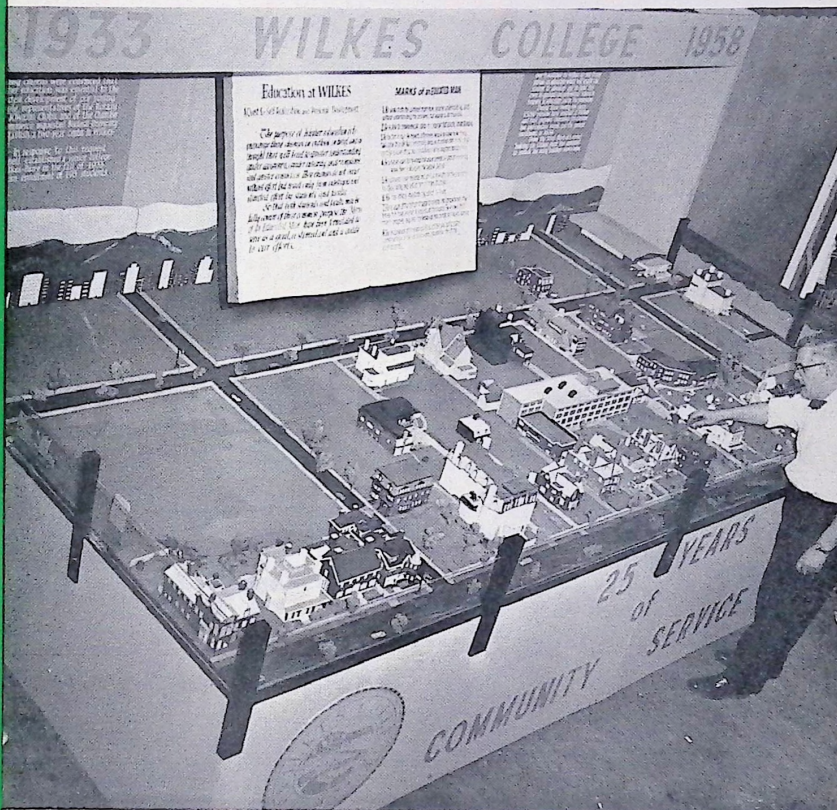


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Vol. 4, No. 3

April 1958

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ON THE COVER...

Our cover shot for this issue is the picture story of Wilkes College's growth. All of the buildings (25) pictured are owned by Wilkes. Six have been added in the last two years. Stanley Wasilewski, Professor of Mathematics who constructed all of the buildings to scale, estimates that this job took him between 6,000 and 7,000 spare hours to complete. The display is currently drawing considerable comment from visitors to the Parade of Progress Show in the Kingston Armory. Most often heard comment — "I didn't know that Wilkes owned so many beautiful buildings."

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Volume 4, No. 3

April, 1958

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On the following 32 pages

A SPECIAL REPORT Prepared by fifteen of the nation's outstanding alumni editors

The ALUMNUS is happy to join with one hundred and fifty-one other alumni magazines in presenting a timely and authoritative look at American colleges and universities — the Institutions whose problems, needs and challenges are becoming more and more important to every American.

WILKES COLLEGE
WILKES-BARRE
PENNSYLVANIA

April 18, 1958

To Wilkes Alumni:

Within the next few years every college in the country must make a decision whether it will expand its enrollment without limit, whether it shall enlarge its enrollment within limits, or shall maintain the present enrollment.

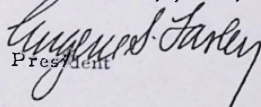
At Wilkes we have examined this situation for the past few years and have steadily increased our enrollment; but we are now approaching a size beyond which we fear we cannot pass without a loss to the student. The effectiveness of our work has depended upon and will continue to depend upon the warm relationship between students and members of the faculty, and we fear that this relationship will be lost if we expand too much. If possible, we hope, therefore, to limit the full-time day enrollment to approximately 1200 students. With this enrollment we feel that we can satisfy the needs of our community while we increase the number of boarding students to approximately 400.

This is, of course, our present judgment and can be revised should conditions demand a re-evaluation of our plans.

In the months and years ahead we want the advice of our friends, and it is my hope that we will receive the counsel of many alumni. So that each alumnus may become familiar with the problem that now confronts Wilkes and all colleges of America, it is my hope that you will read the report on Higher Education in America, that is, herewith, submitted through your Alumni Office. It is my strong feeling that every alumnus of Wilkes should understand the situation facing the colleges of our country so that he may encourage a constructive attack upon the problem. In addition, we will appreciate an expression of opinion from our alumni as to the course you deem desirable for Wilkes.

I wish you happiness and success.

Very sincerely yours,


President

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A SPECIAL REPORT

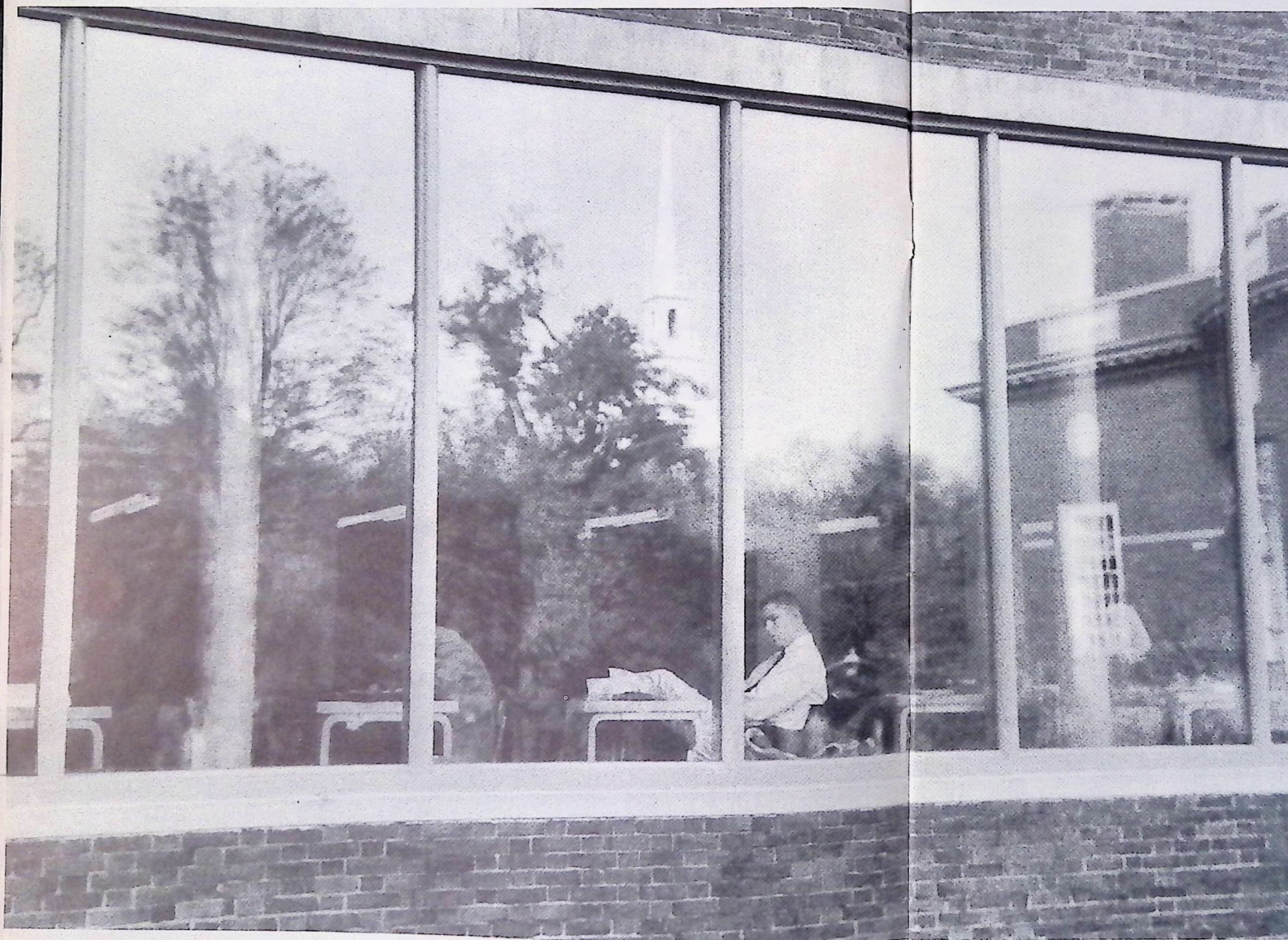
AMERICAN HIGHER EDUCATION 1958

ITS PRESSING PROBLEMS AND NEEDS ARE
EXCEEDED ONLY BY ITS OPPORTUNITIES

THIS is a special report. It is published because the time has come for colleges and universities—and their alumni—to recognize and act upon some extraordinary challenges and opportunities.

Item: Three million, sixty-eight thousand young men and women are enrolled in America's colleges and universities this year—45 per cent more than were enrolled six years ago, although the number of young people in the eighteen-to-twenty-one age bracket has increased only 2 per cent in the same period. A decade hence, when colleges will feel the effects of the unprecedented birth rates of the mid-1940's, today's already-enormous enrollments will double.

Item: In the midst of planning to serve *more* students, higher education is faced with the problem of not losing sight of its *extraordinary* students. "What is going to happen to the genius or two in this crowd?" asked a professor at one big university this term, waving his hand at a seemingly endless line of students waiting to fill out forms at registra-



HIGHER education in America had its beginnings when the Puritans founded a college to train their ministers. Here, reflected in a modern library window, is the chapel spire at Harvard.

tion desks. "Heaven knows, if the free world ever needed to discover its geniuses, it needs to do so now." President Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California puts it this way: "If we fail in our hold upon quality, the cherished American dream of universal education will degenerate into a nightmare."

Item: A college diploma is the *sine qua non* for almost any white-collar job nowadays, and nearly everybody wants one. In the scramble, a lot of students are going to college who cannot succeed there. At the Ohio State University, for instance, which is required by law to admit every Ohioan who owns a high-school diploma and is able to complete the entrance blanks, two thousand students flunked out last year. Nor is Ohio State's problem unique. The resultant waste of teaching talents, physical facilities, and money is shocking—to say nothing of the damage to young people's self-respect.

Item: The cost of educating a student is soaring. Like many others, Brown University is boosting its fees this spring: Brown students henceforth will pay an annual tuition bill of \$1,250. But it costs Brown \$2,300 to provide a year's instruction in return. The difference between charges and actual cost, says Brown's President Barnaby C. Keeney, "represents a kind of scholarship from the faculty. They pay for it out of their hides."

Item: The Educational Testing Service reports that lack of money keeps many of America's ablest high-school students from attending college—150,000 last year. The U. S. Office of Education found not long ago that even at public colleges and universities, where tuition rates are still nominal, a student needs around \$1,500 a year to get by.

Item: Non-monetary reasons are keeping many promising young people from college, also. The Social Science Research Council offers evidence that fewer than half of the students in the upper tenth of their high-school classes go on to college. In addition to lack of money, a major reason for this defection is "lack of motivation."

