheryl Lynne Kegley, "Miss Pennsylvania" for this year. Attending at left is the former winner of the "Miss Northeastern Pennsylvania" Crown, Karen Gerstein of Plymouth. The gown worn by Jerry Jean is her original creation.

To borrow a phrase . . . "That was the week that was," for Jerry Jean, because she was elected President of the Cheerleaders at Wilkes . . . and, she was Chairman of the Cinderella Ball, the latter having been held the night before the Pageant, which also was Dress Rehearsal . . . Best wishes, Jerry!

ALUMNI NEWS . . .

'37

JOHN H. SARICKS was promoted recently to the rank of captain in the United States Navy. John, who resides in Harrington Park, New Jersey, and is a member of the faculty at Northern Valley Regional High School at Old Tappan, New Jersey, was one of 510 line commanders selected out of a group of 4,169 examined by the United States Navy Selection Board recently at Washington, D.C. John is married to the former Florence E. Toole of Wilkes-Barre and they have a daughter Mary Ann.

'44

DR. ALEX KOTCH is presently associated with the National Science Foundation as Program Director for Organic Chemistry in Washington, D.C. His duties include evaluation of research proposals in organic chemistry and awarding and administration of research grants in organic chemistry. Alex is married to the former Anny Marie Brinkman, and they are the parents of four children, Marianne, Axel, Robert and Jennifer.

'45

ATTORNEY GIFFORD CAPPELLINI recently was guest speaker at a dinner given by the Wilkes-Barre Chapter of Unico. Giff is associated with a law office in the Miners National Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre.

'48

WILLIAM C. GELSLEICHTER, who is married to the former Helen Kelly, is technical liaison representative for IBM in San Jose, California. Bill's duties are to establish and maintain relationships between IBM divisions on development projects of mutual interest. The Gelsleichter's have a son Clyde.

DR. SHELDON G. TURLEY and his wife **DR. JUNE (WILLIAMS) TURLEY**, '50, are employed by the Dow Chemical Company in Midland, Michigan. Sheldon, who is a senior research physicist, received his master's degree in physics from Pennsylvania State University in 1951 and his doctorate in physics from Pennsylvania State University in 1957. June, who is a chemist, received her master's degree in chemistry from Pennsylvania State University in 1951 and her doctorate in agricultural chemistry from Pennsylvania State University in 1957. The Turley's are presently residing at 1208 Wakefield Drive, Midland, Michigan.

DR. ROBERT C. RILEY was guest speaker recently at the Wyoming Valley Woman's Club. His topic was "Psychology in Every Day Living." Bob is professor of psychology and chairman of the department of psychology at Wilkes College.

'49

DONALD W. PERKINS is president of Brown and Perkins, Inc. of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Don and his wife Dolores live with their three children, Eric, Terry and Beth on Great Road, Montgomery, New Jersey.

RALPH B. CONNOR, who was president of the Goldberg-Connor Insurance Agency, Wilkes-Barre, announced that he will be associated with the Landau & Landau Insurance Agency of Kingston. Ralph is married to the former Salley Cohen, and they are the parents of two children. The Connor family resides in Dallas.

'50

GEORGE F. CARPENTER, director of Advertising Publication, International Correspondence Schools, has been appointed director of sales promotion. In his new position, George will be responsible for all phases of ICS sales promotion and ICS publications.

JAMES W. DAVIS is development chemist for E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Inc. in Beaumont, Texas. Jim provides technical assistance to plants producing Caprolac Tam (Monomer for Nylon 6) and Acrylonitrile (Orlon monomer).

RICHARD R. MIEDRICH, his wife Marjorie and their two children, Linda and Scot, are now residing at 427 Cedar Avenue, Hershey, Pennsylvania. Dick is assistant chief for the Field Accounting Service, Bureau of Employment Security, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He is also a C.P.A. and has a business of his own.

ARTHUR A. SPENGLER, administrative assistant to the personnel manager of IBM Corporation, Data Systems Division manufacturing plant at Poughkeepsie, New York, was recently the guest speaker at a dinner meeting of the Industrial Management Club. Art has been employed with IBM since 1942 and was personnel manager at the IBM plant in Greencastle, Indiana and assistant to the personnel manager of the advanced systems development division at White Plains, New York before moving to Poughkeepsie, New York.

GEORGE ZEISNER has been named Naugatuck, Connecticut chairman of the "Scranton for President" campaign by New Haven County Chairman, John Q. Tilson. George is active politically and has directed campaigns for the Republican Party in Hamden, Connecticut, and was a member of the local GOP Steering Committee in the last election campaign.

