

WILKES COLLEGE ALUMNUS

SEPTEMBER ISSUE, 1968



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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
Samuel M. Davenport, Editor

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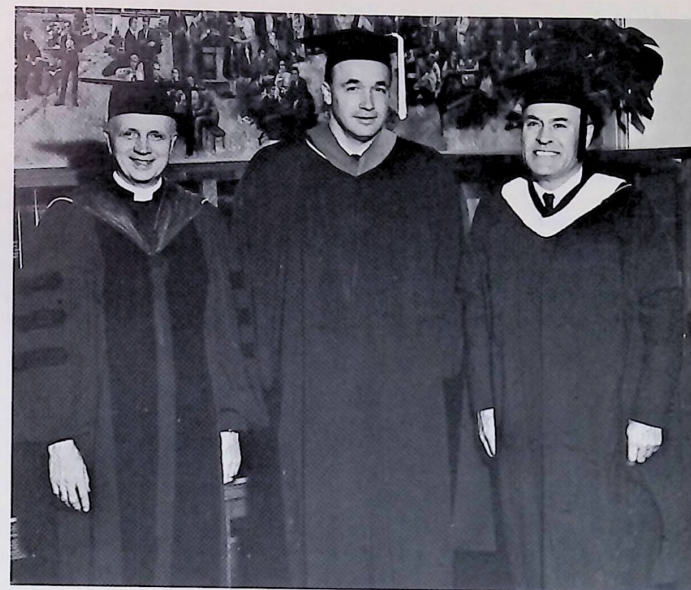
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The Rev. Dr. Jule Ayers, First Presbyterian Church pastor, the Rev. Mr. James S. Moss '54, and Dean George Ralston are pictured above prior to Baccalaureate. Jim is pastor of the East Penfield Baptist Church, Fairport, New York.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS

WILKES COLLEGE

"FOR WANT OF NECESSITY"

THE REVEREND MR. JAMES S. MOSS '54

Pastor, East Penfield Baptist Church

Fairport, New York

June 2, 1968

WILKES
COLLEGE
ALUMNUS

First of all, let me congratulate you who are members of the graduating class of 1968. These few days are yours, and I advise you to make the most of them, for life will move all too quickly on and lead you into new vistas of life.

Secondly, let me thank those who extended to me the invitation to deliver this address on this important occasion in your lives.

There are so many things that I would like to say that I feel very much like a certain lady from Scotland. For the story goes that this lady kept company with the same man for many years. And John loved Mary very much, but for some reason he never got around to proposing marriage. And year after year went by. Needless to say, Mary had her answer ready to John's proposal of marriage, if it ever came. And finally after some twenty years of courtship, John and Mary were out together on a beautiful night. The moon cast its romantic glow on the fields full of heather; the stars twinkled their message of love and peace, as a starlit night in Scotland can do. And, of course, Mary was her usually quiet self — very attentive and endearing to her beloved, John. And all this was too much for John. And being overcome by it all, John blurted out, "Will you marry me?" And Mary gave her answer, but she did not stop there. For at last the 20 years of waiting led this quiet woman into a torrent of plans and dreams and hopes. On and on she went pouring forth to John her dreams of the future with him. But finally Mary realized that John was not sharing her enthusiasm. In fact, John seemed withdrawn and pensive. "John," Mary exclaimed, "What's the matter? Don't you have anything to say?" And John replied in the Scottish wise use of words, "Don't you think, Mary, that I've said too much already."

So before Dr. Farley or a faculty member or perhaps even one of you graduates stand up and tell me that I have said too much already, I will proceed to the subject of this address.

The title of this address does not represent a new idea on this campus of Wilkes College. These words, "For Want of Necessity," were written by myself in an English paper about one of my favorite heroes — I speak of Henry David Thoreau. And because my English professor, Dr. Frank Davies,

introduced me to the writings of Henry Thoreau, I wish to dedicate this address to him.

I will try to explain later what I mean by the phrase, "For Want of Necessity." But now I wish to explain what Thoreau meant not only by his writings but also by his life. For Thoreau wrote (and lived) these words:

"Men labor under a mistake. The better part of the man is soon plowed into the soil for compost. By a seeming fate, commonly called necessity, they are employed, as it says in an old book, laying up treasures which moth and rust will corrupt and thieves break through and steal. It is a fool's life, as they will find when they get to the end of it, if not before."

And I am using these words of Thoreau this evening in the hope that you will learn the deeper meaning of life before you come to the end of it. Frequently I meet people whose main goal in life is laying up of these treasures where moth and rust consume and where thieves do break in and steal. But then things happen to them — an unexpected heart attack, or the discovery of an incurable cancer, or an automobile accident; and immediately these people are aware of the fact that there is something more to life than the accumulation of wealth. But in many cases, as Thoreau has wisely pointed out, it is too late.

Of course, we need money to live in this age, even as Thoreau needed money in his time. For the 1840's were similar to the 1960's in the fact that money was needed. So Thoreau by his own admission did not go to Walden Pond to live cheaply, for Thoreau wrote: "My purpose in going to Walden Pond was not to live cheaply nor to live dearly there, but to transact some private business with the fewest obstacles; to be hindered from accomplishing which for want of a little common sense, a little enterprise and business talent, appeared not so sad as foolish."

Now the sad thing about Thoreau these days is not that he is neglected. But the sad thing, in my opinion, is that there are many supposed imitators of Thoreau who have completely missed his message.

For in reality the modern day hippie movement does not represent Thoreau's thinking but rather represents the thinking of a group of people in an

earlier age. For the hippies are much closer to the Cynics who inhabited early Greece than they are to Thoreau. For these Cynics, according to the scholar, W. W. Capes, "would reduce life to its barest elements; they gave up their property to live upon the beggar's dole; they were content with the scantiest clothing; they would dispense with house or bed and stretch themselves to sleep upon the stones or even in some convenient tub; they ate the plainest diet and proposed even to dispense with the help of fire and to eat all their food uncooked; they regarded the ties of family as artificial; and they regarded all governments as accidents of fortune." So believed the ancient Cynics.

And that is precisely what most of the modern day hippies practice and preach, if the reports I have been reading are correct. But in these beliefs there are at least two areas where differences with Thoreau arise. In the first place Henry Thoreau believed in individual responsibility. Thoreau did not enter the wilderness at Walden Pond to live upon the "beggar's dole." He might have lived simply and plainly, but he took care of himself. He did not become a burden on society, nor did he expect someone else to take care of him for the rest of his life.

And there is a second and very important area of difference — especially to one who is a preacher in this age — and that difference is reverence. The Cynics and their modern counterparts tend to be an irreverent lot. Since they (the Cynics) had no respect for their own property, they had little respect for the property of others. And since they (the Hippies) have little or no respect for anything, they have little respect for the things of God. Now Thoreau might not have been a religious man in the traditional sense. But he was a deeply religious man in his over-all practices. And a story told about Thoreau serves as an illustration of this point. For according to this story while Thoreau was on his deathbed, he was asked by a neighbor if he had made his peace with God. To which Thoreau reportedly replied, "We never quarreled." And Thoreau also had some devastating things to say about the people who presumed that they were religious but really weren't. They were religious but really weren't. For Thoreau once wrote about hypocrisy: "I know of no book (i.e. the

Bible) that has so few readers." And then Thoreau cites several of the familiar passages from the Bible: "For what does it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his soul?" "Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" "And if Thou wilt be perfect, go and sell what you have and give it to the poor and you will have treasures in heaven." And after quoting these verses from the Bible, Thoreau then declares: "Think of this, Yankees. These words were never read. They were never heard. Let but one of these sentences be rightly read from any pulpit in the land and there would not be left one stone of that meeting house upon another."

You see, Thoreau had reverence for God and for religion — no matter whose religion it was. And that is what separates Thoreau from the Hippie movement; and, in fact, this is what separates Thoreau from the whole American culture. For the Hippies are not alone in their misuse, or at least, abuse, of religion. All of America is sadly lacking in the understanding and practice of religion. And I would argue this evening that if Dr. Paul Tillich is correct in his definition of religion, then religion in America is dead. For Dr. Tillich in his last book before his death defined religion as being grasped by an ultimate concern. And if his definition of religion is correct, and I believe his definition is correct, then I proclaim to you this evening that religion in the United States of America in the year of our Lord 1968 is dead.

Now don't misunderstand me. I am not a part of the God-is-Dead Movement. I believe that God is very much alive. But I equally believe that religion — that is, a concern for God in men, or man being grasped by an ultimate concern — is dead.

Perhaps this death of religion in 1968 is not the first time that this has happened in our world. For religion must have been in a sorry state of affairs in the 1800's also. For at the very same time that Henry Thoreau was lamenting the lack of religion in America, there was on the continent of Europe a Danish philosopher by the name of Kierkegaard who was lamenting the lack of religion in his part of the world. Kierkegaard reportedly not only lamented the sad state of religion in the pews of the churches but even in the pulpits. For Kierkegaard once

declared that if the government decreed that the moon was made of green cheese, then all the preachers in the land would declare it from their pulpits.

And once again we see the religion of a nation in a sorry disarray. Now I know there are some who are very happy over this death of religion, much the same as those who lead the God-is-Dead movement proclaim their happiness over the reported death of God. But let those who rejoice over the sorry state of religion in the 1960's remember that the sorry state of religion in the 1840's and 1850's was followed by the sorry state of the whole nation in the 1860's. And the best answer to this death of religion in our American society is found in the writings of Thoreau and in the title of this address. For Thoreau also wrote: "Men have come to such a pass that they frequently starve, not for want of necessities, but for want of luxuries." Or if I may paraphrase Thoreau's words: Men are fast losing their concept of religion, and yet their very souls, not for want of necessity, but for their intense hunger and desperate yearning for the small, inconsequential things of life. And just look about you — and view the mad rush for social standing, the craving for material possessions, the insatiable desire to acquire more and more power and wealth. And then you will come to realize that what was true in Thoreau's time is equally true in our time: that men starve not for want of necessity, but for want of luxury.

Now perhaps the recent reports coming to us about starvation in these United States of America are correct. And perhaps as the reports indicate there are people actually starving for the basic necessity of life — for food — even in our own country. And if there are 10 million Americans who are starving for food in our country this very night, then I will predict that there are nearly 100,000 million Americans who are starving for luxuries.

Now some of you might argue that this idea is foolish — that there are some Americans who have everything. But I would argue that even those Americans who have the financial power to buy nearly everything under the sun are still starving for luxuries, whether it be social power or political power or even religious power. (Do

not forget even though religion might be dead, religious organizations are still alive and active.) And all we need do is to read the newspapers and magazines to see the struggles going on for power in the fields I just mentioned.

We have not learned the lesson of the wise man in the woods at Walden Pond who warned us of the dangers of this world over a century ago. And the best advice that I can give to you this evening as you finish one part of your life and set out into other areas of life is found in the words of Thoreau: "(Men) are employed . . . laying up treasures which moth and rust will corrupt and thieves break through and steal!"

It is a fool's life, as they will find when they get to the end of it, if not before;

(For Men) frequently starve, not for want of necessities, but for want of luxuries."

In Memoriam

GEORGE A. DUSSINGER '65

George A. Dussinger '65, of Schwenksville, Pennsylvania, died suddenly on June 21, 1968. He had been named elementary supervisor of Schwenksville schools in June. In the Spring, he was selected to participate in an institute in educational media, under the National Defense Education Act, at the University of Pennsylvania. He was working toward his master's degree at Temple University at the time of his death.

George graduated from Kingston High School in 1957. He served three years in the U. S. Navy and then entered Wilkes College. He received his B.S. degree in elementary education from Wilkes College in 1965. He became a teacher in the Schwenksville School District in September of that same year.

George is survived by his wife, the former Barbara Wagner, who teaches in the Schwenksville School District. In addition, he is survived by his father, Gordon Dussinger, Sr., of Kingston, a brother, Gordon E., Jr., and a sister, Jane.



Dr. Paul A. Anderson is shown receiving an Honorary Doctor of Science Degree from Wilkes College "in recognition of his years of leadership in higher education as president of Chatham College and Temple University, of his dedicated public service to the cause of higher education in Pennsylvania, and his example of patience, firmness, and understanding in the face of the many stresses common to leadership in our society." Dr. Francis J. Micheline, Dean of Academic Affairs, made the presentation. Left to right are Dr. Eugene S. Farley; Dr. Fred Bellas, Department of Physics; Dr. Anderson; Dr. Ralph Rozelle, Director of Graduate Studies; and Dr. Micheline.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

WILKES COLLEGE

HIGHER EDUCATION IN AN URBAN SOCIETY

PAUL R. ANDERSON
President, Temple University

June 3, 1968

One of the most spectacular developments affecting modern man is the great increase in world population. It was not until 1830 that the gross population of this planet reached the one billion mark. By 1930, just one century later, the second billion mark was reached. In just one generation later, by the early 1960's, the third billion level had come about, and if present rates of growth continue, the demographers expect that the four billion mark will be reached by about 1975. By the year 2000 it is anticipated that there will be some seven billion people on the face of the earth.

If these staggering compound increases in population were evenly distributed, perhaps our problems would not be as complex as they are. The fact is, however, that all predictions indicate that the agriculture-oriented populations are destined to diminish in size and the vast majority of these new people will cluster in urban areas, as they are already tending to do.

Current population figures show that we are already adding to our urban areas, every year, the equivalent of between 25 and 30 new cities of 100,000 people apiece — and that is equal to the entire new city development in the world for the last decade. The President put this very dramatically when he told Congress that "during the next 15 years, 30 million people will be added to our cities — equivalent to the combined populations of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Baltimore." He added that in less than 40 years "we will have to build in our cities as much as all that we have built since the first colonist arrived on these shores. It is as if we had 40 years to rebuild the entire urban United States."

In the face of this rather overwhelming evidence of the tendency toward urbanization in the United States, it seems very clear that institutions of higher education, if they are to adapt to the times, must give increasing attention to the effect an urban society has on the college or university — and the effect which the institution has, or should have, on the community. This is true whether the institution be a very large one in a sizable metropolitan area, such as Temple University, or a smaller one in a relatively smaller urban area, such as Wilkes College.

A review of the efforts which our

two institutions have made to adapt to our respective urban areas indicates a record of achievement about which we can both be proud. Both institutions have recognized that if they are to provide real educational leadership in an urban area, then "education" must be meaningful in the urban context. At Temple University, we have deliberately sought to synchronize the efforts of our College of Education with those of the Philadelphia School District so that we can jointly improve the quality of education for students at all levels in the area. We have developed a program known as **Primesite** which aims to respond to the severe problems of maintaining an adequate number of able teachers in the so-called disadvantaged schools in Philadelphia's inner city. **Project Headstart Training Program**, a six-day initial training program for teachers new to the Project Headstart nursery and kindergarten classes held in Philadelphia and surrounding school systems, preparing 200 such teachers annually, an **Upward Bound** program through which 175 Philadelphia high school students spend the summer before senior year living in Temple's dormitories and attending classes and cultural events on campus and in the city (the aim of the program being to raise the youngsters' sights to post-high school study), **Temple Opportunity Program**, designed to recruit able students and provide financial assistance, counseling and tutoring to those admitted to the University.

Your own institution has sought to make "education" more meaningful in Northeastern Pennsylvania by establishing an Institute of Regional Affairs which provides a broad range of courses, seminars, conferences, and studies relating to urban affairs for the municipalities of your area. Your in-service training courses for local government officials have been extremely useful to the more than 2200 persons who have completed the courses over a sixteen year period.

Every analyst of our "urban crisis" places employment high on the list of problems which must be solved if we are to convert the "crisis" into opportunities for our urban residents. Rapid advance toward an increasingly technologically oriented society has created a widespread concern for the scarcity of adequately trained manpower. The federal government's Office of Eco-

nomnic Opportunity exists to address itself primarily to this problem, and through OEO, Temple University's Center for Community Studies was given a contract to define immediate and long-range manpower concerns of the Office and to make appropriate recommendations. At Temple, itself, this particular responsibility consists of operations of varying scope, the most far-reaching of which is the Multi-Purpose Training Center Program. Expressing accomplishments — not in the hundreds of people trained, the development of training techniques, or the significant research done — but rather in simple human terms, the Center makes it possible for a man, now possessing an essential skill, to secure employment, to find satisfaction and worth in his life, and to contribute effectively to society.

Your institution, too, has been alert to the importance of the employment problem. You sponsored a three-week, pre-service training institute for counselors and administrative staff of the Keystone Job Corps Center, introducing the personnel of the newly created program to some of the many and varied kinds of sociological, psychological, and other problems that they might encounter in dealing with unemployed youth. Your co-sponsorship of Annual Community Growth Conferences where such topics as "Our Manpower Problem of Industrial Growth" have been discussed, are another indication of Wilkes College's dedicated interest in the future of the urban area of which it is such an important part.

