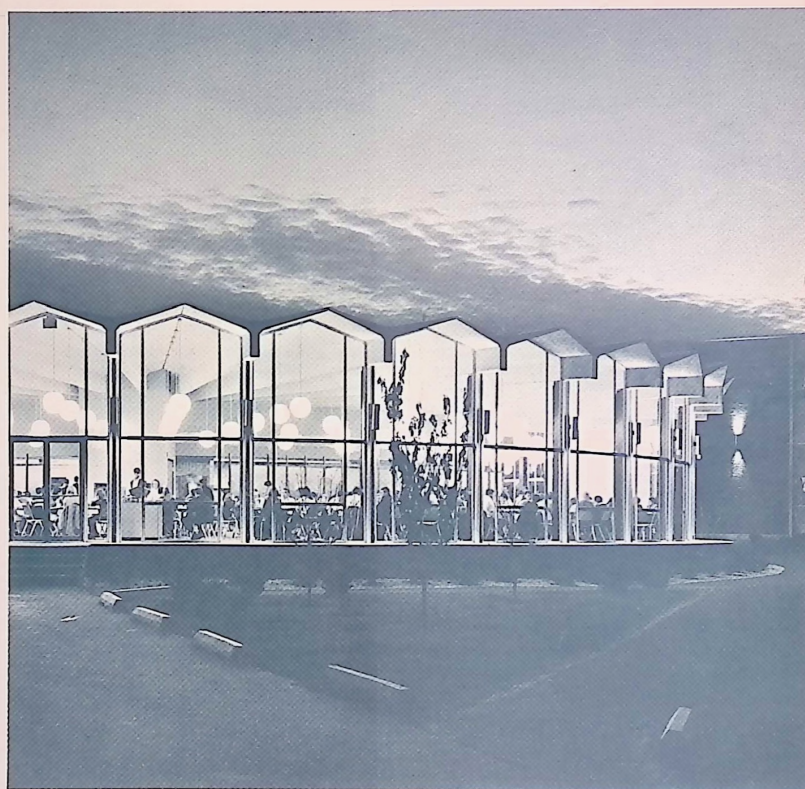




WILKES
COLLEGE
Alumnus



WINTER

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(Signed)
Gordon E. Roberts
Editor

WILKES
COLLEGE
ALUMNUS



**ON
THE
COVER**

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DINING HALL
AND MEN'S
DORMITORY
ON THE
CAMPUS

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DR. EUGENE S. FARLEY — Assembly Address to Students — 1966

The Personal Demands of Change

As we begin this college year I wish to continue with you some of the conversations that I have had with students during the past year. These conversations were an attempt to exchange ideas between representatives of generations separated by nearly half a century. They resulted from my desire to discover similarities and differences in attitudes, opinions, and values. For me, the conversations were stimulating, encouraging, and fun. I hope they also were of interest to the students.

Although it is believed that the generations are separated by great differences in thought, I was impressed by the similarity of our thinking. Apparently the revolutionary conditions that confront us have had sufficient impact upon both generations to create a common point of view and to develop a common understanding. Although we may look at events from different points of view, we all face common problems and are confronted by the same issues. That there can be such a similarity in our thinking is significant because:

You were born in a time of revolutionary change.

You are maturing in a time of accelerating change.

You will live in a world of continuing change.

Because it is change that creates the conditions in which we live, because all of us share and respond to the same problems, and because change will be the surest thing in your life along with love, taxes, and death, I hope that I may continue with you the exchange of thoughts that meant

so much to me during the past year.

In my conferences with students the discussions centered around changes in values and conditions that the students believed most significant. There were varied responses to my query, "How do you feel that your generation differs from mine at your age?", but ultimately each discussion centered upon four differences that the students considered to be greatest. These were uncertainty, morality, ideals and religion, and problems. It is my hope that during the year I may continue with you the conversations that have been so helpful to me. As a beginner I will now discuss with you some of the observations of the past year.

UNCERTAINTY

"We face greater uncertainties than confronted your generation at our age."

With this statement of students I am in complete agreement. I am impressed, however, as I look back over the years by the variety and nature of the many uncertainties that confronted my own generation. After emerging from the First World War my generation assumed, in its blindness, that democratic institutions would spread while international institutions and cooperation would reduce the likelihood of global war. We did not foresee the great depression, the bitterness of ideological conflict, nor the drastic and varied changes resulting from scientific and technical development. We did not comprehend the bitter conflict that would result from rising aspirations and the cultural interchange of people thrown together by improved

communications. Although we had been involved in all the turmoil of those revolutionary times, change and uncertainty were not anticipated by us as they are by you. We were less prepared for change, and thus for uncertainty, than you are.

Whereas the graduate of 1921 thought he knew the world in which he would live, the graduate of 1966 knows that he cannot foresee the nature of his world. The recent graduate knows that science, technology, and expanding knowledge of man and of the universe combine to create new conditions and to outmode old ideas. He expects and accepts change and recognizes that he also must change if he is to adapt himself to new conditions and is to adapt developing conditions to his own needs. He fails to recognize, however, that in adapting to new conditions long accepted standards and values are heedlessly modified, and their steadying influence is diminished. He does not recognize that these currents of change can destroy those personal values and standards that are the basis of his own integrity. Lacking adequate standards he experiments with life, sometimes wisely, at other times unwisely. Futilely, he and his generation — and this means you — quest in temporary liaisons for those firm relationships which lead to happiness, confidence, and personal integrity.

As you experiment with your lives so will you experiment with institutions. Probing into the unknown future without accepted and proven guidelines you create guidelines of your own. And it is only through inquiry and experimentation that you can hope to develop personal values that will sustain you in the midst of continuing change. In your quest for enduring value you will find that many mores and habit of thought will often clash with the new patterns of life being created by science and technology. This conflict and clash of values will create doubt and uncertainty which cannot be long endured by persons seeking assurance and stability. Because some degree of certainty is essential to the integrity of the individual and the stability of society, new and viable guidelines must be developed in the midst of revolutionary change. Without some acceptable

guidelines chaos will prevail in the lives of individuals and in society.

If you doubt this statement, I suggest that you look at the prevailing relations between nations, races, and cultural groups, and at the incidence of crime and mental breakdown. If man is to be human, and not merely animal, he must possess aspirations and ideals that give meaning and purpose to his life.

Because you are aware of the uncertainty that confronts you, you may be able to adapt to change and to mould the character of this change to the needs of men. Your awareness will be futile, however, unless you understand the nature and variety of changes that will take place and also comprehend the probable effect of these changes upon your thoughts, your standards, and your values. All of us now know that science and technology create new jobs, new machines, and new gadgets. We accept the new affluence that they give us without recognizing their influence upon our personal lives. We fail to recognize that personal values and standards are of more significance than are the material objects that we possess, and which sometimes possess us. Happiness and constructive achievement are not the product of material possessions, they are the product of personal values and standards that harmonize with the intellectual and spiritual needs of men.

So far I have made no mention of the uncertainty that sometimes comes with greater knowledge. We seek new knowledge with faith that it will be beneficial to us. We do not recognize that this faith is justified only if we use our newly gained knowledge creatively. Knowledge of itself is sterile, it is merely a tool that can be used either to construct or to destroy. When first attained, by those who have been ignorant, it can be disturbing; it can upset ill-founded patterns of belief that have been comfortably accepted. It is hard to conceive, however, of any real progress that is not associated with intellectual and emotional unrest. Intellectual ferment is as much a concomitant of personal growth as complacency is of personal and social decay. I assume, therefore, that uncertainty is good if it is not too prolonged.

Because you are aware that uncertainty will confront you, I dare to hope that you may cultivate vision and strength which will enable you to lead effective and constructive lives in the midst of revolutionary change. Some foresight of what is to come, combined with an understanding of the forces that now shape your future, should enable you to prepare for change, adapt to it, and influence its direction and its character.

In suggesting that you prepare for change I am joining my generation with yours. Although we may be years apart and our points of view may frequently differ, both our generations are caught in the same currents of change and our lives are all affected by these currents. The impact of future changes upon your lives will exceed their impact upon me only because the years of creative effort that lie before you exceed my own. During the years that we will share, both your generation and mine will see the same changes and will be required to adjust our lives to them. Any generation, young or old, failing to adjust to these changes, will neither get the best from life nor contribute much to it.

You may wonder how one prepares for the unknown and the uncertain. If you ask this question, you are not alone for anyone who participates in the life and concerns of this century must ask the same question. Because I have asked this question for many years, I pass on to you a few thoughts that have helped me.

1. We must accept change and uncertainty as a normal condition of contemporary life.
2. We must understand the causes of change — scientific, technical, and cultural — so that we may adapt to change and give purpose and direction to it.
3. We must recognize the need for improved communications and better understanding between peoples of diverse cultures and diverse allegiances in a world that is reduced in size by the findings and applications of science.
4. We must abandon prejudices and beliefs that obstruct better un-

Continued on Page 22

COLONEL JOHN WILKES



by Dr. Harold Cox
Associate Professor
of History

As may have been noted by the discerning reader, this issue of the *Alumnus* comes to you with a redesigned cover including, for the first time, a picture of the man for whom the College was named — Colonel John Wilkes.

It seems an appropriate occasion, therefore, to say a few words about the background and significance of Wilkes, who is one of the hazier figures in history. The woeful lack of general knowledge about Wilkes is unusual when one considers that at the time of the American Revolution he was a popular hero in this country. While he never visited America, his opposition to the established order in England caused him to be considered as a kindred spirit by the revolutionary mind. He received gifts from colonial legislatures ranging from 1500 pounds to pay his debts to a pair of sea turtles, the purpose of which is unfathomable. The city of Wilkes-Barre was named for Wilkes and a close political ally in the British House of Commons, Lord Barre. Counties in Georgia and North Carolina bore his name as did the town of Wilkesboro, North Carolina. It was also fashionable for a time to name children after him. This fad died, however, after the career of John Wilkes Booth, his most famous (or infamous) namesake.

The author Raymond Postgate, once when visiting Wilkes-Barre, was informed that Wilkes was a Democratic politician. Postgate himself, who is responsible for the best biography of Wilkes entitled *That Devil Wilkes*,

admits that his knowledge of Wilkes was meager when he began his task. He initially considered him to be a man of questionable morals and few accomplishments. After his research, however, Postgate came to view Wilkes as a significant figure in the development of British government.

The confusion surrounding Wilkes appears to be rooted in the role he played in his time. The British government in Wilkes' day was a corrupt structure dominated by the country gentry. The House of Commons, presumably representative, had not been redistricted in centuries and was dominated by a few families through the control of "rotten boroughs", which were largely depopulated districts, and "pocket boroughs", which were controlled economically, usually through the ownership of land, by an individual or family. The picture was completed through lavish use of patronage, and bribery and through the attempts of the king, George III, to influence the government by playing off one faction against another in the Commons.

Wilkes originally entered into the English political arena as a parliamentary supporter of the powerful Grenville family. He attracted little attention until he decided that he had been denied patronage which he felt was due him by the leader of the group known as the "King's Friends", Lord Bute. He waged political war on Bute through the pages of a paper which he called the *North Briton*, a reflection on Bute's Scottish origins. Since it

(Continued on next page)

was virtually impossible to launch an attack upon the chief parliamentary supporters of George III without attacking George III himself. Wilkes shortly incurred the hostility of the king, and was arrested on a general warrant. Wilkes, however, pled parliamentary privilege and secured his release.

The crown supporters arranged to have Wilkes expelled from the Commons on charges of immorality. This accomplished, Wilkes, stripped of his seat, and his immunity fled to France rather than face charges that he had published "a false and seditious libel" against George III. He remained abroad from 1764 to 1768, returning to England in the latter year.

Wilkes was imprisoned on the old charges but ran for parliament and was elected. He was expelled three times and each time re-elected. In the fourth election, his opponent was declared elected even though Wilkes had secured four times as many votes. Undaunted by the opposition, he turned, after his release from prison, to London politics. He was elected as sheriff of London in 1770 and as Lord Mayor in 1774. Finally returning to Commons, he remained there until 1790 when he retired from active campaigning. During this period he built up an impressive record as a liberal speaker, pleading for more liberal treatment of the British museum, supporting a bill which would have granted greater religious freedom in England and supporting a liberal colonial policy. From 1779 until his death, he served as Chamberlain, or treasurer, of London.

Wilkes was a storm center in late 18th century English politics. As a result his enemies brought many charges against him. Both his political and private life mirrored the times. In politics, he played the game far cleaner than his contemporaries. He had been charged with being a demagogue because the London masses adopted him as a symbol of their opposition against governmental corruption and excesses. In all of his dealings with Commons and King, he was usually the injured party. His basic nature seems to have been to resist almost overwhelming political force at a time when no prudent demagogue would have considered such a thing. More-

over, on at least one occasion when the London masses rose up against the government. Wilkes intervened to restore law and order, even though it caused the loss of much of his popular support.

In a period when public funds were freely diverted to private pockets, Wilkes, as Chancellor of London, was in an enviable position. Despite his opportunities, there is no evidence that Wilkes ever took a penny of public money. This is even more significant when considered in the light of the fact that Wilkes was reasonably extravagant and was constantly in debt because of poor management of his personal finances.

Wilkes' chief virtue was in his role of a safety valve for the frustrations of the public. The English urban masses in Wilkes' day were without votes or influence and their interests and desires were ignored by the state. Their restlessness and that of the urban middle class was not as strong as that of France where revolution soon came, but it was marked and any beliefs that the forces which could lead to revolution did not exist in England in this time are open to debate. It would appear that revolution was averted by the wave of reform which began in England about 1780 and which was carried forward under the younger William Pitt. The chief stimulus for this wave of reform was Wilkes.