Item: At present rates, only one in eight college teachers can ever expect to earn more than \$7,500 a year. If colleges are to attract and hold competent teachers, says Devereux C. Josephs, chairman of the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, faculty salaries must be increased by at least

FROM its simple beginnings, American higher education has grown into 1,800 institutions of incredible diversity. At the right is but a sampling of their vast interests and activities.

50 per cent during the next five years. Such an increase would cost the colleges and universities around half a billion dollars a year.

Item: Some critics say that too many colleges and universities have been willing to accept—or, perhaps more accurately, have failed firmly to reject—certain tasks which have been offered to or thrust upon them, but which may not properly be the business of higher education at all. "The professor," said one college administrator recently, "should not be a carhop who answers every demanding horn. Educational institutions must not be hot-dog stands."

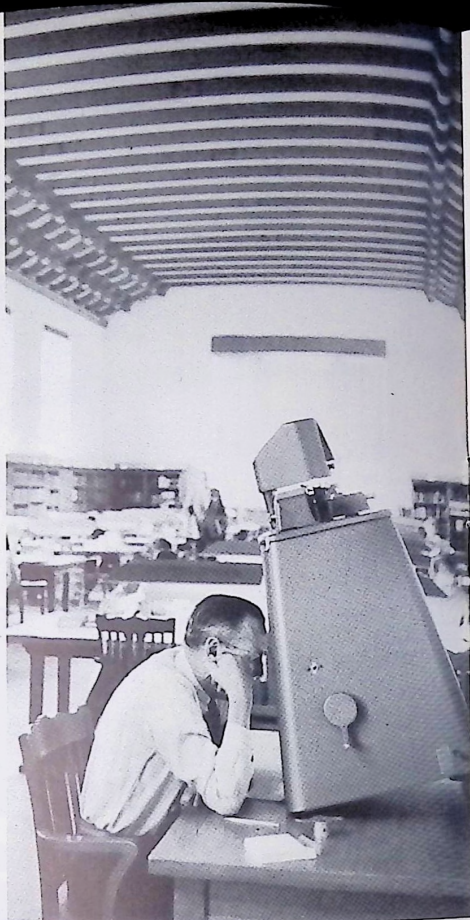
Item: The colleges and universities, some say, are not teaching what they ought to be teaching or are not teaching it effectively. "Where are the creative thinkers?" they ask. Have we, without quite realizing it, grown into a nation of gadgeteers, of tailfin technicians, and lost the art of basic thought? (And from all sides comes the worried reminder that the other side launched their earth satellites first.)

THESE are some of the problems—only some of them—which confront American higher education in 1958. Some of the problems are higher education's own offspring; some are products of the times.

But some are born of a fact that is the identifying strength of higher education in America: its adaptability to the free world's needs, and hence its diversity.

Indeed, so diverse is it—in organization, sponsorship, purpose, and philosophy—that perhaps it is fallacious to use the generalization, "American higher education," at all. It includes 320-year-old Harvard and the University of Southern Florida, which now is only on the drawing boards and will not open until 1960. The humanities research center at the University of Texas and the course in gunsmithing at Lassen Junior College in Susanville, California. Vassar and the U. S. Naval Academy. The University of California, with its forty-two thousand students, and Deep Springs Junior College, on the eastern side of the same state, with only nineteen.

Altogether there are more than 1,800 American institutions which offer "higher education," and no two of them are alike. Some are liberal-arts colleges, some are



UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

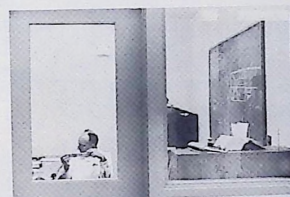
MILLS COLLEGE



DARTMOUTH COLLEGE



AMHERST COLLEGE



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



DEEP SPRINGS JUNIOR COLLEGE



EMORY UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS



WITH growth have come problems for the colleges and universities. One of the most pressing, today, is swelling enrollments. Already they are straining higher education's campuses and teaching resources. But the present large student population is only a fraction of the total expected in the next decade.



SMITH COLLEGE

vast universities, some specialize in such fields as law, agriculture, medicine, and engineering. Some are supported by taxation, some are affiliated with churches, some are independent in both organization and finance. Thus any generalization about American higher education will have its exceptions—including the one that all colleges and universities desperately need more money. (Among the 1,800, there may be one or two which don't.) In higher education's diversity—the result of its restlessness, its freedom, its geography, its competitiveness—lies a good deal of its strength.

AMERICAN higher education in 1958 is hardly what the Puritans envisioned when they founded the country's first college to train their ministers in 1636. For nearly two and a half centuries after that, the aim of America's colleges, most of them founded by churches, was limited: to teach young people the rudiments of philosophy, theology, the classical languages, and mathematics. Anyone who wanted a more extensive education had to go to Europe for it.

One break from tradition came in 1876, with the founding of the Johns Hopkins University. Here, for the first time, was an American institution with European standards of advanced study in the arts and sciences.

Other schools soon followed the Hopkins example. And with the advanced standards came an emphasis on research. No longer did American university scholars

In the flood of vast numbers of students, the colleges and universities are concerned that they not lose sight of the individuals in the crowd. They are also worried about costs: every extra student adds to their financial deficits.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

simply pass along knowledge gained in Europe; they began to make significant contributions themselves.

Another spectacular change began at about the same time. With the growth of science, agriculture—until then a relatively simple art—became increasingly complex. In the 1850's a number of institutions were founded to train people for it, but most of them failed to survive.

In 1862, however, in the darkest hours of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln signed the Morrill Land-Grant Act, offering each state public lands and support for at least one college to teach agriculture and the mechanic arts. Thus was the foundation laid for the U. S. state-university system. "In all the annals of republics," said Andrew D. White, the first president of one institution founded under the act, Cornell University, "there is no more significant utterance of confidence in national destiny, out from the midst of national calamity."

NOW there was no stopping American higher education's growth, or the growth of its diversity. Optimistically America moved into the 1900's, and higher education moved with it. More and more Americans wanted to go to college and were able to do so. Public and private institutions were established and expanded. Tax dollars by the millions were appropriated, and philanthropists like Rockefeller and Carnegie and Stanford vied to support education on a large scale. Able teachers, now being graduated in numbers by America's own universities, joined their staffs.

In the universities' graduate and professional schools, research flourished. It reached outward to explore the universe, the world, and the creatures that inhabit it. Scholars examined the past, enlarged and tended man's cultural heritage, and pressed their great twentieth-century search for the secrets of life and matter.

Participating in the exploration were thousands of young Americans, poor and rich. As students they were acquiring skills and sometimes even wisdom. And, with

their professors, they were building a uniquely American tradition of higher education which has continued to this day.

OUR aspirations, as a nation, have never been higher. Our need for educational excellence has never been greater. But never have the challenges been as sharp as they are in 1958.

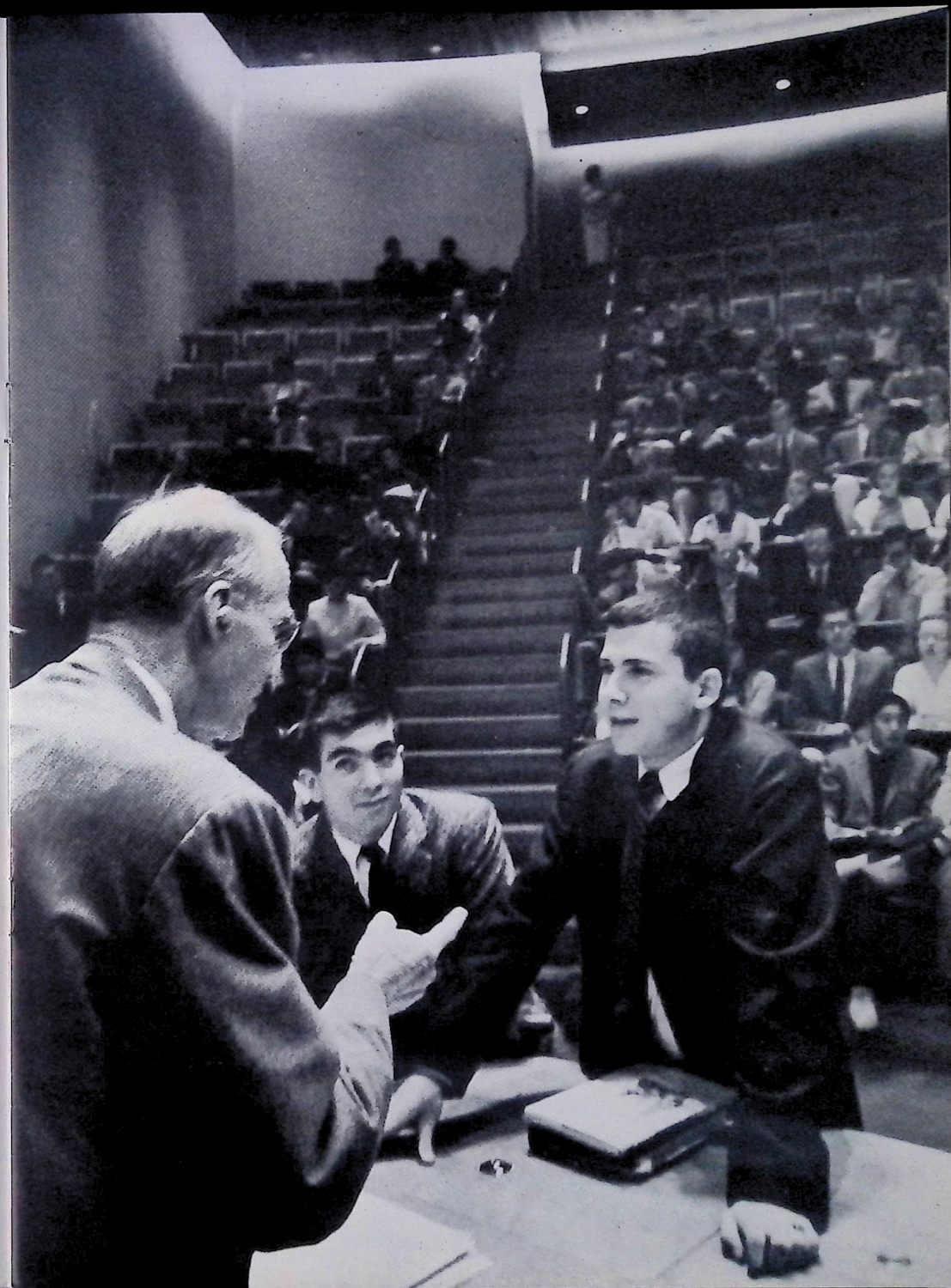
Look at California, for one view of American education's problems and opportunities—and for a view of imaginative and daring action, as well.