TED WOLFE has been appointed chairman of the Planning Division of the Bucks County United Services Federation. His duties will include coordinating social service programs and studying needs of existing and new programs in the areas of health, welfare and recreation. Ted lives with his wife, Lorraine, and their two children, Robert and Mark, at 96 Cobalt Ridge Drive, Levittown.

BETTY (KANAAR) BIERLY heads a real estate firm in Wilkes-Barre which specializes in quality housing and industrial real estate. The firm is also an agent for a number of real estate developments, including one in Florida.

'51

DR. JOSEPH B. SCHLEICHER is employed with Abbott Laboratories in Chicago, Illinois as head of biological product development. Joe does research leading to the development and production of virus vaccines. He lives with his wife Evelyn and their two children, Joel and Nathan, at 2007 Keith Avenue in Waukegan, Illinois.

MAJOR DANIEL S. WILCOX, training and operations officer of the 402nd Military Police Prisoner of War Camp, recently returned from the United States Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, where he completed a riot control course. Dan is married to the former Marie Ward and is associated with Wilcox and Wilcox Accountants, Wilkes-Barre.

THOMAS MORGAN and his wife, the former **ANNE BELLE PERRY**, '52, are presently residing at 421 Jefferson Avenue, Mamaroneck, New York. Tom is an English teacher and assistant principal at Rye Neck High School and is active in barber-shop quartet singing.

'52

LEO DUANE SLIFE is presently teaching mathematics at the Athens High School, Athens, Pennsylvania. Leo and his wife Dona live in Sayre, Pennsylvania and are the parents of three children, John, Fred and Jeff.

'53

EUGENE S. MASON has been nominated by the Manville Democratic Council in New Jersey for the Borough Council. Gene is employed by Phelps Dodge Corporation in New York City. He previously was on the controller's staff of the RCA plant in Bridgewater, New Jersey. Gene is married to the former Margaret Marshall Alden, and they are the parents of three children.

Mary Helen Myers, the former **MARY HELEN SCOTT**, is Director of Rehabilitation at the EMARC Occupational Center in Reading, Massachusetts. Before joining EMARC Occupational Center, Mary Helen was teaching at Johnstone Training and Research Center.

JOSEPH YAROSHINSKI, residing at 73 Coal Street, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, has obtained his master's degree in Social Work from the University of Pittsburgh. Joe is employed by the Department of Public Welfare in Wilkes-Barre.

'54

Anita Ruth Allen, the former **ANITA RUTH GORDON**, is married to Arthur A. Allen, and has two children, Randee and Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Allen reside at 8429 Temple Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

CAPTAIN WAYNE S. MADDEN received his B.D. from Drew University, Madison, New Jersey and is now an Air Force Chaplain in Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska. Wayne is responsible for the religious training of personnel at four small installations which comprise a part of the Alaskan Air Command. Captain Madden is married to the former Joyce Hill of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

LEONARD J. MATHER, who has his M.S. from William and Mary and is working on his doctorate from the University of West Virginia, is presently part-time instructor in child development and personality at the University of West Virginia. Leonard and his wife, Ann, are the parents of a daughter, Adrienne.

WILLIAM P. MERGO, residing in Saddle Brook, New Jersey, is presently budget manager for the Curtiss Wright Electronics Division in East Paterson, New Jersey. Bill has his MBA (Cum Laude) from Fairleigh Dickinson University.

PETER WURM, who resides at 139 East Park Avenue, Oaklyn, New Jersey with his wife Sheila and their daughter Ellen Renee, has been promoted to chairman of the Foreign Language Department at Haddon Township High School in New Jersey.

ROBERT G. GRACELY, former assistant cashier at the Southampton Office of the Philadelphia National Bank, has been named manager of the Southampton Branch. Bob joined Philadelphia National Bank in 1957, having previously been with the Wilkes-Barre Deposit Savings Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

THEODORE KANNER has been appointed executive director of the Jewish Community Center, Tucson, Arizona. Ted has his master's degree in social work from Columbia University. He is married to the former **ANNETTE R. REINER**, '54, and they are the parents of two children.

'55

DR. SANDY S. FUREY, who is a member of the resident staff at Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia, was recently one of the participants in an institute on medical education in the community hospital which was conducted by Jefferson Medical College and Pennsylvania State University. Before taking the position of resident at Jefferson, Sandy maintained offices in Moosic, Pennsylvania. Sandy is married to the former **ELEN WITIAK**, '55.

Margaret C. Schlager, the former **MARGARET C. WILLIAMS**, and her husband, **GEORGE E. SCHLAGER**, '57, who is an instructor at Dover High School, Dover, New Jersey, arranged for the students of that high school to take a trip to Mexico City on June 27 and follow the trail of the Conquistadores, the path taken by Hernando Cortez when he landed at Vera Cruz. Margaret's husband George is in charge of arrangements locally and Margaret, herself, accompanied the students on this four-week trip.