The government through its actions made Wilkes a symbol. The violation of his legal rights through the use of a general warrant for his arrest in the *North Briton* affair aroused great popular sympathy. The spectacle of his expulsion from Commons for actions which were common among his judges and the questions of representation raised by his repeated expulsion after election pointed up the deficiencies in the existing political system. Indeed, Wilkes' own contribution to his popularity was largely limited to his expression of the almost universal anti-Scotch feeling of the English people in his paper, the *North Briton*.

With the virtually unlimited popular backing which he had, Wilkes was able to exert pressure to bring about many improvements in the English political climate. His candidacy

for Commons after his return from France was the first in which a platform of action was proposed, including the right of trial by jury and the administration of justice. This astonished those who regarded a seat in parliament as a form of property. Almost single-handedly, he secured the abolition of the general warrant and brought greater freedom of the press in England. As a London alderman, he actively participated in poor relief and his preoccupation with the price of grain foreshadowed agitation for lower grain prices which would be a major factor in English politics in the next century.

Acting as a martyr to the cause, Wilkes in his struggle with Commons pointed out the increasing domination of Commons by the crown. While Wilkes had neither the influence nor the prestige to successfully fight the established order alone unless he deliberately fomented revolution, he kept resistance to the crown alive through the years when the parliamentary opposition was disorganized and divided and was able to pass on the resistance spirit to the younger Pitt who was better equipped to bring about reform and a lessening of the king's power.

Wilkes' relations with the New World arose out of the common opposition to the established government in England. Wilkes was representative of those groups in England who were most strongly opposed to the British prosecution of the Revolution, particularly the middle class trader class. As has been seen in our mention of the gifts sent to Wilkes, he and the colonials identified with each other quite early and this informal alliance continued as the years progressed. During the Revolution, Wilkes as Lord Mayor prohibited the impressment of sailors for the British navy in London and raised money for the relief of Boston. He continued his support even after the American Declaration of independence caused many of his followers to change their pro-American views.

Wilkes stands as a unique figure in history. His appearance upon the scene marked the end of an age in England and the beginning of a new period of advancement.

19th Annual Homecoming

by T. R. Price, '56

By all accounts, the 19th Annual Homecoming goes into the books as one of the most successful ever. Held on the November 4-5 weekend, Homecoming 1966 was an unusual departure in format and was crowned with a memorable success by the undefeated Lambert Bowl-winning Colonels football team.

Add to these features unanimous approval of a major change in the very organization of the Alumni Association itself, plus a Homecoming Dance that overflowed the ballroom and three meeting rooms of Hotel Sterling, and it becomes plain why the 1966 Homecoming was one that will cause Alumni reminiscences for years to come.



At the speaker's table for the reunion dinner, from left, are Ben Badman, '41, toastmaster; Mrs. Badman, Dr. Farley, Mrs. Eugene Roth, Eugene Roth, '57, president of alumni association. Standing, Dean George Raiston, Mrs. Raiston, Dean Francis Michalini, Mrs. Michalini, Gordon Roberts, '60, director of alumni relations.

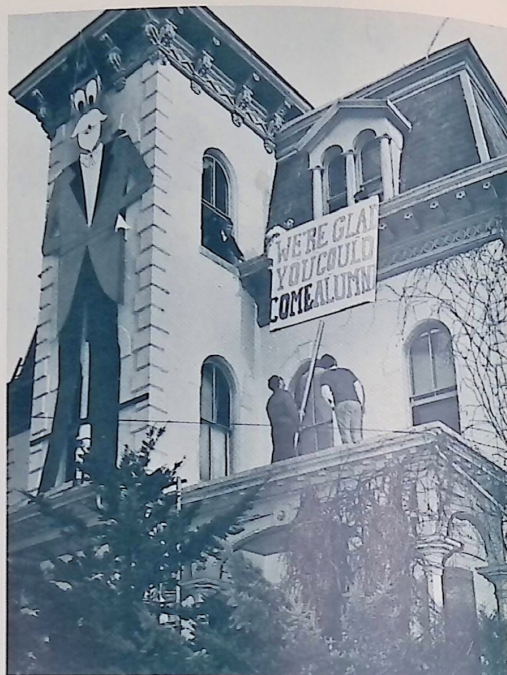
Distinctively setting off format from the procedures of past Homecomings was the plan to have social and business functions scattered throughout Central City Wilkes-Barre, yet with no location more than ten minute's walk from any other. This format permitted returning Alumni to stroll across campus or through the downtown City, instead of isolating their activities in only one location. Thus, Alumni had the opportunity, sometimes lacking in other years, to observe the many — sometimes, the massive — changes and improvements made at the College in recent years.

The weekend program began officially with the annual business meeting, held this year in the dining hall of the newly-opened Men's Dormitory in the Wright Street Redevelopment Area, directly across South Street from Kirby Hall and the College Commons. Although the meeting marked the official opening of Homecoming, many Alumni had already been touring the campus on their own, viewing the impressive series of Homecoming displays erected by a particularly enthusiastic group of student decorators.

The major decision at the business meeting itself — delayed for some minutes because of the pleasure many Alumni took in inspecting the beautifully-appointed million dollar dormitory in which the meeting was held — was the change in the basic organization of the Alumni Association itself. Approved unanimously was the constitutional change which establishes regional Associations, each with its own Regional Vice-President. Unanimous approval also went to the change which provides for election of class officers every five years, instead of for life.

With the business details behind them, Alumni then set out for the Marco Polo Room, cross-campus site for the traditional Warm-Up Party. Many Alumni also stopped at the Center For The Performing Arts — opened at last Homecoming — where Al Groh conducted a dress rehearsal of the joint College and Kiwanis production of *Camelot*. Alumni who attended the performance took some time at the Warm-Up Party praising the production, which later drew attendance of over 5,000 for a week's run.

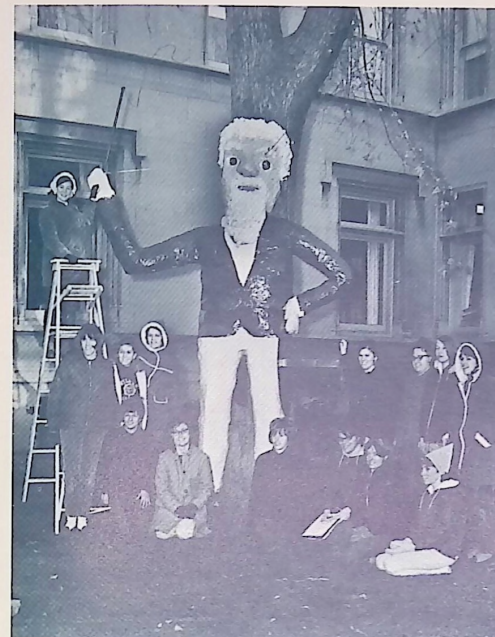
The other major topic of discussion at the Friday night Warm-Up Party was the prospect of the Lambert Bowl Award for the Colonel football squad on Saturday. Undefeated in seven starts this season, the defending Middle Atlantic Champions were to meet Pennsylvania Military College, a team that had often



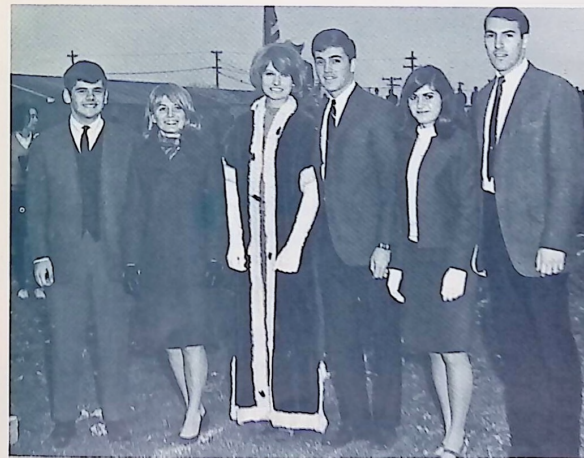
Miner Hall men at work on display.



Dr. Farley places crown on Homecoming Queen Maureen Savage.



Women of Weckesser Hall take a break during construction of Homecoming display.



The Queen and her court are shown with their escorts. From left, Calob McKenale; Princess Darlene Moll; Queen Maureen Savage; Ronald Sziah; Princess Cheryl Tarity; and Ronald Lucarelli.

defeated Wilkes in the past. With that record and expectation of the Eastern Small College Award, it was not surprising that Ralston Field was jammed on Saturday afternoon with a crowd estimated at over 6,000.

Heartened by news of the soccer team's triumph over Hofstra that morning, the crowd that piled in four and five deep around the sidelines and end zones had its heart in its mouth for the first half. Living up to their reputation as a team that refuses to be beaten, the Colonels fell behind P.M.C. 9-0 in the first quarter, then revived stunned fans by roaring back with two touchdowns in the second quarter.

When Wilkes swept the second half to rack up a final score of 29-9, appreciative Alumni flooded over the field, and the team carried coach Rollie Schmidt off on their shoulders for a ceremonial dunking in the showers and dousing with soda pop.

The social climax of the now-triumphant weekend came with the class reunion dinners and the annual dance, again marked by the change in location format. While the classes of '36, '42, '46, '52, '56, and '62 met in Genetti's for their dinners, the dance centered around the Crystal Ballroom of Hotel Sterling.

At the dinners, Dr. Farley spoke briefly on some of the more recent developments at the College, and outlined some of the changes and expansions Alumni could expect to see in the future. He admitted that the football team had kept him at the edge of his seat, and made particular mention of the fact that the college's student-athletes were as capable in their classroom performance as in their field performance.

When reunion diners strolled through Central City to the Sterling, they discovered that the dance this year was one of the most fully-attended in recent history. While Ray Barno's orchestra held forth for dancing in the Crystal Ballroom, Alumni spilled out into three other meeting rooms, the hall and the mezzanine. Some Alumni, in fact, never even bothered to dance, but found it a full-time job just to renew acquaintances, to greet faculty members and old friends.

One Alumnus, coming off the dance floor with his wife — also an Alumna — summed it up as he joined one of the reunion groups. He looked around and asked, "Just how do they think they're going to top this next year?"



Alumni Enjoy Homecoming Dance



LSD PROMISE OR PERIL

Welcoming Dr. and Mrs. Casper, below, prior to assembly, from left, Dr. Charles B. Reij, biology department chairman. Gordon Roberts, director of alumni relations, Dr. Casper, Mrs. Casper and Dean George Ralston.

Dr. A. Francis Casper, class of '52, spoke to the student body at a recent assembly meeting. Casper received the B.S. in Chemistry, the M.S. from Tulane University, and the Ph.D. through a cooperative program of Tulane and Temple Universities.



What many of the world's leading authorities on LSD and other "mind affecting" drugs feared most has finally happened. A mood of public and, to an extent, professional hysteria, has been generated and is blocking legitimate scientific research on these substances.

If LSD and other hallucination producing chemicals were merely new or

better versions of drugs already in use, this situation would be of no great concern. But they are not!! LSD is a substance, which in many ways is still not well understood after more than 20 years of clinical experience as evidenced by more than one thousand scientific publications. It exerts fantastic effects upon man's most vital organ, his brain. It produces its sometimes wonderful, sometimes terrifying

results with incredible minute doses. LSD is so potent that 100 millionths of a gram is enough to keep an individual's central nervous system activated for 8-12 hours.

Allow me to make an attempt to categorize for you chemicals presently in clinical use today. Neuro-pharmacological nomenclature lists LSD as a psychotropic drug. Psychotropic drugs, for the most part, modify only the mood; they either calm or stimulate. There are essentially five (5) classes of psychotropic drugs:

- 1) Analgesics (euphorics):
 - a. opium (heroin, morphine)
 - b. alcohol
- 2) Sedatives, tranquilizers
 - a. rauwolfia alkaloids (reserpine)
 - b. phenothiazines (thorazine)
 - c. substituted propindols (miltown)
- 3) Stimulants
 - a. amphetamines
 - b. caffeine
 - c. cocaine
- 4) Hypnotics
 - a. barbiturates
 - b. hydantoins
- 5) Hallucinogens (psychotomimetics)
 - a. LSD
 - b. mescaline
 - c. hashish
 - d. peyote
 - e. psilocybin

As you can readily observe, the pharmacological properties of psychotropic substances show considerable overlapping. At any given time, under various clinical physiologic conditions, it is theoretically possible for any of these chemicals to produce effects opposite to their predictable actions. The term hallucinogen as applied to LSD, mescaline etc., is a misnomer since these chemicals do not always produce hallucinations. The present nomenclature refers to them as psychotomimetics, i. e., they tend to mimic a psychotic state.

As a psychotomimetic, LSD produces profound and acute changes in the sphere of experience, in the perception of reality, changes even of space and time and in consciousness of self. Phenomena of depersonalization may also occur. Retaining full

consciousness, the subject experiences a kind of dream world which, in many respects, seems to be more real than the customary normal world. Objects and colors, which generally become more brilliant, lose their symbolic character; they stand detached and assume an increased significance, having, as it were, their own intense existence. This then is the general pattern of the main symptoms produced by these psychotomimetic substances. As I stated previously, true hallucinations by no means always occur. If they do, it is only with high doses and are dependent on the individual and the environment.