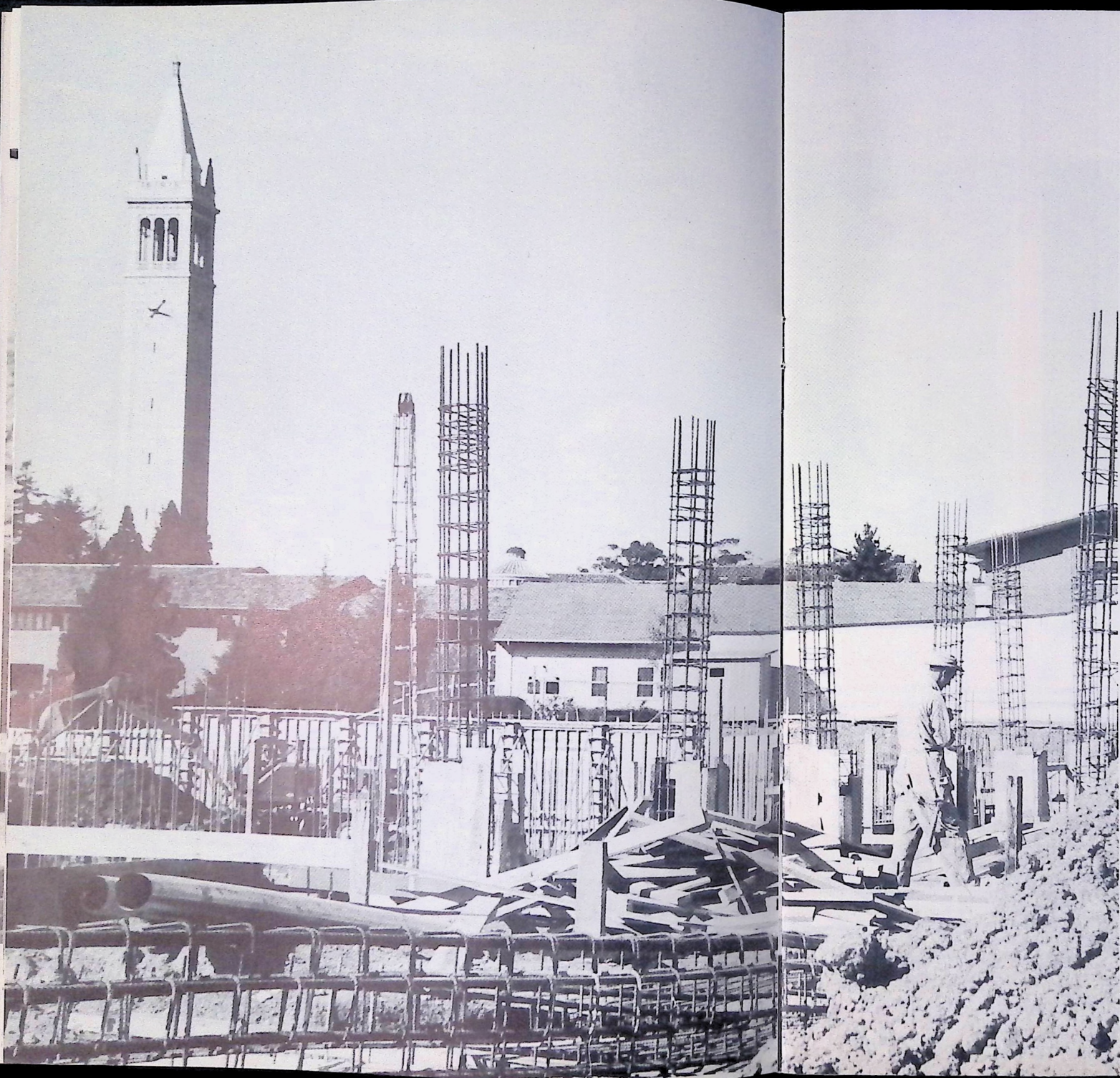
Nowhere is the public appetite for higher education more avid, the need for highly trained men and women more clear, the pressure of population more acute. In a recent four-year period during which the country's population rose 7.5 per cent, California's rose some 17.6 per cent. Californians—with a resoluteness which is, unfortunately, not typical of the nation as a whole—have shown a remarkable determination to face and even to anticipate these facts.

They have decided that the state should build fifteen new junior colleges, thirteen new state colleges, and five new campuses for their university. (Already the state has 135 institutions of higher learning: sixty-three private establishments, sixty-one public junior colleges, ten state colleges, and the University of California with eight campuses. Nearly 40 cents of every tax dollar goes to support education on the state level.)

But California has recognized that providing new facilities is only part of the solution. New philosophies are needed, as well.

The students looking for classrooms, for example, vary tremendously, one from the other, in aptitudes, aims, and abilities. "If higher education is to meet the varied needs of students and also the diverse requirements of an increasingly complex society," a California report says, "there will have to be corresponding diversity among and within educational institutions. . . . It will





To accommodate more students and to keep pace with increasing demands for complex research work, higher education must spend more on construction this year than in any other year in history.

not be sufficient for California—or any other state, for that matter—simply to provide enough *places* for the students who will seek college admission in future years. It will also have to supply, with reasonable economy and efficiency, a wide range of educational *programs*.”

Like all of the country, California and Californians have some big decisions to make.

DR. LEWIS H. CHRISMAN is a professor of English at West Virginia Wesleyan, a Methodist college near the town of Buckhannon. He accepted an appointment there in 1919, when it consisted of just five major buildings and a coeducational student body of 150. One of the main reasons he took the appointment, Dr. Chrisman said later, was that a new library was to be built “right away.”

Thirty years later the student body had jumped to 720. Nearly a hundred other students were taking extension and evening courses. The zooming postwar birth rate was already in the census statistics, in West Virginia as elsewhere.

But Dr. Chrisman was still waiting for that library. West Virginia Wesleyan had been plagued with problems. Not a single major building had gone up in thirty-five years. To catch up with its needs, the college would have to spend \$500,000.

For a small college to raise a half million dollars is often as tough as for a state university to obtain perhaps ten times as much, if not tougher. But Wesleyan’s president, trustees, faculty, and alumni decided that if independent colleges, including church-related ones, were to be as significant a force in the times ahead as they had been in the past, they must try.

Now West Virginia Wesleyan has an eighty-thousand-volume library, three other buildings completed, a fifth to be ready this spring, and nine more on the agenda.

A group of people reached a hard decision, and then made it work. Dr. Chrisman’s hopes have been more than fulfilled.

So it goes, all over America. The U. S. Office of Education recently asked the colleges and universities how much they are spending on new construction this year.

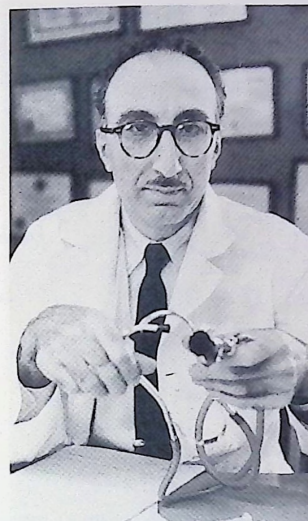


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE most serious shortage that higher education faces is in its teaching staffs. Many are underpaid, and not enough young people are entering the field. Here, left to right, are a Nobel Prize-winning chemist, a Bible historian, a heart surgeon, a physicist, and a poet.



WEST VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE



BAYLOR UNIVERSITY



RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE



DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Ninety per cent of them replied. In calendar 1958, they are spending \$1.078 billion.

Purdue alone has \$37 million worth of construction in process. Penn has embarked on twenty-two projects costing over \$31 million. Wake Forest and Goucher and Colby Colleges, among others, have left their old campuses and moved to brand-new ones. Stanford is undergoing the greatest building boom since its founding. Every where in higher education, the bulldozer, advance agent of growth, is working to keep up with America's insatiable, irresistible demands.

BUILDING PROJECTS, however, are only the outward and visible signs of higher education's effort to stay geared to the times. And in many ways they are the easiest part of the solution to its problems. Others go deeper.

Not long ago the vice president of a large university was wondering aloud. "Perhaps," he said, "we have been thinking that by adding more schools and institutes as more knowledge seemed necessary to the world, we were serving the cause of learning. Many are now calling for a reconsideration of what the whole of the university is trying to do."

The problem is a very real one. In the course of her 200-year-plus history, the university had picked up so many schools, institutes, colleges, projects, and "centers" that almost no one man could name them all, much less give an accurate description of their functions. Other institutions are in the same quandary.

Why? One reason is suggested by the vice president's comment. Another is the number of demands which we as a nation have placed upon our institutions of higher learning.

We call upon them to give us space-age weapons and

polio vaccine. We ask them to provide us with lumbermen and liberally educated PTA presidents, doctors and statesmen, business executives and poets, teachers and housewives. We expect the colleges to give us religious training, better fertilizers, extension courses in music appreciation, fresh ideas on city planning, classes in square dancing, an understanding of medieval literature, and basic research.

The nation does need many services, and higher education has never been shy about offering to provide a great portion of them. Now however, in the face of a multitude of pressures ranging from the population surge to the doubts many people have about the quality of American thought, there are those who are wondering if America is not in danger of over-extending its educational resources: if we haven't demanded, and if under the banner of higher education our colleges and universities haven't taken on, too much.

AMERICA has never been as ready to pay for its educational services as it has been to request them. A single statistic underlines the point. We spend about seven tenths of 1 per cent of our gross national product on higher education. (Not that we should look to the Russians to set our standards for us—but it is worth noting that they spend on higher education more than 2 per cent of their gross.)

As a result, this spring, many colleges and universities find themselves in a tightening vise. It is not only that prices have skyrocketed; the real cost of providing education has risen, too. As knowledge has broadened and deepened, for example, more complicated and costly equipment has become essential.

Feeling the financial squeeze most painfully are the faculty members. The average salary of a college or university teacher in America today is just over \$5,000. The average salary of a full professor is just over \$7,000.

It is a frequent occurrence on college campuses for a graduating senior, nowadays, to be offered a starting salary in industry that is higher than that paid to most of the faculty men who trained him.

On humane grounds alone, the problem is shocking. But it is not limited to a question of humaneness; there is a serious question of national welfare, also.

"Any institution that fails through inability or delinquency to attract and hold its share of the best academic minds of the nation is accepting one of two consequences," says President Cornelis W. de Kiewiet of the University of Rochester. "The first is a sentence of inferiority and decline, indeed an inferiority so much greater and a decline so much more intractable that trustees, alumni, and friends can only react in distress when they finally see the truth. . . .

"The second . . . is the heavy cost of rehabilitation once the damage has been done. In education as in business there is no economy more foolish than poor maintenance and upkeep. Staffs that have been poorly maintained can be rebuilt only at far greater cost. Since even less-qualified and inferior people are going to be in short supply, institutions content to jog along will be denied even the solace of doing a moderate job at a moderate cost. It is going to be disturbingly expensive to do even a bad job."

The effects of mediocrity in college and university teaching, if the country should permit it to come about, could only amount to a national disaster.

WITH the endless squeezes, economies, and crises it is experiencing, it would not be particularly remarkable if American higher education, this spring, were alternately reproaching its neglecters and struggling feebly against a desperate fate. By and large, it is doing nothing of the sort.

Instead, higher education is moving out to meet its problems and, even more significantly, looking beyond them. Its plans take into account that it may have twice as many students by 1970. It recognizes that it must not, in this struggle to accommodate quantity, lose sight of quality or turn into a molder of "mass minds." It is continuing to search for ways to improve its present teaching. It is charting new services to local communities, the nation, and vast constituencies overseas. It is entering new areas of research, so revolutionary that it must invent new names for them.