M. STANLEY SCHLOSSER, his wife Norma, and their three children, Carl, Steven and Bonnie reside at 6179 Barrington Drive, Goleta, California. Stanley is Project Manager at Edgerton Germeshausen Grier in California.

G. DONALD KAYE has recently become organist-chairmaster of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Don was also awarded the C.F. Peters Prize upon graduation from the Juilliard School in 1957. He is married to the former Jean Bohn.

'56

RICHARD W. KOTCH has been named manager of truck tire sales for the New York District of General Tire Company. Dick has had seven year's experience in the rubber industry, five of which were with General Tire.

JAMES G. RICHARDSON and his wife Jeanette, the former **JEANETTE PERRINS**, '56, live with their three children, Bruce, Douglas and Jeffrey in Stamford, Connecticut. Jim is the Field Personnel Manager for Sears Roebuck and Company in Boston, Massachusetts. He was recently promoted from assistant manager in Stamford to personnel manager of all Sears stores in the New England area.

Constance Schaefer, the former **CONSTANCE KAMARUNAS**, is married to Kenneth Schaefer and they are the parents of a daughter Catherine Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer are residing at 51 Overlea Lane, Matawan, New Jersey.

RICHARD E. WILLIAMS, former Lt. jg. in the United States Navy, is now assistant superintendent of the Scranton Division of Pennsylvania Gas and Water Company. Dick and his wife Joan are the parents of two children, Bruce and Darrell.

REV. THOMAS T. WILLIAMS has been transferred from First and St. Paul's Methodist Churches, Pittston, Pennsylvania to Union Center Methodist Church, Union, New York.

ATTORNEY DONALD D. McFADDEN, who received his LL.B. from Dickinson School of Law and his master's degree from Georgetown University Law School, was recently appointed assistant trust officer at the First National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

DONALD C. WINTERS and his wife, the former **MARILYN CRESSWELL**, '54, reside with their four children, Donald, Jr., Sally Jane, Ronald Bruce and Julianne at 131 Belmont Avenue, North Plainfield, New Jersey. Don is Chief Chemist for Muirhead Instrument, Inc., Mountainside, New Jersey. His duties include research and development of wet facsimile recording papers, production, and quality control of the manufactured paper.

OCTOBER 16-17

17th ANNUAL HOMECOMING 17th

Plan Now To Attend!

CLASS REUNIONS:

'39-'44-'49-'54-'59

'57

DAVID MICHAEL FISCHI recently received his master's degree in education from Lehigh University.

GEORGE A. KOLESAR and his wife, the former **NANCY CARROLL**, '61, are presently residing at 350 North York Road, Hatboro, Pennsylvania. George is an inventory analyst for Fischer and Porter Company in Warminster, Pennsylvania. His wife Nancy is teaching second grade in Centennial School District, Bucks County.

Frances Anne Miller, the former **FRANCES ANNE YEAGER**, is married to Dr. James E. Miller, and they are the parents of James Paul, Michael and John Eric. Dr. and Mrs. Miller are presently residing at 107 Burns Street, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

JOHN H. MILLIMAN of 390 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, New York is production manager for SECO Mills, Inc., New York City. John is married to the former Della Cohen, and they are the parents of three children, Judy, Linda and Richard.

'58

ISAAC C. FORSTER, his wife Elizabeth Ann, and their two children, Sheryl Lynn and Kimberly Jean reside at 108 East Morning Glory Road, Wildwood Crest, New Jersey. Isaac is chairman of the Business Department at Wildwood High School, Wildwood, New Jersey. Before assuming this position, he taught at the same school.

HILLARD R. HOFFMAN has assumed the position of assistant professor of education at Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia. Hillard is married to the former Ruth Carlson, and they are the parents of two children, Kenneth and Michael.

LT. MATTHEW I. KESSMAN has been assigned to the Dental Detachment at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri as General Dental Officer. Matt and his wife Ruth have a son Jeffrey Scott.

RONALD McCARTY and his wife, the former **ALISON RUBURY**, '58, are presently residing at 415 Chancellor Road, York, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty are the parents of a son Thomas.

ROBERT EUGENE MIODUSKI is currently pursuing studies toward his M.A. in Statistics at the University of Delaware. Bob is also mathematical statistician at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Mioduski and their son, Kenneth Alan, reside at 411 Lorraine Street, Aberdeen, Maryland.