Psychiatry today seems to feel itself at the crossroads. It may be the same crossroads that investigators of mental diseases have seen many times in the past when important information seemed forthcoming. It is an era when many segments of scientific understanding are in the process of integration which offers significant hope for major advances in our knowledge.

Development of many tools, chemicals, physiologic, psychological, sociological and electronic, are being coordinated toward the fuller awareness of normal mental functioning, and the meanings of the dysfunctions we call the psychoses. At this moment, it is difficult to say just what major clarity has emerged from the rapid technical advances in these disciplines. The clinical data on these psychoses are plentiful, the technical methods in so many disciplines seem competent; but the coordination and the integration of these materials and tools seem somehow lacking. It may not be fanciful to hope that this lack may be overcome by the discovery of the "model psychosis." The key to understanding psychiatry's deepest mystery, Schizophrenia, might lie in the production of an experimental, predictable, controllable reproducible state — an artificial psychosis. Such are the hopes that some investigators hold for the state of mind induced by giving LSD. Great advances do not spring full-grown from the scientific community, rather they emerge from the maturation and fruition of scientific moieties which offer new levels of insight.

Some investigators study the possibility that the naturally occurring

psychotic states are directly or indirectly a result of these drugs or their derivatives. Some presume simply that these drugs can cause a momentary psychotic state and hesitate to even consider that Schizophrenia, for instance, is related in any way to the LSD produced state. Others feel that LSD can cause a schizophreniform state, and we therefore can investigate some aspects of the psychoses from this artificially induced state. Some simply study the nervous system abnormalities that emerge from the ingestion of these drugs. Some investigators are occupied with the pharmacological desire to study the physiologic effects while others are interested in studying the potential therapeutic effects of these drugs. All are earnestly using LSD as a tool to study the body, the mind and the relationship therein.

The ideal tool might well be the artificial production of the disease. It must be safe, so that it would not harm a volunteer; it must be controllable, so that we might study partial effects; it must be reproducible, so that effects can be checked; and the tool must allow the subject of an experiment to communicate subjective data to the investigator.

Much of these criteria for the ideal experimental tool are found in the state induced by LSD. So many of these criteria are found, that the question is naturally presented as to whether or not the LSD induced state is not in reality a schizophrenic state? This question, which cannot be answered with any clarity now, underlies much of our present investigations and discussions. The major problem which presents itself, however, is whether we are asking the right questions, both of our data and our tools. It is but one expression of our lack of understanding of the psychotic state, that so many different questions and concepts can be raised to explain the same state of psychic functioning.

Chemically, LSD is the diethylamide of lysergic acid which constitutes an essential component of all naturally occurring ergot alkaloids. This is actually a fungus growth (infection) found in Rye grain. It is also the major constituent of the sacred Mexican mushroom, Mexican Heime Psilocybine. Aside from lysergic acid, an isomeric isolysergic acid exists and

both are optically active. There are correspondingly four stereoisomers of lysergic acid as well as four different LSD isomers. From a pharmacological point of view as well as effectiveness in man, only LSD is interesting, in as much as the L-form and D and L derivatives of isolysergic acid are pharmacologically inactive. LSD is easily soluble as a salt of tartaric acid and as such is highly active by mouth and is quickly and completely absorbed. LSD distribution is studied biologically, using inhibition of 5-HT for determination of small quantities of LSD in tissue extracts. C-14 tagging has elucidated much information on distribution, i. e., given IV, it disappears relatively rapidly from the blood and can be found within a very short time in different organs, the highest tissue concentration being reached ten minutes after administration. The highest concentration appears in the liver, spleen, kidney and the adrenals respectively with much lower concentrations in the brain. Tissue concentration declines rapidly, since, with a short time, all the LSD is excreted through the liver and bile into the intestinal tract from which it is eliminated.

In warm-blooded animals, LSD is not truly broken down and/or enters the general metabolism as suggested by the observation that of the total C-14 LSD radioactivity, hardly any appears in the urine or is exhaled through the lungs. However, the greater portion of radioactivity is found within a few hours in the intestinal tract. Further studies on metabolites excreted through the liver are in progress, but there is reason to assume that these differ only slightly from LSD inactivated by some detoxification process. Because it disappears so rapidly from the brain, it could be assumed that LSD may be a trigger mechanism for central effects. Vegetative effects in rabbits suggest that LSD produces a predominant syndrome of central sympathetic stimulation, i. e., pyretogenic activity, mydriasis, hyperglycemia, pilo-erection and tachycardia. The minimum effective doses are readily comparable to those effective in man, specifically the pyretogenic action in rabbit and the psychic effect in man. By analogy, in both man and rabbit, tachyphylaxis and tolerance develop quickly, LSD most

likely acts on an enzymatic process in nerve cells, since so small an amount produces such profound psychic and autonomic changes: (1) inhibits pseudocholinesterase in human plasma and in human brain, (2) inhibits amino-oxidase.

Human oral dose . . . 100-250 gamma
Onset of action 30-45 minutes
Peak of activity 1½-2½ hours
Intraspinal administration —
20-60 gamma; immediate response.
General duration of action —
8-10 hours

There are no qualitative differences in results, regardless of the route of administration. I should like at this time to summarize the human symptoms of intoxication by LSD. These are the so-called planes or plateaus of activity identified with CNS changes:

- 1) Euphoria: laughter, elation.
- 2) dysphoria: depression, feelings of sadness.
- 3) Distortions in perception: auditory, visual, taste and time.
- 4) Neurotic: nervousness, anxiety, sweating, moist palms, palpitations, tachycardia, difficulty in breathing, increased pulse rate, hotness, coldness and polyuria.
- 5) Psychotic: hallucinations, delusions, depersonalization, feelings of strangeness, illusions, confusion, suspiciousness, dream-like feeling and uncommunicativeness.

Neurotic signs do not tend to correlate with dose but with individual sensitivity, whereas psychotic signs and symptoms seem to correlate with dose.

John Osmundsen suggested, "there are several ways to keep a fox from killing your chickens. One way is to kill them all yourself."

The medical-scientific profession does not want to commit hari-kari. They suggest establishment of centers for controlled research with LSD, because it does have unique therapeutic uses: (1) treatment of alcoholism, (2) analgesia in terminal patients with intolerable pain, (3) diagnostic ally in certain neuroses and psychoses while developing insight into why and how the brain works, (4) it may possibly be a key to scientific under-

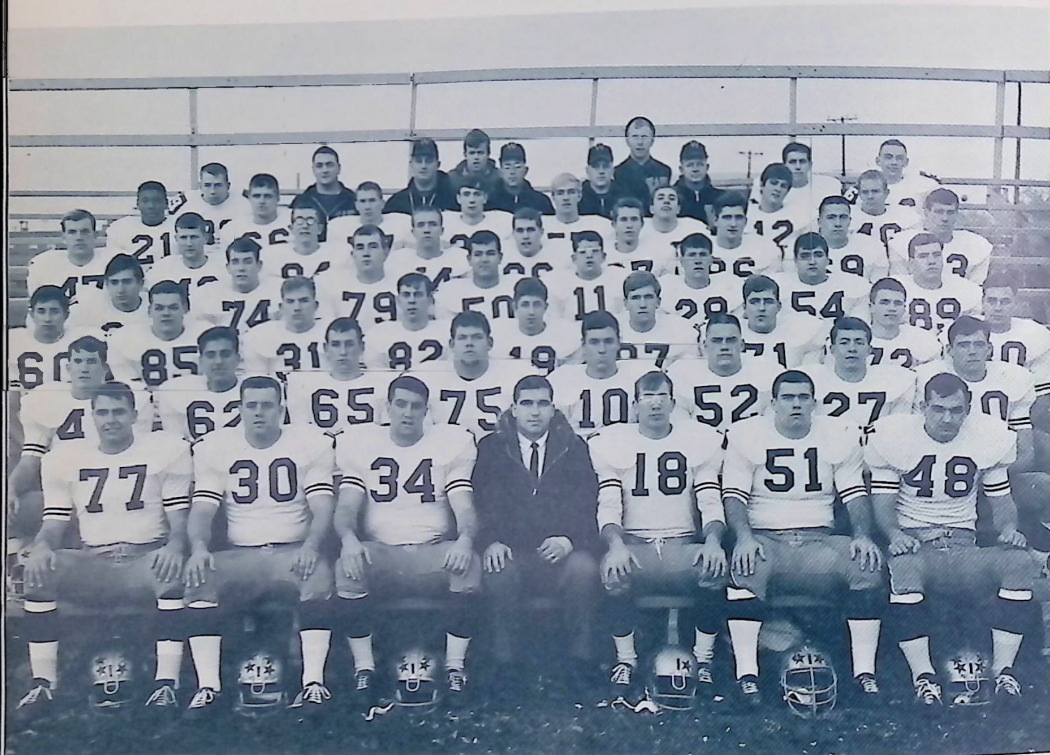
standing of man's religious and mystical experiences, (5) it may help man to solve creative problems, i. e., theoretical physics to invention and design of new products and processes might be enhanced under proper pre-LSD conditioning. Psychiatrically, it is useful as a diagnostic tool by its capacity to intensify symptomatology, revealing therein, basic tendencies in a patient's personality. It is being utilized to facilitate the psycho-analytic interview and in treatment of psychoneuroses. There are LSD antagonists available to abort and/or prevent CNS activation. LSD may not induce schizophrenia; however, it is without question of much value in studying the mechanism of a schizophrenic-like psychosis. LSD does seem to offer much promise. However, there is a serious drawback to widespread use of it as is being advocated by irresponsible pseudotherapists. LSD can be extremely dangerous. It has triggered latent psychoses in the susceptible individual. It has produced prolonged though transient psychoses in normal persons and has created moods of anxiety, agitation and depression in others driving them to attempted suicide and homicide. It has also been responsible for recurrent hallucinations, days and even months after the subject has stopped taking LSD. These dangerous "trips" happen to people who are most likely to try LSD without proper pre-treatment and supervision, i. e., the very young, the emotionally immature, the deeply depressed and the borderline schizophrenics. There is without question much peril in the unrestricted use of LSD.

LSD — PROMISE OR PERIL??

Much of the criteria for the ideal experimental tool as previously discussed are found in LSD. The major problems which present themselves are whether we are asking the right questions, both of our data and our tools. It is hoped, however, that the great efforts made in psychoneuropharmacologic research today will allow new insight into the relationship between psychic function and biochemical processes, and that in the course of these developments, LSD may yield more of its secrets in and through man's most vital organ, his brain.

A. Francis Casper

COLONELS SAIL AGAIN THROUGH MIDDLE ATLANTIC



Here are the Wilkes College Colonels, winners of the first Lambert Bowl, symbolic of Eastern College football supremacy in Division III of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. The Colonels, the only unbeaten, untied team in the East, also captured the Northern Division Championship of the Middle Atlantic Conference for the second straight year.

First row, left to right: Bruce Comstock, Paul Purta, Ray Lowery, Ralph Hendershot, captain; Rich Roshong, P. J. Kane, Al Yanko. Second row: John Jarvela, Angelo Loverro, Les Loveland, Tim Stott, Joe Zakowski, George Conway, Dan Malloy, Bill Layden. Third row: Alan Peterfreund, Jim Wolfe, John Howe, Thad Kalmanowicz, Dave Peterfreund, Joe Keterba, Dennis Spence, Bill Staake, Tom Ambrosi. Fourth row: Lee Namey, Richard Beatty, Tom Lamoreaux, John Williamson, Joe Frappoli, Jerry Moser, John Chaump, Paul Merrill. Fifth row: Joe Kolm, Jay Holladay, Joe Skvarla, Joe Wiendl, Barry Davenport, Gary Hegel, Mike Babuschak, Charles Morgan, Mike Connolly. Sixth row: Doug Forde, Joe Roszko, Ed Roman, Roger Beatty, Brinley Varchol, Stan Zientek, Bill Hinkle, Ray Whispell. Seventh row: Jerry Mullarkey, Peter Winebrake, assistant coach; Chuck Adonizio, assistant coach; Rolie Schmidt, head coach; John Ewastation, assistant coach; Jonah Goobic, asst. coach; Larry Simon, Royer Gregory. Top row: Jim Hemstreet, Bill Stinger, mgrs.

Wilkes College Colonels, the only undefeated and untied football team in the East, has won the Lambert Bowl, presented for the first time this year for outstanding performance among Eastern College Athletic Conference Division III colleges.

The Lambert Bowl, a companion award to the Lambert Trophy and Lambert Cup, is symbolic of Eastern College football supremacy in the division in which it is awarded. Syracuse won the Lambert Trophy in Division I and Gettysburg was awarded the Lambert Cup for Division II.

Officials of Wilkes College, Coach Rolie Schmidt and team captain Ralph Hendershot, attended the Lambert Awards dinner, Thursday, December 8 at noon at Hotel Pierre, New York City, to accept the Bowl on behalf of the team.

Wilkes also captured the Northern Division championship in the Middle Atlantic Conference this year with a 7-0 record in conference play. Overall, the Colonels' record was 8-0 with a non-conference win over East Stroudsburg.