CONSIDER the question of maintaining quality amidst quantity. "How," educators ask themselves, "can you educate everyone who is ambi-

EXCEPTIONAL students must not be overlooked, especially in a time when America needs to educate every outstanding man and woman to fullest capacity. The students at the right are in a philosophy of science class.

tious and has the basic qualifications, and still have time, teachers, and money to spend on the unusual boy or girl? Are we being true to our belief in the individual if we put everyone into the same mold, ignoring human differences? Besides, let's be practical about it: doesn't this country need to develop every genius it has?"

There is one approach to the problem at an institution in eastern California, Deep Springs. The best way to get there is to go to Reno, Nevada, and then drive about five hours through the Sierras to a place called Big Pine. Deep Springs has four faculty members, is well endowed, selects its students carefully, and charges no tuition or fees. It cannot lose sight of its good students: its total enrollment is nineteen.

At another extreme, some institutions have had to



devote their time and effort to training as many people as possible. The student with unusual talent has had to find it and develop it without help.

Other institutions are looking for the solution somewhere in between.


The University of Kansas, for example, like many other state universities, is legally bound to accept every graduate of an accredited state high school who applies, without examinations or other entrance requirements. "Until recently," says Dean George Waggoner of Kansas's College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, "many of us spent a great deal of our time trying to solve the problem of marginal students."

In the fall of 1955, the university announced a program designed especially for the "gifted student." Its

objective: to make sure that exceptional young men and women would not be overlooked or under-exposed in a time of great student population and limited faculty.

Now Kansas uses state-wide examinations to spot these exceptional high-school boys and girls early. It invites high-school principals to nominate candidates for scholarships from the upper 5 per cent of their senior classes. It brings the promising high-school students to its Lawrence campus for further testing, screening, and selection.

When they arrive at the university as freshmen, the students find themselves in touch with a special faculty committee. It has the power to waive many academic requirements for them. They are allowed to take as large a bite of education as they can swallow, and the usual course



EVEN in institutions with thousands of students, young people with extraordinary talents can be spotted and developed. This teacher is leading an honors section at a big university.

prerequisites do not apply; they may enter junior and senior-level courses if they can handle the work. They use the library with the same status as faculty members and graduate students, and some serve as short-term research associates for professors.

The force of the program has been felt beyond the students and the faculty members who are immediately involved. It has sent a current throughout the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. All students on the dean's honor roll, for example, no longer face a strict limit in the number of courses they may take. Departments have strengthened their honor sections or, in some cases, established them for the first time. The value of the program reaches down into the high schools, too, stimulating teachers and attracting to the university strong students who might otherwise be lost to Kansas.

Across the country, there has been an attack on the problem of the bright student's boredom during his early months in college. (Too often he can do nothing but fidget restlessly as teachers gear their courses to students less talented than he.) Now, significantly large numbers are being admitted to college before they have finished high school; experiments with new curricula and opportunities for small discussion groups, fresh focus, and independent study are found in many schools. Foundations, so influential in many areas of higher education today, are giving their support.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS



The "quality vs. quantity" issue has other ramifications. "Education's problem of the future," says President Eldon L. Johnson of the University of New Hampshire, "is the relation of mind and mass. . . . The challenge is to reach numbers without mass treatment and the creation of mass men. . . . It is in this setting and this philosophy that the state university finds its place."

And, one might add, the independent institution as well. For the old idea that the public school is concerned with quantity and the private school with quality is a false one. All of American higher education, in its diversity, must meet the twin needs of extraordinary persons and a better educated, more thoughtful citizenry.

WHAT is a better educated, more thoughtful citizenry? And how do we get one? If America's colleges and universities thought they had the perfect answers, a pleasant complacency might spread across the land.

In the offices of those who are responsible for laying out programs of education, however, there is anything but complacency. Ever since they stopped being content with a simple curriculum of theology, philosophy, Latin, Greek, and math, the colleges and universities have been searching for better ways of educating their students in breadth as well as depth. And they are still hunting.

Take the efforts at Amherst, as an example of what many are doing. Since its founding Amherst has developed and refined its curriculum constantly. Once it offered a free elective system: students chose the courses they wanted. Next it tried specialization: students selected a major field of study in their last two years. Next, to make sure that they got at least a taste of many different fields, Amherst worked out a system for balancing the elective courses that its students were permitted to select.

But by World War II, even this last refinement seemed inadequate. Amherst began—again—a re-evaluation.

When the self-testing was over, Amherst's students began taking three sets of required courses in their freshman and sophomore years: one each in science, history, and the humanities. The courses were designed to build the groundwork for responsible lives: they sought to help students form an integrated picture of civilization's issues and processes. (But they were not "surveys"—or what Philosophy Professor Gail Kennedy, chairman of the faculty committee that developed the program, calls "those superficial omnibus affairs.")

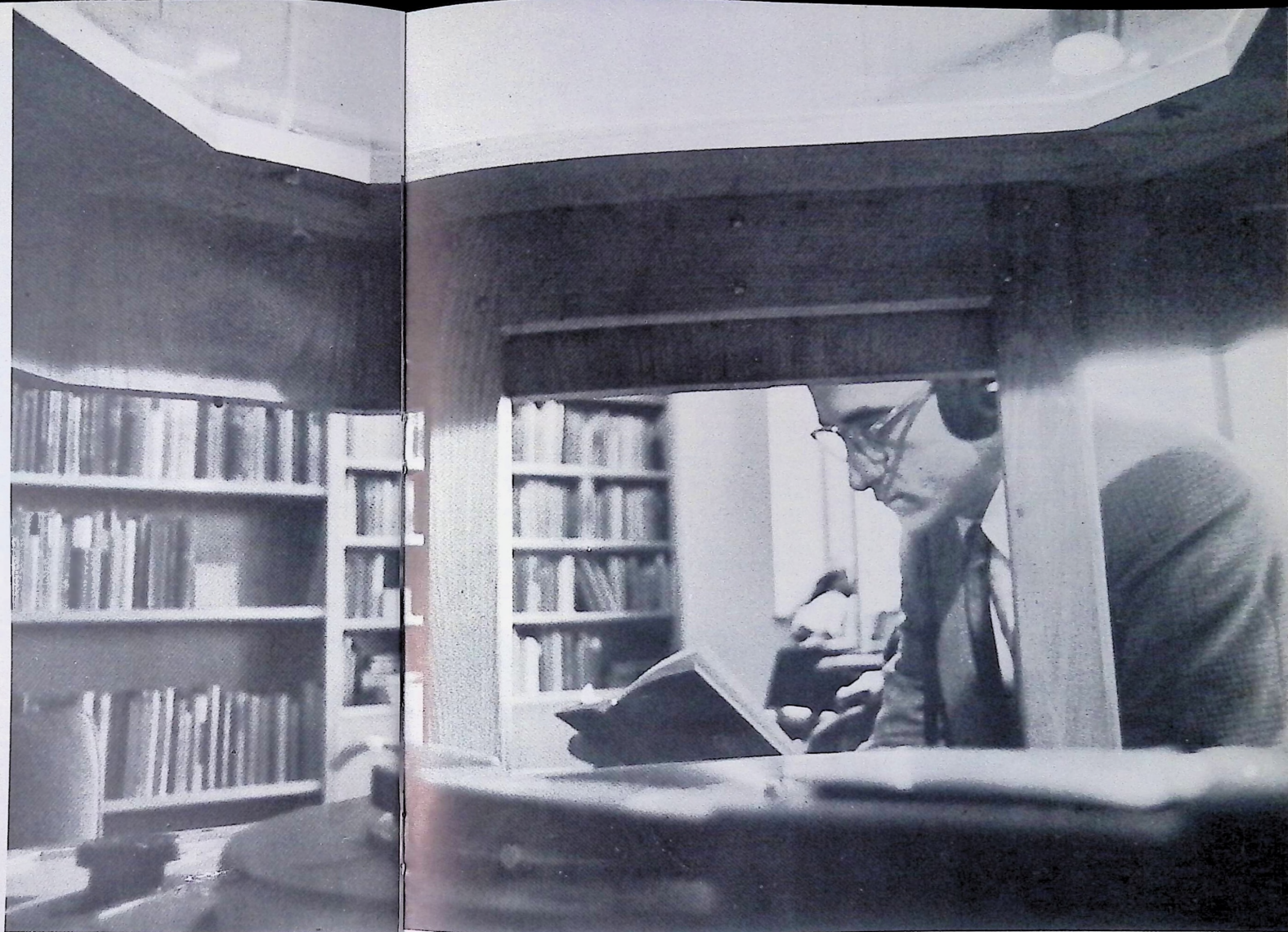
How did the student body react? Angrily. When Professor Arnold B. Arons first gave his course in physical science and mathematics, a wave of resentment arose. It culminated at a mid-year dance. The music stopped, conversations ceased, and the students observed a solemn, two-minute silence. They called it a "Hate Arons Silence."

But at the end of the year they gave the professor a standing ovation. He had been rough. He had not provided his students with pat answers. He had forced them to think, and it had been a shock at first. But as they got used to it, the students found that thinking, among all of life's experiences, can sometimes be the most exhilarating.

TO TEACH them to think: that is the problem. It is impossible, today, for any school, undergraduate or professional, to equip its students with all the knowledge they will need to become competent engineers, doctors, farmers, or business men. On the other hand, it can provide its students with a chance to discover something with which, on their own, they can live an extraordinary life: their ability to think.

THUS, in the midst of its planning for swollen enrollments, enlarged campuses, balanced budgets, and faculty-procurement crises, higher education gives deep thought to the effectiveness of its programs. When the swollen enrollments do come and the shortage of teachers does become acute, higher education hopes it can maintain its vitality.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY



HARVARD UNIVERSITY

TO IMPROVE the effectiveness of their teaching, colleges and universities are experimenting with new techniques like recordings of plays (*above*) and television, which (*left*) can bring medical students a closeup view of delicate experiments.

To stretch teaching resources without sacrificing (and, perhaps, even improving) their effectiveness, it is exploring such new techniques as microfilms, movies, and television. At Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, New York, the exploration is unusually intense.

RPI calls its concerted study "Project Reward." How good, Project Reward asks, are movies, audio-visual aids, closed-circuit television? How can we set up really effective demonstrations in our science courses? How much more effective, if at all, is a small class than a big one? Which is better: lectures or discussion groups? Says Roland H. Trathen, associate head of Rensselaer's department of mechanics and a leader in the Project Reward enterprise, when he is asked about the future, "If creative contributions to teaching are recognized and rewarded in the same manner as creative contributions to research, we have nothing to fear."

The showman in a good professor comes to the fore when he is offered that new but dangerous tool of communication, television. Like many gadgets, television can be used merely to grind out more degree-holders, or—in the hands of imaginative, dedicated teachers—it can be a powerful instrument for improvement.

Experiments with television are going on all over the place. A man at the University of Oregon, this spring, can teach a course simultaneously on his own campus and three others in the state, thanks to an electronic link. Pennsylvania State experimented with the medium for three years and discovered that in some cases the TV students did better than their counterparts who saw their instructors in the flesh.

The dangers in assembly-line education are real. But with new knowledge about how people actually learn—and new devices to help them learn—interesting possibilities appear.