JOSEPH RIZZO and his wife, the former **MARY CALHOUN**, '59, are presently residing at 109 Cindy Court, Middlesex, New Jersey. Joe is teaching at Dunellen School System in Dunellen, New Jersey and is soon to get his M.A. in Administration and Supervision from Newark State Teachers College, Union, New Jersey.

WARREN W. SCHMID, who received his M.E. at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, is now assistant principal at Thorpe Junior High School in Hampton, Virginia.

JOHN F. SHIMSHOCK, with a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Pennsylvania State University, is presently assistant engineer for the Public Service Electric and Gas Company in Newark, New Jersey. John resides with his wife, the former Marie Oldziejewski, and their two children, John, Jr., and Elizabeth at 164 Claremont Road, Bernardsville, New Jersey.

JAMES J. WILLIAMS, member of the Employment Division of the Consolidated Industrial Relations Department, United States Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, recently visited the University of Scranton in Pennsylvania to acquaint the students with the latest policies under the Federal Civil Service College Recruitment Program.

'59

ROBERT BENJAMIN PAYNE recently received his M.S. degree in education from Lehigh University.

ALBERT P. KUCHINSKAS recently received his C.P.A. certificate in New Jersey. Al also has been promoted to senior accountant with Price Waterhouse and Company, Newark, New Jersey. The Kuchinskas' reside at 468 Plainfield Road, Metuchen, New Jersey. Al's wife is the former **JEAN SCHRAEDER**, '57, and they are the parents of a daughter, Deborah.

AUDREY JEANNE BARTLETT has been awarded a summer extension and renewal of the Fulbright Fellowship to further her musical studies in Italy. Audrey has been studying organ and harpsichord at the St. Cecilia Conservatory in Rome and has been featured in several concerts there.

LARRY (CHOPER) CHASE is currently pursuing his acting career in New York City and is operating the largest answering service for actors and actresses under the name of Chase Enterprises, Ltd. "Actorfone." Larry recently appeared in MGM's "Act One."

SOO UN CHOO has assumed the position of head librarian at the Brick Township High School, Brick Township, New Jersey.

Before joining the Brick Township High School, Soo Un Choo served as librarian at the Henry Hudson School, Highlands, New Jersey and the Toms River Schools, New Jersey. He lives with his wife and four children in Toms River.

REV. WILLIAM E. DAVIS, formerly vicar of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Troy, New York and St. James Episcopal Church, Canton, has been advanced to the sacred priesthood at Christ Episcopal Church, Towanda, Pennsylvania.

RICHARD E. EDWARDS has been recently appointed assistant cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank. Dick and his wife Barbara live at 207 Berbro Avenue, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. They have a son, Richard James, 2.

LT. CLIFFORD E. KOBLAND, his wife, the former Barbara Hunter, and their son Keith are now residing at 274 Parliament Circle, Topsham Air Force Station, Topsham, Maine. Cliff's duties at the base are highly classified — mainly, relating to air defense, and controlling interceptors. He also supervises the training of 16 officers and 32 enlisted men in air defense functions.

ATTORNEY PAUL A. SCHECTER, who has his LL.B. from New York University Law School, and who is working toward an LL.M. at Georgetown University Law Center, is presently tax law specialist for the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C. Paul is married to the former Barbara Weiss of Troy, New York.

GEORGE J. SURA has been appointed by the Board of Education of the Hoosick Falls Central School, New York as an elementary teacher. George has been assigned to teach the fifth grade at that school. Mr. and Mrs. Sura and their two children will take up residence in Hoosick Falls.

DR. JAMES OWEN THOMAS has recently received his degree of doctor of veterinary medicine from the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine.

Jean Anne Verbar, the former **JEAN ANNE PYATT** and her husband John are presently residing at 457 Wood Avenue, North Brunswick, New Jersey. Jean's husband is a cost accountant at Okonite Wire Cable in North Brunswick, and they are the parents of a son, Paul Andrew.

ROBERT YOKAVONUS has recently assumed the position of manager of the New Jersey Division of Employment Security, Plainfield Office. Prior to joining the state's employment service, Bob taught general science at Plainfield High School. He is married to the former Virginia Loftus, who is a staff nurse at John E. Runnells Hospital for Chest Diseases in Berkeley Heights, New Jersey.

'60

CYNTHIA ANN DYSLESKI is presently a mechanical engineer with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia.

RONALD G. PHILLIPS and his wife, the former **BEVERLY ANN BUTLER**, '60, are presently residing at Broad Street, Pennsauken, New Jersey. Ron is on the faculty of the Beverly (New Jersey) Junior High School, and his wife Beverly is on the teaching staff of the Cooper Hospital, Camden, New Jersey.

Margaret L. Lyons, the former **MARGARET L. BROWN**, is on the teaching staff of Hazleton High School, Hazleton, Pennsylvania. She is married to Donald P. Lyons, who is an electrical engineer.