The Health Sciences Center of Temple University — which comprises a hospital, medical, dental, pharmacy and nursing schools, as well as the College of Allied Health Professions — is located in an area where the opportunities for community service are tremendous. The death rate of infants born alive in North Philadelphia is two to three times the national average. Perhaps a third of the mothers delivering these infants have received no prenatal care before the sixth month of pregnancy. The prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the areas surrounding the University's main campus is five times the rate existing in the Greater Northeast of Philadelphia, and the venereal disease rate is 15 to 25 times higher.

The area from which much of the Temple University Hospital's patient population derives covers about 200,000 people, including 42,000 women of childbearing age. In 1960, 18,000 families of the 37,000 in residence had annual gross incomes of less than \$5,000 and the median income of all families in this area was about \$4,700. Using National Health Survey statistics, at least 19,000 of these persons can be expected to have some degree of limitation of activity because of some chronic illnesses as heart disease, arthritis, mental illness, hypertension and visual defects.

Time does not permit a complete listing of all of the programs which Temple University's Health Sciences Center has undertaken in response to these crucial health needs of our immediate urban area but it should be noted that two new community health centers are being launched this summer in North Philadelphia by the community and the university with the help of a large federal grant. One of these centers will be operated exclusively by the University and the other will be operated in cooperation with St. Christopher's Hospital. Designed to provide preventive and minor curative medicine, the Centers anticipate about 250,000 patient visits annually.

Although it would not be expected that Wilkes, without a Health Sciences Center, would be in a position to establish a community health center, nevertheless it is noteworthy that your Psychology Department has assisted in the establishment of a mental health workshop for the clergy of your area.

Without going into greater detail about the extent of Temple University's community service programs, it can be pointed out that we are involved in some 300 short-term training programs, projects and other forms of direct participation, not all of which have equal significance but the totality of which indicates the University's intent. The University's own plans for expansion are being, and will be, integrated into a larger plan for social revitalization of an entire area of the City of Philadelphia along with community leaders and such governmental and agency instrumentalities as can be enlisted in a massive approach to a massive problem.

In the case of Wilkes, perhaps its commitment to community service is

best summarized in the statement of the three basic and interrelated goals of your Institute of Regional Affairs—to help the College relate effectively to a changing urban society; to help the component communities of Northeastern Pennsylvania to develop a greater capacity for dealing with urban problems and guiding urban development; and to help contribute generally to the development of knowledge of urban society and the processes of change, and to methods of applying this knowledge.

Important as the urban services which Wilkes and Temple University have offered to their respective communities, it would be highly misleading and improper for us, or for any urban institution of higher education, either to overlook our basic mission of acquiring knowledge through research and transmitting it through teaching; or to assume that we can somehow not only identify social ills but in some manner become a substitute for government and other community organizations in solving these complex problems. If we are to be true to our basic mission as well as being an effective instrumentality in an urban society, we must be certain that we contribute only to the extent of our own real strength in manpower and resources.

We in urban institutions must also be careful to single out those individuals and those units in our institutions whose special aptitudes and interests peculiarly fit them to think and move comfortably in the realm of the applied as well as the theoretical. We have found, for example, that not only political science and sociology professors have something to offer in the community service area, but our School of Business Administration can be useful in tackling manpower problems and our Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation has prepared a manual for the Office of Economic Opportunity for use in developing programs of physical education and recreation in the established Job Corps camps. With respect to your own institution, it is noteworthy that in a recent year alone, you were able to involve your Education Department, your Summer and Evening School, the Guidance Center, the History and Economics Departments — and President Farley himself, in various community service programs.

In serving as urban institutions we should make those contributions which dovetail readily with on-going teaching and research functions. It is obvious that Temple University's Health Sciences Center can not only be of great service to its urban area but it has great need for the research opportunities found largely in the community itself. It would seem clear that your Education Department's cooperation with secondary school officials through the Anthracite Institute for Development of Schools would not only be beneficial to the public schools in the area but it would also provide an excellent opportunity for your Education Department to improve its research and teaching programs.

It is essential for an urban institution to have a mechanism for determining the character and range of its involvement in community service programs. We can ill afford to have our institutions swallowed up by their outside commitments. We should not be regarded as the new American social agency, governmental authority, or daily operator. There are few things that institutions of higher education are not and will not be asked to do. We must be sure to assess our own competencies and within this framework determine priorities, and resist the temptation to do those things which others are at least as competent, if not more so, to do.

The list of important things to be done by the urban institution of higher education is almost legion. There is need for expanded continuing education programs for those whose training is inadequate or out-of-date; there is need for cooperative demonstration projects in public education and elsewhere; there is need for collaborative endeavors involving the institution with federal, state and local government agencies, to mention only a few. The advantage to our institutions of this new dimension of responsibility is considerable. Strengthening the bridge between knowledge and action will help revitalize instruction, orient it in the direction of where human problems are and shift the emphasis from learning in a field to learning through a field of knowledge. It will encourage research on the urban problem itself (and, parenthetically, we ur-

(Continued on page 36)



Out of 447 graduates, ten attained that degree of scholarship to win cum laude honors in the Bachelor of Science division. Left to right; Robert J. Ziegler (cum laude); John R. Miller (cum laude); Thomas Cebula (cum laude); Rosalie S. Loncoski (magna cum laude); Gary R. Blackburn (magna cum laude); Raphael J. Bonita (magna cum laude). Others graduating with cum laude honors are Virginia L. Steckel (summa cum laude) and Joseph J. Chmielewski (cum laude).

GRADUATION HIGHLIGHTS





In the Bachelor of Arts division, the following graduates received cum laude honors. First row: Patricia N. Golumbaski, Elizabeth L. Scholl, Sandra J. Rowlands — cum laude. Maureen R. Flanley, Barbara J. Kluchinski, Myrna L. Brodbeck — magna cum laude. Patricia N. Chiampi, Gretchen Hohn Watters, Molly P. Hopkins, Mary T. Tinner, Vivienne Sun, Joanne M. Skiba — cum laude.

Second row: Thomas T. Tomkiewicz, Michael J. Worth — summa cum laude. Robert L. Brown — magna cum laude. Gerald E. Missal — magna cum laude. John H. Kennedy, Malcolm K. Harris, Paul S. Brown, Lee M. Philo, Bruce H. Goodman, John K. Mahon — cum laude. Dale E. Kresge — magna cum laude.



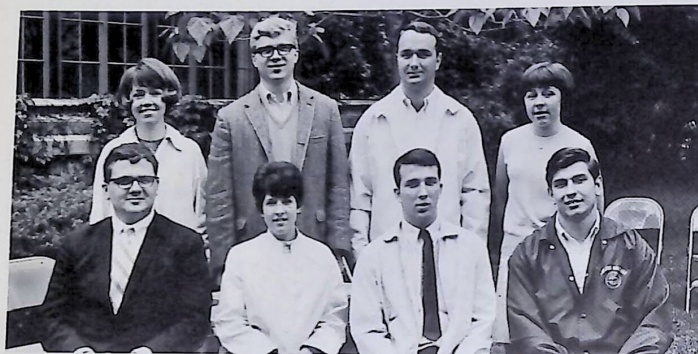
Ten graduates received Master of Science Degrees in physics and chemistry. Pictured at left are first row: Albert C. Limm (physics); Ruth Lane L. Uy (chemistry); Victor D. Nardone (physics). Second row: Joseph T. Gershey, Vincent S. Osadchy, Frederick P. Lokuta, Edward A. Czeck — all physics.



A group of chemistry majors who have been accepted in graduate schools throughout the country are pictured at left. First row: left to right: Joel Yudkovitz, to Indiana University; Gary Blackburn, to the University of Wisconsin; Timothy McGinley, to Penn State University; Ray Bonita, to University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. Standing: Julius Harms, to Illinois Institute of Technology; William Zegarski, to Case Western Reserve University; Robert Ziegler, to Brown University; John Novinsky, to John Carroll University; Thomas Cebula, to Johns Hopkins University. David Baccanari, not shown, to Brown University.



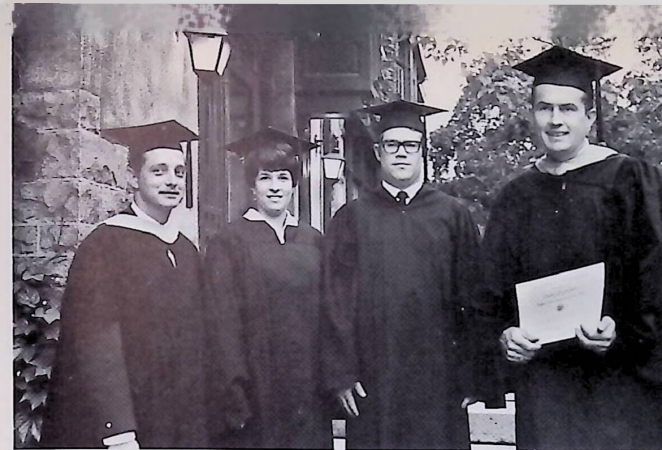
The graduates pictured at right will continue their education in graduate schools. First row: George Andresky, David Wankovich, Michael Philo, Thomas J. Andrews, Douglas P. Sakin, Leo J. Bridgland. Second row: George T. Potera, William J. Zegarski, Dana Charles, Barbara Dorish, Gail Wallen, Estelle Padlasky, Barbara Kluchinski, Nona Chiampi, Jeffrey Namey. Third row: Robert Brown, Dale Hildebrand, David Baccanari, Dale Kresge, Ray Bonita, Timothy McGinley, Robert Karlotski, David A. Thomas, Larry Maga. Fourth row: John Novinski, Jr., John Mahon, William Nole, Gary R. Blackburn, Joel Yudkovitz, Nicholas A. Burns, Robert J. Ziegler, Thomas A. Cebula, Paul S. Brown.



The Class of 1968 elected their permanent officers during commencement week. Seated left to right: Basil Russin, treasurer; Judy Simonson, secretary; Joseph Kiefer, president; Joseph Gatto, vice president. Standing: Sharon Daney, Ned Williams, Fred Brown, Harolyn Raub — all trustees. Mat Fliss, not shown, is also a trustee.



Seated left to right: Dr. Eugene Farley; Mrs. Helen Ralston; Dean Ralston; Mrs. Anne Marie Michelini; Dr. Francis Michelini; Ann Woolbert. Standing: Daniel Klem; Hallie Raub, secretary; Dean Peg Ahlborn; Charlet Kiefer; Joe Kiefer, president; Basil Russin.



Bill Tremayne '57, Wilkes College Alumni Association President, presented the Alumni Association Award to the outstanding graduates of the year. Pictured at left are: Sam Davenport; Judy Simonson, B.A. mathematics; Robert L. Brown, B.A. biology; and Bill Tremayne.



Special awards were presented to: John W. Democko, Mathematics Award; Patricia N. Chiampi, Biological Research Award; John R. Miller, Award of the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants; Mary T. Tinner, Mathematics Award; Raphael J. Bonita, Chemistry Award; Myrna L. Brodbeck, Award in the Humanities and Social Sciences; David P. Baccanari, Chemistry Award; Rosalie S. Loncoski, Dean's Scholarship Award and Physics Award; Gerald E. Missal, Dean's Scholarship Award and Physics Award. Also Peter Wai-Shun Chu of Japan received the Medal in Engineering.

EVENING COLLEGE GRADUATES

Twenty-nine graduates received their degrees by attending Wilkes part time or in the evening. Four of these graduates are Geraldine Evanko, B.S. nursing education; Richard H. Seidel, B.S. commerce and finance; David D. Baum, B.S. commerce and finance; Michael A. Dziak, B.S. business.



The Young Marx or the Old?

by Stanko M. Vujica

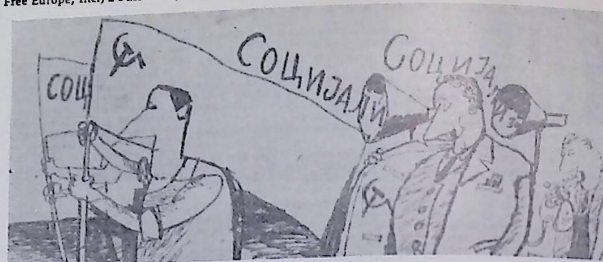
Chairman, Dept. of Philosophy & Religion
Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.



What did Marx really mean? This question, long a subject of debate in the West, is now openly discussed by scholars in east Europe. Yugoslav philosophers have been particularly energetic in searching for the answer.

In the West, the explication of the texts of Karl Marx's works has given rise to a veritable academic and political industry. There has been a similar output in the Soviet Union and in east Europe, with the difference that communist scholars were perforce limited to defending every Marxian viewpoint, and shied away from noting contradictions in the Marxian canon.

Within recent years, Marxist scholars in east Europe have been somewhat less inhibited and have begun to publish studies of a more critical nature. The process has been most advanced in Yugoslavia, where the philosophical journal *Praxis*, published by the Croatian Philosophical Association in Zagreb, has opened its pages to a wide-ranging discussion of "socialist culture." In 1965 *Praxis* published the papers delivered at the Korcula Summer Seminar on Marxism, and the debate has since been continued in the Zagreb monthly and other journals.



"Is Socialism a phase or a phrase?"

Politika (Belgrade), November 28, 1967

Underlying the debate and running through it like a red thread is the confrontation of two contrasting concepts of Marxism: the official version — upheld by those in power — and the humanistic, advocated by "freethinking" Marxist intellectuals, the most outspoken and radical of whom are loosely organized around *Praxis*.

The confusion that is evident in all Marxist writing on culture goes back to the inconsistencies of the founders of the philosophy, particularly to the different, even contradictory, views expressed by the "early" and the "late" or "mature" Marx.

The classic Marxist *Weltanschauung*, the ideological framework of the communist movement from the time of Marx and Engels to Kossygin and Brezhnev, is based on such mature works of Marx and Engels as *The Communist Manifesto*, *Das Kapital* and *Anti-Duhring*. The key doctrine of these works is dialectical materialism, which asserts the primacy of the material over the spiritual, of economics over ideology. Culture is seen as a "superstructure," a reflection and rationalization of an economic "infrastructure." Economic man, man as producer and consumer of goods, is the focal point of Marx's mature work. His criticism of capitalism is based on economic, not anthropological, premises. Capitalism is bad economics; it is inefficient and wasteful; it doesn't work. In an age of complex technology, the old jungle law of private ownership of the means of production can only lead to chaos, waste and ever greater pauperization of the working class. Capitalism is full of inherent contradictions that will inescapably bring about its downfall.

Marx hated moralizing and preaching, and heaped scorn on what he

called utopian, humanitarian communism; his was a scientific system, he claimed. Neither he nor Engels had much to say about what sort of society would succeed the doomed capitalism. It was simply assumed that once the infrastructure had changed, the superstructure would inevitably be reshaped — presumably for the better — though such ethical categories as "good" or "bad," "better" or "worse," were deliberately omitted from Marx's analysis.

The Ideas of the Young Marx

There is however, a youthful Marx, still in his twenties, who wrote a series of articles most of which were not published until this century. The most important of these were first brought to light in 1932 under the title *Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844*. In them Marx makes his criticism of capitalism not on the basis of economics but from a humanistic, anthropological viewpoint. His focus is on man, the free creative being. He argues that hitherto man has always led an alienated life, estranged from his true nature as an original, practical creator. Marx visualized ultimate communism as the "positive transcendence of private property, of human self-alienation, and therefore as the actual appropriation of human nature through and for man." Once he had regained possession of his formerly enslaved inner productive powers, man would produce things spontaneously for the pleasure of doing so.

Some of his products, of course, would be material goods necessary for physical existence, but even such economic activity would not be compulsory work but artistic creation. Freed from the compulsive acquisitive drive and the agonies of monotonous, alienated labor that had dominated his life

until then, man would regard as joyous creativity; industry itself would be an outlet for his creative instinct. Besides, under ultimate communism there would be such affluence that only a fraction of man's time would be spent on purely economic production; the rest would be devoted to the cultivation and enjoyment of the arts and sciences. In *Philosophy and Myth of Karl Marx* (Cambridge University Press, 1961), Robert C. Tucker asserts: "Marx's conception of ultimate communism is fundamentally esthetic in nature. This utopia is an esthetic ideal of the future man-nature relationship, which he sees in terms of artistic creation and the appreciation of the beauty of the man-made environment by its creator." Freeing man from the enslavement of alienated labor and releasing his spiritual energies for creative activity are, for the "early" Marx, the ultimate motive and justification for the whole revolutionary effort. Capitalism has to be overthrown because it has dehumanized and estranged man, perverting his real nature and awakening in him what Hegel calls "unhappy consciousness." The young Marx defined communism as the overthrow of alienation, man's "regaining of himself" or *Selbstgewinnung*.