Even so, some institutions may cling to time-worn notions about teaching until they are torn loose by the current of the age. Others may adulterate the quality of their product by rushing into short-cut schemes. The reader can hope that his college, at least, will use the new tools wisely: with courage yet with caution. Most of all, he can hope that it will not be forced into adopting them in desperation, because of poverty or its inability to hold good teachers, but from a position of confidence and strength.

AMERICAN higher education does not limit itself to college campuses or the basic function of educating the young. It has assumed responsibility for direct, active, specific community service, also. "Democracy's Growing Edge," the Teacher's College

of the University of Nebraska calls one such service project. Its sponsors are convinced that one of the basic functions of local schools is to improve their communities, and they are working through the local boards of education in Nebraska towns to demonstrate it.

Consider Mullen (pop. 750), in northwest Nebraska's sandhills area, the only town in its cattle-ranching county. The nearest hospital is ninety miles away. Mullen needs its own clinic; one was started six years ago, only to bog down. Under the university's auspices, with Mullen's school board coordinating the project and the Teacher's College furnishing a full-time associate coordinator, the citizens went to work. Mullen now has its clinical facilities.

Or consider Syracuse, in the southeast corner of the state, a trading center for some three thousand persons. It is concerned about its future because its young people are migrating to neighboring Lincoln and Omaha; to hold them, Syracuse needs new industry and recreational facilities. Again, through the university's program, townspeople have taken action, voting for a power contract that will assure sufficient electricity to attract industry and provide opportunities for its youth.

Many other institutions currently are offering a variety

of community projects—as many as seventy-eight at one state university this spring. Some samples:

The University of Dayton has tailored its research program to the needs of local industry and offers training programs for management. Ohio State has planted the nation's first poison plant garden to find out why some plants are poisonous to livestock when grown in some soils yet harmless in others. Northwestern's study of traffic problems has grown into a new transportation center. The University of Southern California encourages able high-school students to work in its scientific laboratories in the summer. Regis College runs a series of economics seminars for Boston professional women.

Community service takes the form of late-afternoon and evening colleges, also, which offer courses to school teachers and business men. Television is in the picture, too. Thousands of New Yorkers, for example, rise before dawn to catch New York University's "Sunrise Semester," a stiff and stimulating series of courses on WCBS-TV.

In California, San Bernardino Valley College has gone on radio. One night a week, members of more than seventy-five discussion groups gather in private homes and turn on their sets. For a half hour, they listen to a program

such as "Great Men and Great Issues" or "The Ways of Mankind," a study of anthropology.

When the program is over (it is then 8:30), the living-room discussions start. People talk, argue, raise questions—and learn. One thousand of them are hard at it, all over the San Bernardino Valley area.

Then, at ten o'clock, they turn on the radio again. A panel of experts is on. Members of the discussion groups pick up their phones and ask questions about the night's topic. The panel gives its answers over the air.

Says one participant, "I learned that people who once seemed dull, uninteresting, and pedestrian had exciting things to say if I would keep my mouth shut and let them say it."

When it thinks of community services, American higher education does not limit itself to its own back yard.

Behind the new agricultural chemistry building at the University of the Philippines stand bare concrete columns which support nothing. The jungle has grown up around their bases. But you can still see the remains of buildings which once housed one of the most distinguished agricultural schools in the Far East, the university's College of Agriculture. When Filipinos returned to the campus after World War II, they found virtually nothing.

The needs of the Philippines' devastated lands for trained men were clear and immediate. The faculty began to put the broken pieces back together again, but it was plain that the rebuilding would take decades.

In 1952, Cornell University's New York State College of Agriculture formed a partnership with them. The objective: to help the Filipinos rebuild, not in a couple of generations, but in a few years. Twelve top faculty members from Cornell have spent a year or more as regular members of the staff. Filipinos have gone to New York to take part in programs there.

Now, Philippine agriculture has a new lease on life—and Filipinos say that the Cornell partnership should receive much of the credit. Farms are at last big enough to support their tenants. Weeds and insects are being brought under control. Grassland yields are up. And the college enrollment has leaped from little more than a hundred in 1945 to more than four thousand today.

In Peru, the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering is helping to strengthen the country's agricultural research; North Carolina State College is



IN ADDITION to teaching and conducting research, America's colleges and universities offer a wide range of community services. At the left are hundreds of curriculum materials available at one state university.



NONE of its services can function effectively unless higher education remains free. Freedom to pursue knowledge is the strongest attraction of college and university teaching.

helping to develop Peruvian research in textiles; and the University of North Carolina co-operates in a program of technical assistance in sanitary engineering. In Liberia, Prairie View A. and M. College of Texas (the Negro college of the Texas A. and M. system) is working with the Booker Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute to expand vocational education. Syracuse University is producing audio-visual aids for the Middle East, particularly Iran. The University of Tennessee is providing home-economics specialists to assist in training similar specialists in India. The University of Oregon is working with Nepal in establishing an educational system where none existed before (only eleven persons in the entire country of 8.5 million had had any professional training in education). Harvard is providing technical advice and assistance to Latin American countries in developing and maintaining nutrition programs.

THUS emerges a picture of American higher education, 1958. Its diversity, its hope that it can handle large numbers of students without losing sight of quality in the process, its willingness to extend its services far beyond its classrooms and even its home towns: all these things are true of America's colleges and universities today. They can be seen.

But not as visible, like a subsurface flaw in the earth's apparently solid crust, lie some facts that may alter the landscape considerably. Not enough young people, for instance, are currently working their way through the long process of preparation to become college and university teachers. Others, who had already embarked on faculty careers, are leaving the profession. Scholars and teachers are becoming one of the American economy's scarcest commodities.

Salary scales, as described earlier in this article, are largely responsible for the scarcity, but not entirely.

Three faculty members at the University of Oklahoma sat around a table not long ago and tried to explain why they are staying where they are. All are young. All are brilliant men who have turned down lucrative jobs in business or industry. All have been offered higher-paying posts at other universities.



EVERYWHERE—in business, government, the professions, the arts—college graduates are in demand. Thus society pays tribute to the college teacher. It relies upon him today as never before.

"It's the atmosphere, call it the teaching climate, that keeps me here," said one.

"Teachers want to know they are appreciated, that their ideas have a chance," said another. "I suppose you might say we like being a part of our institution, not members of a manpower pool."

"Oklahoma has made a real effort to provide an opportunity for our opinions to count," said the third. "Our advice may be asked on anything from hiring a new professor to suggesting salary increases."

The University of Oklahoma, like many other institutions but *unlike* many more, has a self-governing faculty. "The by-products of the university government," says Oklahoma's Professor Cortez A. M. Ewing, "may prove to be its most important feature. In spite of untoward conditions—heavy teaching loads, low salaries, and marginal physical and laboratory resources, to mention a few—the spirit of co-operation is exceeded only by the dedication of the faculty."

The professor worth his title *must* be free. He must be free to explore and probe and investigate. He must be free to pursue the truth, wherever the chase may take him. This, if the bread-and-butter necessities of salary scales can be met, is and will always be the great attraction of college and university teaching. We must take care that nothing be allowed to diminish it.

GONE is the old caricature of the absent-minded, impractical academician. The image of the college professor has changed, just as the image of the college boy and the college alumnus has changed. If fifty years ago a college graduate had to apologize for his education and even conceal it as he entered the business world, he does so no longer. Today society demands the educated man. Thus society gives its indirect respect to the man who taught him, and links a new reliance with that respect.

It is more than need which warrants this esteem and reliance. The professor is aware of his world and travels to its coldest, remotest corners to learn more about it. Nor does he overlook the pressing matters at the very edge of his campus. He takes part in the International Geophysical Year's study of the universe; he attacks the cancer in the human body and the human spirit; he nourishes the art of living more readily than the art of killing; he is the frontiersman everywhere. He builds and masters the most modern of tools from the cyclotron to the mechanical brain. He remembers the artist and the philosopher above the clamor of the machine.

The professor still has the color that his students recall.



and he still gets his applause in the spring at the end of an inspiring semester or at the end of a dedicated career. But today there is a difference. It is on him that the nation depends more than ever. On him the free world relies—just as the enslaved world does, too.

DR. SELMAN A. WAKSMAN of Rutgers was not interested in a specific, useful topic. Rather, he was fascinated by the organisms that live in a spadeful of dirt.

A Russian emigrant, born in a thatched house in Priluka, ninety miles from the civilization of Kiev, he came to the United States at the age of seventeen and enrolled in Rutgers. Early in his undergraduate career he became interested in the fundamental aspects of living systems. And, as a student of the College of Agriculture, he looked to the soil. For his senior project he dug a number of trenches on the college farm and took soil samples in order to count the different colonies of bacteria.

But when he examined the samples under his microscope, Waksman saw some strange colonies, different from either bacteria or fungi. One of his professors said they were only "higher bacteria." Another, however, identified them as little-known organisms usually called actinomycetes.

Waksman was graduated in 1915. As a research assistant in soil bacteriology, he began working toward a master's degree. But he soon began to devote more and more time to soil fungi and the strange actinomycetes. He was forever testing soils, isolating cultures, transferring cultures, examining cultures, weighing, analyzing.

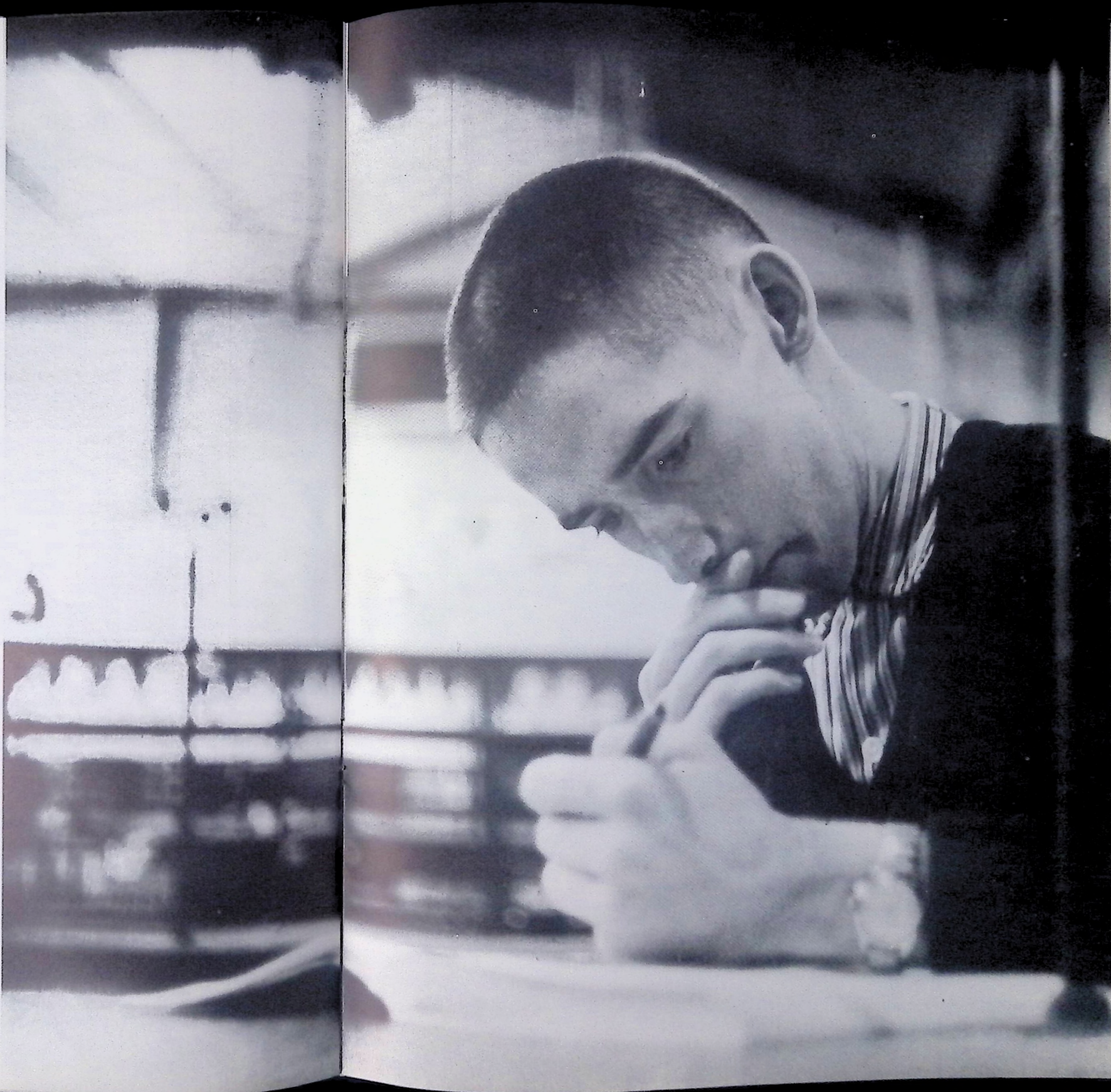
Studying for his Ph.D. at the University of California, he made one finding that interested him particularly. Several groups of microbes appeared to live in harmony, while others fed on their fellows or otherwise inhibited their growth. In 1918 Waksman returned to Rutgers as a microbiologist, to continue his research and teaching.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY



SOME research by faculty members strikes people as "pointless." It was one such pointless project that led Dr. Selman A. Waksman (left) to find streptomycin. Good basic research is a continuing need.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY



In 1923 one of his pupils, Rene Dubos, isolated tyrothricin and demonstrated that chemical substances from microbes found in the soil can kill disease-producing germs. In 1932 Waksman studied the fate of tuberculosis bacteria in the soil. In 1937 he published three papers on antagonistic relations among soil micro-organisms. He needed only a nudge to make him turn all his attention to what he was later to call "antibiotics."

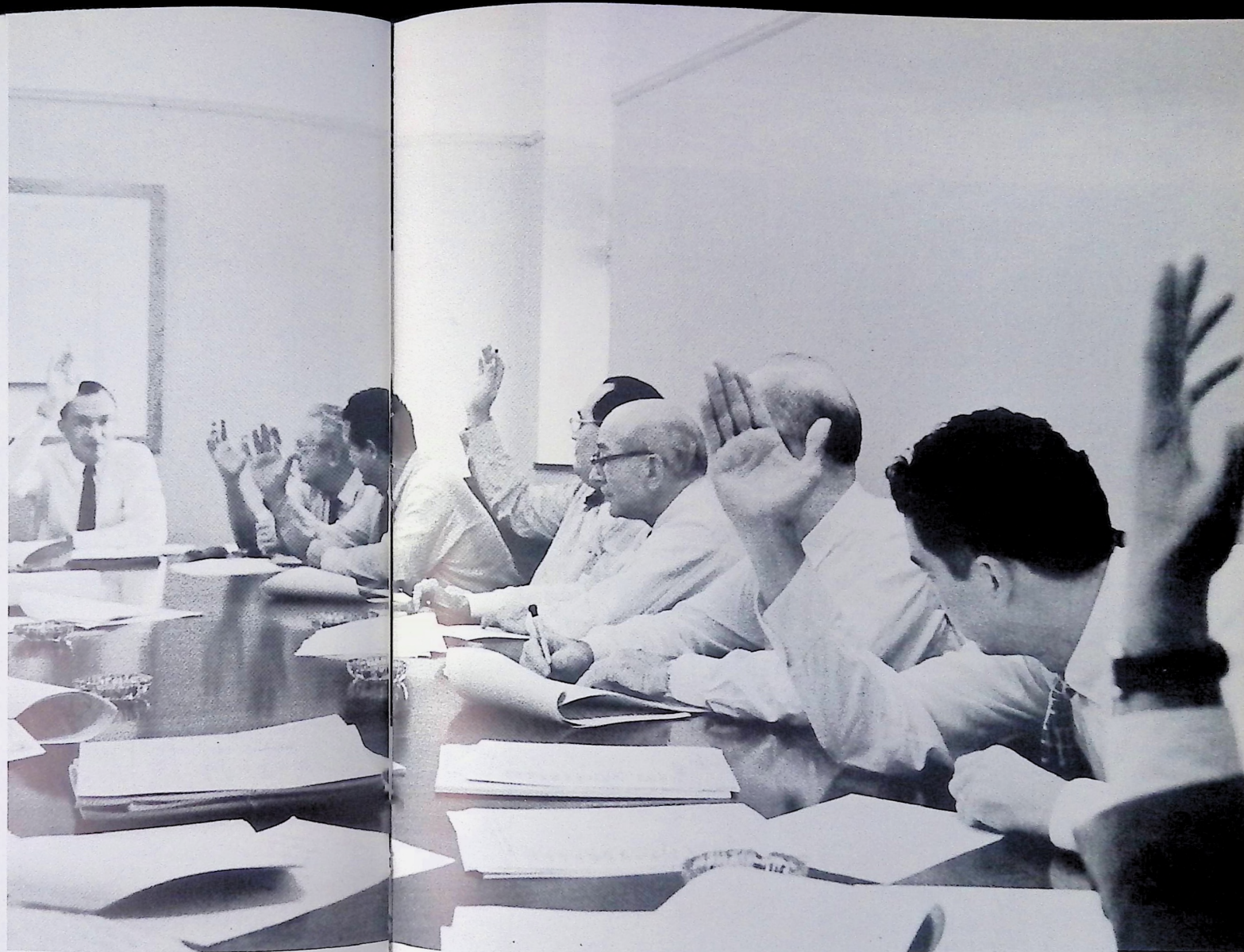
The war provided that nudge. Waksman organized his laboratory staff for the campaign. He soon decided to focus on the organisms he had first met as an undergraduate almost thirty years before, the actinomycetes. The first antibiotic substance to be isolated was called actinomycin, but it was so toxic that it could have no clinical application; other antibiotics turned out to be the same. It was not until the summer of 1943 that the breakthrough came.

One day a soil sample from a heavily manured field was brought into the laboratory. The workers processed it as they had processed thousands of others before. But this culture showed remarkable antagonism to disease-producing bacteria. It was a strain—*streptomyces griseus*—that Waksman had puzzled over as a student. Clinical tests proved its effectiveness against some forms of pneumonia, gonorrhoea, dysentery, whooping cough, syphilis, and, most spectacularly, TB.

Streptomycin went into production quickly. Along with the many other antibiotics that came from the soil, it was labeled a "miracle drug." Waksman received the Nobel Prize and the heartfelt praise of millions throughout the world.

In a sense, discoveries like Dr. Waksman's are accidents: they are unplanned and unprogrammed. They emerge from scholarly activity which, judged by appearances or practical yardsticks, is aimless. But mankind has had enough experience with such accidents to have learned, by now, that "pure research"—the pursuit of knowledge for the sake of knowledge alone—is its best assurance that accidents will continue to happen. When Chicago's still-active Emeritus Professor Herman Schlesinger got curious about the chemical linkage in a rare and explosive gas called diobrane, he took the first steps toward the development of a new kind of jet and rocket fuel—accidentally. When scientists at Harvard worked on the fractionization of blood, they were accidentally making possible the development of a substitute for whole blood which was so desperately needed in World War II.

But what about the University of Texas's Humanities Research Center, set up to integrate experiments in linguistics, criticism, and other fields? Or the Missouri expedition to Cyprus which excavated an Early-Bronze-



TO FIND the most promising young people of America and then provide them with exceptional educational opportunities: that is the challenge. Above, medical school professors vote on a candidate.

Age site at Episkopi three years ago and is planning to go back again this year? Or the research on folk ballads at the University of Arkansas? In an age of ICBM's, what is the value of this work?

If there is more to human destiny than easing our toils or enriching our pocketbooks, then such work is important. Whatever adds to man's knowledge will inevitably add to his stature, as well. To make sure that higher education can keep providing the opportunities for such research is one of 1958 man's best guarantees that human life will not sink to meaninglessness.

ALFRID NORTH WHITEHEAD once said, "In the conditions of modern life, the rule is absolute: the race which does not value trained intelligence is doomed."

In recent months, the American people have begun to re-learn the truth of Whitehead's statement. For years the nation has taken trained intelligence for granted—or, worse, sometimes shown contempt for it, or denied the conditions under which trained intelligence might flourish. That millions are now recognizing the mistake—and recognizing it before it is too late—is fortunate.

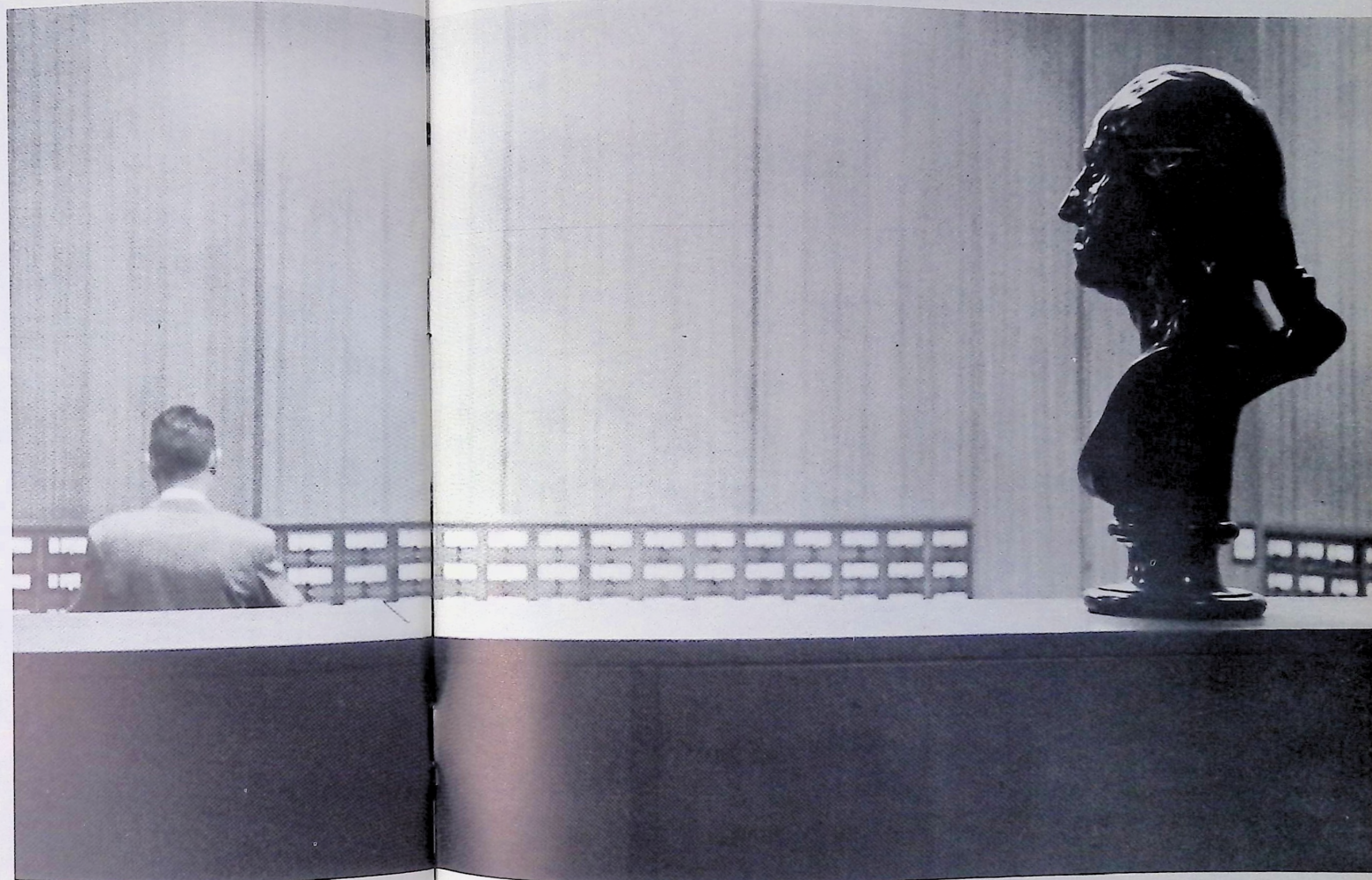
Knowing how to solve the problem, however, and knowing how to provide the *means* for solution, is more difficult.