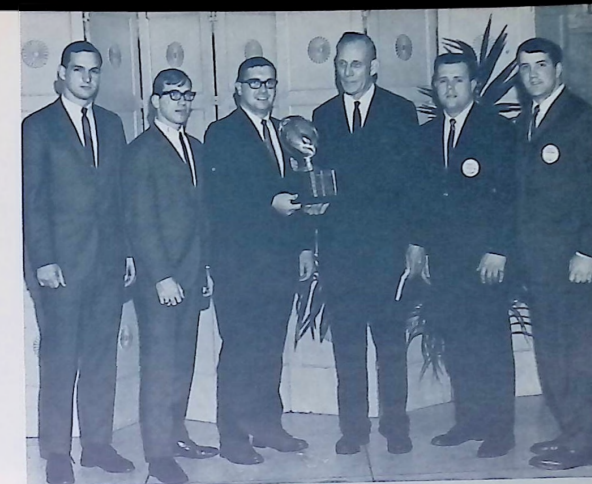
After the mid-season balloting, which Wilkes also led, there seemed little doubt that the Colonels would win the coveted award in its inaugural year. Since that balloting, Wilkes notched two impressive wins over Juniata, 26-7 and PMC Colleges, 36-9, to add to the 6-0 record at mid-season voting time.

Trinity Runnerup

Trinity, runnerup to Wilkes lost two of its three games since mid-season voting time, defeating Coast Guard, 57-15 and losing to Amherst, 9-18 and to Wesleyan, 12-18. Nearly all of the other schools in Division III lost at least one game with some dropping two or three.

The Colonels (8-0), received a total of 96 points (based on 10 for first, nine for second, etc.). They captured first-place votes from six of the 10-man selection committees of writers, sportscasters and members of the Touchdown Club of New York, and second place votes from the remaining four.

In victories over East Stroudsburg, Lebanon Valley, Moravian, Delaware Valley, Ursinus, Drexel, Juniata and PMC Colleges, Wilkes never surrendered more than one touchdown a game and held opponents scoreless three times. No team scored a touchdown on the Colonels defense by passing.



Wilkes College was the recipient of the first Lambert Bowl for outstanding performance in Division III of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. The award was presented at the annual Lambert Trophies luncheon, held in conjunction with the Touchdown Club of New York, at the Hotel Pierre on December 8.

Wilkes seniors who received the first Lambert Bowl at the annual awards luncheon of the Touchdown Club of New York at Hotel Pierre are shown with Dr. Farley. Wilkes gets permanent possession of the trophy which will be awarded annually to Division III teams in the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

Left to right: Al Yanko, middle linebacker; Rich Roshong, quarterback; Ralph Hendershot, captain and center; Dr. Farley; Paul Purta, halfback, and Ray Lowery, fullback.

IN NEW YORK REPRESENTING WILKES AT THE LAMBERT TROPHIES LUNCHEON, SEATED FROM LEFT, AL YANKO, RON TREMAYNE, '57, DR. ARNAUD C. MARTS, HONORARY WILKES TRUSTEE, AND PAUL PURTA. STANDING: DR. FARLEY, COACH ROLAND SCHMIDT, RON RESCIGNO, '55.



"Reprint from the Times Leader-Evening News"

ON THE SPORTS FRONT

by DON KEATLEY, Sports Editor
Times Leader-Evening News

P-R-I-D-E

It's only a small sign. Just one 5-letter word posted in the field house locker room. But it tells the Wilkes College football story better than any description possible.

The sign reads: PRIDE!

It would be difficult to hide such a feeling and the entire Wilkes student body and faculty aren't about to try. The Colonels couldn't even if they wanted to. Pride is so much a part of every Wilkes player that it is revealed in the anguish of pain, moments of dejection or at the height of victory.

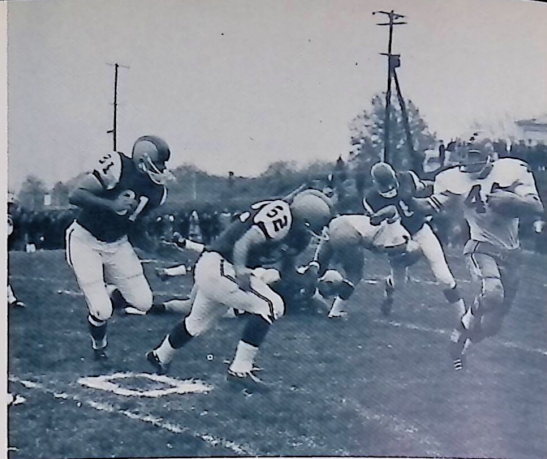
There have been times when the Colonels faced almost certain defeat and times when every phase of the game went against them. Yet not once was there ever a thought of surrender.

In last week's crucial victory over Juniata there was pride in the eyes of Bill Layden as he clawed his way into the Indians' offensive backfield despite an ankle that throbbled with pain throughout the entire contest. Not one word of complaint came from him.

Pride was also evidenced in the glowing smile on Danny Malloy's face when he intercepted a Don Weiss pass and returned the ball to the Juniata eight-yard stripe setting up the touchdown that actually killed the Indians. His pro-like action came after reading the play perfectly and his reaction was the result of pure skill.

As the game drew near its conclusion, Joe Zakowski shocked the huge crowd with his spectacular dash to paydirt when he shot through the Juniata line and outraced the secondary. Only a freshman, Zakowski takes pride in his ability to direct the Wilkes offense when he spells senior Rich Roshong and he does yeoman work.

There was even pride in the pain-distorted features of Dennis Spence after the win as trainers gingerly removed knee braces which protect his joints from permanent damage



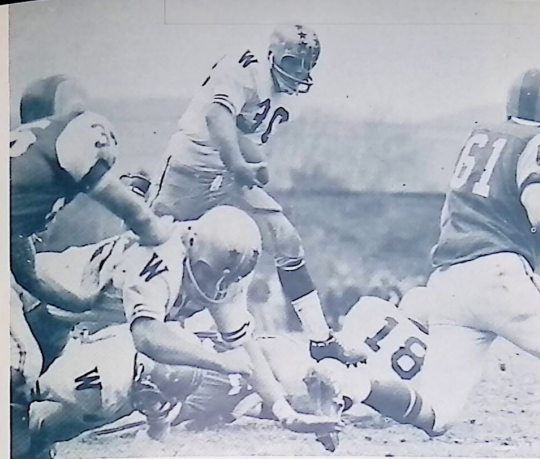
Joe Weindl returns kick against P.M.C.



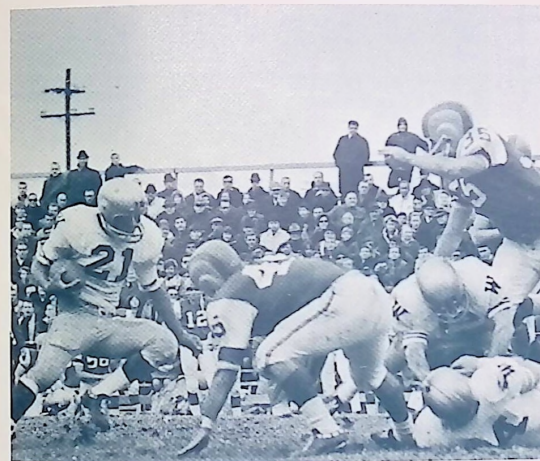
Ray Lowery cracks through opponents line for score.



Lowery again and a touchdown.



Paul Purta, "Outstanding Conference Player", plunges for maximum yardage.



Doug Forde breaks away for touchdown.



during each game he plays. One of Wilkes College's rugged front four ("Fearsome Foursome,") Spence has never admitted even to himself the possibility of not seeing action because of several chronic ailments.

And pride radiated from the face of Coach Rollie Schmidt as he received the plaudits from fans, the press and Juniata's coach. In his own calm manner, Schmidt then spent the better part of an hour congratulating his boys for winning the big one.

In the noisy field house locker room, players roared the chant: "Lambert Bowl . . . Lambert Bowl" and there was pride in their voices. But the demonstration was only a prelude to what will occur in that same locker room this Saturday when PMC bows to the charging Colonels. And it will happen.

Ray Lowery talked seriously about PMC.

"We won't fall on our faces," he said. "They (PMC) have a sound team and we know it. It won't be a push over but we are going to beat them because we are better."

Lowery wasn't bragging. He was being confident about himself and the Colonels who have so much riding on the outcome of this last encounter of the season.

There is no doubt that the atmosphere of a small time game will be gone Saturday afternoon when action begins. There is nothing small time about the MAC championship . . . the Lambert Bowl . . . or the Tangerine Bowl game in Orlando, Fla.

And the win must be a big one. Wilkes needs it for the Lambert award even if results of first half balloting to be released tomorrow reveal the Colonels on top. This will be the finale for Wilkes while other contenders have more games to play. The Colonels must make this game stand out in the minds of selection panel members.

The Tangerine Bowl game at Orlando is an invite all small colleges dream about but hopes for such a bid should not be too high. Only time and fate will determine the two contestants.

Today the ECAC named P. J. Kane to the All-East team and once again the stuff of which men are made became evident when Kane praised his teammates and not himself for dumping Juniata.

A previous winner of All-East laurels, Al Yatko, has been consistent in his observation that Wilkes isn't a winner because of only one man.

"It's a team effort," declares Yatko. "A team effort one finds hard to explain." And the shy monster back is right.

If there is any question concerning the outcome of Saturday's game the answer will be found in the Colonels themselves . . . in their attitude. And it is our observation that that attitude is good because the Wilkes Colonels possess that one unconquerable ingredient: Pride.

Widest Margin

Balloting in all three Lambert Award divisions: Trophy, Cup and Bowl, revealed the Wilkes Colonels polled the widest margin between first and second place positions.

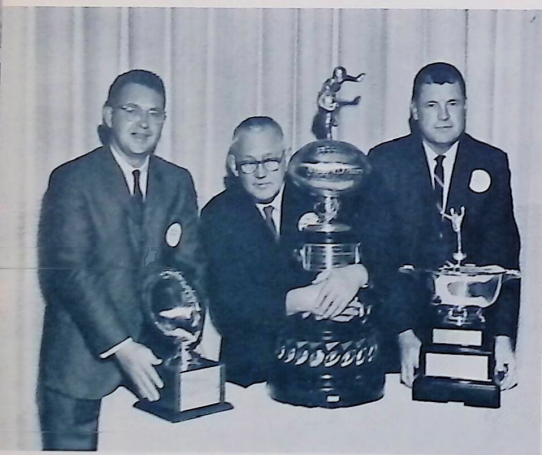
The Colonels' gap was eight points above Trinity while both Syracuse and Gettysburg received a gap of only six points each in voting for their respective awards.

Runnerup Trinity (6-2) received 88 points, including four first-place ballots. Swarthmore (6-0-1) was third with 73 points, and Alfred (6-1-1) was fourth with 72. Rounding out the top ten are Bates, Cortland State, Central Connecticut, Norwich, Delaware Valley and Moravian. Others receiving votes were Upsala and R.P.I.

The top ten:

1. Wilkes (8-0) 96
2. Trinity (6-2) 88
3. Swarthmore (6-0-1) 73
4. Alfred (6-1-1) 72
5. Bates (6-2) 53
6. Cortland State (6-2) 52
7. Central Connecticut (7-2) 42
8. Norwich (6-2) 39
9. Delaware Valley (5-3) 13
10. Moravian (5-3-1) 12

Others receiving votes: Upsala, R.P.I.



Coaches and their teams' awards are, from left, Roland Schmidt of Wilkes with the Lambert Bowl; Ben Schwartzwalder of Syracuse with the Lambert Trophy, and Gene Haas of Gettysburg with the Lambert Cup. Scene of the awards luncheon was the Hotel Pierre, New York City.

NCAA COLLEGE DIVISION TOURNAMENT AT



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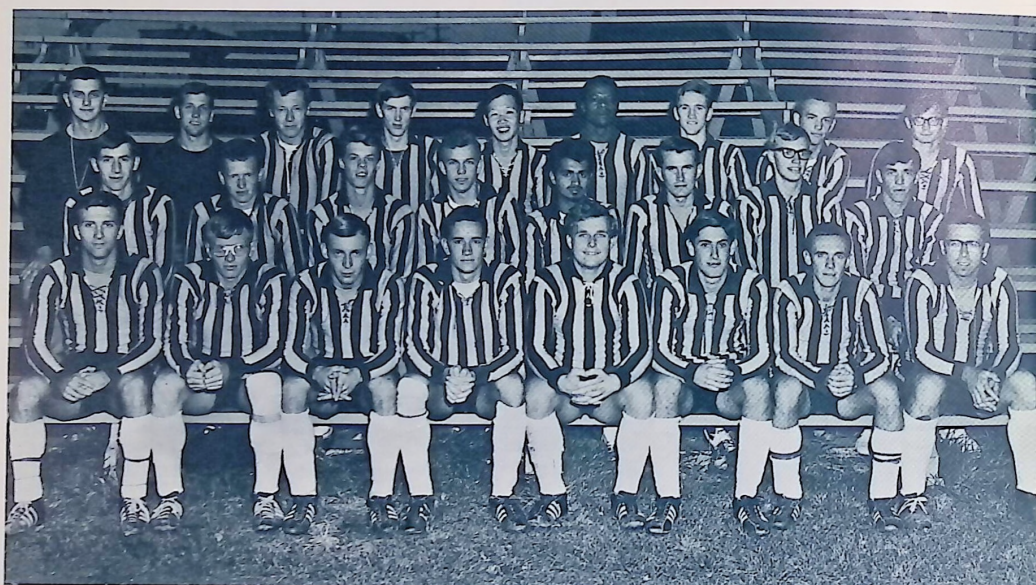
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Wilkes Soccer Team

1st row, left to right: Joseph Kiefer, Thomas Jones, Roger Brewer, Donald Spruck, Brian McGrath, Richard Grossman, Raymond Downey, Barry Rauch. 2nd row: William Zegarski, John Santo, Curtis Benson, William Tartart, Abdul Poonawalla, Jerry Yaremko, David Ralston, James Kennedy. 3rd row: Coach James Neddoff, Thomas Rokita, David Bogusko, Daniel Trethaway, David Cho, Edwin Manda, David Thomas, Russell Jenkins, Richard Beck.