The humanistic Marxists contend that the early manuscripts distill the quintessence of Marxism. The *Praxis* group argues that this side of Marx's teachings has been smothered by the trappings of dialectical materialism and "vulgar economism." The theory that there were two Marxes, an "early" one who is incompatible with the "mature" one, is specious, they say; his writings merely have two emphases. In his early work, Marx formulated his over-all objective: the creation of a truly human society where man will be able to cultivate the life of the mind and exercise his creative abilities freely; in his later work, he concentrated on the economic aspects, but always mindful that economics was a means to an end.

The humanist group holds that the disciples and successors of Marx who have concentrated exclusively on his later works have obscured and perverted the purity of Marx's vision, paving the way for Stalinism, which is the supreme distortion of Marxism. The humanistic Marxists around *Praxis* have made Stalin the whipping-boy

and Stalinism the prime target for their "uncompromising criticism of all that exists." It is obvious, however, that Stalinism exercises them only because it is the words of one of their leaders, Rudi Supek, "the most widespread Marxist conception in the contemporary socialist world."¹

The Label of Stalinism

Stalinism, of course, has a multitude of meanings — in fact, anything a Marxist dislikes in his socialist society is condemned as a "remnant" of Stalinism. Such "remnants" abound, the *Praxis* philosophers say, because "deep are the roots of dogmatism," which is designated as "Stalinist positivism." Positivism is used in the Comtian sense as an exclusive reliance on industrialization through applied science and technology as the only way to human betterment and the communist utopia. "Stalinist positivism," writes Supek, "has completely ousted from dialectical materialism . . . the humanistic and personalistic core of Marx's conception of history. Thus Marxism has become a doctrine that stresses the continuous advance of a society, where the basis of all progress is the force of production that develops according to natural laws, where industrialization is therefore an unquestionable mark of progress (which is more or less limited in capitalist production, or else why socialism?), where culture and the whole 'superstructure' merely reflect the development of the base, so that there is no need to worry about them."²

Another feature of Stalinist positivism is organicism, that is, the subordination of the parts to the whole, which in a social context means the subordination of the individual to the "collective will" and the "common interest." As Stalin put it in *Socialism and Anarchism*: "The liberation of the individual is impossible without the liberation of the masses." From this stems the theory that a socialist society can be built only on uncompromising suppression of all that is personal in man, that any display of individuality should be condemned as "egoistic," "anarchistic" and "decadent."

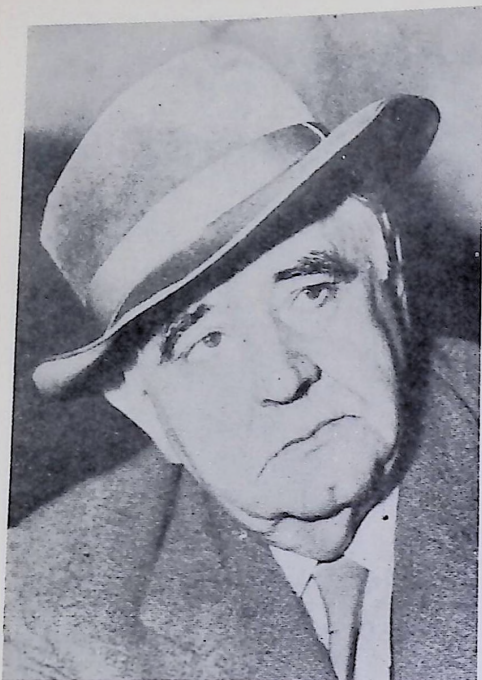
The results of Stalinist positivism have been disastrous, the humanistic Marxists say. The physical sciences and technology, indispensable for rapid industrialization, were encouraged, but socialist culture as a whole was viti-

ated. The arts, forced into the service of economics and politics, were stifled by the insistence on so-called socialist realism and constant administrative interference with the freedom of artistic expression. Instead of portraying the problems and agonies of contemporary man, artists were compelled to study the problems of growing corn and to sing the praises of the "wise leadership." The social sciences, under the constraint of ideological dogmatism, were not merely hamstrung but virtually outlawed. This the critics regret all the more because these studies have made tremendous strides in the West in recent decades. "Today, 50 years after the October Revolution," commented Supek, "it is more than sad to survey the cultural scene of socialism . . . which had promised 'a new type of man' and more human relations among men."³

Several contributors to the *Praxis* symposium deplored the failure to publish works in the social sciences. The "vulgar economists," as they dubbed their opponents, forget that man cannot live by bread alone and that for Marx culture was the very soul of socialism. While economic development should be promoted, other truly human needs should not be neglected. Otherwise, "Why socialism?" as Supek asked.

The *Praxis* critics point out that the affluent societies of the West have met the physical needs of the masses at least as well as the socialist states, perhaps even better, notwithstanding Marx's prediction of the increased pauperization of workers. The only grounds for criticizing contemporary "organized" capitalism, short of assuming that Marx was wrong, are those contained in the wider context of the humanistic teaching of Marx's early writings.

The evil of capitalism is its creation of man's "unhappy consciousness" and self-estrangement; while economically successful, it is culturally sterile. The advantage of socialism is that it can better satisfy all human needs. "Insofar as it does not develop culture, socialism is not socialism," the *Praxis* editors aver. Moreover, the process of developing culture must begin immediately after the revolution; the notion that cultural development can wait until socialism has developed is patently absurd. Marx's dicta about the eco-



Miroslav Krleža (left), outstanding Croatian writer who recently resigned as a member of the Croatian party Central Committee, and Mihajlo Mihajlov (above), who is currently serving a three-and-one-half-year sentence for publishing his criticisms of the Yugoslav regime abroad.

conomic infrastructure and superstructure are either rejected as outdated, or else it is claimed that they apply only to capitalist society, not to socialism.

Is There A Socialist Culture?

There are other contradictions in the humanistic Marxists' "uncompromising criticism of all that exists." They argue that culture is the *raison d'être* of socialism, so they are theoretically committed to the idea that there exists a socialist culture distinct in nature from bourgeois culture. Yet this is explicitly denied by some Praxis contributors and implicitly by all of them. In an article, "Culture as Fetish and the Economic Approach to Culture," Bruno Popovic holds that 20 years ago the Stalinist thesis that there was such a thing as a new socialist culture and that it was every cultural worker's duty to develop it was understandably accepted. Something, however, was radically wrong with this concept of new culture. Popovic says — it is a "soap bubble."⁴ "Socialist culture" is a meaningless term, Jozo Lausic asserts, unless it refers to what is more properly called "cultural politics," that is,

the policy of a socialist society to treat culture somewhat differently from bourgeois society.⁵

Yet even those who cling to the idea of a different socialist culture seem to deny it in practice. This is clear in their discussion of the "old" and the "new" cultures. It is a Marxist tenet that history proper, human history, begins with communism (what preceded it is "prehistory") and, since the culture of "prehistory" was a reflection of inhuman economic and social realities, the "old" culture must itself be essentially perverted and dehumanized. It must be transcended by a "higher" socialist culture.

The orthodox Marxists' interest in the old culture is strictly of the museum variety: it should be exhibited as a monument to man's stupidity. Such uncompromising *a priori* theories have a way of collapsing before stubborn reality; no socialist country has yet been able to live up to them. Indeed, one of the many paradoxes of socialist society is the increased interest in the past evidenced by the flood of historical publications. In their general introduction to the Yugoslav

culture series, Praxis's editors expressed what seems to be the consensus of their contributors: "A nihilistic attitude toward cultural heritage is essentially a no-culture or anti-culture attitude, no matter how one attempts to justify it with the acceptance of the new, 'higher' culture, for it lowers the point of departure to below the level of what has already been attained." Moreover, they add, "in what we have called 'commodity-ridden,' feudal or 'bourgeois' culture, there is often more of the all-human, truly humane than in what is sometimes explicitly proclaimed to be socialist culture."⁶

A similarly ambivalent position is shown toward the culture of the West. As Mihajlo Mihajlov reminded President Tito in his open letter, Marxism came from the West, yet the "West," in communist terms, represents the unredeemed remnant of mankind which, like sin, fascinates and repels true Marxist believers. The Praxis editors state: "The affluent society of the West has fulfilled man's physical needs and in the realm of culture has thrown into the market in large quantities products

that can satisfy the needs of the alienated human soul."⁷

It is acknowledged that alienation has not disappeared from the socialist countries. Supek says that because it was assumed that political revolution and revolutionary government were sufficient to guarantee man's liberation from his status as a commodity and all other forms of his alienation, the problem of alienation was simply dropped out of discussion during the Stalinist decades. Events, however, disproved this facile assumption. First, socialism inherited certain forms of alienation from capitalism that could not be eliminated overnight, such as the state, class, party, nation, bureaucracy, religion, money. There are also other, more subtle and complex forms of alienation inherent in an advanced economy and technology. The increased specialization and fragmentation of labor accentuates its monotony, uncreativity and tedium, and alienates the worker from his work. And the problem of automation will have to be faced under socialism. After pointing out that a sense of "helplessness and lostness" characterizes the

feelings of many people in "organized capitalism," Supek added: "It is naive to suppose that these new problems of social contradictions are faced only by bourgeois society. Equally, though under somewhat different conditions, they confront socialist society."⁸

In short, then, though overcoming the sense of alienation was said to be socialism's major advantage over capitalism, it transpires that this advantage is quite slight. But it gives Marxist philosophers the answers as to why everything Western, particularly American, has such fascination in communist countries, be it the decadent poetry of T. S. Eliot, the existentialist philosophy of Sartre, pop art or popular entertainment. Another, and perhaps more realistic reason is the failure of socialist literature.

During the early postwar years Yugoslav writers tried to outdo their Soviet models in so-called socialist realism. Their work became thinly-veiled propaganda, glorifying the "motherland of socialism," the "genius" of Stalin, and the "National Liberation Struggle," which was elevated to cosmic proportions, and stirring up enthu-

siasm for building roads and factories. The most important esthetic criterion was "partinost" (party consciousness). Yugoslav literary historians date the break with socialist realism from Miroslav Krleža's programmatic speech to the Third Congress of Yugoslav Writers in Ljubljana in 1952. "To write does not mean to describe or transcribe . . . or else every county clerk would be a poet," Krleža declared. Since then the rejection of socialist realism has been total and ridicule of it has become a fad among younger Marxist writers.

The Movement of Repudiation

Encouraged by the repudiation of socialist realism and political intervention in art, some writers have moved away from social themes altogether. Even some liberal critics level such Zhdanovite epithets as "formalistic," "narcissistic," "individualistic," "petty bourgeois" and "selfish" at their colleagues. What has happened is that such writers have withdrawn into themselves, express existentialist feelings of cosmic loneliness and the meaninglessness of existence, or simply write about common human problems with no reference whatever to "socialist reality." Unlike their colleagues in the field of philosophy, writers on literary themes seem to care so little that they no longer deign even to criticize.

This total indifference hurts. Condemning what he called the "privatization" of the arts, Vlado Gotovac wrote: "Many (writers) have withdrawn into their own world, protecting in silence their own private relation to events . . . To be respected means to be one who does not get involved in uncertain ventures, one who risks nothing. . . ."

The debate, while attesting to the intellectual courage of the disputants, has created a new dilemma for them. Pressed too hard, the argument could call into question some of the basic assumptions of the Marxism they still profess.



President Tito in his office at the Federal Executive Council.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Praxis (Zagreb), No. 6, 1965.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Praxis, No. 3, 1965.
- 5 Praxis, No. 4, 1965.
- 6 Praxis, No. 3, 1965.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Praxis, No. 6, 1965.
- 9 Praxis, No. 4, 5, 1966.

Where Are The Alumni?

by Ben Badman '41

For many years, both as a local resident and as an alumnus, I have served Wilkes College in varied ways. This past Spring, I had the distinct privilege of acting as chairman of the Community portion of the Annual Scholarship and Research Appeal. Prior to that, my service took the form of; contributor, panelist, spectator, tuition-paying father, a campaign worker, team captain, and division colonel. By virtue of this multiple type service, I have viewed Wilkes from all angles and have drawn certain conclusions that I feel compelled to share with the alumni.

At the end of this recent campaign, which technically was June 30th, the record indicates the community phase had 916 contributors for \$102,578. It also shows 551 alumni contributors gave \$13,835, making the grand total of 1467 contributors and \$116,413. At a quick glance it would seem we did well, but when the figures are broken into parts the picture changes considerably.

To set the record straight let us examine this past campaign. The community phase had a goal of \$100,000 and actually raised 102%. The alumni had a goal of \$25,000 and raised only 55%. The local community accounted for 62% of the total contributors and about 88% of the total dollars raised. The average gift from the community was about \$112 while the alumni average gift was only \$25. If we were to pursue this further and realize there are now 6,000 alumni, this divided in to the \$13,835 raised would give an average alumni contribution of only \$2.30 each (and that is per year). As we can easily see, the figures are heavily weighed on the community side and this should not be at this stage in the history of Wilkes College.

Wilkes College has been good to this local community. It has helped the community economically, socially, educationally. Wilkes has provided leadership in most all worthy civic endeavors, loaned its facilities for important functions and provided mature and educated youth for industry and business. In short Wilkes has been an exceptionally good citizen.

By the same token, the community has been good to Wilkes. Local citizens gave birth to Wilkes years ago,

donated substantial buildings to house its students, supported its student activities, provided manpower for its many campaigns, and donated untold dollars in every capital and scholarship drive to date. In short, the community also has been a good citizen, and you may be certain the community will continue to stand behind Wilkes to its fullest extent. But, you may be just as certain, the community is going to look for and expect more alumni participation both personally and by their dollar contributions as years go by.

As a local, active, interested alumnus, I am aware of these things and I am deeply concerned. I know much of the greatness of any college is the greatness of its alumni. I know people are looking at us and wondering when will we begin to pull our load. I know that in the years to come, more and more of the burden must fall on the shoulders and pocketbooks of the alumni, and I also know first hand, that alumni dollars and number of contributors are not increasing as fast as the college is graduating new alumni.

Some of us paid our own way through Wilkes. Some of us received all or part scholarship aid. Some of us had a college job in addition to scholarship aid. Whatever the case may be, no matter how you cut the pie, we all got much more from a Wilkes education than we gave. And as such, we owe something to Wilkes, we owe something to those who come after us.

Over these many years Wilkes College has matured to where it is an important cog in the American Educational Wheel. We as alumni should learn to mature with it, for if we don't, we're no better than the day we entered as a freshman, and our education was for naught.

As you can see, I feel strongly about Wilkes College. I know what it did for me, and I know what it must have done for you. I owe Wilkes something and I have been trying to give that something back and a little more for good measure, and I expect to continue to do so for many years to come. How about you personally joining the team in the future? Cosh, what am I so steamed up about? I didn't even graduate from Wilkes, I convoked from Bucknell Junior College in 1941.

SUMMER THEATER WORKSHOP

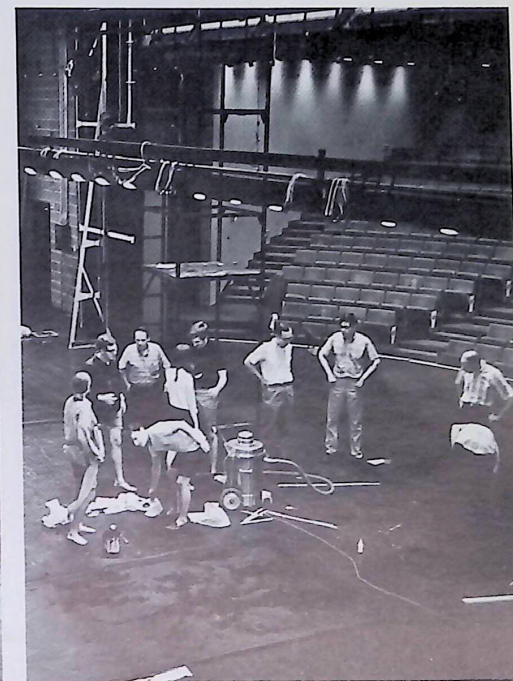
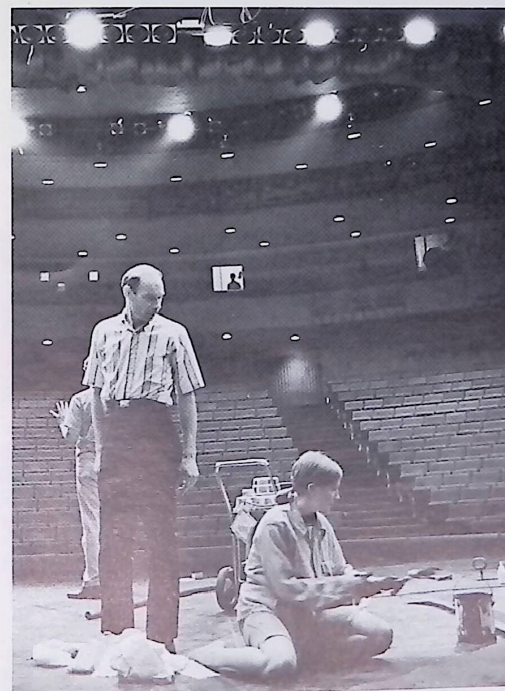
The second five-week Summer Theater Workshop from June 23 to July 25, 1968, was attended by 47 high school juniors and seniors from the Wyoming Valley area, Allentown, and Pittsburgh and by 13 graduate students to whom Lehigh University granted six hours of credit toward a Master's Degree in Education. The project is funded by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction in cooperation with the Luzerne County Schools. Leo J. Pelton, Associate Director of Region M, assisted in coordinating the project.