But again America is fortunate. There is, among us, a group who not only have been ahead of the general public in recognizing the problem but who also have the understanding and the power, *now*, to solve it. That group is the college alumni and alumnae.

Years ago Dr. Hu Shih, the scholar who was then Chinese ambassador to the United States, said America's greatest contribution to education was its revolutionary concept of the alumnus: its concept of the former student as an understanding, responsible partner and champion.

Today, this partner and champion of American higher education has an opportunity for service unparalleled in our history. He recognizes, better than anyone, the essential truth in the statement to which millions, finally, now subscribe: that upon higher education depends, in large part, our society's physical and intellectual survival. He recognizes, better than anyone else, the truth in the statement that the race can attain even loftier goals ahead, by strengthening our system of higher education in all its parts. As an alumnus—first by understanding, and then by exercising his leadership—he holds within his own grasp the means of doing so.

Rarely has one group in our society—indeed, every member of the group—had the opportunity and the ability for such high service.



TULANE UNIVERSITY

EDUATION of high quality for as many as are qualified for it has been a cherished American dream. Today we are too close to realizing that dream not to intensify our striving for it.

EDITORIAL STAFF

FELICIA ANTHENELLI
The University of Chicago

WILLIAM SCHRAMM
The University of Pennsylvania

DAVID A. BURR
The University of Oklahoma

VERNE A. STADTMAN
The University of California

JEAN DINWOODEY
The American Alumni Council

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Phillips Academy, Andover

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Harvard University

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The Ohio State University

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CORBIN GWALTNEY
The Johns Hopkins University

CHARLES E. WIDMAYER
Dartmouth College

L. FRANKLIN HEALD
The University of New Hampshire

CHESLEY WORTHINGTON
Brown University

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How's My Class Doing?

Class of 1955 Leads in Participation; 1950 in Total Amount Contributed

During the month of March and April, gifts to the Capital Fund Campaign totaled \$9,000, raising the grand total subscribed to \$512,384; of this additional money \$5,655 was given by the Alumni, bringing total alumni contributions to \$16,503.

Unlike our two annual alumni funds which preceded this Capital Fund Drive, the campaign was organized geographically rather than by classes. Nevertheless, class spirit, pride and competition have been contributing factors as evidenced by the increasing number of Alumni who are asking — "How's my class doing?" So that you all may know how your class is doing, the brief record below provides the answers as of April 15. Frankly, we are somewhat disappointed that more Alumni have not contributed to this "our most important of all drives."

Although we did not set a goal for the total amount to be raised, the planners did believe that at least 33% of our Alumni would join in this drive of critical importance to the development of Wilkes College.

The seven leading classes in participation are listed below. Last year we had eight classes above 30% participation and eleven classes above 20%.

SEVEN LEADING CLASSES

1955	35%	1944	26%
1951	31%	1945	26%
1948	30%	1950	26%
1946	26%		

In a recent (1958) American Alumni Council survey of 442 colleges, universities and preparatory schools, 25 achieved better than 50% participation. The leader was Little Wofford College, a private men's college in South Carolina with 8,750 graduates and former students with 74.4%. Dartmouth ranked second with 70.9% while Princeton had 70.7% participation. Mount Holyoke led the women's colleges with 67.4% participation while Bates College in Maine led the 220 coeducational institutions with 38.2%. Wilkes had a 20% participation in 1958 and 28% in 1957. Our goal is 33% during 1958. Certainly our Alumni are as interested in their College as those indicated above.

There is still time for you to be placed on the "Honor Roll" of contributors to the Capital Fund Campaign, along with that of your classmates. As in the annual funds, there is no minimum acceptable gift. Why not take your pen in hand and give in accordance to your ability to our 1958 drive. There can never be an oversubscription to an independent college such as Wilkes. Although the goal of \$500,000 has been attained, every dollar will be utilized soundly for the development of our College. Perhaps the special report will indicate to you the need for your support.

THE RECORD OF THE CLASSES

AS OF APRIL 15, 1958

Class	Donors	%	Amount	Class	Donors	%	Amount
1935	8	14%	\$ 182.00	1947	2	7%	\$ 100.00
1936	2	8%	30.00	1948	34	30%	1,881.50
1937	6	16%	1,585.00	1949	46	21%	1,826.00
1938	7	23%	280.00	1950	55	28%	1,342.50
1939	7	16%	343.00	1951	45	31%	1,436.50
1940	8	17%	164.00	1952	33	18%	885.00
1941	6	17%	840.00	1953	21	21%	884.00
1942	9	31%	280.00	1954	35	23%	955.50
1943	5	19%	217.50	1955	47	38%	891.00
1944	8	26%	247.50	1956	26	13%	925.00
1945	8	26%	318.50	1957	18	10%	440.00
1946	6	27%	247.50	Total	432	33.8%	\$18,563.00

Reunion Weekend Planned

Quinquennial Program Begun

Attention — all graduates of years ending in 3's or 8's — This is the year for the first reunion program at Wilkes College. What could be more fitting than to invite you back to the campus scene to begin our reunion program in this our 25th anniversary year.

We are scheduling the reunion weekend and our Homecoming weekend for October 17-19. The reunion committee plans to work with members of each class to establish and coordinate programs for the weekend. All reuniting classes will be contacted within the month of May by the reunion General Chairman to begin planning programs.

Our reunion program will be on a five year plan (quinquennial) — thus, this year, the classes of 1938, 1943, 1948 and 1953 will be spotlighted. All other classes are invited to have class reunions if they desire, but to begin our quinquennial program, all class members in the above mentioned classes will be contacted within a month by a special letter. Next year, all classes ending in 4 and 9 will be invited back for special reunions and so on.

OCTOBER 17

Friday — 9:00 P.M. - 12:00 P.M.

(Warm-up Party) at O'Connell's Kingston House along with homecoming alumni. (Registration).

OCTOBER 18

Saturday — 9:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon

Campus open for touring. (Registration).

Saturday — 12:00 Noon

Meeting of Executive Council of Alumni Association.

Saturday — 2:00 P.M.

Football game (Wilkes vs. Ursinus). Reunion classes may plan substitute program if desired, a class picnic, cocktail party, etc.

Saturday — 6:30 P.M.

Class dinners for Reuniting classes. (Sites to be decided by classes.)

Saturday — 9:00 P.M.

Informal Dance — Irem Temple Country Club (with Homecoming alumni).

Although the reunion weekend was originally planned for the latter part of May, the weekend has been moved to homecoming weekend because pressure of the recently-completed capital fund campaign did not permit enough time to set up the program after the campaign closed.

Alumni returning for class reunions who plan to attend their class functions such as class dinner, class picnic, etc., will be asked to pay in advance. A more descriptive brochure and reservation forms will be mailed during the summer months.

Why not plan now to be with us on the weekend of October 17-19 for your class reunion.

You will be amazed and pleased when you see the changes that have taken place on the college campus. I am sure you will be amazed at the changes in many of your old classmates.

Final arrangements for the reunion of classes will be decided upon by the individual classes but the tentative program for the weekend will be as follows:

1935—

Francis Antonelli, holder of a Master's degree from Bucknell University, is now a teacher in the West Hazleton School District. He and his wife, Josephine, have three children, Joanne, Francis, Jr., and Patricia.

1936—

Mason Baldwin recently appeared as guest artist with the Florida West Coast Symphony Orchestra in the performance of Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf." Mason is a great theatrical booster in this area; he reorganized the Talahasse Little Theater and appeared with the Players of Sarasota and the Palm Tree Playhouse. He is well known as "Mr. Ace", Teller of Stories, which is a popular children's radio and television show. At present, he is manager of the Sarasota Municipal Auditorium.

1937—

Gordon Everett is an industrial engineer with the Borg-Warner Corporation. His particular duties are in the Tooling Design and Application Methods, development, and Process and Equipment Layout. Their three children — Brian, Douglas, and Joyce live with their parents on 4th Avenue in New York City.

1938—

Dorothy L. (Hughes) and Robert Royer, both Wilkes grads, are living in Summit, New Jersey. Dorothy, a busy housewife, and Bob, with the Pfizer International, Inc., have three children — Robert, James and Pamela.

1942—

Bob Rovinski is a top engineer in the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Nuclear Society. Bob and his wife, Helen, have two children — Bob and Nancy.

Mrs. Herb Mitchell (Elizabeth Womelsdorf) is another busy housewife, with her husband and two growing children, Ann Meredith and Elizabeth Jane, to take care of every spare minute.

1943—

Bill Davis's family consists of his lovely wife, Jane, and their two children — Kim and Jaime. He is supervisor of the Cost Department in the Potter Instruments Company, Inc. 19.6—Martin Berger, who left Wilkes in 1946 and went on to George Washington University, graduated and is now an attorney and an accountant with the Internal Revenue Service. He recently married the former Miss Ethel Cones of Recife, Brazil, who is at present working at the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, D.C.

1947—

M. Lloyd Davies is in charge of the Results Department of the Penna. Power and Light Company. He supervises station performance, calculations and economy, water treatment and the maintenance of instruments and controls. His official title is Results Engineer. Lloyd graduated from Bucknell University in 1949 with a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering.

1948—

Henry Ozarko, who received his terminal certificate in Engineering from Wilkes was graduated in 1951 from Penn State with a B.S. in Aeronautical Engineering. He is now associated with the Department of the Navy as a Project Engineer.

1948—

Dr. James F. Roberts, Wilkes Alumnus, recently announced his return to the private practice of dentistry from active duty with the Army. His office is located at 1059 Wyoming Avenue, Forty Fort, Pa.