SOCCKER TEAM RECORD — 9 - 2

In their last scheduled game of the season, the Wilkes soccer team defeated Susquehanna by a score of 6 - 0. The Colonel offense was the key to the victory, breaking the record for the most goals scored in one season. Captain Russ Jenkins also set a mark by tying the individual scoring mark for the most goals with 12.

The Colonels tied with Elizabethtown for the M.A.C. Championship. The playoff held at Lehigh University resulted in a 7 - 1 loss to Elizabethtown.

Over-all record for the season was nine wins and two losses.



Joe Kiefer, inside right, sets up ball for score against Susquehanna.

Jerry Yaremko in complete control of ball against Susquehanna.



Dave Thomas battles for ball. Background Colonels are; from left, Jim Kennedy, Tom Rokita, and Ed Manda.

Ray Downey paces Hofstra "Flying Dutchman."



Continued from Page 4

derstanding and cooperation among men.

5. We must be prepared to take great risks when we feel that risks are required. We must be ready to venture unto unknown areas in human relations and we must be ready to oppose influences and ideologies which, after careful examination, we believe are threats to the future of mankind.
6. We must recognize our need for new knowledge, new skills, new attitudes, and new perspective as we strive to shape our own lives and to influence the nature of change. Our education must be continuous and unending.
7. We must be ready to cooperate with others but we must also possess conviction and courage which will enable us to stand alone in the face of trial and crisis.

These thoughts have resulted from two dominating convictions. The first is that man possesses tremendous inherent capabilities. The second is that man is capable of improving himself and his condition of life. The realization of these possibilities depends, however, upon our willingness to cultivate more fully our intelligence, our social awareness, and our sense of personal responsibility.

The growing areas of conflict that now confront us result from man's failure to understand either the causes or the solutions of needless conflict. We do not recognize that problems which have been created by man can be solved by man. As man changes the world in which he lives he too often clings to the beliefs, the prejudices, the ideologies, and the institutions that his predecessors developed when life was relatively static. If man is to benefit from his growing knowledge he must look inward for only as he searches his own thoughts and values can he hope to develop those qualities of mind and spirit which will enable him to live within the new world that he is creating. Although we may wish to blind ourselves to the need for personal and cultural changes we cannot afford to do so. As Elmer Engstrom, the Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, has noted, "Today we

stand at one of the divides of human history when new challenges make it impossible to proceed along old ways."

Because man, for the first time in history, has gained some control of his environment he is now forced to master himself. Only through self-mastery can he develop those human qualities which will enable him to live effectively with himself and with his neighbor. This is the challenge and the purpose that confronts us all.

"Our morality differs from the morality of your age group when you were in college but it is just as good."

With the first half of this statement I am in agreement; my attitude toward the second half of this statement is a mixture of skepticism and hope. Admittedly, there are fewer taboos, less restraint, increased exposure, greater freedom, and more uncertainty than prevailed in the first half of the twentieth century. Yet it is apparent that you seek the same satisfactions and have the same aspirations that were possessed by earlier generations. Because you enjoy the great material developments of the past half century your expectations exceed those of all previous generations and because of these expectations your sense of urgency is greater. You often demand the fruits of labor before your labor has begun.

A sense of urgency is essential if the many problems that plague modern society are to be resolved. Unless it is directed into constructive channels it can lead, however, to ill-considered action which will weaken the social structure which it seeks to strengthen.

Although you must recognize and accept the need for change, it is well to remember that all change is not necessarily good. Ill-conceived changes can destroy the best of our institutions and make a mockery of those personal and moral standards that earlier generations so painstakingly developed. Because you must anticipate greater change than any previous generation, many of you will be tempted to break with the past. It is necessary that you free yourself from the many restraints and influences of the past while you strive simultaneously to preserve the best of the past. You must build upon

the foundations of the past but you cannot build tomorrow unless you first abandon the restraining prejudices of the past.

To retain the best you are required to ascertain that which is constructive and that which is detrimental. You then must preserve the one and abandon the other.

As has been suggested by your own associates, the morals and standards of today differ from those of previous generations and the great changes of the past half-century make this inevitable. Today you know an affluence that heretofore was a Utopian dream. You possess an awareness of others that far exceeds that of preceding generations. You possess knowledge of yourselves and your universe that has heretofore been unavailable to man. But none of us has yet attained the understanding and wisdom that are required to assure the continued development of our civilization.

The impact of material change, improved communications, and unprecedented affluence has modified the moral guidelines which have restrained and sustained earlier generations. If long accepted standards and values are abandoned before new standards are adopted a moral vacuum may exist, for one or for several generations, while men through trial and error develop new guidelines for living. Should this vacuum be prolonged there is the possibility that moral decline may become so great as to lead to personal and social disintegration.

Because your generation enjoys greater freedom, there is increased opportunity for error and even for tragedy, but there is also greater opportunity for growth and for self-realization. Whether the individual results are better or worse will be determined by circumstances and mature judgment, and because maturity comes slowly and sometimes painfully, we may be leaving too much too luck.

To attain maturity of judgment freedom must be balanced with responsibility. Unfortunately, freedom is now offered to many too soon while responsibilities are postponed too long. This is unrealistic and unsound for freedom that is lasting must be the

product of responsibility; it should be granted only after responsibility has been accepted and proven. Without responsibility freedom can destroy both the soundness of social institutions and the integrity of the individual.

This linking of social institutions with personal integrity does not mean that freedom should be limited. It does mean, however, that personal responsibility should be increased if free institutions are to be maintained. In a very real sense our free institutions depend upon the concern and integrity of the individual citizen even as these institutions create conditions that favor and encourage individual development and self-realization. The good society produces sound individuals and sound individuals produce the good society. Because of this relationship periods of growth in world civilizations have been equated with the moral vigor of the individual while periods of decay have been equated with moral decadence. If history speaks truly, personal integrity is the only sure base for a great civilization.

All that I have said regarding morals is said in the hope that you will recognize the personal and social significance of morals. Although they will inevitably change from generation to generation they are not to be lightly abandoned as of no consequence. They enable men to work together for their mutual advantage by giving assurance that within accepted areas the acts of men may be anticipated. Such assurance gives men confidence in one another, tends to reduce friction, and to cultivate that unity of purpose and understanding which is basic to social solidarity.

If moral guidelines are needed to maintain the confidence and trust of man they are then the real foundation of our civilization. If they have this significance they must be maintained but they cannot be maintained unless they harmonize the needs of the individual with the demands of society. Unless some such harmony is maintained the individual is suppressed by the arbitrary demands of society or society is destroyed by the revolt of frustrated individuals.

Because I speak of morality in terms of men's relations to one another, my

concern is not with a rigid adherence to arbitrary codes but with the effect your thoughts and acts will have upon you and upon those who are associated with you. If you are emotionally mature and sufficiently responsible you can develop your own guidelines, but before you abandon the accepted morality of the past it is well to remember that moral guidelines are the product of long experience and are based upon the recognized needs of men. Although the usefulness of guidelines may be reduced by excessive rigidity or by inapplicability to contemporary society, they should not be abandoned lightly.

In the recent past excessive restrictions have been abandoned as psychology and psychiatry demonstrated the damage to personality resulting from the conflict between rigid moral codes and human needs. Now the pendulum of understanding swings the other way and we are discovering that emotional instability is also caused by freedom that is offered too early or which is too permissive. In the light of recent experience it appears that freedom offered too soon is as damaging to individual stability and integrity as are rigid and arbitrary restraints. Our problem is to attain a balance between freedom and restraint that will encourage the soundest and fullest development of the individual.

It has been suggested by your fellow students that uncertainty is an inevitable concomitant of change. If your fellow students are correct in their assumption that the moral standards of today are different, as I believe they are, and if I am correct in assuming that moral guidelines and moral responsibility are essential to the integrity of the individual and the stability of society, you are then faced with the need to develop, through your own initiative, personal standards that will sustain you and give you a sense of integrity and confidence in a period of cultural transition. This will be difficult. From those who wish to be sustained by authoritarian counsel it will demand increased responsibility; from those who resent all restraints it will require a measure of self-discipline. Guidelines are needed, however, and ultimately they must be developed. If effective guidelines are to be developed, it is the educated, the wise,

and the strong who must develop them. This is your challenge for without some guidelines the clock of time will turn back to chaos and from chaos, authoritarian controls will emerge.

Although the morals of your generation may differ from those of previous generations your need for moral guidelines is just as great. No man can stand entirely alone, for "no man is an island unto himself." Your future happiness and achievement will depend upon your maturity, your soundness of judgment, and your integrity. All of these are products of moral decisions and moral courage. Those who will develop new moral standards must be prepared to stand alone for pressures to accept unworthy standards will always be great.

You are now justified in asking how I, if I were your age, would face up to the challenges and responsibilities that I say confront you. This question I cannot answer, although I wish that I could. My own standards and values are now set by years of habit and decision but I am very well aware that were I at your stage of life all the uncertainties that are yours would then be mine. Therefore, from the terminal end of my productive years I can only urge you, who are beginning your productive years, to develop those values and standards of life that will give you the capacity to make independent and responsible decisions while participating cooperatively and fully in the daily affairs of life. In giving this counsel I recognize that the development of such values and standards will require many old-fashioned personal virtues, clear vision, constructive purpose, strong conviction, resolute courage, and social awareness. None of these virtues is to be gained by wishing. They are the product of daily decisions and daily acts that become a part of your character. They are, however, the true "marks" of a person who is qualified to enjoy and preserve the privileges of freedom.

Morality is not just so much excess baggage. It is the foundation upon which individual integrity and happiness must be erected. It is the only firm base upon which to build a productive and significant life and a vigorous society.

IDEALS

"We are less idealistic than was your generation."

With this belief of students I am in disagreement. It is my judgment that no preceding generation has been as idealistic as is yours. Cynicism and doubt may be so mixed with your thinking as to obscure the strength of your idealism, but I am convinced that your ideals are strong and good. If your idealism is inadequate, I suspect that its weakness results from failure to base it on hard reality. You may expect too much too soon, and your expectations of immediate improvement may be unrealistic.

Because you are so keenly aware of injustices that previous generations took for granted and did not recognize, you are more concerned and more involved than were earlier generations. It is this greater awareness and concern that convinces me you are more idealistic and it is also this concern and awareness which creates impatience and frustration. You have not yet accepted the fact that progress is painfully slow and requires tremendous effort and great sacrifice. It is easy to be idealistic so long as you assume no responsibility for translating your ideals into reality. The genuineness of your idealism is tested only when you commit yourself to some great goal and accept the realities of life. In spite of desire you will find that progress is not automatic — it always involves struggle and conflict.

A productive idealism must be based on an acknowledgement of realities for without such a realistic base, idealism can lead only to frustration and futility. Although I am convinced that many of your generation possess great idealism, I fear that it may often be diluted by Quixotic sentiment. To be effective your idealism must recognize the obstacles that are to be overcome. You must accept the frustrations of repeated failure and always be ready to try again. Nothing, other than death, is final in this world. And, as Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes has written, "Life is action and passion. I think it is required of a man that he should share the action and passion of his time at the peril of being judged not to have lived."

I used to think that idealism and intellectual inquiry were the major objectives of higher education. Today, without lessening their significance, I believe they are futile unless they are combined with sound judgment, courageous convictions, and personal integrity. By themselves they are no more than pious and empty dreams, and frequently they are a form of escapism. Only when they are sustained by strong conviction and ceaseless effort do they become a productive force.

It is my hope that your education will strengthen your ideals, enlarge your understanding, increase the soundness of your judgment and give you strength to sustain your convictions. With this combination of qualities your idealism can be both productive and creative. It can give meaning to your life and may enable you to make some contribution to the resolution of the pressing problems that now confront mankind. Although I fear shallow idealism, I strongly believe that sound and intelligent idealism is essential to the maintenance of our civilization. Without ideals I believe that no civilization can long endure.

RELIGION

As students discussed ideals they also gave thought to religion and once again they indicated their belief that my generation had possessed a greater faith in God. They were surprised when I asked, "If this is so why has church membership increased?" They had no answer to this question but I did gain the impression that they were groping for a concept of God that would have significance to them and would give them greater faith.

In their quest they remind me of the gropings of an earlier generation of students with whom I enjoyed similar discussions in the late 1920's. They were intelligent and idealistic and for a time I was puzzled by their conviction that they were either agnostic or atheistic. Because they were great idealists I could not comprehend their doubts until it finally dawned upon me that these young people had been raised to think of God in the form of man. Then, as they learned of the vastness of an expanding universe and of the minuteness and power of

the atom, they found themselves unable to accept a concept of God whose powers were limited by human qualities. Over the years I have often wondered how many of these young people retained their doubts and how many gained a new faith from a more adequate concept of God.

A period of doubt is probably characteristic of thoughtful young people of all generations. All who seek some deeper meaning of life must raise many unanswered questions and face many uncertainties. It is doubtful that any generation can attain real maturity without confronting the uncertainties of our existences and without questioning the meaning and purpose of life; for, as has been asked, "How can we have faith without first feeling doubt?"

Today, this same groping for understanding may be reflected among the "God is dead" theologians. Without any pretense of understanding their arguments I have gained the impression that many of them are trying to relate their God to a universe that is governed by natural laws and is more vast than was anticipated by an earlier generation. I suspect they are trying to relate reason, science, and knowledge to the mysticism by which man seeks to orient himself to the limitless universe of which he is a part.