Charlotte Lord and Myvanwy Williams of the Wilkes College faculty were members of the instructional staff; Andrew Palencar was art director; Richard Fox, a teacher and theater technician at

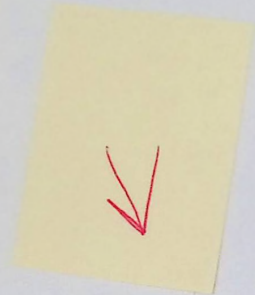
Easton, was technical designer; and David Frey, who graduated last June, was stage manager and in charge of the undergraduate student staff.

Klaus Holm, noted Broadway lighting designer, was guest lecturer and consultant. John Chwalek, director of Guidance and Placement, supervised the program with Alfred S. Groh, director.

In the two years a total of 100 high school students and 29 graduate students have received instruction and theater training at the Wilkes College Center for the Performing Arts. Seven students of the first Summer Theater Workshop are presently enrolled as freshmen at the College. All of them are participating in the theater.







Resume of 1968 Baseball Season

By George Pawlusch '69

Shrugging off a mediocre 4-4 mid-season log, the Wilkes Colonel baseballers came back like gangbusters and reeled off seven straight victories to gain their first MAC diamond crown. The charges of Coach Roland Schmidt exploded the 1968 micro-mini batting average trend by hitting a sizzling .291 for 15 games.

The 1968 Wilkes baseball schedule began on a sweet note on April 3rd, as sophomore Joe Zakowski fired a one hit shutout at Delaware Valley. In recording his 4-0 whitewash, the 6'1" southpaw struck out nine Aggie batters. Upsala provided the opposition for the next contest, and the Colonels almost knocked the visitors back to New Jersey with a 19 hit, 16 run barrage. Leading batsmen for Wilkes were Pat Salantri and Joe Wiendl, collecting three hits apiece.

The Colonels ran into rocky sailing for the next two games bowing to East Stroudsburg 7-3, and Scranton 4-1, to even their their season mark at 2-2. In a rematch at home with Scranton the Wilkesmen turned the tables with a 4-2 triumph. Freshman hurler John Baranowski posted the win, getting ninth inning relief support from Charlie Fick. Facing Juniata in a home twin bill the Blue and Gold gained a split, taking the first game 5-4, and dropping the nightcap 8-5. Playing through what appeared to be another so-so-year, the Colonels lost their fourth and final contest to Muhlenburg 4-3.

Located in the lower half of the MAC standings with a 4-3 (4-4 overall) log the Wilkesmen began their miracle streak to the top. The first of the magic seven wins came against Albright. Fick and Baranowski again combined for a five hitter to beat the hosts from Reading 11-5. Contributing with the bat were Joe Wiendl and catcher Joe Skvarla, ripping the cowhide for three hits apiece.

Stevens proved to be another big game for Joe Zakowski, as the lefty hurler fashioned another 8-0 one hit gem. Zakowski fanned 8 batters while getting 10 hit support from his teammates. Charlie Fick gained the spotlight for the next encounter as he posted a 4-0 win over Ursinus. The big right-hander had excellent control striking out seven batters and walking only one.

Victory number four was a lopsided 13-3 victory over Harpur in a non-

conference tilt. Wiendl again looked good for the Colonels at bat, swinging at a 4-5 clip. With only three games to go, the Schmidtmen had surprised themselves by being near the top of the heap in the MAC. Championship fever now set in.

A 10-0 onslaught of Dickinson put them at the number one position. The Wilkesmen were now faced with the situation of winning the final two games to clinch the MAC Championship. Pressure began to mount as the Colonels encountered Susquehanna. After falling behind by two runs in the first inning, the Wilkesmen scored nine times in the next three frames and hung on for a 9-2 win over the Crusaders. The final game versus Lycoming could be described as a synopsis of the Colonels' fight, pride, and determination.

M A C C H A M P I O N S



The Blue and Gold were behind 4-1, in the bottom of the fifth inning when umpires sent both squads under cover from the downpour that had been threatening the entire game. After a 30 minute wait the Colonels and the visitors from Lycoming were ordered back on the field. Within five minutes the game changed complexion as the Wilkesmen roared in with nine runs to sew up the contest and the Colonels' first MAC Championship in history. Zakowski, who had been starting his fourth contest in eight days, was chased off the mound in the fifth. Relievers John Baranowski and John Ladomirak limited the Indians the rest of the way.

Hustle and defense proved to be the major factor between a championship or a mediocre year. This may be vividly shown in the stolen base category. The Colonels stole 43 bases while limiting opponents to a paltry 4 thief's. Five Wilkesmen regulars cracked the charmed .300 hitting circle.

	ab	r	h	rbi	ba
Pat Salantri, ss	60	19	25	10	.417
Tom Higgins, 2b	43	9	16	8	.372
Joe Wiendl, cf	54	12	19	13	.352
Joe Skvarla, c	46	10	16	13	.348
Mike Williams, lf	43	10	13	8	.302

Salantri, one of the top infielders ever to don a Wilkes uniform led the team in batting, hits, runs, and extra base hits. The junior shortstop was ranked 25th among the nations' small college batting leaders. Skvarla and Wiendl tied for the high mark in runs

Three seniors ended their careers as baseball Colonels. John Ladomirak was the third baseman and the captain of the 1968 squad. He was considered as one of the top glove men on the team. Pete Patalak and Barry Tiras were both four year lettermen who saw plenty of action during their years at Wilkes. Tiras proved to be a pinch hitter deluxe this spring collecting six hits in nine official at bats for a sizzling .667 batting average. Patalak excelled at defense making a couple key plays during the course of the year.

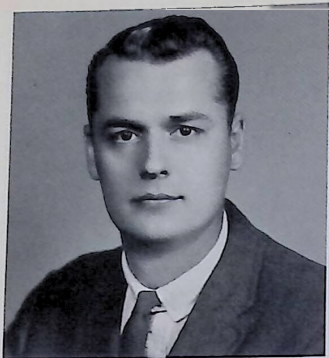
RESULTS OF '68 BASBALL SEASON

Wilkes 4	Delaware Valley 0
Wilkes 16	Upsala 5
Wilkes 3	East Stroudsburg 7
Wilkes 1	Scranton 4
Wilkes 4	Scranton 2
Wilkes 5	Juniata 4
Wilkes 5	Juniata 8
Wilkes 3	Muhlenburg 4
Wilkes 11	Albright 5
Wilkes 8	Stevens 0
Wilkes 4	Ursinus 0
Wilkes 13	Harpur 3
Wilkes 10	Dickinson 0
Wilkes 9	Susquehanna 2
Wilkes 13	Lycoming 5

MAC RECORD 10-3

ALL SEASON 11-4





We are conscious of an animal in us, which awakens in proportion as our higher nature slumbers. It is reptile and sensual, and perhaps cannot be wholly expelled; like the worms which even in life and health, occupy our bodies. Possibly we may withdraw from it, but never change its nature.

Henry David Thoreau
Walden

MAN and WAR

*A faculty seminar presented by Dr. Donald W. Tappa,
Associate Professor of Biology, during the Spring Semester, 1968.*

you will concur with this belief, that the problem is of sufficient importance that any new insight should be thrown open for examination and evaluation.

The problem, not to keep it from you any longer, is simply Man and War. Of all God's creatures, why is man almost uniquely predisposed toward killing his own species on a scale without parallel in the animal kingdom?

To give you some perspective on the magnitude of the problem, I had intended to do some serious statistical research into the carnage of human warfare but soon realized that this was an almost hopeless task — besides, this information is passed on professionally by those members of our faculty who teach History of Western Civilization 101 and 102. However, so that we may have some kind of baseline, I have decided to present data, which were relatively easy to come by, from five of man's innumerable conflicts:

a) The Thirty Years War of the early 17th century resulted in an estimated loss of seven million people.

b) The American Civil War resulted in death to 600,000 individuals at a cost of some eight billion dollars.

c) World War I removed some 20 million souls from the earth and drained the treasuries of various governments to the tune of some 340 billion dollars.

d) World War II, as you might expect, represents the monumental achievement of man's inhumanity to man, in which some 60 million lives were lost at an estimated cost of 1.3 trillion dollars.

e) The Korean War resulted in the death of one million people.

Final data are not yet available for the Vietnam War. However, since the participants in the Paris peace talks cannot agree on what to discuss, this conflict may yet result in mankind's crowning achievement: annihilation of his species in a nuclear war.

For only these five ventures of what biologists classify as **Homo sapiens**

(freely translated meaning the wise or knowing man) we attain a total of approximately 90 million dead and a dollar outlay of close to two trillion.

Obviously, these figures bear no relation to reality as they so grossly underestimate the problem as to be virtually meaningless. A better perspective would perhaps be achieved by stating that as of April 19th, 1968 there are some 5 active conflict areas in the world of which I am aware, there are probably another 5 of which I am unaware, and twice this number which are considered potential areas of conflict. Those of you who attended Professor Stroup's lecture several weeks ago gained another insight into the contemporary nature of the problem as Professor Stroup stated that there are some 16 million refugees in the world today — the living dead of man's various armed conflicts.

These data have led many scientists to the same general conclusion reported by Freeman (1964), "that no group of animals is more aggressive or more ruthless in their aggression than adult members of the human race. Indeed, the extreme nature of human destructiveness and cruelty is one of the principal characteristics which marks off man, behaviorally, from other animals."

If I may digress for a moment, I would like to point out to those members of my audience who may be unaware of the fact, that the one major conclusion drawn from field work on all types of organisms is that animals, although displaying aggression, rarely kill members of their own or other species. On the contrary, those animals with the fiercest natural weapons have developed a variety of inhibitions to control the use of these weapons other than for bringing down prey. Most organisms appear to show three reactions in a conflict situation. One choice is for the animal to flee from an aggressor; the second is to fight, but the fight rarely is resolved in human fashion as

pointed out by Ardrey (1966). The wolf, for example, is a hunter and killer with an inheritance older than our own but when wolves indulge in battle the loser will roll over on his back, exposing his unprotected visceral area to the victor. The winner, seeing this display, is incapable of further attack and walks away (after Ardrey, 1966).

A third way in which animals resolve their differences without mortal combat is through displacement activities. Herring gulls illustrate marvelous displacement activity as indicated in this passage from Ardrey (1966). If a defender "discovers a neighbor intruding on his property, then with beating wings and resounding screeches he will chase him back where he belongs. The indignant intruder, no longer an intruder but safe on his own property, will now face his antagonist at the boundary. There will be threats and heads will be lifted high and wings readied for beating. Since they face each other not two feet apart yet both are still gripped by ferocity's storm, any observer will predict instant battle. But there will be no battle. Both gulls instead will suddenly, murderously, start pulling up grass." This "sparking over" of excess energy into a harmless activity is spoken of as displacement activity.

To return to my central theme, I hope I have not given my audience the impression that this presentation is concerned with the origins of war, for it is not. This task would appear to be as hopeless as are accurate calculations of the toll of war. The difficulty in investigating the origins of war has been well documented by the sociologist Andreski (1964) who points out that although there are "inexhaustible records narrating the origins of particular wars . . . war as a pattern of activity antedates by far the art of writing, and therefore the problem of its origin in the strict sense is insoluble. At most, we can consider what might be the causes of its ubiquity." Andreski also voices an opinion as to whether aggression in man is related to an innate tendency for fighting and concludes that "the natural propensities of men do not account for the systematic killing in which mankind indulges, because this practice is at variance with what goes on among other mammals. One of the chief reasons for this difference is the obvious

circumstance which is seldom taken into account in discussions of this problem: namely, the fact that human beings use weapons . . . so we are justified in saying that the prevalence of killing within our species was made possible by the acquisition of culture."

I have quoted Andreski freely as he brings us to our point of departure into the unknown waters of which I spoke before. Within the past few years a new school of thought has jelled in biology which feels quite differently about the innateness of man's aggression. This new school of behaviorists very pointedly takes the view that man is innately aggressive, is innately a killer and the sooner we realize this the more quickly we may hope to cope with the problem. Some of the spokesmen of this particular viewpoint range from the playwright turned biologist Robert Ardrey (**African Genesis** and **The Territorial Imperative**), the eminent ethologist Konrad Lorenz (**On Aggression**), the naturalist Morris Bates, the zoologist Desmond Morris (**The Naked Ape**) and the anthropologists Derek Freeman and Raymond Dart.*

I have listed these authorities not because this in itself will convince you of their theory, but simply because the theory of innate aggression is not terribly popular and I do want to indicate that fairly sophisticated gentlemen are discussing its possibility. The unpopularity of this viewpoint is indicated by any book review on the subject written by the noted anthropologist and social biologist Ashley Montagu who might be called the spokesman for the opposite viewpoint (see Montagu, 1968). This view, as already presented by Andreski (1964) holds that human behavior is attributable "to the state of civilization, it being argued that man was a 'a being, naturally good,' and that the 'earliest forms of man must have been, in the main, harmless, frugivorous animals.'"

To properly assess the structure upon which this new school is based it is necessary to briefly outline the evolutionary history of man. I draw freely from Chapter 1 of Morris's **The**

Naked Ape for this presentation, largely because it is non-technical.

To begin with we must go back in time to the close of the Mesozoic Era when the Reptiles began making fossils of themselves in large numbers. The primate group, to which man belongs, was already on the scene in the form of a very primitive insectivore stock. Between 80 and 50 million years ago, following the collapse of Reptiles, these organisms began to venture out and occupy those areas previously dominated by the Reptiles. A major radiation of the primate group began. However, some insectivores remained within the security of the forest vegetation and became vegetarians. "As they evolved . . . their vision improved, the eyes coming forward to the front of the face and the hands developing as food-graspers." These adaptations, accompanied by an increasing brain size, soon caused these organisms to dominate the arboreal world.

"Somewhere between 35 and 25 million years ago, these pre-monkeys had already started to evolve into monkeys proper." With the passage of time these monkey-like creatures became heavier and instead of running and leaping among the trees began to swing back and forth among the branches. Although their large size made living in the trees more difficult, it also made them less apprehensive of occasionally moving out onto the ground. Nevertheless, these early apes were truly adapted to the forest habitat and did not venture far from its protection. However, about 15 million years ago, climatic changes caused a severe reduction of their forests. Speaking in purely anthropomorphic terms, this forced a decision upon these organisms — either to remain within their vanishing forests or venture out of the forests and compete with the specialized land mammals which had been evolving concurrently with the primates. Briefly, "the ancestors of the chimpanzees, gorillas, gibbons and orangs stayed put . . . the ancestors of the only other surviving ape," what Morris calls the "Naked Ape," made the opposite decision and left the forests. This "decision" resulted in the tremendous expansion of the brain which eventually placed man far beyond other primates in intellect and also for the beginnings in man of the trait we are concerned with tonight — aggressive behavior.

* Since this talk was given, two additional scientists have come out in support of the thesis herein discussed. The first is the eminent ethologist Niko Tinbergen (see Tinbergen, 1968, in bibliography). The second is the noted British psychoanalyst Anthony Storr who presents his views in his recent book **HUMAN AGGRESSION**.

Encountering this new environment, our ancestors faced a supreme challenge — either become better killers than the carnivores already in existence or better grazers than the herbivores which were then upon the scene. Apparently both modes of life were attempted; however, it would appear that it is to the carnivorous form that man owes his direct lineage.

Since these ancestral ground apes lacked normal predatory adaptations such as claws and sharp teeth it would appear they had no chance of success. However, their life in the forests had not left them completely defenseless as natural selection had favored the development of their brain, eyes, and the grasping hand. Since most primates show social organization, it can be assumed that these organisms formed social groupings as well. Strong selection pressures continued to work upon these basic attributes in order to make them more efficient at killing prey. With the hands freed from locomotor duties they became "strong, efficient weapon-holders. Their brains became more complex — brighter, quicker decision makers." They also became more upright in posture and ran faster. All these changes blossomed together and are not to be thought of as occurring in any sequence. "A hunting ape, a killer ape, was in the making." This stage brings us to the last few million years of man's ancestry.

The next major step was the transition from tool-using to tool-making and improved hunting techniques not only in weapons but also in terms of social cooperation. Essentially this was achieved through the establishment of the hunting group consisting of males. In the final phase, the hunting ape began to cease his nomadic way of life and to establish a home base and eventually a culture. The entire sequence in retrospect, therefore, sees the ancestry of man beginning as "the forest ape that became a ground ape that became a hunting ape, that became a territorial ape" which "has become a cultural ape."