JACK EVANS is currently bank director for Dover High School, Dover, New Jersey. Jack was bank director of East Dover and North Dover elementary schools prior to assuming his position at Dover High School.

KENNETH N. EVANS, residing at 102 Lee Farm Drive, Niantic, Connecticut is field engineer for Sperry Gyroscope Company, Long Island, New York. Ken's duties include troubleshooting newly-installed equipment in Polaris submarines under construction.

WILLIAM A. FOOSE, who has his master's degree in education from the University of Arizona, is presently studying for his PhD at the University of Arizona which will become effective in 1965. Bill is residing at 1515 East Adelaide Drive, Tucson, Arizona.

WILLIAM G. MAXWELL, biology teacher at Riverdell Regional High School, New Jersey is presently residing at 466 Park Avenue, Fairview, New Jersey.

SUSAN MEISTER, who recently spent sixteen days in Hawaii on vacation, is currently employed as secretary to the Director of Physics Research, Air Reduction Company, Murray Hill, New Jersey.

WILLIAM PETERS is currently completing his studies for his master's degree in music at Indiana University.

Helen E. Rubin, the former **HELEN E. SCHAINUCK**, and her husband, **BERNARD RUBIN**, '57, are presently residing at 88 Maffet Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children, William Jay and Keith Harrison.

ALBERT SWITHERS, member of the professional staff at Monroe-Woodbury Central High School, Central Valley, New

York has recently received his master of arts degree. Al resides in Newburgh, New York with his wife, the former Lenore Bierly. They are the parents of four children.

THOMAS M. WALSH, blind since birth, reaped a reward of determination recently when he graduated from the University of Scranton with a master's degree in psychology. Tom was also appointed social aid for the Scranton Blind Association. He is married to the former **MARY ANN DREHER**, '62, from Philadelphia who has but partial vision.

'61

MAURICE JAMES recently passed his CPA examination in Pittsburgh. Maurice is employed by Peat, Marwick & Mitchell, Charleston, West Virginia, and is married to the former **GALE HUGHES**, '61. The couple has a son Maurice, and they reside in Charleston.

WILLIAM J. CULVERHOUSE recently began basic training at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. Upon completing this program, he will be assigned to a service school for technical training or to a ship for on-the-job training in a Navy-rating specialty.

PHILIP JOHN AMICO is a mathematics teacher at Myers High School, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Phil and his wife, Marie, are the parents of two children, Christopher and Mark. They are residing at 125 Elizabeth Street, Pittston, Pennsylvania.

PAUL BANKOVICH has been named waterfront director at Camp Hi-Rock boy's resident camp of the YMCA of Bridgeport, Connecticut, for the 1964 season. Prior to assuming this position, Paul was a member of the faculty of Triton Regional High School, Rummecede, New Jersey.

THOMAS R. GRIFFITHS and his wife, the former Joyce C. Karchin, are presently residing at 1127 West Wyoming Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths are the parents of a son, Douglas Thomas.

JAMES B. MORGAN, his wife Mary Ann, and their son James B., Jr., are presently residing at 106 East Lafayette Place, Wilkes-Barre, Jim is a reporter for Dun and Brad Street, Inc. in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

PETER F. SAMONY, JR., youth development center counselor at Youth Forestry Camp #2, Hickory Run State Park, White Haven, Pennsylvania, and his wife, the former Toni Breen, are residing at 301 Erie Street, White Haven. Pete's duties at

the camp are to redevelop delinquent youths so they can return to a respectable and fruitful life in their community.

PATRICK WILLIAM SHOVLIN, JR. and his wife, the former Mary Lou Kachur, and their son Patrick William, III are presently residing at 3225-1 Cowley Way, San Diego, California. Pat is a buyer of electronic components for Atlas and Centaur Missiles and Space Boosters used for a defense and space exploration. He is employed by General Dynamics/Astronautics, San Diego.

Norma Kathryn Stavetski, the former **NORMA KATHRYN E. WENTZ**, and her husband Stanley are the parents of two children, David and Kathy Lynn. Mr. and Mrs. Stavetski reside at 232 Prospect Street, South Bound Brook, New Jersey.

'62

MURRAY DAVIS, III, is presently a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ROGER RICHARD RYMER has been listed in the 1964 publication of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." Roger is a senior at Pennsylvania State University and is majoring in electrical engineering.

JOHN BECK, JR., his wife, the former Barbara Ackaurey, and their daughter, Teresa Maria, are presently residing at 118C Johnson Place, South River, New Jersey. John is group leader for Johnson & Johnson Company in North Brunswick, New Jersey.