One thousand years ago man's knowledge of the universe was limited to that small portion of the world that he could see. Even though thinkers and astronomers thousands of years earlier had developed a surprisingly accurate concept of the earth and of its relation to the sun and to other heavenly bodies, these concepts were never shared by the masses. In the absence of printing, radio, and T.V., there were no means of communication between the great thinkers and the masses and even today, in spite of the printing press, the motion picture, and T.V., communication is still inadequate. The gap in knowledge that separates the informed from the uninformed is so great that ideas comprehensible to some are incomprehensible to others. Literacy alone cannot bridge this gap for without some common core of knowledge meaningful communication between men is still

impossible. Only by a more comprehensive education can we hope to bridge this gap which tends to broaden and deepen as pioneer thinkers double our fund of knowledge each decade.

If the doubts of your generation result from your quest for a more meaningful religion and a more rational faith, I suspect and hope that you will develop concepts of God that will unify mankind by encouraging men to seek a clearer understanding of the meaning of life and a keener awareness of man's significance. If religion can unite reason and objective inquiry with faith, it will have new meaning for both the believer and the doubter. It will give men faith to move into the unknown without losing their sense of personal significance or their awareness of reality.

In the past, sectarianism has been a divisive force among men whereas the great purpose of religion is to unite men and to give them a better understanding of their relationship to one another and to the universe of which they are a part. Inevitably man's religious concepts must broaden as his knowledge of the universe is enlarged. The religious beliefs of a primitive people cannot satisfy the spiritual and intellectual needs of a modern, well-informed people living in a society that is based upon science and technology. Perhaps the great need of religion is to offer a concept of God that will meet the needs of modern man. Although this may be difficult, it is interesting to note that forty years ago a friend of mine, engaged in religious research, discovered that the young people of his church held a hundred different concepts of God. Some looked upon God as a figure upon a cloud, whereas others said that God is Love or God is Nature. With this wide variety of concepts there is surely room for a concept of God that will unify rather than divide all people.

The consequence of a unifying concept was demonstrated when a representative of the Christian Science Monitor in Moscow discussed God and religion with students at the University. Shortly after Krushchev reported that his astronauts had not found God in the sky, students asked this visiting American how he could

believe in God. He simply answered: "God is Love, God is a creative force in the universe." After a moment's silence, the students with whom he was discussing this question of God and religion, nodded their heads and said: "If that is your concept of God, we can accept it."

Today, many thoughtful persons cannot look upon God as being in any way human. An acceptable concept of God must transcend anything human if men of religious faith are to be united by a faith that is too great to permit division and bitterness. Possibly the concept that God is Love or that God is a creative force in the universe can unite men of all kinds and of all beliefs. Assuredly this concept will encourage men to cultivate a spirit of brotherhood and to place their faith in the effectiveness of creative effort. As we strive to do that which is right we will gain faith that man, with divine assistance, can meet the challenges that face him today. All of us who wish to play a constructive role in our society require faith in a Power greater than self.

In our discussions the students mentioned several great problems that confront your generation. The first is the continuing ideological conflict which shows itself today in the worldwide struggle between communism and political democracy and capitalism and which twenty-five years ago led to World War II, a struggle to prevent fascist domination.

One student remarked, "I think that there will be many conflicts in many areas of the world, similar to those which have developed in Korea and in Vietnam." Because he could not foresee the resolution of this ideological conflict he looked to continued power struggles.

Perhaps his concept is right; yet there are many evidences that by strengthening our own cause and by correcting the defects in our own system, we may yet eliminate the causes of this conflict. The fascists and communists have succeeded only because they have promised something that people desire. But, as yet, they have not demonstrated their ability to deliver all that they have promised. In the early stages of their effort they are unaware of the inadequacies of their

ideological system whereas by contrast, we seem more conscious of the faults in our own system than of its merits. In a negative sense this consciousness is damaging but in a positive sense it is encouraging. Because of our awareness we are offered the opportunity to correct these weaknesses and the viability of our evolving democratic system permits and demands such adjustments. We recognize that no system is perfect and that any system must be improved as experience reveals where improvements should be made. This is the great strength of our democratic structure, it encourages growth even as it allows room for doubt. On the other hand, the fixed dogmas of fascism and communism encourage the rejection of facts and truths that are not compatible with their dogma. In consequence, once the communist ideology gains control, the resistance to change is perhaps greater than our own. In spite of communist adherence to dogmatic ideas, however, there is today much evidence that Russians, having attained a measure of prosperity and stability, are now forced by the successes and failures of their ideology to accept new ideas and to adopt new methods of control. A literate and informed and a well-fed people are less likely to adhere to dogmatic ideologies than are those who are starved both intellectually and physically.

Perhaps the most damaging effect of the continued ideological conflict is its effect upon the minds of those involved in this struggle. Whereas a relaxed relationship between nations governed by differing ideologies could lead to exchange and moderation, the continuing conflict tends to intensify and perpetuate adherence to rigid ideologies. Arousing passions diminish reason, pragmatic adaptations are overlooked, and maintenance of the "system" becomes more important than the welfare of the people.

A more pragmatic approach would possibly bring the conflicting ideologies together. If each ideological group were called upon to prove its effectiveness by improving the lot of man, the best of each ideology would be adopted by the other so that no advantage would be given to the other in the competitive struggle for the minds of men. Such pragmatic adaptation would

reduce the likelihood of continued conflict and would eliminate the bitterness that impedes cooperation and improvement. In this competitive race it would be acknowledged that the system which gives the greatest hope to men will ultimately win their support. This will be true regardless of any military advantage that may prevail for a decade or a century. Ultimately the aspirations of men will transcend the claims of ideologies and hopefully the ideological struggles of this century will be replaced by proven ideas and institutions.

There are many who doubt the feasibility of reaching a working agreement between men committed to rigid ideologies and there is much reason to share their doubts. The atomic bomb, however, offers a powerful incentive and gives pause to those who must make fatal decisions. It is this pause which gives mankind a chance to attain a workable relationship. The need is so compelling that men must find a way to transcend their ideological differences. Survival of our civilization is the reward.

The ideological conflict is particularly dangerous in this period of revolutionary change. It confines the thinking of men within doctrinaire limits at a time when scientific and technological developments require unprecedented adjustment in our thought and in our institutions. Because ideologies impede the desire of men to transcend their differences they jeopardize the future of our civilization. Were those who are possessed by a rigid ideology more concerned with the release of creative forces latent in every man, they could produce ideas and institutions that could unify mankind.

The second problem that the students mentioned is over-population. They apparently were well-informed regarding the rate of population growth. They know that it took an infinite number of years for the population of the world to total one billion, the point that it reached about 1850. They are aware that by 1925 the second billion had been added. They know that by 1965 the third billion had been added and they are aware that by 1990 the population will exceed four billion if the present rate

of increase is maintained. They understand the meaning of the phrase, "the population explosion."

Today there is, to be sure, evidence that the rate of increase is diminishing in some parts of the world. Unfortunately, the birth rate is declining only in those areas where the people are able to feed themselves; in those areas where the people are hungry and undernourished, the population continues to multiply itself. It is one of the paradoxes of our age that the rate of reproduction must be reduced if life is to be sustained.

Nothing could more clearly accentuate the tremendous changes of the past half century than the present significance of these problems. In 1921 neither problem existed nor was foreseen by any number of persons. Fascism and nazism had not yet emerged in Italy, Germany, and Spain, and although the Bolsheviks had gained power in Russia there was little evidence that they could hold their power, let alone establish their ideology. None could then foresee the tremendous influence that these ideologies would gain in decades ahead. And, the possibility of a population explosion was unrecognized. Nations were still trying to fill empty space and the population had not yet reached two billion. Food was plentiful except in periods of drought and disaster and such catastrophes were accepted as inevitable. Because they could not be prevented they were to be endured.

It may seem idle to reflect upon the different attitudes and points of view held by your generation today and by my generation many years ago. I believe, however, that such reflections may help us to understand the changes in thought, in standards, and in value that have resulted from the contemporary revolution in science and technology. I hope they will encourage you to prepare yourself for the even greater changes than are now anticipated.

There is no assurance that these reflections will give any of us a better understanding of the contemporary forces that shape our lives. I am confident, however, that good will result if they create a greater awareness of these forces and of men's need for a new approach to human affairs.

During the summer I read two books that give a greater time perspective. One, *The Loom of History*, goes back into the beginning of our civilization in the Middle East and from it one gains the impression that man has little changed over a period of five or six thousand years. He seems to adhere to the same beliefs and to make the same mistakes today that he made then.

The second book, *The Golden Age of American History*, deals with the history of our own nation during the past 150 to 200 years. From it you gain the hope that new opportunities and new visions come to fruition in this nation. It deals with the hopes and aspirations of men, sustained by the optimism of a new nation created to give new meaning to life. If this optimism is justified, man may yet adapt his thinking to the conditions and needs of our time and in so doing he may lay the foundations for a better tomorrow. To do this he must abandon prejudices that are based upon ignorance and he must attune his thinking to the conditions and demands of the second half of the twentieth century. He is called upon to abandon the excess baggage of the past but he must also preserve the best of the past. To do this he must evaluate his heritage in its relation to his present condition. By so doing he may retain the basic ideals upon which our civilization is based. He must build the past for it is the only sure foundation for the future.

As we look upon the past experiences of mankind, we may gain the impression that man is incapable of adapting himself to new conditions. But, there is also a brighter prospect. As we examine the history of the past two hundred years we may discern a glimmer of evidence that man is on the move and that he may yet succeed in adapting himself to the new conditions that he is creating. We now know that unless the intellectual and spiritual changes in man out-pace the changes in material things, the future holds small promise. If enough of us recognize and accept this challenge the closing remark of one student may well be justified. She very simply remarked,

"We are optimistic"

ALUMNI NEWS...

'49
ROBERT ANTHONY has been advanced to the office of Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer with the Pennsylvania Gas and Water Company. Bob comes to his new position from that of Assistant Treasurer with the Company. Bob was the recipient of the 1966 Layman's Award at Wilkes-Barre Y.M.C.A. He and his wife, Jane, are the parents of two sons, Robert and James. The family resides at 54 South Sherman Street, Wilkes-Barre.

CAROL WEISS MORRISON received her M.S. in Education from Temple University on Aug. 11, 1966.

'50
JOHN FLORKIEWICZ was recently appointed Principal at Franklin Township Junior High School, New Jersey. John resides in Flemington with his wife, Carol, and two sons.

'51
OLIN THOMAS is now Vice-Principal at Franklin Township Junior High School, New Jersey. Olin and his wife, Irene, make their home in Middlesex.

'53
PAUL B. BEERS, Evening News columnist and editorial writer for the Harrisburg Patriot, has received a fellowship to participate in Stanford University's professional journalism program. Paul is scheduled to begin his studies at the University in January, 1967, and will take courses in political science and history.

'54
LIONEL I. DANNICK, assistant professor of psychology and sociology at Cazenovia College, has been invited to be a member of the Community Seminar held semi-annually at University College in Syracuse. Lionel is pursuing his studies at Syracuse University toward his Ph.D. degree.

WAYNE S. MADDEN is at present, Chaplain at the Amarillo AFB, Texas. Wayne was recently selected for the 1966 Edition of "Who's Who in the Methodist Church." He lives with his wife, Jane, and daughter, Carol, at 1734 B. Durango Dr., Amarillo.

'55
GEORGE J. SAUNDERS has been appointed branch manager of the General Adjustment Bureau. He is in charge of the insurance adjusting office. George formerly was a manager in Hazleton, Pennsylvania. The Saunders and their three children live at 2301 South 4th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

JOHN F. GLODEK, M.D. has opened his office for the practice of ophthalmology at 20 Lakeside Dr., West Leavittown, Pennsylvania. For the previous year, John had been in charge of residency training in ophthalmology at Gill Memorial Hospital.

ROBERT FAY has been named manager of the Sears, Roebuck, and Company store in Middletown, Connecticut. Bob is married and the couple has a daughter and a son.

'56
JOSEPH F. WILK is presently working for the H. J. Heinz Company as District Sales Assistant. Joe trains all new salesmen in the Forest Hills section of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wilk reside with their son Joe, Jr. at 57 Carroll St., Brentwood, New York.

REESE D. JONES, a senior vice president and a director of Studley, Shupert and Company of Philadelphia, an investment counseling firm, was elected a director of Philadelphia United Life Insurance Company. Reese has his M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania and he is a graduate of the Federal Reserve Executive Training Program.

'57
GEORGE SILES has been appointed director of the language arts program of the Wyoming Valley West School District. George was a member of the education department at the College. He is studying for his doctorate at Rutgers University.

WILLIAM H. TREMAYNE has been promoted to associate director, tax administration in the Prudential Insurance Company's comptroller's department. He had formerly been a senior tax accountant. Bill is a member of the Piscataway Board of Education, chairman of the official board of the Christ Methodist Church, and a member and former vice president and director of the Piscataway Jaycees. Bill and his wife, the former Lora Christensen, and their two sons live at 424 Rivercrest Drive, Piscataway, New Jersey.

JOHN J. MUSTO is the guidance counselor at the Forty Fort High School, Forty Fort, Pennsylvania. While with the United States Army Dependent Schools, he was a co-writer for the formulation, explanation, and writing of a secondary English curriculum guide. This guide is being implemented in all the military dependent schools in USDESEA. John resides at 707 Wyoming Ave., West Pittston.