It is Morris' major contention, and that of the whole new school of biology, that there is no hope of man shrugging off the accumulated genetic legacy of his whole evolutionary past which has been with him for millions of years. To understand the present we must be aware of the past.

I have painted a broad panorama of the ancestry of man. It is now time to look into the specifics of what has been presented and see what all the fuss is about. The major task here is to understand the nature of the transition of the ground ape into the hunting ape. Ardrey's *African Genesis* contains a wealth of information, both technical and non-technical, on the transition from ape to man. Your author draws upon this reference for the following developments of human evolution.

South Africa appears to have been the birthplace of the hunting ape which, to get away from Morris's popularized terminology, is not really an ape but a member of the family Homiidae which includes modern and extinct forms of man. The *Australopithecines*, at the present time, appear to represent the oldest known ancestors of modern man that are clearly not apes. This is in spite of the fact that the literal translation of *Australopithecus* means southern Ape-Man. These fossils were discovered in 1924 and described by Raymond Dart.

Australopithecus is characterized as being about four feet tall, weighing 90 pounds and possessing a brain which is comparable in absolute size with that of modern large apes — 600 cc, about half the size of the brain of *Homo sapiens*. The position of the foramen magnum and of the occipital condyles (by which the skull articulates with the top of the spinal column) approaches the condition found in man and is distinctly different from that found in the apes. The hip bones are clearly man-like in their anatomy as is the dentition which shows the reduced canines typical of man and atypical of apes.

Ardrey informs us that "out of his (Dart's) total anatomical diagnosis," of which I have only presented the highlights, emerges "a simple definition that still fits all of the hundred-odd individual *Australopithecines* known today: they were creatures lacking the fighting teeth of apes who combined man's erect carriage with the ape's small brain."

Dart, on the basis of his anatomical diagnosis, also came to the dramatic conclusion that *Australopithecus* had been a carnivore. His evidence for this conclusion was of three sorts: "First, in the arid environment of the Taungs site there could have been no sufficient

source of nourishment for a fruit-eating, vegetarian ape." Secondly, the fossils associated with *Australopithecus* were those of the mammalian herbivores which inhabited the open grasslands of southern Africa. "If these fossilized bones were not the remains of animals brought to the cave as food, then how had they got there?" Finally, the teeth of *Australopithecus* are too similar to our own to have been employed "for the endless grinding and munching of a vegetarian creature who must gain from low-calorie foodstuffs sufficient daily nourishment to support a fair-sized body."

Along with this anatomical data Dart presented other data which again reinforced the nature of *Australopithecus* as that of a predator. Among the three sites in which Dart had found the sothern Ape Man were the remains of 58 baboon skulls. Of the 58, 16 were considered too fragmentary for study but the other 42 all showed specific damage to the skull or muzzle. Among these skulls, 27 had severe damage from some type of frontal assault, six had been struck from the rear and the remaining nine had been struck from the side. The key point here is that apparently *Australopithecus*, with no natural weapons of his own, no canines, no claws, and weighing approximately 90 pounds, had brought down a large, dangerous, troop-defended animal. Dart concluded that these injuries must have been caused by a weapon. He presented other evidence which indicated that the humerus bone and the lower jaw of antelopes appeared to be the favorite weapon of *Australopithecus* (see Ardrey, 1961).

In summary, the *Australopithecines* are seen by another anthropologist (Freeman, 1964) as "an evolutionary innovation, a primate species that becoming terrestrial, achieved an unprecedented evolutionary advance by a predatory and carnivorous adaptation to their new environment, based on an upright stance and the adoption of lethal, manual weapons."

Along these same lines Ardrey (1961) concludes that "in the first evolutionary hour of the human emergence we became sufficiently skilled in the use of weapons to render superfluous our natural primate daggers" (canine teeth). Ardrey adds that he knows "of no other scientific explanation for the remarkable reduction in our canine

teeth other than the substitution of the weapon in the hand." Natural selection has not tolerated reduction of these teeth in any other primate group.

It would be difficult to present all the implications of the *Australopithecine* evidence to evolutionary theory in this paper and the reader is referred to the bibliography for more complete details; however, Freeman (1964) and Ardrey (1961) have several concluding thoughts which are pertinent to mention at this time. "The *Australopithecines*, as we have seen, were hominids with small brains who, nevertheless, used manual implements. The principal inferences to be drawn from these facts are that the evolution of the highly competent human hand occurred as a result of the new selective pressures that were initiated by the adoption of weapons and tools," and that the two-fold increase in the brain size of human species which took place in the last two million years "was also the result of this new cultural adaptation." (Freeman 1964). On the same point Ardrey dramatically concludes that "the use of the weapon had preceded man . . . therefore, the weapon made man, man did not make the weapon." Hence, the major thesis of the new school in biology holds that man emerged from his ape-like background for one reason only: because he became a killer. To quote Ardrey again: "The union of the enlarging brain and the carnivorous way produced man as a genetic possibility. The tightly packed weapons of the predator form the highest, final, and most immediate foundation on which we stand. How deeply does it extend? A few million, five million, ten million years? We do not know. But it is the material of our immediate foundation as it is the basic material of our city. And we have so far been unable to build without it."

Confirmation for the hypothesis of the weapon preceding man is to be found in the researches of Penfield and his associates as pointed out by Freeman (1964). These studies are concerned with the localization of function in the cerebral cortex of man. "In the monkey motor cortex, the area associated with the hand is approximately as large as that for the foot. In the human brain, however, the area for the hand is relatively much larger. This . . . supports the view that the

increase in size of the brain occurred after the use of tools, and that selection for more skillful tool-using resulted in changes in proportions of the hand, and of the parts of the hand."

Therefore, in broad anthropological perspective, Freeman (1964) argues that "man's nature and skills and, ultimately, human civilization, owe their existence to the kind of predatory adaptations first achieved by the carnivorous *Australopithecinae* on the grasslands of southern Africa in the lower Pleistocene." Unfortunately for man, however, somewhere along the line he appears to have lost, in large part, those inhibitions against killing so characteristic of other animals.

Although some of you may feel that I have said quite enough already, I personally do not feel that any of the material presented thus far is terribly disturbing. However, we are now at the point where all the trouble begins. In order to make any application of the previous data one must make the assumption that the aggressiveness of our ancestors remains with us as part of our genetic endowment. Whenever one discusses an inherent pattern in the hereditary make-up, the word "instinct" usually comes into play. Ardrey himself admits to using the word carelessly in *African Genesis*; however, in *The Territorial Imperative* he treats the topic much more carefully and I think we should turn our attention to his thoughts at this time because to appreciate aggression in man we must attempt to determine which actions of man can be attributed to instinct and which to learning.

Ardrey completely dismisses the type of instinctual behavior found in insects as having only rare occurrence in the world of vertebrates and none whatsoever in the world of man. A discussion of the development of song in singing birds would clearly illustrate the type of innate behavior which Ardrey and others believe can occur in man. Every species of singing bird is known to have a song specific to its kind. It had long been thought that birds learned their song from their parents. This theory was overthrown in the early 20th century by the experiments of Holger Poulsen. Poulsen raised birds in isolation or in contact only with different species. Using this technique, he founded that the linnet must learn its call. Raised with other

species of singing birds it will sing almost anything but the proper song for a linnet. The skylark, on the other hand, must also learn but apparently in a way somewhat different from the linnet. "Reared with other birds, the skylark will learn the complete songs of the chaffinch, the goldfinch or the yellow bunting. But there will always be a few skylark notes and phrases learned from none." The reed bunting offers the other behavioral extreme. It remains quite indifferent to the songs of other birds and when the time comes for it to sing, it will make a perfect reed bunting song. The tree pipit, with one of the more complex songs among birds, behaves exactly as the reed bunting.

Ardrey suggests that the manner in which these birds produce their respective songs is illustrative of various types of instinctual behavior. The tree pipit and the reed bunting illustrate what might be called a closed instinct. Nothing is learned with respect to their singing behavior. The skylark indicates what might be called a moderately open instinctual program in which it "derives from his genetic heritage only a few disorganized hints as to how a skylark should sing," and must learn the rest. Finally we have the completely open instinct of the linnet "in which instinct directs only that he should sing . . . but in which all else must be learned."

What the new school in biology is promoting, therefore, is that man has such an open pattern of innate aggressiveness. The pattern is there but what man does with it depends heavily upon his culture and learning. In man, the open instinct shows a minimum of design and a maximum of learning.

Ardrey contends that what the opposite school tends to ignore is that, "no matter how open the instinct, no matter how much learning is incorporated into the completed pattern, the total influence on individual behavior will proceed with very nearly the same form of the closed patterns of instinct found in insects. It remains an instinct." Pursuing this point, Ardrey argues the case of the fallacy of man's central position in the universe and derides man for his capacity of self-destruction. He reminds us, as did Morris, that we cannot free ourselves from our evolutionary past: "Am I truly expected to believe that the his-

tory of man, to this date, has been written by unencumbered intelligence? And even if, for the sake of argument, I were to accept a proposition so outrageous there is the matter of how we came to be. Every living creature, man or mosquito, has an unbroken ancestry going back at least two billion years to the first chemical stirrings of life. No responsible authority would dare to maintain that longer ago than at the most 10,000 years, when man first secured control of his food supply through domestication of grains and animals, our human ancestors were exempt from the natural processes that I have described. Are we seriously to believe that in 10,000 years, without divine intervention, we have repealed those natural laws that prevailed for the previous 1,999,990,000 years and that brought us into being?"

Lorenz, in his book *On Aggression*, takes a position very similar to that just presented by Ardrey. Lorenz states that there are people who see attempts to draw parallels between the behavior patterns of animals, other than man, as an insult to human dignity. "All too willingly," says Lorenz, "man sees himself as the center of the universe, as something not belonging to the rest of nature but standing apart as a different and higher being. Many people cling to this error and remain deaf to the wisest command ever made: 'Know Thyself.'" Lorenz cites three obstacles as to why man does not or is unable to obey this command to increase self-knowledge with reference to his aggression.

The first is simply the inability to accept the fact that we do have an evolutionary past. The second obstacle is our reluctance to accept the fact that our own behavior obeys the laws of natural causation. Lorenz blames our heritage of idealistic philosophy as the third obstacle to self-knowledge. This school has left us with the impression that anything which can be explained by the laws of nature is automatically devoid of higher values, only the inner world of human thought and reason have higher values.

In what might be said to be the central theme of his book Lorenz states: "Science is often accused of having brought terrible dangers upon man by giving him too much power over nature." And yet, "science is not to blame for men's lack of self-knowl-

edge. Giordano Bruno went to the stake because he told his fellow men that they and their planet were only a speck in a cloud of countless other specks. When Darwin discovered that men are descended from animals, they would have been glad to kill him and there was certainly no lack of attempts to silence him. When Freud attempted to analyze the motives of human social behavior and to explain its causes from the subjective-psychological side, but with the method of approach of true natural science, he was accused of irreverence, blind materialism and even pornographic tendencies. Humanity defends its own self-esteem with all its might, and it is certainly time to preach humility and to try seriously to break down all obstructions to human self-knowledge."

It is Ardrey, however, to whom we must return in order to more clearly appreciate the relationship of behavior to the continual pattern of warfare seen among contemporary man. In order to do so we must take one final temporary detour into the world of animal behavior to discuss the topic of territory already mentioned in connection with the Herring Gull. The territorial concept is easy to understand. Ecologists use the term home range to designate an area to which individuals, pairs, or family groups of vertebrates restrict their activities. If this area, or a portion of it, is defended, the area is referred to as a territory. Previous interpretations of the need for territories by animals revolved around the spacing out of organisms so that competition for food would be reduced and so that energy would be conserved during certain critical phases of the animal's life, such as the reproductive phase. In other words, territories are established for the physiological welfare of the species. Ardrey points out, however, that the naturalist, Frank Darling, felt the primary benefit derived from territories was not physiological but rather psychological. Darling, who worked primarily on the behavior of red deer, which are strongly territorial, came to this conclusion after a two-year field study. His experiment was relatively simple. During the winter he began to put out small piles of corn for a group of deer under observation. Although the deer were somewhat wary at first, they soon became quite skilled at finding the corn

no matter where he hid it. "Then one day he put a pile in plain view on the far side of a brook that formed one boundary of their territory. The brook was very shallow and offered no obstacle, but the deer would not cross it." Although neither topology nor predators differed on either side of the brook, in the course of two whole years of varying weather and varying degrees of hunger no member of the herd would leave its territory and sample the corn. This experience and many others which followed in subsequent years on various other organisms led Darling to conclude in 1952 in an Article titled "Social Behavior and Survival" that organisms attach themselves to territories for psychological reasons, not for reasons of physiological need. Darling concluded that territories are established because of the psychological need for security and for the stimulation provided by others of their own kind. "Stimulation may come from the mere presence of other animals as in a herd or flock, but territorial behavior enhances it." Darling apparently felt that too much emphasis had been placed on the amount of fighting which occurs within territories; in actuality "the hostility is more of a show than a fight, an act rather than an action. The tumult of a colony of sea birds is a vast charade . . ." in which few birds get hurt but where stimulation is at a maximum (after Ardrey, 1966). Darling, therefore, saw the territory as providing the security needed by an organism to mate and nest and as also providing a "border region where the fun goes on."

Ardrey adds a third psychological advantage provided by territory. He describes territories as providing identity to the organism. "The bird," states Ardrey, "seeks his invariable branch from which to advertise his presence; it is a portion of his identity. The immature Atlantic salmon seeks his unchanging pattern of pebbles on the bottom of his swift moving stream; they make possible its identity. A flock of Canadian geese seeks that tract of marsh which is distinguishable only to the eyes of a goose, but which distinguishes the flock from all others . . . the animal seeks to differentiate itself from all others of his kind."

Ardrey emphatically states that "to discuss the psyche of the animal is to walk across dangerous ground." And

yet, how else is one to account for the data presented by the ornithologist James Fisher? Fisher agreed with the psychological interpretation of territory as presented by Darling and pointed out that the ecological interpretation — the spreading out of the population in order to make maximum use of a region's resources — is just not supported by field data. "Robins are not distributed evenly all over England, nor are song sparrows throughout the Ohio River Valley. Populations occur in clusters with wide areas, unpopulated or underpopulated, in between. And when migrants enter the area, they will not be attracted to the unsettled regions of space, peace and plenty; they will head for the metropolitan regions of jostling and pushing, conflict and quarrels." Fisher felt that these peculiar population patterns resulted in the creation of groups of individuals who, "while masters of their own definite and limited properties, are bound firmly and socially to their next-door neighbors by what in human terms would be described as a dear-enemy or rival-friend situation, but which in bird terms should more safely be described as mutual stimulation" (after Ardrey, 1966).

With these transitional thoughts from the world of animal behavior behind us, we are ready to return to Ardrey's thoughts on the behavior of man. He suggests that there are three basic factors which psychologically motivate the behavior of man. These are the same three factors we spoke about a moment ago: the need for security, stimulation and identity. He suggests that "they may be the primordial psychological necessities of life itself." Apparently Ardrey uses these three psychological factors in much the same way as the American psychologist Abraham Maslow. Maslow employed the term "instinctoid needs" to describe those needs universal to a species. Since he confined his observations to humans, Maslow's conclusions differ somewhat from those of Ardrey. For example, Ardrey informs us that Maslow "regarded love as an instinct-like human need." Ardrey regards love "not as a human need but as a human answer which satisfies demands of an older and wider order."

More to the point, Ardrey states that a "behavior pattern or a cultural tra-

dition is successful if it satisfies a maximum of innate need." He concludes that "warfare has been the most successful of all our cultural traditions because it satisfies all three basic needs . . . The stimulation of warfare is the most powerful produced ever in the history of species. The flight from boredom has never been presented with such maximum satisfactions for maximum numbers." With reference to identity, Ardrey points out that "war provides glory for some, the ultimate identity in the eyes of a maximum number . . . rank satisfies identity." The military machine provides a "thousand satisfying pigeonholes" which overcome the anonymity of civilian life. Finally, war satisfies the need for security. The aggressor "fights for a net gain in security, whether in loot, land, slaves or the confusion of the enemies. The defender . . . fights to conserve security, and to destroy those forces that threaten it."

Ardrey mentions territory and love as also fulfilling the three basic needs of man. But it is to warfare that I want to direct my final comments. Ardrey states in *African Genesis* that "war may be the most permanent, the most changeless, the most prevalent and thus the most successful of our cultural innovations." He also points out that "general warfare has, in our time, become something too fissionably hot to handle, and this has introduced frustration into our lives; we are denied what we want. Under a *pax atomica*, a program for peace which does not include substitute satisfactions for these basic, innate needs satisfied in past times by our most popular diversion, is a program of controversial validity."