GERALD W. BURKHARDT has received his master's degree in counseling in education from Pennsylvania State University.

KENNETH FOX is planning supervisor for Hercules Powder Company in Kenvil, New Jersey. His section analyses results of static rocket tests and prepares all schedules and cost estimates for the chemical propulsion test group. Ken is residing at 7 Crane Place, Lake Mahawk, New Jersey.

OCTOBER 16-17

17th ANNUAL HOMEcoming 17th

Plan Now To Attend!

CLASS REUNIONS:

'39 • '44 • '49 • '54 • '59

'62 (Continued)

DONALD B. HANCOCK and his wife, the former Louise N. Krauss, are presently residing at 284 North Wycambe Avenue, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. Don is associated with the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. His wife, Louise, is a staff therapist at the Old Forge School, Lima, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

PATRICIA L. LUTZ is currently working toward her master's degree in music at Columbia University and is also director of the teenage program at the YWCA in Westfield, New Jersey.

STEPHEN W. SCHWARTZ has been named to the position of instructor in English at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio. Steve has achieved his M.A. degree at the University of Pennsylvania. He is married to the former **BEVERLY MAJOR**, '61, who also has her M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of a daughter.

JERRY KRASA has recently published an article in the Vanderbilt Law Review entitled "Taxation-Federal Income Tax-Deductibility of Contingent Witness Fees."

'63

PAUL ARGENIO has been awarded a General Electric Fellowship to Syracuse University and will participate in a Summer Guidance Program with other school counselors selected from eleven Eastern states. Paul is presently serving with the Kingston School District and is a guidance counselor in that school. He is married to the former Mary Papple of West Pittston, Pennsylvania. The couple has two children, Sandra and Paul.

ROBERT HERMAN, who is presently teaching in the Kingston School District, Kingston, Pennsylvania, has been appointed head wrestling coach at West Side Central Catholic High School, Kingston, Pennsylvania. Bob is married to the former Carol Wojchickowski.

BERNARD H. COHEN of 50 Haven Avenue, New York City is currently working for his M.D. at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

PVT. KENNETH G. FRANTZ has been assigned to Fort Jackson, South Carolina as a member of the Offset Printing Department. Ken was formerly a creative artist for the Jack Jennings Art Service, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania before going into the Army. He recently finished a painting for the 2nd Regimental Chapel Annex at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

BERNARD A. GOLDSTEIN is presently teaching music at the John Fenwick Elementary School, Salem, New Jersey. Bernie resides at 12 Walnut Street, Salem, New Jersey.

THOMAS HRYNKIW recently was guest pianist at the Scranton Philharmonic Orchestra's concert at the Masonic Temple, Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was recalled by popular demand, having been guest soloist at the first concert this season. Tom is currently studying for his master's degree at the Manhattan School of Music and is accompanist for Schola Cantorum, New York.

Lynne Hundley, the former **LYNNE STOCKTON**, is married to James D. Hundley and they are the parents of a daughter Laura Lynne. Lynne is a 4th grade teacher at the Chamber Layne Elementary School in Richmond, Virginia.

JEROME JOHN KULESA was recently commissioned an Ensign in the United States Navy Reserve. Jerry is stationed on the U.S.S. Manrovia which is docked in Norfolk, Virginia.

MARY JANE PRISCHAK is presently working toward her master's degree in Bacteriology at the Pennsylvania State University. Mary Jane is currently a graduate assistant at the University in the department of bacteriology.

LT. STEPHEN SELIGE was recently commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Air Force upon graduating from Officers Training School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Steve also attended Keystone Junior College.

JOSEPH C. SHAMBE has recently joined the sales staff of WDAU-TV, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Joe is a member of the Air Force Reserves and prior to joining the staff at WDAU, he was employed by the Reuben H. Donnelly Advertising Corporation.

EDWARD A. STOFKO of 21 Sumac Road, Marley Park, Glen Burnie, Maryland, is presently teaching science at the Arundel Junior High School, Odenton, Maryland.

CHRISTINE H. WENTZ is currently teaching fifth grade at Bridgewater-Raritan School District, New Jersey. Chris is residing at 232 Prospect Street, South Bound Brook, New Jersey.

JANICE WYLIAM is a staff nurse at C.S. Wilson Memorial Hospital, Johnson City, New York and is living at 27 DeWitt Street, Johnson City.

HOWARD E. HOCKENBURY was recently ordained a deacon at the 113th annual session of the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Church. Howard is currently enrolled in Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES E. JOHNS, currently enrolled in Duke University Divinity School, was recently ordained a deacon at the 113th session of the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Church.