'58
After receiving his M.A. in mathematics, **PAUL J. EARL** was appointed Assistant Professor of math at Hartwick College. Paul and his wife Merri, live with their three children at 20 Cherry St., Oneonta, N.Y.

Janet Crawford, the former **JANET JONES**, teaches music appreciation at Titusville Junior High School. She is also director of the youth choir at the Sec- Presbytery Church in Oil City. Her husband is assistant professor of history at Clarion State College. The Crawfords and their two children live at 7 Smedley Street, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS I. MYERS has been named assistant financial editor of the Miami Herald, Miami, Fla. He and his wife, Shirley, the former **SHIRLEY BAROODY**, CLASS OF '59, have three children. They reside at 5111 S. W. 104th Street, Miami.

'59
ARLENE MARTIN, now Mrs. Etison Wilkins, is presently employed at Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic as a psychiatric counselor. The couple resides at 850 Kirkhido Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with their daughter Deirdre Lynn.

Jean Anne Verburg, the former **JEAN PYATT**, resides with her husband John, and their two children at 29 Cranston Road, Kendall Park, New Jersey.

STEVE J. ECHAN has started duties as the first equalization director of Saginaw County, Michigan. The Equalization Department replaces the tax supervisor's office. Steve will head local assessment reviews, and assist township supervisors and city assessors.

JEROME GUTTERMAN has entered a two-year post-graduate dental specialty in endodontics at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine.

WARREN W. SCHMID is presently principal of the John B. Cary Elementary School. He has recently been elected president-elect of the Hampton Education Association. Warren and his wife, Juanita, live at 20 Hanks Drive, Hampton, Virginia.

MARION J. KLAWONN is presently assistant editor-transportation for Engineering News-Record. Marion reports and/or edits news and features for Weekly National News Magazine for civil engineers, architects, and contractors. She lives at 32 Harrison Road, Pompton Plains, New Jersey.

SCOTT W. TRETHAWAY has been named director of salesmen's services for the Baby and Proprietary Division of Johnson & Johnson at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Scott lives at the Cedar Lane Apartments in Highland Park, New Jersey.

'60
PAUL J. LEVIN is now a Computer Systems Analyst with the General Services Administration in Washington, D. C. Paul is mainly concerned with the design and new applications of computer techniques for GSA. He resides with his wife Anne and their two children, Susan and David, at Star Route No. 2, White Plains, Maryland.

J. DAVID ROEBUCK has been appointed Assistant Manager with the Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Co. In this capacity he is director of operations at the Bala-Cynwyd Branch Office. Dave and his wife Janice are residing at 95 Barbara Road, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT A. FLORIO is now controller with the Hein Company in West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania. He is head of management of operating finances, accounting, company policy, and procedure. With his wife, Harriet, and their three children, Bob resides at 102 Hearth Road, Bromall, Pennsylvania.

'60 (Continued)

RICHARD J. MYERS, formerly assistant manager of the Wyoming Valley Motor Club is now associated with the International Text Book Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Dick's responsibilities are in the design and editing fields of engineering, mathematics, business, economics, art, and education texts.

RONALD G. PHILLIPS received his M.S. in Education from Temple University, August 11, 1966.

JAMES LAWRENCE SELINGO received his M.S. in Education from Temple University, June 16, 1966.

HELEN RUBIN received her M.S. in Education from Temple University, June 16, 1966.

'61

CARL J. HOLMGREN received a certificate in machine designing from the Penn State Extension in Wilkes-Barre. He is at present, chief draftsman for W. H. Nicholson and Company. Carl and his wife Alexandra, live at 6 Barney St., Wilkes-Barre.

Louise Clark, formerly **LOUISE HISCHAK**, is a chemistry teacher and head of the Science Department at Washington Township High School, Sewell, New Jersey. She and her husband William reside at 133 C Park Drive, Wallworth Park Apts., Cherry Hill, N. J.

Nancy Andreeko, the former **NANCY E. DAVIES**, has her husband, Andy, back home safely after an eleven month tour of duty in Vietnam. Lt. and Mrs. Andreeko and daughter, Karen Lynn, are living at 137 Blue Ridge Drive, Levittown, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT F. AMEY, a Peace Corps Volunteer, has been assigned to the Island of Jamaica after completing ten weeks of training at San Diego State College, San Diego, California. He will work with in-service teacher training concerned mainly with pre-school and primary teachers.

'62

MARY E. QUIGLEY, who is married to William H. Wright, Jr., is employed as a part-time staff nurse at the Riverview Hospital, Red Bank, New Jersey. Mary was formerly assistant head nurse at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia. The Wrights have three children, Maureen, Michael, & Timothy.

ROBERT N. CHAMBERLAIN has been appointed personnel assistant in the new Sears, Roebuck, and Company store in Kingston Shopping Plaza, Kingston, New York. Bob will be assigned to help with the initial employment for the stores.

LT. PAUL PHILIP AQUILINO was recently presented the "Bronze Star" by the Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet. Paul was cited "for heroic achievement in connection with the Vietnamese Junk Force in Vietnam on July 7, 1966." The citation read, "courageous actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

Mrs. Marilyn Snyder, the former **MARILYN CLAIRE KRACKENFELS**, was formerly employed as a research chemist at the department of veterinary medicine, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Marilyn, her husband, Len, and their daughter, Mary Teresa, live at 93 North Fulton Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Carol A. Rehn, the former **CAROL BRUSHKOSKI**, was awarded a master's degree in education from Bucknell University. Carol resides with her husband, Arthur, at 362 Broad Street, Montoursville, Pa.

Marion Harris, the former **MARION J. RIPLE**, her husband, Donald, and her daughter, Shari Renee, live at 1025 Lancer Drive, San Jose, California. Marion is a former mathematician for the U. S. government.

DONALD T. JONES received his Master of Music from the Eastman School of Music in 1964. He is presently principal oboist for the San Antonio Symphony Orchestra. He was formerly an oboe instructor at Michigan State University. Don and his wife and daughter live at 1224 Donaldson Ave., San Antonio, Texas.

PATRICIA LUTZ, now Patricia Kebles, received her M.A. from the Teacher's College, Columbia University, in February 1966. She is presently a teacher in the Rochester City Schools. Pat and her husband, Michael, live at 41 Cornell St., Rochester, New York.

MURRAY C. DAVIS, III, recently received his M.D. degree at the 142nd Commencement of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Dr. Davis is presently interning at the Los Angeles County General Hospital, Los Angeles, California.

Captain **WILLIAM E. WATKINS** recently completed the orientation course for officers of the U. S. Air Force Medical Service at Sheppard AFB, Texas. He is being assigned to Offutt AFB, Nebraska, as a dentist with the Strategic Air Command.

Captain **ROBERT E. CONWAY** recently completed the orientation course of officers of the U. S. Air Force Medical Service at Sheppard AFB, Texas. He has been assigned to Selfridge AFB, Michigan, as a dentist with the Air Defense Command.

ROBERT ADAMS KING received his M.S. in Education from Temple University, June 16, 1966.

'63

LINELLEN CHARLTON, now Mrs. Linellen Strauss, and her husband Herman are presently residing at 322 North Huntington Avenue, Margate City, New Jersey. The couple has one child, William Charlton, born November 16, 1965.

THOMAS J. TOMALIS, a new member of the Luzerne County Bar, has opened offices in Ashley, Pennsylvania. He is the borough's only lawyer. At Villanova Law School, Tom was elected to the editorial board of the Villanova Law Review and he had four legal articles published during the two-year period in which he served. Tom and his wife, Barbara, reside at 194 Hazle St., Ashley, Pa.

PHILIP H. SIEGEL has accepted a teaching position in the social science department of Auburn Community College, Auburn, New York. Phil is a member of the American Marketing Association and the American Economics Association. He is also working towards his doctorate degree in Business Administration.

WILLARD S. ACHUFF is a personnel management specialist at the Valley Forge General Hospital, in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. Will is an intern in the training program in civilian personnel. He was previously an accounting clerk at the Armed Forces Examination Station in Wilkes-Barre. Will and his wife and two daughters reside at 114 South Third Avenue, Royersford, Pennsylvania.

JOHN B. SHEVCHUK is a chief in the service branch of the U. S. Army Medical Training Center at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He is in charge of buildings and grounds, and also services trucks in the motorpool. John, his wife and three children, live at 211 Naitalen St., San Antonio, Texas.

'64

LESLIE STONE has received her Master's Degree in Education from Temple University. Leslie is teaching third grade classes in the Philadelphia School System. She is residing at 4724 North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS and his wife, the former **BARBARA LORE**, are residing at 290 Clinton Ave., Apartment 4A, Brooklyn, New York. Bill is a graduate assistant at Pratt Institute studying for his Master's Degree in Fine Arts Education. Barbara is Assistant Editor at the United Business Publications of Madison Avenue.

JOHN A. GAVENONIS of 4229 Baltimore Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a purchasing agent for the U. S. Army Electronics Command. John solicits, negotiates, and awards government contracts. He formerly was a revenue officer for the Internal Revenue Service.

BARBARA G. STEVENS is presently Society Editor of the Binghamton Press. Barbara lives at 74 Lathrop Avenue, Binghamton, New York.

First Lt. **MOLLY E. GILBOY** is an Air Force nurse serving with the 12th U. S. Air Force Hospital, Cam Ranh Bay, Viet Nam. Before volunteering for Viet Nam, she served a year and a half at March Air Base, Riverside, California.

Barbara Stoffa, formerly **BARBARA GALLAGHER**, is a buyer for women's dresses and knit suits at Hess' Department Store, Allentown, Pennsylvania. She and her husband reside at 209 North 7th St., Allentown, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM A. SHANER has joined the Tunkhannock District commercial staff of the Commonwealth Telephone Company as commercial representative. He recently completed a 14 week training program in all phases of the telephone commercial program. He and his wife, Bonnie, make their home on East Tioga Street, Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania.

JORGIE A. GRIMES has been appointed assistant professor of medical-surgical nursing at Pennsylvania State University. Jorgie holds a master of science degree in nursing and is a member of the National League for Nursing.

Sylvia Faye Adler formerly **SYLVIA SCHRADER**, received her masters Degree in Education from Lehigh University. Presently she is a teacher at Cleveland Elementary School in the Allentown School District. She and her husband reside at 1210 Mickley Road, Fullerton, Pennsylvania.

GILBERT ALLEN GREGORY received his M.S. in Education from Temple University, August 11, 1966.

'65

Mrs. Margie Rhinard, the former **MARGIE HARRIS**, is employed by the Florida State Department of Public Welfare. Her husband, **LARRY D. RHINARD**, is now a pre-doctoral candidate at the Florida State University. Mr. and Mrs. Rhinard are presently residing at 720 1/2 North Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida.

JAMES B. JENKINS has been awarded U. S. silver pilot wings upon graduation at Craig AFB, Alabama. Second Lieutenant Jenkins is being assigned to Tan Son Nhut AB, Vietnam, for flying duty. Jim was commissioned in 1965 upon completion of Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. His wife is the former **LESLIE S. TOBIAS**, CLASS OF '65.

JOSEPH DE FILIPPIS, JR. has been selected for training at Sheppard AFB, near San Antonio, Texas, as an Air Force communications specialist. Joe recently completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Texas.

'66

FORREST J. EICHMANN is presently band director and instrumental music instructor at Kingsway Regional High School. His wife, the former **DONNA SHARP**, is a graduate of Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Eichmann are now residing at 353 West Grant Street, Woodstown, New Jersey.

SUSAN RUTH EVANS, a member of the Peace Corps, is presently living in Maco, Davao, Philippines. Sue is teaching English as a second language at the San Juan Elementary School, in the Philippines.

CHARLES J. HUEY is now associated with the accounting firm of Haskins and Sells. Chuck is married to the former **JANE R. CHARLTON**, CLASS OF '65. The couple is presently residing at 187A Bradford Avenue, Cedar Grove, New Jersey.

ROBERT B. EURICH, now a Pfc. in the United States Army, is stationed at Ft. Myer, Virginia. Bob serves with the Old Home Guard which is a ceremonial company. Mrs. Eurich, the former **BARBARA KEMPEL**, CLASS OF '65, was formerly employed as a social worker for the state of New Jersey, Bureau of Children's Services. At present, the couple live at 1301 North Taft Street, Arlington, Virginia.

Mrs. Susan Young, the former **SUSAN D. WEIGEL**, resides with her husband Craig, at 306 Portland Avenue, Oakland, California. The couple has one child, Ian Craig, born August 29, 1966.

LOIS A. PETROSKI, is teaching mathematics at Irvington High School, Tarrytown, New York. Lois resides at 104 Rice Avenue, North Tarrytown.

Beverly Achenberg, the former **BEVERLY GRANT**, is an art teacher at John Adams Junior High School in Edison Township. Bev lives with her husband, Leonard, at 32 Albourne Street, Ford, New Jersey.

THOMAS J. WEISKERGER is presently a collection specialist for National Accounts. Tom works for Olivetti-Underwood Corporation and lives at 340 West 71st Street, New York, N. Y.

CHARLOTTE A. LEVENOSKIE is teaching art in the Bald Eagle Central School District. She is teaching in the Senior High School and lives at 220 Logan Avenue, State College, Pennsylvania. Charlotte previously taught art in the Massena Central Schools.

ROBERT LUTKOSKI has enlisted in the Peace Corps. He arrived in Ankara, Turkey, and has been assigned to teach English.

SUSAN EVANS is one of thirty-nine volunteers, trained in Hawaii this summer, now working with the Philippines educational system. She will be teaching English in an elementary school.