In the concluding chapter of this book Ardrey comes up with several depressing thoughts with which I would like to close my presentation. "How can we get along without war? War has been the most natural mode of human expression since the beginnings of recorded history, and the improvement of the weapon has been man's principal preoccupation since Bed Two in Olduvai Gorge. What will happen to a species denied in the future its principal means of expression, and its only means, in last appeal, of resolving differences? What will happen to a species that has dedicated its chief energy to the improvement and contest of the weapon, and that now arrives at

the end of the road where further improvement and contest is impossible?

"I maintain that the superior weapon, throughout the history of our species, has been the central human dream; that the energy focused on its continual development has been the central source of human dynamics; that the contest of superior weapons has been the most profoundly absorbing of human experiences; and that the issues of such contest have maintained and protected much that I myself regard as good. Finally, I maintain that deprived of the dream, deprived of the dynamics, deprived of the contest and deprived of the issue, *Homo sapiens* stands on a darkened threshold through which species rarely return."

And finally, "How can man get along without his wars and his weapons? It is the supreme question of the contemporary predicament. Have we within our human resource the capacity to discover new dreams, new dynamisms? Or are we so burdened by our illusions of central position, our romantic fallacies, and our pathetic rationalizations of the human condition that we can acknowledge no destiny beneath the human star but to go blindly blundering into a jingo jungle towards an indeterminate, inglorious, inexorable end? The reader," and my audience, "must sort out for himself, according to his own inclinations and judgment, the probability of the human outcome."

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DAVID E. MORGAN '37, has been appointed Executive Assistant to President Ronald W. Lindsay at Space Conditioning, Inc. David, who has been Director of Product Planning and Value Engineering, is now responsible for the development of export accounts including foreign licensing arrangements, and will work in programs concerned with product improvements and new product development. He will continue his value engineering activities and will also serve on the President's Staff Committee and will represent Space Conditioning in various trade associations.

Prior to the formation of Space Conditioning, Inc., Mr. Morgan was General Manager of the Camden, New Jersey Division of Iron Fireman-Webster, had previously been Vice President of Engineering and Contract Sales and in Research and Development with Warren Webster. Following graduation from Kingston High School, he began his studies in Mechanical Engineering at Bucknell Junior College and graduated from Penn State University in Mechanical Engineering in 1940. He is a graduate of Wilkes-Barre College of Business Administration, and of Special Electronics Studies at Haverford College.

He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, has served as Chairman of the Testing and Rating Codes Committee of the Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers and as editor of the Heating Unit Section of the ASHRE Data Book. He holds seven patents on heating, ventilating and air conditioning



JOHN L. COATES '57, has been appointed Treasurer of General Felt Industries, the indoor-outdoor carpet and carpet underlay manufacturing subsidiary of The Okonite Company. He began his career with Okonite in 1957 as a cost accountant and in 1960 became senior accountant. In 1961 he was appointed senior supervisor, named plant accountant in 1962, budget manager in 1963, and assistant controller in 1965.

Following graduation from Larksville High School, he entered Wilkes College and received a B.S. degree in Commerce and Finance in 1957. He has done some graduate work at Rutgers University. John is a member of the National Accountants Association and enjoys golf and bowling.

John and his wife, the former Gloria Mae Andress, live in Wheaton, Illinois, and are the parents of two daughters, Cheryl and Laura.

apparatus, and is the author of numerous technical articles for industrial and scientific publications. David and his wife, the former Emma Gibbons '36, reside in Harrisonburg, Virginia.

among the



ROBERT J. HEWITT '61, has been appointed chairman of the science department at Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, Vermont. For seven years Bob has taught at Madison Township High School in New Jersey, where he introduced a course in advance chemistry as well as a course in biochemistry which received commendation from the New Jersey Department of Education. He was one of two teachers chosen from New Jersey to attend the National Youth Conference on the Atom in Chicago last year. He has been a member of the board which writes the college board achievement test in chemistry.

Bob graduated from Luzerne High School before entering Wilkes College where he received his B.S. in 1961. He furthered his studies at Fairleigh Dickinson and Trenton State. He is a member of the National Science Teachers Association, American Association for Advancement of Science, New England Chemistry Teachers Association, American Chemical Society, and the American Institute of Biological Sciences.

Bob and his wife, the former Jacqueline Jenkins, live in Saxtons River, Vermont, and are the parents of three children, Robert, Charles, and Patricia.

many...



EDWARD GROGAN '54, has been appointed operations manager for Bell Telephone Company's midtown Pittsburgh division. Ed joined Bell in 1954 as a student engineer and was then given various assignments in the company's engineering, plant, financial, and service organizations on his way to his present position. He had been general services supervisor for Western Pennsylvania for the past three years.

Ed graduated from high school in Floral Park, New York. He attended Columbia University a year before entering Wilkes. He graduated from Wilkes in 1954 with an A.B. in economics. He is a member of the greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and serves on the Financial Commission of the Mt. Lebanon Methodist Church Official Board. He tries to find some spare time in his busy schedule to play golf.

He and his wife, the former Nancy Ralston, are the parents of two children, Cathy and Elizabeth, and they live in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



ROBERT BHAERMAN '54, became a Director of Research of the American Federation of Teachers in Washington, D. C. During the past two years he served as the teacher education advisor in the Bureau of Teacher Education in the Department of Public Instruction in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where his functions centered on program analysis and evaluation. He also has been active in the work of the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification. He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, the Philosophy of Education Society, and the American Ethical Union.

Following graduation from Forty Fort High School, Robert Bhaerman majored in elementary education here at Wilkes. He went on to earn his masters in education degree from Penn State in 1955 and his doctorate from Rutgers University in 1964. He has taught at Wilkes College, Hunter College, the University of Delaware, and the State University College at Oneonta, New York. In Bob's new position he will coordinate and direct the research activities of the AFT and is responsible for developing the AFT Council of Professional Standards.

Bob is married to the former Jane Doran and they are the parents of two children, David and Robin. They now reside in Springfield, Virginia.



KENNETH R. WIDDALL '50, has become Consultant on Higher Education with Buchart Associates, a firm of architects, engineers, and planners with its headquarters in York, Pennsylvania. He resigned his latest position as the first executive secretary of the Council of Educational Facility Planners. After teaching and coaching in two Pennsylvania high schools, he was Registrar-Business Manager and Instructor at York Junior College, York, Pennsylvania. He also served as Manager of Operations at Teachers College, Columbia University, as Dean of Administration at West Chester State College, and as Professor of Education at this same institution before serving on the Council.

Ken will retain his membership in the Council. He is also a member of the American Association of School Administrators, The National Education Association, Kappa Phi Kappa, and Phi Delta Kappa. In addition, he has written or edited a number of articles and publications.

Ken is a native of Avoca, Pennsylvania, and earned a B.A. in biology from Wilkes College in 1950, an M.A. from Bucknell University in 1951, and a Doctor of Education from Teachers College, Columbia University in 1959. He engaged in post-doctoral work at Teachers College and at the University of Omaha, where he was a Carnegie Fellow in 1963.

Ken and his wife, the former Margaret Anthony '50, are the parents of four sons and one daughter. They have moved from Columbus to reside in York, Penna.

ALUMNI NEWS...

'42

ROBERT BABSKIE, physician and commanding officer of the 300th Field Hospital Reserves, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Robert is also affiliated with the Danville State Hospital, Retreat State Hospital, Nanticoke State General Hospital, and the Eastern Pennsylvania Medical Institute.

Stefana Shoemaker, the former **STEFANA HOYNIK**, recently received her M.S. degree in librarianship from Maryland College. She is high school librarian at Sullivan County High School in Laporte, Pennsylvania, public librarian of Sullivan County, and co-publisher, with her husband, of the Sullivan Review, Sullivan County's only newspaper. Stefana and her husband, Thomas, and their six children live in Dushore, Pennsylvania.

'48

LESTER JONES was recently elected secretary of the Bloomsburg Mills, Inc. in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Lester has been associated with the firm since 1951 serving as office manager at Bloomsburg and industrial engineer at the three divisions.

Major **JOSEPH ROMANICK, JR.**, was presented the Air Force Commendation Medal at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, at retirement ceremonies on July 31, 1968.

'49

ROBERT WARRENKO is an industrial engineer with Eastman Kodak in Rochester, New York. Bob and his wife, Dorothy, and their four children live at 100 Hillhurst Lane, Rochester.

'50

HENRY VANKOSKI has joined the faculty of the Bucks County Community College. He will be teaching in the field of business.

'51

JOSEPH SCHLEICHER is senior virologist at Abbott Laboratories in North Chicago. He has his Ph.D. from Kansas State University. Joe and his wife, Evelyn, and their four children live at 311 Green Bay Road, Lake Bluff, Illinois.

JOSEPH BENDORAITIS received his Ph.D. degree from Temple University in June 1968.

KENNETH NORTHROP has been elected senior vice-president of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Incorporated, educational materials publishing subsidiary of Columbia Broadcasting System. Ken will continue to manage the school publishing department and will assume executive responsibilities for the foreign language department. He and his wife, **JOYCE NOBEL**, and their two daughters live at 277 Forest Glen Avenue, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey.

'52

STEPHEN KRUPINSKI is zone sales manager with the Burroughs Corporation in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Steve and his wife, Constance, live at 2 Pear Tree Lane, Grand View Acres, Dallas, Penna.

JOHN BADMAN has been appointed marketing coordinator for Paramins in the Paramins and Specialties Division of Enjay Chemical Company. John and his wife and their two children live in Berkeley Heights, New Jersey.

'53

JOHN F. LANSON has been promoted to assistant counsel in the Prudential Insurance Company's law department. John and his wife, Genevieve, and their son live at 526 Exeter Road, Linden, N. J.

JOHN HILBURT received his Master of Business Administration degree from Drexel Institute of Technology in July.

'54

ANNETTE GOLD received a Master of Science degree in counseling education at the University of Scranton in June.

JUNE STEVENS received the degree of Master of Arts in liberal studies at Wesleyan University in June.

'55

JAMES DULL has been named one of four vice-presidents for the operation of Radio Station WELI, New Haven, Connecticut. He will be in charge of news activities for the station which carries the slogan, "The Sound of New Haven." James and his wife, Marguerite, live at 194 South End Road, New Haven.

'56

DANIEL METROKA is production supervisor for Colortran Industries, Inc., in Burbank, California. Dan and his wife, Audrey, and their four children live at 2583 Lee Street, Santa Susana, California.

WILLIAM GORSKI received his M.A. degree in business administration in June from The American University.

MORGAN WILLIAMS is a research chemist with Dupont in Wilmington, Delaware. He received his Ph.D. in physical chemistry from Notre Dame University in 1967. Morgan and his wife, Anna, and their two children live at 14 Gill Drive, Robscott Manor, Newark, Delaware.

THOMAS WILLIAMS received his M.E. degree from Temple University in June, 1968.

'57

MYRTLE CRAZE, former director of nursing service and nursing education, is now dean of nursing

education at the Community Medical Center in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

MELVIN McNEW is a specialist in systems and procedures with the Data Center Department of Education in Baltimore, Maryland. Melvin and his wife, Mary Lou, and their two children live at 106 Keithley Road, White Marsh, Maryland.

'58

JOHN CARLING has accepted the position of deputy executive director with the Scranton Redevelopment Authority. John and his wife, Alice, and their four children live at 5 Beechwood Drive, R. D. 2, Moscow, Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL PUMA is a medical officer in the 49th Tactical Fighter Wing at Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany.

VICTOR MARTUZA will join the faculty of the University of Miami this fall as assistant professor in the School of Education. He received his M.A. degree in 1956 from the University of Maryland where he is now completing work on his Ph.D.

'59

RICHARD EDWARDS has been elected a vice-president of the Philadelphia National Bank. Dick and his wife, Barbara, and their two children reside at 255 Worrell Drive, Springfield, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT W. REESE has been promoted to market research manager in the market research and development department of the International Salt Company in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

STEVE LOVETT has been appointed transportation coordinator for the New Jersey State Department of Education. Steve and his wife, Dolores, and their daughters, Susan and Sharon, live at 863 Brown Road, Somerville, New Jersey.

'60

EMMANUEL ZIOBRO is a Bank Examiner III for the Pennsylvania Department of Banking. He and his wife, Dorothy, and their three children live at 210 Hill Street, Dupont, Pennsylvania.

DAVID ROEBUCK is assistant manager for the Camden Trust Company in Runnemede, New Jersey. Dave and his wife, Janice, live at 95 Barbara Road, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.

DONALD BAROVICH is a project engineer with IBM in Rochester, Minnesota. Don and his wife, Margaret, and their son, Mark, live at 1432 20th Street, N.W., Rochester, Minnesota.

CLIFFORD KOBLAND is a Captain with the U. S. Air Force in Topsham AFB, Maine. He is a fighter operations training and education officer for the 36th Air Division. Clifford and his wife, Barbara, and their two children live at 272 Parliament Circle, Topsham AFB, Maine.

'61

JAMES NEDDOFF was among 38 secondary school teachers from 13 states and Canada who completed a summer institute at the University of San Francisco. They were selected for their potential future influence on the teaching of mathematics.

RAYMOND LEVANDUSKI was recently promoted to operations specialist in the Bureau of Disability Insurance in Charlottesville, Virginia. Raymond and his wife, Marilyn, and their two children, Keven and Sharon, reside at 2204 Dominion Drive, Charlottesville.

WILLIAM DAVIS is a researcher with the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. He received his M.D. degree from Columbia University in 1965. Bill and his wife, Susan, and their daughter live at 3936 Bel Pre Road, Silver Spring, Md.

'62

GARY DeHOPE received his master of science degree in education in June from the State University of New York College at Cortland.

JOSEPH DROBNICKI is teaching biology at the Wallenpaupack Area High School. Joe and his wife, Marie, and their two children live at R. D. No. 1, Lake Ariel, Pennsylvania.

MICHAEL PICCARRETA received his M.S. degree in social work from the University of Pennsylvania in May 1968. He is Program Director for University Settlements in Philadelphia. Michael lives at 4928 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

MARY FOGAL received her M.S. degree in nursing from the University of Pennsylvania. She is the director of the Practical Nursing Program at the McCurdy School in Santa Cruz, New Mexico. Mary lives at the School.

JACK PRITCHARD was the recipient of the full tuition and stipend Grant under the State University of Iowa Small College Faculty Scholarship Program for the summer session of 1968, where he is working on his Doctor's degree. Iowa Wesleyan has arranged his schedule for the coming year so that he can continue working toward his Doctor's degree at Iowa City. Jack and his wife, Sandy, live at 307 West Broad Street, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

WILLIAM WATKINS has opened an office for the practice of general dentistry in the Back Mountain Shopping Center, Shavertown, Pennsylvania.

'63

ALAN A. SCHNEIDER received his Ph.D. degree from Alfred University in June. At present he is associated with the Catalyst Research Corporation in Baltimore, Maryland.

Beverly Cieplik, the former **BEVERLY TRAEHER**, is teaching the Boonton Elementary Schools in Boonton, New Jersey.

DONALD LONG received his M.S. in education in August, 1967, from Temple University.

ROBERT SMULOWITZ has been named manager of Lane Bryant's new store in Burlington, Mass.

'64

JAMES PACE is a senior assistant examiner with the Federal Insurance Deposit Corporation. He examines banks in New York, New Jersey, and Puerto Rico. Jim and his wife, Lenore, live at 516 Howard Avenue, Apt. 2-B, Staten Island, New York.

LEO GUTSTEIN received his Doctor of Optometry degree from the Pennsylvania College of Optometry in June in Philadelphia. Before beginning practice, Leo will serve two years as a commissioned officer in the U. S. Army.

JOHN HAUGHWOUT has been promoted to captain in the U. S. Air Force. He is a computer programming instructor at Tyndall AFB, Florida, and is a member of the Air Training Command.

THOMAS FARRIS received his M.S. degree in American history from the University of Scranton. He is teaching in the Wyoming Valley West School District. Tom and his wife, Ann, live at 45 East Liberty Street, Hanover Township, Wilkes-Barre.

LEE WASILEWSKI received his M.S. degree in June from Temple University. Lee teaches in the Pittston Area School System and is head of the Science Department. He and his wife, the former **JOAN SIKKO** '66, reside at 251 Sweetland St., Duryea, Pa.

BROOKE YEAGER is returning to Wilkes-Barre to teach biology at the Luzerne County Community College. He will also be the College's head wrestling coach.

JOHN FINE, JR. received his Juris Doctor degree from Dickinson School of Law. He will be clerk to Justice Benjamin R. Jones, Pennsylvania Supreme Court. John and his wife, the former **MARIELLEN DAW** '63, have one child, John S., 3rd.