'64

JEROME SHILANSKI, a young man in search of adventure, has had the amazing experience of seeing the United States through the eyes of a hitchhiker. Jerry hitchhiked across the country to the Seattle World's Fair in 14 days. His ability as a writer enabled Jerry to go from a copyboy to a news reporter and feature writer in a few short months, and he is now writing feature articles for record companies and does photography and lay-out work. Jerry's address is Box 682, Hollywood 28, California.

LAILA FRIEDMANN recently spoke at a "Wyoming Valley Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy" meeting at the YM-YWCA, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

JEROME JOSEPH GERALD is presently an assistant manager at Sears, Roebuck and Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut. Jerome and his wife Geraldine are the parents of three children, Jerome, David and Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Gerald are presently relocating their address.

JOAN C. PITNEY recently accepted a teaching position with the Berkeley Heights School District, New Jersey.

BARBARA ANN SMITH will teach in the high school in Parsippany-Troy Hills Regional High School, New Jersey, in September.



DOWN THE AISLE . . .

'55

JAY KAUFMAN was married on November 17 to Elaine Gorelick. Jay is a practicing attorney in New York City and his wife Elaine is an elementary teacher in Spring Valley's Ramapo District. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman will reside at 625 Gramatan Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

'56

SHIRLEY MARY WASENDA became the bride of Thomas J. McElligott on May 16. Shirley was associated with Lyons Photography Studio, Wilkes-Barre and her husband Thomas is with Isthmian Lines, Inc., New York City, where the couple is residing.

'56 (Continued)

SARAH WERMUTH became the bride of Frederik E. Dekker recently in Canberra, Australia. Sarah recently completed a tour of duty with the United States Embassy in Australia. Her husband plans to study for his master's degree here in the United States this fall.

'57

IRENE R. TOMALIS became the bride of David J. Stone on June 19 in Cambridge, England. Irene has toured the Middle East and Europe for the last 13 months and now is writing free-lance travel articles. Mr. and Mrs. Stone plan to reside in New York City.

HERBERT BYNDER was recently married to Ruth Laura Etskovitz. Herb has his master's degree from Columbia University and is also a doctoral candidate at the same university. Mr. and Mrs. Bynder plan to reside in New York City.

'60

JOHN P. MATTEY was married on May 9 to Eileen Mary Germuska. John is a mathematician programmer with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.

'61

ANN BARBARA COTNER recently became the bride of VINCENT E. McHALE, '64. Ann was teaching at Pringle Street School of the Kingston School District. Vince and Ann are presently residing at 351 Chester Street, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

HERBERT MARSHALL KLINE was married on Thanksgiving Eve to Patricia Ann Myers. Herb is attached to the staff of the commander, Field Command, Defense Atomic Support Agency at Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

'62

GEORGE J. TENSA was married to Karen H. Bevan in St. Vincent's Church, Plymouth, Pennsylvania. George is a member of the faculty of Tobyhanna Elementary Center, Pocono Pines and is studying for his master's degree at Bloomsburg State College. The couple is residing at 102 Gaylord Avenue, Plymouth, Pennsylvania.

STELLA ALEXIOU became the bride of Nicholas Deakos. Stella's husband Nicholas is employed by the Department of the Navy in Washington, D.C. Mr. and Mrs. Deakos are residing at 3019 South Buchanan Street, Arlington, Virginia.

LEONA ANN BAIERA became the bride of DR. RONALD ANTHONY OLSON, '58, on June 13. Leona was a member of the faculty of Church Street School, Kingston, Pennsylvania. Ron recently received his medical degree from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospitals, Philadelphia. He will serve an internship in Memorial Hospital, Long Beach, California where the couple will reside.

'63

ELAINE A. KOZEMCHAK became the bride of DONALD W. ROBERTS, '64, on June 13. Elaine is an art teacher in the Fallsington School District, New Jersey and has completed graduate credits at Trenton State College, New Jersey. Don is employed as casualty underwriter for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Bala Cynwyd, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts will reside at 216 Roberts Avenue, Horsham, New Jersey.

JOSEPH G. SAKELARIDOS recently was married to Cindy Lamoreux. Joe is employed as an accountant at the Link Division of General Precision, Inc., Hillcrest, New York and is also studying at the University of Scranton for his master's degree. Mr. and Mrs. Sakelaridos are residing at 9 Cedar Street, Binghamton, New York.

MYRA F. SCHWARTZ recently became the bride of Harry R. Marsh. Myra is teaching 4th grade at Rambam Yeshiva, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are residing at 415 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, New York.

MARY ALICE GABLE recently became the bride of Joseph J. Zelinka in St. Leo's Church, Ashley. Mary's husband Joe is serving with the United States Air Force, Grand Forks, North Dakota.