LARRY DIGREGORIO, having completed his training at Northern Illinois University, is a Peace Corps Volunteer serving in Thailand. Larry will work in training Thai teachers of English. His address is Uthai Tawiweht School, Uthai Tami, Thailand.



DOWN THE AISLE

'58

MICHAEL K. MARGO was married to Louise Stephanie Zbieg, of Plymouth, Pa. Michael is the Plymouth representative for the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company. They will reside at Box 953, R. D. 1, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

'59

EDWARD McCAFFERTY married Mary Ann Foley of Bethlehem, Pa. Edward is studying for his Ph.D. degree in chemistry at Lehigh.

PAUL R. ABRAMS was married to Marcia Diamond, of Broomall, Pa. Marcia is a graduate of Temple University. Paul and Marcia are residing at 673 Wyoming Avenue, Kingston, Pa.

'60

MARY JEAN BROODY was married to Lt. John Milton Azar of Atlanta, Ga. John is a graduate of Georgia Tech University and is company commander at Fort Lee. They will reside in Atlanta, Ga.

'61

HENRY ANTHONY GREENER and **NANCY EUNICE ROSENFELD** were married recently. Henry is a statistical analyst in the marketing research division of the Autolite division of Ford Motor Company in Detroit.

'62

ELIZABETH JANE TUBRIDY was wed to Gordon M. Fairchild, Jr. of Wilkes-Barre. Elizabeth is on the faculty at the H. M. Hoyt School. Gordon is a graduate of Milligan College, Tennessee.

JAD PETER HARRISON was married to Frances Sally Golboro of Pikesville, Maryland. Peter is employed by Johnstone, Inc., advertising agency in played by a graduate of the University of New York City. Frances is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and received her M.S. degree from Bryn Mawr College. They will live in New York City.

'63

ROBERT M. SUSKY was married to Dorothea Bienkowski. Bob is teaching at Poughkeepsie High School.

JOHN P. KARPIAK and **JANE SCHOOLEY WOOLBERT** were married recently. Jane is a secondary teacher at Wallenpaupack Area High School. John is associated with his father in business and is also a first lieutenant with the 109th Infantry at Honesdale. They reside at Blooming Grove, Hawley.

REGINA RUTH RITZIE was wed to Wilfred Hoelscher. Ruth received her M.A. degree in mathematics from Pennsylvania State University and is an engineer at the Communications and Electronics Division of the Philco Corp., Willow Grove, Pa. Wilfred graduated from New Mexico State University.

LORRAINE MARIE ROME became the bride of Michael A. Payonk. Marie is associated with the Philadelphia School System and the Philadelphia Child Study and Guidance Clinic. Her husband received his B.S. degree in physics from Moravian College. He is an aerospace physicist with General Electric at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

'64

JOHN W. SHOEMAKER was married to Gertrude Mary Rodgers. John and Mary are teachers in the Madison Township Schools, New Jersey. Mary is a graduate of College Misericordia.

JUDITH C. YARRISH was wed to Earl K. Hassler. Judith is an instructor in nursing fundamentals at the Reading Hospital School of Nursing. Earl was graduated from the United States Armed Forces Institute. They will reside at 625 Penn Ave., West Reading, Pennsylvania.

RICHARD JOHN BURNS and **MARIA ANN SINDACO** were married recently. Maria is a member of the faculty at Plains High School and Richard teaches in the Wilkes-Barre School District.

JANG HAE KIM was married recently to Cooc Sun Hong. Kim is a planning technician for Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs.

JAMES CARROLL HANSEN was married recently to Jane L. Beeman of Mountaintop, Pennsylvania. James has completed two years at Columbia University Law School and has resumed studies there this year. His wife is a graduate of West Chester State College.

SARAH ELIZABETH WEISS was wed to 1st Lt. Joseph David Lloyd. Sarah taught in the Raritan Schools, Somerville, New Jersey last year. Joseph, who recently returned from Viet Nam, is stationed at Fort Ord.

DOLORES A. VOYTON was recently wed to Thomas J. Wancholson of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. Dolores was a secretary at the White Haven State School and Hospital. They will reside at 1060 Sheridan Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

SYLVIA FAYE SCHRADER was married to Marvin Adler in July. Sylvia is teaching in the Allentown School District. They will reside at 1210 Mickley Road, Fullerton, Pennsylvania.

'65

PATRICIA MARY SMERESKI was wed to Edward O. Rinehimer. Her husband is employed by the J. L. Turner and Company, Wilkes-Barre.

GEORGE JOSEPH ROGERS was recently married to Dora Anne McKenzie. Dora graduated from Pennsylvania State University.

'65 (Continued)

MARGARET ANN TRANSUE has become the bride of David Thomas Williams of Laurel, Maryland. They will reside at 13147 Larchdale Road, Apt. 13, Laurel, Maryland.

LUCY KAY McNALLY became the bride of Lt. James Harvey Goodwin of Newport, Rhode Island. They will live in Newport where James is stationed at the Naval Air Station.

PETER POST GARTELMANN was married to Janet Ann Barr on June 18. Peter is teaching school in Long Valley, New Jersey and is doing graduate work at Rutgers University. Janet is a graduate of Hood College and will teach in Hackettstown, New Jersey, where they will reside.

JACK C. BARNES, JR. and ANDREA M. CIEBIEN were married recently. Jack is a sales specialist in the Williamsport area for Campbell's Soup Company. Andrea is teaching English at South Williamsport High School. They will reside at 1521 Mount Carmel Street, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

BUCKLEY RICHARD MILLER and TINA KOOPMANS, were married in August. Tina, a 1966 graduate, is teaching fourth grade at the Abington Heights School District in Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania. Buckley is studying for a master's degree in rehabilitation counseling at the University of Scranton. They are residing at 129 Crown Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

HOWARD G. HUGHES and BONNIE TOGNELLI were married in November. Bonnie was employed as a medical technologist at the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital. Howard is serving with the United States Navy at Great Lake, Illinois.

'66

ARLENE MADALYN ANDREEKO became the bride of Michael Pasonick, Jr. Arlene is teaching in the city school district of Binghamton, New York. Michael is a graduate of Penn State Center, Wilkes-Barre, and Tri-State College, Angola, Indiana.

RONALD J. RUSSO was married to Margaret A. O'Boyle. Ronald is a caseworker with the Luzerne County Board of Assistance in Wilkes-Barre, and his wife is employed in the office of Radio Corporation of America at Mountaintop.

LINDA RUTH WEIDOW became the bride of Edward J. Riley. Linda is a teacher with the Wilkes-Barre City School District. They are residing at 442 South River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GENE HAVERLAK was married to Carole Marie Ross in the late summer. Carole is a graduate of the Mercy Hospital School of Nursing and is on the staff of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital. Gene is a member of the Air Force Reserves, and left for active duty in September.

HARRY W. WILSON, JR. was married to Kay R. Williams in August. Harry is teaching at Tunkhannock Joint High School. His wife is a graduate of the General Hospital School of Nursing and is serving on the staff of that hospital. They are residing at Lake View Terrace, Harvey's Lake, Pennsylvania.

EVAN GRANT EVANS was married to Sandra Jane Fuelhart at North Hampton, New Hampshire in August. Evan is employed by Logistics Air Command in Dayton, Ohio.

ANTHONY J. ROSS and MARIA R. SUPKO were recently married. Maria is studying for an M.D. degree at the Woman's Medical College. Anthony is working toward a M.S. degree in microbiology at the University of Kentucky.

STEPHEN DEMYUN was married to Eleanor Strumski. Stephen is on the staff of the Department of Special Education, Middle County School District, Centereach, Long Island, New York. They will reside at Miller Place, Long Island, New York.

GERALD SECHLEER was recently married to Marion Todd. Marion graduated from College Misericordia. Marion and Gerald are on the faculty of The Grier School in Tyrone, Pa., where they are residing.



THIS BRIGHT
NEW WORLD . . .

'59
a daughter, Mary Margaret, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Earl, 20 Cherry Street, Oneonta, New York, on October 19. Mrs. Earl is the former MERRI CATHERINE JONES, CLASS OF '58.

'60
a son, John, on July 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Florio, 102 Hearth Road, Broomall, Pennsylvania. Twins, Susan and Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Capo, 46-16 215 Place, Bayside, New York, on September 6, 1966. Mrs. Capo is the former MARIE REALMUTO, CLASS OF '60.

'61
a daughter, Karen Lynn, on March 5, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Andrew A. Andreeko. Mrs. Andreeko is the former NANCY E. DAVIES, CLASS OF '61.

In Memoriam

Patrick McGarty, member of the Class of 1966, passed away on November 4 at his home in Cedar Grove, New Jersey. While at Wilkes, Pat was active on the Yearbook staff and served as Editor of the Manuscript. He was graduated in June with an A.B. in English. Writing poetry was one of Pat's avid interests. He is survived by his wife Catherine Mottier McGarty.

THE SEA AT 7 A.M.
(Bridgehampton)

The lazy rolling of the sea,
the pastel of Heaven and earth,
and I think of journeys in the early mist,
into the blue of 7 a.m.

The sea at 7 a.m. is a charming goddess,
daily renewed,
her ribbed back a richer blue
where it meets the line:
that line, almost a distinct black,
that demarks Heaven.

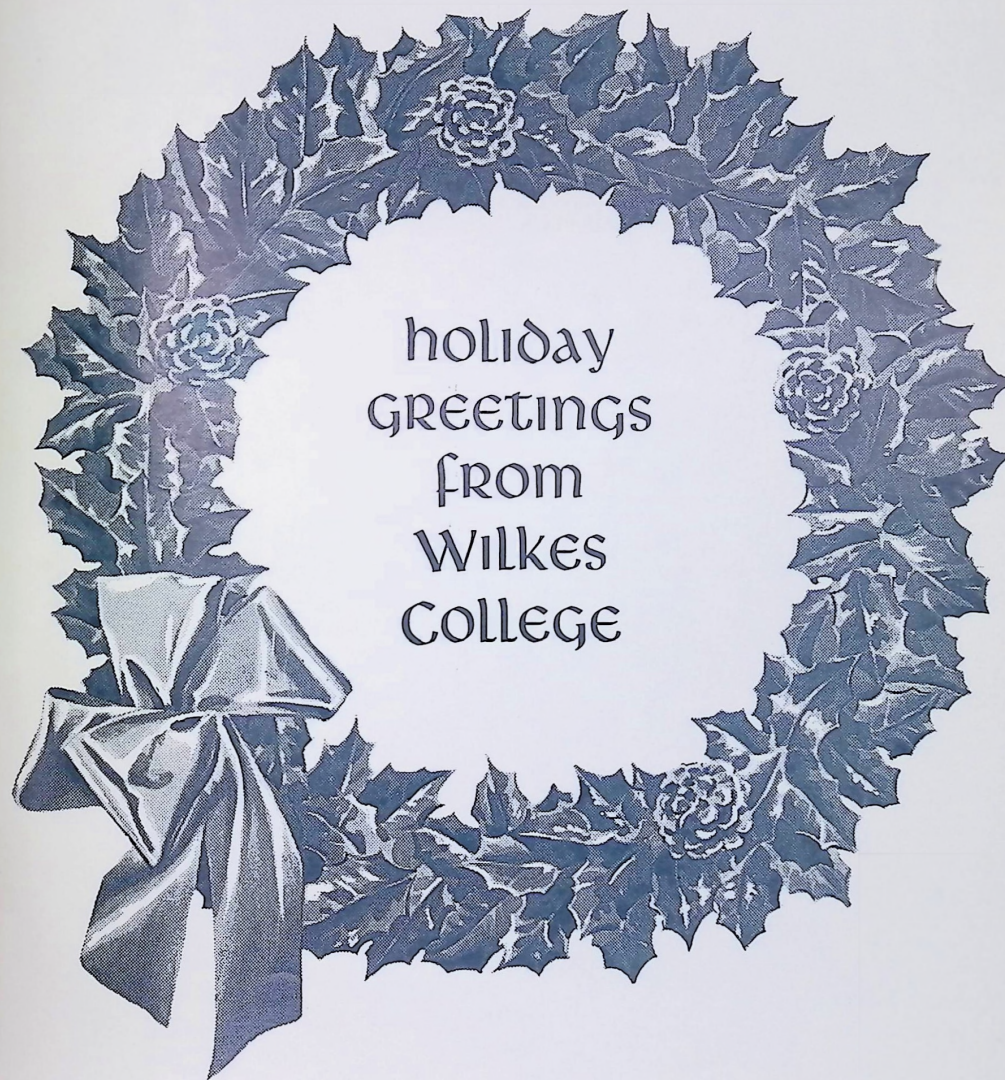
When she sings her love song
to driftwood and the reeds
and the cumbersome gulls pecking
in the scud
it is time for long, fruitful journeys,
to think of love,
to calm a rumpling in the soul.

Now, before she tosses or turns
leaving the solitary eye hanging high,
glaring

at faded spectrums, spiked in the sand,
shielding the bronzed faces and
lightened hair
of hesitant neophytes.

To approach and pierce the thin skin
left by retreating breakers.
To frighten a gull and watch his flight:
the airborne confidence makes one
forget his earthly gawk.
Push out, towards the line.

— by Patrick McGarty



[illegible]

1. NAME (LAST) (FIRST) (MIDDLE)
 MAIDEN NAME
 Street
 City State Zip Code
 Telephones: Home Business
 2. WILKES DEGREE Curriculum Year Graduated
 Withdrawn 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) (ZIP CODE)