C. MICHAEL MANGANARO received his M.S. degree in business administration from Lehigh University in June.

MALCOLM BAIRD received his M.S. degree from the University of Delaware in June.

GERALD WILLIAMS is an associate economist with the Planning Research Corporation in Washington, D. C. He and his wife, Carol Ann, and their son, Mark, live at 6908 Millbrook Boulevard, University Park, Missouri.

DONALD BROMINSKI is associated with the Landau and Landau Insurance Agency in Kingston, Pennsylvania. Don and his wife, Ann Marie, and their two children live at 907 Marion Lane, Greenwood Section, Moosic, Pennsylvania.

BURT DONN recently received a doctorate of dental surgery from Fairleigh-Dickinson University. He is a captain in the U. S. Army.

Carolyn Bobkowski, the former **CAROLYN CARSON**, is teaching at West Rocks Junior High School, Norwalk, Connecticut. Board of Education. She is working for her M.S. in guidance at Fairfield University. Her husband, **ROBERT**, a '61 engineering graduate of Wilkes is a sales engineer at Huyck Metals, Inc. in Milford, Connecticut. They are living at 492 Papurah Road, Fairfield, Connecticut.

Regina Antonini, the former **REGINA BARON**, received her M.S. degree in education from Temple University in June 1968.

Margaret Mary Carr, the former **MARGARET ROWLANDS**, received her M.S. degree in education from Temple University in June 1968.

WALTER PRUSAKOWSKI received his M.S. degree in education from Temple University in June 1968.

Dian Bennick, the former **DIAN SCHOENFELD**, received her M.E. degree from Temple University in February 1968.

Rose Mary Schilling, the former **ROSE MARY HAGEL**, has received her M.S. degree from Bloomsburg State College. She and her husband, James, are living at 378 Warren Avenue, Kingston, Pa.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS has had his watercolor "Cellar Discards" selected for inclusion in the 101st Annual Traveling Exhibition of the American Watercolor Society. It is one of fifty paintings chosen from approximately 450 that were exhibited at the National Academy Galleries, Fifth Avenue, New York City, in April 1968. Bill and his wife, the former **BARBARA LORE**, are now living at 55 East Main Street, Mystic, Connecticut.

'65

JEANNE FADUSKO, First Lieutenant, has been graduated from the U. S. Air Force flight nurse course at the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Texas. Jeanne has returned to her permanent duty assignment at Wilford Hall USAF Hospital, Lackland AFB, Texas.

ARTHUR HODGE has been promoted to captain while stationed at Ft. Hood, Texas. He is serving as clinical laboratory officer-pathology service at the Darnall Army Hospital.

HOWARD SPRAY recently received his Master of Divinity degree from Asbury Theological Seminary in Wilmore, Kentucky. He assumed the pastorate of the South Congregational Church, Columbus, Ohio, in June.

ALLAN LACOE has been promoted to director of administrations at International Correspondence Schools in Scranton. Allan and his wife, Connie, live at 302 Main Avenue in Clarks Summit, Pa.

DONALD UNGEMAH received a Juris Doctor degree from Villanova University School of Law in May 1968.

CHARLES KRAYNACK received his B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia. He has accepted a position with the Chrysler Corporation and will reside in Detroit with his wife, Jo Ann, and their daughter, Erica Anne. Charles will attend the Chrysler Institute, affiliated with the University of Michigan, on a full-time basis to earn his Master of Science degree in mechanical engineering.

JOHN VODA is a special education teacher with the Wyalusing Area School District in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania. John and his wife, the former **MARYBETH KENNEDY**, live at Riverside Drive in Wyalusing.

MARYANN BERGER received her M.S. degree in Counselor Education from the University of Scranton in June. She is an elementary guidance coordinator in the Lake-Lehman School District, Lehman, Pennsylvania. Maryann lives at 22-Spring Street, Wilkes-Barre.

CRAIG HOULISTON is teaching in the Scranton School District and is working toward his M.A. in history and political science at the University of Scranton. Craig and his wife, the former **ANTOINETTE CHIARELLI** '63, and their son live at 225 Susquehanna Avenue, Old Forge, Pennsylvania.

Anne Marie Lockwood, the former **ANNE MARIE MASLEY**, is an art therapist at the Harrisburg State Hospital. Anne Marie and her husband, Samuel, reside at 108 West Winding Hill Road, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

'65 (Continued)

Captain **ANTOINETTE ORTONA** is a nurse in a unit of the Pacific Air Forces at Tachikawa AB, Japan.

DELMER GIBERSON received his M.E. degree from Temple University in June 1968.

MICHAEL SWENGOSH has completed a one-year in-service institute with the Department of Physics and Astronomy at the University of Maryland. He attended the institute under a grant sponsored by the National Science Foundation. He is now teaching science at North Point Junior High School in Dundalk, Maryland.

JAMES KUMIEGA, 1st Lt., received the Bronze Star Medal during ceremonies near Pleiku, Vietnam. Jim is commander of Company C, 20th Engineer Battalion.

'66

ALFRED PRITCHARD is a stock broker with McDonnell and Company, Inc. in New York City. He and his wife, Donna, and their son Thomas, live at 27 Lake Shore Drive, Lake Hiawatha, New Jersey.

JAMES DRAGER, Ensign, having completed 18 months in the Navy Flight Program, earned the Gold Wings of a Navy pilot. After three months of further training in Key West, Florida, Jim will report to his permanent squadron in Norfolk, Va.

GEORGE NEILAN, Lieutenant, has been graduated from Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia. He has been assigned to the 33rd Armor Battalion at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

GEORGE DUDASCIK, JR. and **JOHN GBUR** received their M.S. degrees in physics in June from Lehigh University.

TIMOTHY SWANSON is teaching at Wyoming Seminary in Kingston, Pennsylvania. Tim and his wife, Carol, the former **CAROL SUTTON '67**, and their daughter live at the Seminary.

ROBERT ERICSON received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in May 1968. Bob is an assistant auditor with Arthur Anderson and Company in New York City. He lives at 36 Grant Street, Dover, New Jersey.

'67

JOHN GINOCCHETTI graduated from a multiengine tandem-rotor helicopter repair course at Ft. Eustis, Virginia, in May. During the course he learned to perform organizational and field maintenance on the CH-47 helicopters.

MARK BAUMAN and his wife, the former **SANDRA WOOLF '66**, are studying for their master degrees at Lehigh University. Mark is a teaching assistant at the University and Sandra is teaching kindergarten in Emmaus, Pennsylvania. They are living at 732 Broadway, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Larna Pahl, the former **LARNA HOYT**, is a general duty nurse and relief charge nurse at the Hackensack Hospital in Hackensack, New Jersey. She and her husband, Francis, live at 113 Cloverdale Avenue, Paramus, New Jersey.

HAROLD R. HEESCH has been appointed research analyst on the staff of the Central Division of the Pennsylvania Economy League in Wilkes-Barre. He received his Master's Degree in government in June

1968, from Lehigh University. Harold, his wife, Barbara, and their son, Aaron, live at 443 Chestnut Avenue, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

'68

ROBERT NOECKER is a claims adjuster with the Aetna Life & Casualty Company in Reading, Pennsylvania. Bob and his wife, the former **VERNIE SHIPOSH '67**, and their son, Gary, live at 112 State Street, Hamburg, Pennsylvania.

DOUGLAS SAKIN is an instructor at Rutgers University, College of South Jersey, in Camden. He supervises general physics laboratories.

FREDERICK BAUER has accepted a position with the State Farm Insurance Company as an administrative and technical trainee.

LINDA SNOWE is teaching in the elementary schools of the Boonton, New Jersey, School System.

SHARON STEINBERG is a junior programmer with Bendix Corporation in Teterboro, New Jersey.

GARY BLACKBURN has received a fellowship from the University of Wisconsin where he will pursue a doctoral degree in biochemistry. He began his studies on June 26 in the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research.

RUSSELL BITTLER has accepted a position with IBM as an industrial engineer.

RONA KALIN has accepted a position in the school system at Centereach, Long Island, N. Y.

RICHARD HARMON has joined the faculty of Bridgewater-Raritan, New Jersey, School District where he will teach chemistry.

CARL SPONENBERG has accepted a position in the Music Department of the Canastota Central School System at Canastota, New York.

JOHN VANDERHOOF has accepted a teaching position with the Dover Board of Education. He lives at 220 Baker Street, Dover, New Jersey.

ELLEN FEINSTEIN is a stock correspondent with American Telephone and Telegraph in New York.

JAMES O'BOYLE has been appointed as an assistant community planner with the Lancaster County Planning Commission.

RICHARD BECK is teaching at the Wyoming Seminary Day School in Kingston, Pennsylvania. Dick and his wife, Maureen, reside at Carpenter Hall, Wyoming Seminary.

NICHOLAS REYNOLDS is a candidate for Juris Doctor degree at College of William and Mary School of Law. He and his wife, Elizabeth, live at 111 Westover Avenue, Williamsburg, Virginia.

JAMES MEYL is in training to be an artillery officer at a U. S. Army Officer Candidate School.

ROBERT BROWN and **JOHN MAHON** are members of the second class of medical students in the College of Medicine at The Milton S. Hershey Medical Center of The Pennsylvania State University. The 48 members of the class were chosen from 1906 applicants.

MATT FLISS has been appointed by the office of Economic Opportunity as director of the Tutorial program for Luzerne County through the Young Women's Christian Association.

ROGER BEATTY has been appointed assistant football coach at Dallas High School in Dallas, Pa. **RICHARD CANTNER** is an industrial engineer with the Carpenter Steel Company in Reading, Penna. **MYRNA BRODBECK** is teaching English at Myers High School in Wilkes-Barre.

Carole Anstett, the former **CAROLE CRONAUER**, is teaching elementary music in Meridian, Mississippi. Carole and her husband, Martin, live at Box 26, N. A. S., Meridian, Mississippi.

BRINLEY VARCHOL has been appointed assistant football and wrestling coach at Wilkes College. He will also teach in the Wilkes-Barre City Schools.

DOWN THE AISLE



'51

BENJAMIN BONA was married to Marilyn Boylan. Ben is associated with the Social Security District Office in Wilkes-Barre.

'54

LEON LEVIN was married in June to Marilyn Stein. Leon is a merchandising specialist with the Army and Air Force Exchange Service in Dallas, Texas. Marilyn is a graduate of Southern Methodist University. They are living at 7734 Meadow Road, Dallas, Texas.

'56

HENRY FIRESTONE was married to Marsha Sidel. Henry is associated with Salomon Bros. & Hutzler in New York City. Marsha is a graduate of Sophie Newcomb College of Tulane University and of Columbia University. They reside at Apt. 10-E, 222 East 80th Street, New York City.

'60

EDWIN MATTHEWS was married to Arlene Litchkowski in May. Ed is teaching physics at the Nanticoke Area High School. They are living at 18 Honey Pot Street in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS BARNICK and **BEVERLY NAGLE** were married on June 22. They are teaching in the Wilkes-Barre City Schools. Tom and Beverly live at 781 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre.

'61

HARRY FILBERT was married to Linda Anne Williams. Harry is associated with Peoples First National Bank and Trust Company. They are residing in the Alber Apartments at 137 West First Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

'62

ESTELLE MANOS became the bride of Michael Sotirhos. Estelle is with the New York City Board of Education as the liaison officer to the Episcopal, Lutheran and Greek Orthodox Schools that participate in state and Federally assisted programs. Michael is a partner and vice president of Ariston Interior Designers of New York and Dallas.

'62 (Continued)

VIVIAN BORDICK became the bride of Raymond Nuskos. Vivian is with the IBM Information Records Division Headquarters, Dayton, New Jersey. Raymond is with Dupont in the Photo Products Division. They are living at 30 C Cyrus Lane, Old Bridge, New Jersey.

NICHOLAS SIECKO was married to Marianne Specht. He is associated with Educational Computer Corporation, King of Prussia, in educational research and development. Marianne is a graduate of Immaculata College. They are living at 175 West King Street, Malvern, Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH AGOLINO was married to Mary Beyrent. Joe received his B.S. degree from Villanova University and is now pursuing his master's degree at the University of Scranton. He is teaching in the Flemington-Raritan School District. Mary also teaches in the same school district and is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University. They are living at Flemington Arms, Apt. 250-D1, Flemington, New Jersey.

'64

FREDA DANIELS became the bride of Deno Kotsovos of Kingston, Ontario. Freda has been teaching at GAR High School in Wilkes-Barre and is now associated with Queen's University in Kingston. Deno is attending the faculty of engineering at Queen's University. They are living at 20 Division Street, Kingston, Ontario.

'65

JOHN LORE was recently married to **JOAN STANZIOLA '67**. John has received his Juris Doctor Degree from Villanova University School of Law.

MOLLY BOYLE became the bride of David Krafchik. Molly is doing graduate work at Temple University. David is a graduate of Temple. They are residing at Oak Terrace Apartments, Doylestown, Penna.

HELEN MACK became the bride of Eric Floer in June. Helen is teaching in the Corning-Painted Post School District. Eric is a graduate of Gothenburg School, Sweden, and is supervisor of industrial engineering at Mergenthaler Linotype, Wellsboro. They are living at 88 Fellows Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa.

LOIS KUTISH became the bride of Robert Janosov. Lois has been teaching in Groton, Connecticut, for the past three years and has recently accepted a position as an elementary teacher in the Wyoming Valley West School District. Robert is a graduate of King's College and Niagara University and is teaching at Luzerne County Community College.

ALLEN SANDS and **CAROL PAJOR '67**, were married in July. Allen is associated with R.C.A. in Mountaintop, Pennsylvania. They are living at 300 Lyndwood Avenue, Wilkes-Barre.

'66

CAROL ROTHMAN recently became the bride of Richard Pelletier. Carol will be teaching in Aberdeen, Maryland, this fall. Richard is a graduate of the University of Maine. They will be residing in Aberdeen.

JOHN ROKITA was married to Maureen McHugh in July. John has received his D.D.S. degree from Temple University. He will attend Temple University School of Graduate Periodontology this fall.

John is associated with Dr. Walter T. Dunston in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

JOHN GURGICK was married to Joy Markiewicz. He has received his Master's degree from Scranton University in the field of rehabilitation counseling. He is a counselor with the Federation of the Handicapped in New York City. John and Joy are living in Cliffside Park, New Jersey.

'67

RONALD CZAJOWSKI was married to Marie Pavia. Ron is an instructor at the Naval Propulsion Engineering School, Great Lakes, Illinois. They are living at 766 Linden Avenue, Waukegan, Illinois.

VIVIAN RONAN became the bride of William Dempsey. Vivian is teaching in the District of Columbia Schools. Her husband is a field representative for Urban America, Inc., in Washington.

ALLEN LITTLEFIELD was recently married to Mary Ann Konczynski. Allen has been teaching art in the Kingston School District, Kingston, New York. This summer he started work towards a master's degree in fine arts education at New Paltz. The couple will be residing in New Paltz, New York.

LARNA HOYT became the bride of Francis Pahl in June. Until recently Larna was a nursing instructor at Nesbitt Hospital in Kingston, Penna.

ROBERT SMITH was recently married to Elizabeth Chapple. Bob is an art teacher at Montrose High School. They are living at Lake Carey, Penna.

HELEN BARON recently became the bride of Robert Kopec. Helen is a member of the Boyd-Dodson school faculty in Wilkes-Barre. Robert is a senior at Wilkes. They are living at 245 Dana Street, Swyersville, Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH JERRYTONE was married to Carol Smigelski. Joe is in his second year of study at the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine. They are living at 4207 Chester Ave., Philadelphia.

ROBERT SOKOLOSKI and **ARLENE MEZANKO** were married recently. Arlene is teaching music in the Wilkes-Barre City Schools. Bob is teaching in the Luzerne County Joint School System. They are residing at 509 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre.

RICHARD RASPEN was married to Ann Marie Cesarini in July. Richard is the Financial Aid Director at Wilkes. They are living at 109 North Thomas Avenue, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT CARDILLO and **IRENE NORKAITIS '68** were married in July. Irene has accepted a position with the Middletown Township School District, New Jersey. Bob is associated with Sears, Roebuck and Company in Middletown. They are living at Fredwood Place, Apt. 3, Matawan, New Jersey.

DIANNE ALFARO became the bride of Howard Riley, Jr. During the past year Dianne was a member of the Messina High School faculty in New York. Howard is a graduate of Villanova University School of Law and is presently serving in the Army.

CHERYL TARITY became the bride of Arthur Lucarelli in August. Cheryl is an elementary teacher in the Pittston Area School District, Pennsylvania. Arthur is a graduate of the State University College of New York, Buffalo, and is also a teacher.

'68

SANDRA DENNIS became the bride of Harold Kapeian. Sandy is associated with the International Textbook Company in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

GARY BLACKBURN was married to Ceib Phillips. Ceib, who completed two years at Wilkes, will continue her studies at the University of Wisconsin where Gary is studying for his Ph.D.