THIS BRIGHT NEW WORLD

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a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Kan-yuck, 229 West Main Street, Glen Lyon, Pennsylvania on December 19.

'49

a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jay Rauscher, 54 Elizabeth Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on February 10, 1964.

a son to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Yellalanis, 1603 Burnfield Road, Baltimore, Maryland on April 30. Mrs. Yellalanis is the former Lillian T. Clark.

'51

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'52

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a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sad-vary, 355 New Grant Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania on May 15.

'57

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a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Moskow, 5937 Western Park Drive, Baltimore, Maryland on May 4. Mrs. Moskow is the former Judy Weiss.

a son to Lt. and Mrs. Clifford Kabland, 274 Parliament Circle, Topsham, Maine in October.

a son to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Davis, Jr., 537 Welsh Road, Bethayres, Pennsylvania on November 11. Mrs. Davis is the former Shirley H. Hitchner, Class of 1961.

HOME COMING PLANS UNDERWAY



Ronald Tremayne, '58
General Chairman

Plans for the 17th Annual Homecoming of Wilkes Alumni are almost complete. Heading up this year's annual celebration is Ronald Tremayne, '58, General Chairman.

Assisting Tremayne are the following alumni committee heads:

WARM-UP PARTY (Friday Night)

Co-Chairmen — J. Glenn Gooch, '48
Elmo Clemente, '42

ALUMNI DANCE (Saturday Night)

Co-Chairman — Charlotte Davis Wentz, '50
Carl R. Havira, '60

JUDGING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN —

Irma Hewitt Jacobs, '36

Saturday morning at 10:30 will find the Wilkes Soccer team facing Lycoming College. In the afternoon the Wilkes Football Squad will take on the Ursinus Bears. Time 2:00.

The Classes of 1939, 1944, 1949, 1954, and 1959 will hold their reunion dinner meetings on Saturday evening at 6:00 p.m. Class officials will be in touch with members of these reuniting classes during the summer months.

Set these dates October 16-17 aside for the greatest Wilkes Homecoming yet to be held.

P. S. Wait until you see the low prices this year !!!

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a son to Mr. and Mrs. Clement Gavenas, 42 Elm Street, Deposit, New York on May 24. Mrs. Gavenas is the former Judith A. Warnick, Class of 1961.

a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Moskowitz, 5937 Western Park Drive, Baltimore, Maryland on May 4. Mrs. Moskowitz is the former Judy Weiss.

a son to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Kobland, 274 Parliament Circle, Topsham, Maine in October.

a son to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Davis, Jr., 537 Welsh Road, Bethayres, Pennsylvania on November 11. Mrs. Davis is the former Shirley H. Hitchner, Class of 1961.

HOMECOMING PLANS UNDERWAY



Ronald Tremayne, '58
General Chairman

Plans for the 17th Annual Homecoming of Wilkes Alumni are almost complete. Heading up this year's annual celebration is **Ronald Tremayne, '58**, General Chairman.

Assisting Tremayne are the following alumni committee heads:

WARM-UP PARTY (Friday Night)
Co-Chairmen — J. Glenn Goach, '48
Elmo Clemente, '42

ALUMNI DANCE (Saturday Night)
Co-Chairman — Charlotte Davis Wentz, '50
Carl R. Havira, '60

JUDGING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN —
Irma Hewitt Jacobs, '36

Saturday morning at 10:30 will find the Wilkes Soccer team facing Lycoming College. In the afternoon the Wilkes Football Squad will take on the Ursinus Bears. Time 2:00.

The Classes of 1939, 1944, 1949, 1954, and 1959 will hold their reunion dinner meetings on Saturday evening at 6:00 p.m. Class officials will be in touch with members of these reuniting classes during the summer months.

Set these dates October 16-17 aside for the greatest Wilkes Homecoming yet to be held.

P. S. Wait until you see the low prices this year !!!

What's Your Line!

THE CLASS NEWS that you have been reading has come from this questionnaire. There will continue to be class notes as long as you continue to send this back to us with information concerning you and your eventful lives — without it we are lost.

1. Name
LAST FIRST MIDDLE
Maiden Name
Street City State
Telephones: Home Business
2. Wilkes Degree Curriculum Year Graduated
Withdrew Transferred to Degree Date
3. Advanced Degrees Source Date
.....
.....
4. Place of Employment Title
Business Address
Duties
.....
5. Married ☐ Single ☐
Spouse (Name) Wilkes graduate?
Children: Name Date of Birth
.....
.....
.....
6. Last Position Held: Title Employer
7. Permanent Reference Address
..... (NAME) (PHONE)
..... (STREET) (CITY) (STATE)