1949—

Henry Ozarko, who received his terminal certificate in Engineering from Wilkes was graduated in 1951 from Penn State with a B.S. in Aeronautical Engineering. He is now associated with the Department of the Navy as a Project Engineer.

1950—

After graduating from Wilkes in 1950, John Surash went on to Lehigh University to earn his Master's Degree in Chemistry. At the present time, he is an Instructor of Chemistry at Lehigh and a Ph.D. Candidate in Analytical Chemistry. John's wife, the former Marilyn Goham, presented him with a Christmas present by the name of Robert on the 28th of December, 1957. Their other children are John Jr., 3½; and Carol Ann, 1½.

Ted Wolfe, 1950 graduate of Wilkes, is employed by the Local Union 4895, United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO in Morrisville, Pennsylvania as an Office Manager. Ted and his wife, the former Lorraine Bottoms, have one child, Robert Mark.

Catherine Smith, after receiving her A.B. degree in Psychology, became associated with the Police Department of Washington, D.C. She married John J. Shants and at present she is a Policewoman with the Women's Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C. She deals with criminal investigation, family emergencies, and delinquency. Catherine and John have one daughter, Catherine Mary, born in October, 1956.

1951—

Jane Maxwell has certainly traveled quite a distance to follow her profession. She is a Group Worker at the Houchen Settlement House in El Paso, Texas, where she works with Spanish-speaking children. Jane received her A.B. in Sociology.

Vester Vercoe, '51 grad, is now with the G. & W. H. Corson Co., Inc., in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania. Vester is again very active in the Philadelphia Chapter of the Alumni Association.

Glenn H. Rheinhart is another of our alumni who is employed by Westinghouse. He is Regional Budget and Planning Manager in the Atlantic region of Pennsylvania. He resides with his wife, the former Wilma Hoffman, and their son, Mark, in Broomall, Pennsylvania.

1952—

Howard Phillips is teaching 8th and 9th grade English at Brecksville High School, Brecksville, Ohio. Besides his teaching duties, Howard has been working on his M.A., which he will receive from Western Reserve in June, 1958. He and his wife, the former June Johnston, have two children — Stephen, 4 years old, and Diane, 1½ years old.

From the Editor's Note Book

... Here 'n' There with the Alumni

Carrol V. Stein is at present employed by the Curtis Circulation Company of Philadelphia. His duties involve formulating office procedures, layout work, form design, office equipment and evaluation. Carrol married Adeline Elvis, a Wilkes College alumna, and they have one daughter, Linda Christine, age 5.

Bob Shemo, who received his A.B. in Biology from Wilkes and in 1957 became a Doctor of Dental Surgery, has an office on North Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre.

1953—

Sander Yelen, a graduate in Political Science, received his L.L.B. from Dickinson Law School in 1956, and is now an attorney residing in Wilkes-Barre.

1954—

Lucy J. Liggett, who received her B.S. in Nursing Education from Wilkes in 1954, is now the Assistant Director of Nursing Education of the Nesbitt Memorial Hospital, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

Ralph B. Rozelle is working on a Fellowship in Fuel Technology at the Pennsylvania State University. Ralph recently had an article entitled, Fuel Cells, Potential Source of Electrical Energy, printed in the magazine, Mineral Industries.

Leonard J. Mather (Matablewski) is doing graduate work in Virginia at William and Mary College.

Katherine F. Goetzman recently changed her last name to Peckam, but also put Lt. Jr. Grade before her name instead of the usual Mrs. She is stationed at the U. S. Naval Hospital in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

1955—

Janet Eckell recently became engaged to Kenneth W. Tuttle, Yale '57. Ken is entering the University of Maryland Medical School. They are planning a lovely June wedding.

Ellen Louise Wint, formerly Lt. Ellen Louise Wint of the United States Marine Corps, is now a civilian and is working as a case-worker for the Luzerne County Child Welfare Service.

1956—

Stan Abrams, not stopping with his Master's degree, is now in his second semester as a candidate for a Ph.D. degree in Psychology. He is also interning at Vineland State Training School. He and his wife, Jacqueline, reside in Barrington, New Jersey.

Neil Turtel recently was discharged from the Army. He is taking graduate work at N.Y.U. and working as an advertising assistant in the Princeton Knitting Mills.

1957—

The Bill Daw's (nee Nancy Schooley) are now living in Atlanta, Georgia, where Bill is with the Becton, Dickinson and Company (Medical supplies).

Bill Jacobson is working for the Okonite Company as a Time Study Observer in North Brunswick, New Jersey.

Down the Aisle

Dr. Edmund V. Niklewski, '55, of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, took as his bride the former Roberta Woods of Sayre, Pennsylvania. Miss Woods was graduated from the Williamsport High School and Williamsport Hospital School of Nursing. She is presently a member of the nursing staff at Divine Providence Hospital. Dr. Niklewski, who received his degrees from Wilkes College and Jefferson School of Medicine in Philadelphia, is currently serving as chief resident on the staff of the Williamsport Hospital.

Miss Helen Mae Krachentels, class of '56, recently became the bride of Donald L. Reed of Havre de Grace, Maryland. Helen graduated from Wilkes with an A.B. in English, and now teaches in Edgewood High School. She teaches both junior high school and senior high English.

Mr. Peter Paul Back, Jr., and Miss Mollie Reard, class of 1956, recently became husband and wife. Mollie graduated from Wilkes with a B.S. in Commerce and Finance, and is now busy with household chores. At the present time, Pete is working for Linear, Inc., Dallas, Pennsylvania, but plans to enter Wilkes in September to study for a B.A. in Mathematics.

The recent marriage of Miss Sally Nan Thomas of Plymouth to Paul Carey of East Haven, Connecticut, took place in St. Bernadette's rectory at East Haven. Miss Thomas is a graduate of Wilkes College, class of 1955, and has a Terminal Certificate. She is now employed as a medical secretary to a doctor of pathology at Yale University while her husband, Paul, is in the insurance and real estate business. Miss Janet Eckell, a former classmate of the bride, had the honor of being Sally's Maid of Honor. Following the reception which was held at the Carey residence, the couple honeymooned in New York and are now residing at 150 Cherry Hill Circle, Branford, Connecticut.

Miss Jane W. Salwoski, who graduated from Wilkes in 1952 with a B.A. in English has acquired a new name. She is now Mrs. Jane D'Angelo and is now living in Newark Valley, New York.

February 15 was the date for the lovely wedding of Miss Ruth I. Wilbur, class of 1955, and Peter L. Bretz of Devon, Connecticut. Ruth obtained her B.S. in Elementary Education from Wilkes and was a member of the faculty of Woodmere, Long Island, schools. The bridegroom, an alumnus of Plainfield, New Jersey, High School and Columbia College School of

Engineering, Columbia University, is employed by United Engineers and Constructors, Inc., of Philadelphia. After a honeymoon in Florida, the couple will live at 81 King Street, Stratford, Connecticut.

Miss Nancy Clement Brown and Peter Ross Williams were married on February 1, 1958, in the Dorranceston Methodist Church. The bride graduated from Wilkes with the class of 1956 and has a B.S. degree in Commerce and Finance. After a trip to New York City, the couple will reside on Wyoming Avenue in Kingston. This happy couple's marriage is off to a good start since the Williams' are competitors in business; that is, Nancy is employed by Lazarus Department Store and Pete by Pomeroy's, Inc.

Miss Phyllis M. Schrader, a terminal graduate in 1958, recently became the bride of Eugene L. Mensh of Elysburg, Pennsylvania, at the Methodist Church in Burlington, near Towanda. The bride is a graduate of Troy High School, of Wilkes College, and is employed as a medical technologist in Geisinger Hospital, Danville. The bridegroom is a graduate of Ralpho High School, Elysburg, and has served two years with the United States Army, 19 months of which were spent in Germany. He is currently employed at Thompson Products, Danville, where they are making their future home.

Max M. Salsburg, class of 1957 and vice-president of the Texas Meat Co., of Kingston, Pennsylvania, took the big step and became the husband of the former Roslyn Melletz. The bride is a graduate of Harcum Junior College, and trained at Albert Einstein Medical Center for X-ray technology. After a wedding trip to Bermuda, the newlyweds will reside at 317 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre.

Miss Carol Miller, who attended Wilkes from 1955 to 1957, recently became the bride of Willard R. Snyder on October 12, 1957. Carol, a native of Wilkes-Barre, is now residing with her new husband at Hollywood Road, Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

On Saturday, February 1, 1958, Mary Lord Mary became the bride of Frank Ankner. Both Mary and Frank attended Wilkes and are now living on Williams Street in East Orange, New Jersey. Mary is well known around campus as Dr. Farley's former secretary and as a future elementary teacher. Frank also attended Pennsylvania State University and is presently enrolled at Fairleigh-Dickinson University at Rutherford, New Jersey. The groom is now employed in the engineering department of Western Electric Company, Kearny, New Jersey.

The late winter wedding of Basia Mieszkowski and Gustavo Jaworski took place Saturday, February 15, 1958, in St. Peter and Paul's Church, Plains, Pennsylvania. Mrs.

Jaworski was graduated from Wyoming Seminary and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in music from Wilkes College. She has also been known in this area as a fine soloist. Mr. Jaworski, a veteran of World War II, was graduated from Michigan State University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Industrial Arts. Both are teachers in the Little Falls School System, New Jersey.

New Arrivals

1952—

To George and Joan Cross, a son, Gregory, born on February 22. George is employed by the Hercules Powder Company as a Process Control Chemist. The Cross's are residing in Kenvil, New Jersey.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Croucher, a son, born on February 10. The Crouchers are residing in Linden, New Jersey, where Bob is employed by the Rosen Agency.

To Cliff and Nancy Brautigam, a daughter, born on February 25. Cliff is a teacher and the basketball coach in Hightstown High School, New Jersey. The Brautigams are residing in Avon-by-the-Sea, New Jersey.

To John and Della Milliman, a daughter, Linda, born on February 19. She joins a sister, Judy, born in 1955. John is employed as the Production Department Head for Seco Mills, a cotton knit goods firm. The Millimans are residing in Brooklyn, New York.

Completed Careers

ALFRED P. HUGHES, '52

Alfred P. Hughes died in an automobile accident in California on March 8, 1958. After receiving a terminal certificate from Wilkes in 1952, Al went to the University of Southern California and received his B.S. in Civil Engineering.

Al is survived by his wife, Doris, and daughter, Deborah Ann, who was born in January, 1958.

EARL D. JOHNSON, '55

Earl Douglas Johnson, who received his B.S. in Education from Wilkes in 1955, died on February 17 in Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton, Pa., after a brief illness.

Born at Lake Ariel, he lived in Moscow, Pa., most of his life. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Moscow Methodist Church. He was on the faculty of the John Hill School, Boontown, New Jersey.

While at Wilkes, Earl was a member of the Economics Club, Education Club, History Club, and participated in Intramural Basketball.

Surviving are his parents, Clare and Ethel I. Hunt Johnson, Moscow; a sister, Mrs. Robert Lyon, Mission, Kansas; his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Frederick Vernon, Paterson, New Jersey; and his paternal grandmother, Mrs. Earl M. Killam, Lake Ariel.