DOROTHY DeLONG became the bride of John Rodzvilla, Dorothy is working at the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital Laboratory. John is a graduate of King's College and will continue his studies at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. They will be living in Philadelphia this fall.

JOSEPH MACRI was married recently to Patricia Borsuk. Joe is associated with Lybrand, Rosse Bros., and Montgomery in New York City.

CAROLE CRONAUER recently became the bride of Martin Anstett. Her husband is serving with the U. S. Naval Air Force in Meridian, Mississippi.

REBECCA BANNAN became the bride of Earl Bitely. She has accepted a position with Wyoming Valley West School District. Earl is a biology major at Wilkes. They are residing at 447 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre.

CAROL OKRASINSKI became the bride of Paul Dancheck. Carol and Paul are living at 90 Oak Street, Forty Fort, Pennsylvania.

DAVID BACCANARI was married to Frances Gluc. Frances is a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. David is studying for his Ph.D. in biochemistry at Brown University, Rhode Island.

EDWARD LENAHAN and **ROSEMARY LEASER** were married recently. Rosemary has accepted a teaching position at the Prince George County School District, Laurel, Maryland. Ed is associated with the Equitable Bank in Baltimore, Maryland.

MARTA AUCHMUTY became the bride of John Harrington. Her husband is attending Northeastern University in Boston.

GRETCHEN HOHN became the bride of Charles Waters. Gretchen plans to teach in Knoxville, Tennessee, this fall. Her husband is attending the University of Tennessee.

WILLIAM NOLE was married to Kathleen Mott. Bill is continuing his studies at the University of Scranton Graduate School in the Rehabilitation Counseling Program.

RICHARD BECK was married to Maureen Brady. He has accepted a teaching position at Wyoming Seminary Day School, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM PERREGO was married to Mary Trethaway. Bill has accepted a position with the Washingtonville Central Schools in Pennsylvania. Mary is a graduate of Maryland College.

ROBERT MCGOWAN was married to Sarah Rowland. Sarah has a degree in chemistry from Wilson College. They are both teaching in the Anne Arundel County School District in Maryland, and are living at 256 East Woodhill Drive, Town and Country South Apartments, Glen Burnie, Maryland.

JOHN MILLER was married to Cathy Redstone. John is associated with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company in Philadelphia.

'68 (Continued)

JUDY SIMONSON became the bride of Robert Arenstein. Judy has accepted a position as staff assistant with A.T.&T. in White Plains, New York. Her husband is a graduate of Ithaca College. They are living at 16 Berkshire Road, Great Neck, N. Y.

MICHAEL GRACE and CAROL DRAPIEWSKI were married in August. They have accepted teaching positions in the Madison Township School District in New Jersey.

FRANK NIZICK was married to Anne Costello in August. Frank has accepted a teaching position at Sidney Central School. They will live in Sidney, New York.

MICHAEL SMITH and REGINA BELDEN '67 were married on August 3. Regina is teaching at the Madison Township Public Schools in Old Bridge, New Jersey. Michael is a production manager with Johnson & Johnson. They live at Apt. 926-B, Village Drive East, North Brunswick, New Jersey.

THIS BRIGHT NEW WORLD



'52

a son, Stephen Andrew, on May 1, 1968, to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Krupinski. They live at 2 Pear Tree Lane, Grand View Acres, Dallas, Pennsylvania.

'56

a son, James Stephen, on July 18, 1968, to Mr. and Mrs. James Williams. They live at 14 Gill Drive, Robscott Manor, Newark, Delaware.

'60

a daughter, Judy, on February 1, 1968, to Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel Ziobro. They reside at 210 Hill Street, Dupont, Pennsylvania.

'61

a daughter, Jennifer Burns, to Dr. and Mrs. William Davis on May 31, 1968. They are living at 3936 Bel Pre Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.

a daughter, Christine, on June 9, 1968, to Mr. and Mrs. James Basta. Mrs. Basta is the former MARIE HONCHARIK. They are living at 200 West Mary Street, Old Forge, Pennsylvania.

'62

a son, David, on January 17, 1968, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Drobnicki. They live at R. D. No. 1, Lake Ariel, Pennsylvania.

'63

a son, Jason Daniel, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kantor, on June 4, 1968. Mrs. Kantor is the former SONIA LANG. They are living at 720 Garland Drive, Palo Alto, California.

'64

a daughter, Karen, on June 15, 1968, to Mr. and Mrs. James Mack. Mrs. Mack is the former BARBARA ANN SMITH. They live at A 8 Eastern Dawn Park, Langhorne, Pennsylvania.

a son, Donald, on January 29, 1968, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Brominski. They reside at 907 Marion Lane, Greenwood Section, Moosic, Pennsylvania.

a daughter, Jennifer, on April 2, 1968, to Mr. and Mrs. Werner Buckl. Mrs. Buckl is the former SALLY SCHOFFSTALL. They are living at 2919 Agnes Street, Easton, Pennsylvania.

'65

a son, John Thomas, on May 9, 1968, to Mr. and Mrs. John Voda. Mrs. Voda is the former MARY. BETH KENNEDY '66. They are living at Riverside Drive, Wyalusing, Pennsylvania.

a son, Michael Bradley, on March 24, 1968, to Mr. and Mrs. Craig Houliston. Mrs. Houliston is the former ANTOINETTE CHIARELLI '63. They live at 225 Susquehanna Avenue, Old Forge, Pennsylvania.

'66

a daughter, Mara, on April 6, 1967, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marowski. Mrs. Marowski is the former MARIAN SWARTZ. They live at 310 C Garden Road, Towson, Maryland.

a daughter, Donna Jane, on March 16, 1968, to Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Swanson. Mrs. Swanson is the former CAROL SUTTON '67. They live at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

'67

a daughter, Monique Shifra, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Blanchette, on February 18, 1968. Mrs. Blanchette is the former NORMA FALK. They are living at 7087 Spring Garden Drive, Springfield, Virginia.

PARENT'S DAY — OCTOBER 19, 1968

HOMECOMING — NOVEMBER 9, 1968

(Continued from page 8)

ban institutions must recognize that we ourselves sometimes complicate the problem with our land needs and our contributions to the traffic and parking requirements of the community) for one of the paradoxes of our time lies in the fact that despite a burgeoning series of problems concerning urban society there exists only a minimal amount of scholarly research in this area. We need to take the initiative in mounting a research effort which confronts the basic issues, sets up principles and hypotheses and

designs experiments to test them. The urban institution of higher education will augment its own vitality not by deserting the ivory tower. It will make itself more meaningful by descent into the market place for challenge and stimulation.

If the demographers are correct, almost everyone in this audience is destined to live in an urban area. As future taxpayers, parents and alumni, you will not only be directly concerned with urban society but you will have continuing interests in institutions of higher education. I am confident that you will see to it that these

institutions will grow from strength to greater strength in faculty whose scholarship is creative and imaginative, in academic programs whose design is universal in value but realistic in flavor, in student body whose competence breeds institutional quality because its demands are high.

Whatever greatness urban institutions of higher education achieve will not be in terms of being just like similar institutions in the past but rather in achieving each institution's own full potential as leaders of the future, making the best use of their respective resources.

THE WILKES COLLEGE CHAIR



- Wilkes College Seal is a Gold copy of the original design.
- Suitable for office or home.
- Made of northern birch and finished in black and gold trim.
- Distinctive and comfortable.

Sold exclusively by your
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

WILKES COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Enclosed is for Wilkes College chair(s) checked below.

- ☐ 342-214 Arm Chair, Black Arms @ \$39.25
- ☐ 342-218 Arm Chair, Cherry Arms @ 40.00
- ☐ 341-214 Side Chair @ 24.50
- ☐ 183-214 Boston Rocker @ 32.25

Name

Address

Town Z/C

We are very sorry but, we cannot guarantee Christmas delivery on orders received after November 15, 1968. — (Express is collect from Gardner, Mass.)

Wilkes College Sports Schedule 1968-69



John Reese, Director of Athletics
Wrestling Coach

FOOTBALL

Saturday, September 28	University of Vermont	Away	1:30 p.m.
Saturday, October 5	Moravian	Away	1:30 p.m.
Saturday, October 12	Delaware Valley	Away	1:30 p.m.
Saturday, October 19	Ithaca	Home	2:00 p.m.
Saturday, October 26	Upsala	Home	2:00 p.m.
Saturday, November 2	Dickinson	Away	2:00 p.m.
Saturday, November 9	P.M.C. Colleges	Home	2:00 p.m.
Saturday, November 16	Lebanon Valley	Home	2:00 p.m.

SOCCER

Saturday, September 21	Alumni Game	Home	2:00 p.m.
Saturday, September 28	Upsala	Home	2:00 p.m.
Tuesday, October 1	Moravian	Away	3:30 p.m.
Saturday, October 5	Philadelphia Textile	Away	1:00 p.m.
Wednesday, October 9	Muhlenberg	Away	3:00 p.m.
Saturday, October 12	Lycoming	Home	2:00 p.m.
Saturday, October 19	Stevens	Away	2:00 p.m.
Friday, October 25	Wagner	Away	3:00 p.m.
Wednesday, October 30	Harpur	Home	3:00 p.m.
Saturday, November 2	Hofstra	Away	2:30 p.m.
Saturday, November 9	Susquehanna	Home	10:00 a.m.
Saturday, November 16	Madison F.D.U.	Home	10:00 a.m.

BASKETBALL

Thursday, December 5	Ithaca	Home	8:15 p.m.
Saturday, December 7	Madison F.D.U.*	Home	8:15 p.m.
Tuesday, December 10	Philadelphia Pharmacy	Home	8:15 p.m.
Wednesday, December 11	Elizabethtown*	Away	8:15 p.m.
Saturday, December 14	Drew	Away	8:00 p.m.
Tuesday, December 17	Lycoming*	Away	8:15 p.m.
Friday, December 20	Susquehanna*	Home	8:15 p.m.
Saturday, December 21	Scranton*	Home	8:15 p.m.
Saturday, January 4	Delaware Valley	Home	9:00 p.m.
Wednesday, January 8	Albright*	Home	8:15 p.m.
Saturday, January 25	Delaware Valley	Away	8:00 p.m.
Monday, January 27	East Stroudsburg*	Away	8:15 p.m.
Wednesday, January 29	Wagner	Away	8:00 p.m.
Saturday, February 1	Juniata	Home	2:00 p.m.
Wednesday, February 5	Lycoming*	Home	8:15 p.m.
Saturday, February 8	Upsala	Away	8:15 p.m.
Thursday, February 13	Harpur*	Home	8:15 p.m.
Saturday, February 15	Moravian	Home	9:00 p.m.
Wednesday, February 19	Scranton*	Away	8:15 p.m.
Friday, February 21	Rutgers of South Jersey*	Home	8:15 p.m.
Saturday, February 22	Susquehanna*	Away	8:00 p.m.
Tuesday, February 25	Lebanon Valley*	Away	8:15 p.m.
Saturday, March 1	MAC Tournament		

* JV also

Saturday, November 30
Saturday, December 7
Thursday, December 12
Saturday, December 14
Saturday, December 21
Saturday, January 4
Saturday, January 11
Wednesday, January 29
Saturday, February 1
Tuesday, February 4
Saturday, February 8
Saturday, February 15
Wednesday, February 19
Saturday, February 22
Saturday, March 1
Friday & Saturday, March 7, 8
* JV also

WRESTLING

Practice Meet at West Point
Oneonta (Quadrangular)
Kutztown*
C. W. Post
Madison F.D.U.
Hofstra
Elizabethtown
Millersville
New York Maritime*
Keystone (JV)
Lycoming*
University of Massachusetts*
East Stroudsburg*
Ithaca
Delaware Valley
MAC Wrestling at Muhlenberg

Away	1:00 p.m.
Away	7:30 p.m.
Away	2:00 p.m.
Away	2:00 p.m.
Home	7:00 p.m.
Home	8:00 p.m.
Away	3:30 p.m.
Home	8:00 p.m.
Away	6:15 p.m.
Away	8:00 p.m.
Home	7:00 p.m.
Home	8:00 p.m.
Away	8:00 p.m.
Home	8:00 p.m.

SWIMMING

Tuesday, December 10
Saturday, December 14
Saturday, January 11
Wednesday, January 29
Saturday, February 1
Wednesday, February 5
Saturday, February 8
Saturday, February 15
Wednesday, February 19
Saturday, February 22
Saturday, March 1
Friday & Saturday, March 7, 8

Harpur
Bloomsburg
East Stroudsburg
Philadelphia Textile
Millersville
Lycoming
P.M.C. Colleges
Philadelphia Textile
Harpur
St. Joseph's
Elizabethtown
MAC Swimming Meet

Away	7:00 p.m.
Away	2:00 p.m.
Home	2:00 p.m.
Away	2:00 p.m.
Away	4:00 p.m.
Home	2:00 p.m.
Away	4:00 p.m.
Home	2:00 p.m.
Away	2:00 p.m.

TENNIS

Saturday, April 12
Thursday, April 17
Saturday, April 19
Wednesday, April 23
Friday, April 25
Saturday, April 26
Monday, May 5
Wednesday, May 7
Friday & Saturday, May 9, 10
Wednesday, May 14
Saturday, May 17

Moravian
Ursinus
Rider
Muhlenberg
Susquehanna
Scranton
Scranton
Lycoming
MAC Tennis Tournament
Moravian
Albright

Home	2:00 p.m.
Away	2:30 p.m.
Away	1:00 p.m.
Home	3:00 p.m.
Home	3:00 p.m.
Away	2:00 p.m.
Home	3:00 p.m.
Away	2:00 p.m.
Away	3:00 p.m.
Home	2:00 p.m.

BASEBALL

Wednesday, April 9
Thursday, April 10
Saturday, April 12
Wednesday, April 16
Saturday, April 19
Wednesday, April 23
Saturday, April 26
Monday, April 28
Thursday, April 11
Thursday, April 17
Monday, April 21
Friday, April 25
Thursday, May 1
Tuesday, May 6
Friday, May 9
Monday, May 12
Thursday, May 15

Scranton
Delaware Valley
Juniata (DH)
East Stroudsburg
Upsala
Harpur
Kutztown
Muhlenberg
Albright
Stevens
Ursinus
Scranton
Philadelphia Textile
Susquehanna
Lycoming
Alumni

Home	3:30 p.m.
Away	3:15 p.m.
Away	1:00 p.m.
Home	3:30 p.m.
Away	2:00 p.m.
Home	3:30 p.m.
Home	2:00 p.m.
Home	3:30 p.m.
Home	3:30 p.m.
Away	2:00 p.m.
Home	3:30 p.m.
Home	2:00 p.m.
Away	3:00 p.m.
Away	3:00 p.m.
Away	2:00 p.m.

GOLF

Thursday, March 27
Friday, April 11
Thursday, April 17
Monday, April 21
Friday, April 25
Thursday, May 1
Tuesday, May 6
Friday, May 9
Monday, May 12
Thursday, May 15

Muhlenberg
Scranton
Lycoming
Susquehanna
East Stroudsburg
Moravian
Harpur
Albright
MAC Tournament at Wilkes
Scranton

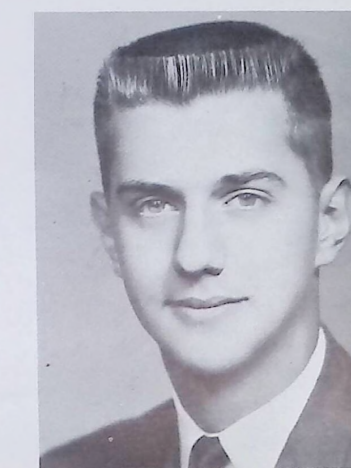
Away	1:00 p.m.
Away	2:00 p.m.
Away	1:00 p.m.
Home	2:00 p.m.
Home	2:00 p.m.
Away	1:00 p.m.
Home	2:00 p.m.
Home	2:00 p.m.
Home	2:00 p.m.



Roland Schmidt, Football Coach



Ron Rainey, Basketball Coach



Jim Neddoff, Soccer Coach

WHAT'S YOUR LINE ?

THE CLASS NEWS that you have been reading has come from this questionnaire. There will continue to be class notes as long as you continue to send this back to us with information concerning you and your eventful lives.

1. NAME
 (LAST) (FIRST) (MIDDLE)
 MAIDEN NAME
 Street
 City State Zip Code
 Telephones: Home Business
2. WILKES DEGREE Curriculum Year Graduated
 Withdrew Transferred to
 Degree Date
3. ADVANCED DEGREES Source Date

4. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT Title
 Business Address
 Duties

5. MARRIED ☐ SINGLE ☐
 Spouse (Name) Wilkes Graduate?
 Children: Name Date of Birth

6. LAST POSITION HELD: Title Employer
7. PERMANENT REFERENCE ADDRESS
 (NAME) (PHONE)

 (STREET) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP CODE)