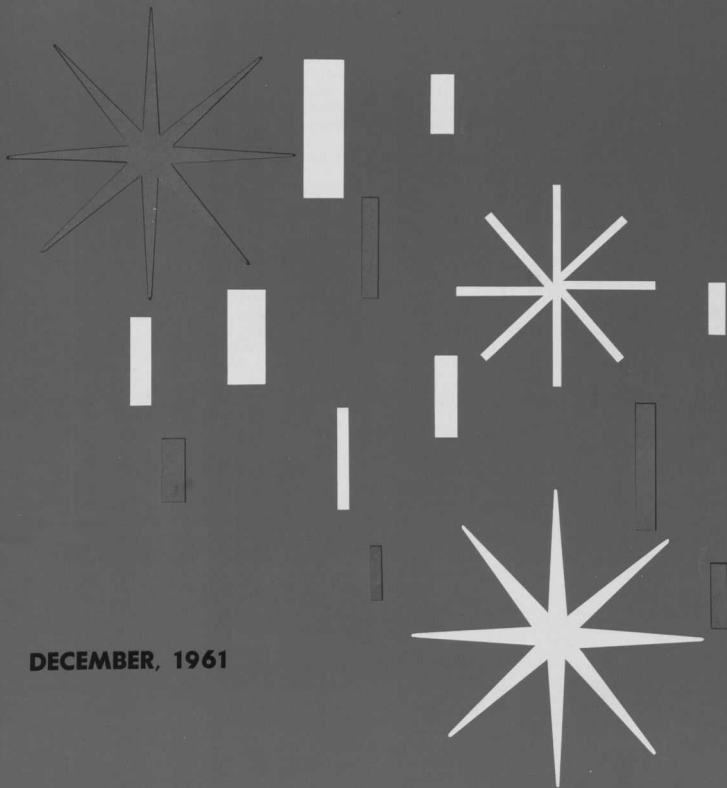


**The  
WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE**



**Magazine**



**DECEMBER, 1961**

# Contributions To College Noted

One aspect of my report to the fall meeting of the Board of Trustees on October 20, 1961, which might prove of interest to all Western Marylanders, dealt with contributions received by the college during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1961. Our finances are divided into three major categories: (1) Current Operations, from which all salaries, maintenance and current bills are paid for the day to day operation of the college program; (2) Endowment, which consists of our invested funds, the income from which is transferred each year to Current Operations including scholarships if designated for that purpose; (3) Plant, which funds are reserved for new buildings, such as the Winslow Student Center, the new library, or any improvements to physical facilities.

All three of these major categories benefited largely last year from the contributions of alumni and friends of the college.

## Current Operations

Baltimore Conference of The Methodist Church .....		\$ 37,400
Business and Industry		
Via Association of Independent Colleges .....	\$21,123	
Direct from corporations .....	4,862	25,985
The Alumni Fund* .....		22,657
Other friends of the college .....		775
		<hr/>
Total contributions to Current Operations .....		\$ 86,817

The above total becomes tremendously significant when, by a little arithmetic, we realize it would take an endowment of more than \$2,000,000 at 4½ per cent to produce this much income.

## Endowment Funds

Special Endowment .....		\$ 31,000
Regular Endowment		
Undesignated .....	\$15,746	
Bequest, Nancy Hyde Adams, '91 .....	2,000	
Sally Bridges Meyls Memorial Fund .....		2,000
John T. and Birdie S. Ensor Memorial Fund .....		868
Designated for scholarships .....	5,364	
Designated for Alumni Fund** .....	6,702	32,680
		<hr/>
Life Income Contract .....		150,000
		<hr/>
Total contributions to Endowment .....		\$213,680

## Plant Funds

Winslow Student Center .....	\$ 1,700
Library from Alumni Fund .....	1,386
Library, Baltimore Conference, Methodist Church .....	78,210
Other Library Gifts .....	3,931
	<hr/>
Total contributions to Plant .....	\$ 85,227

## Recapitulation

Contributions:	
to Current Operations .....	\$ 86,817
to Endowment .....	213,680
to Plant .....	85,227
	<hr/>
Grand total, contributions 1960-61 .....	\$385,724

This was a year when the friends of the college have been very generous, and to all of them go our hearty and sincere gratitude.

LOWELL S. ENSOR

\*An additional \$500, included in another item, was contributed through the Alumni Fund to Current Operations.

\*\*An additional \$500, included in another item, was contributed through the Alumni Fund to Endowment.

# THE WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE Magazine

December, 1961

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*picture on page 5*

*BLACK STAR (Mt. Fuji,  
Japan, as seen from Fuji-  
nomia. In the foreground is  
a stone lantern of a Shinto  
shrine).*

*art on page 8 by Dr. Hendren*

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Editor, Nancy Lee Winkelman, '51

page three

# Hill Pictured In Haiku

by Edith F. Ridington

Last year, while my freshmen were studying a unit on poetry in my course in English Composition, I decided to ask them to try their skill in composing Japanese haiku. This strictly controlled form (seventeen syllables for the whole poem, divided into three lines of five, seven and five syllables) frees the student from the exigencies of meter and rhyme, which so often lead to the typical June-moon doggerel produced by the novice writing English verse. I found the results of this experiment particularly interesting as a revelation of what the Freshman, 1961 variety, is thinking, and I offer the following attempts more as a sample of some of the ideas floating about the Western Maryland campus in the spring of 1961 than as examples of great poetry. (Not that I don't think some of them are pretty good.)

They describe campus life in many phases. Study and examinations are ever present:

*Green trees, windy days  
Foretell the coming of spring  
And exams, exams!*

*Curved backs of students  
Bent over textbook and themes.  
Results: poor posture.*

*The day has arrived,  
Actions move at frenzied pace;  
Win the exam race?*

*It takes two people  
To do the work expected  
Of one good student.*

*Sometimes one believes  
One has lost a few marbles.  
When? During exams.*

*On this humid night  
The dorm is still and noiseless:  
Exam time is here.*

*Time does go so fast;  
Minutes seem to fly right by—  
Except when in class.*

*The tired feeling  
Tired of discipline  
Tired of living.*

The professor appears:

*See our professor!  
Slowly climbing the paved hill  
His back to the north.*

*Stupid American  
Student whose professor thinks  
He knows Haiku.*

*The bell rings for class  
And students rush up the hill;  
The teacher is late.*

How could dining hall food be omitted?

*Liver and dog food,  
Shrimp creole and mounds of joy,  
What delicious meals!*

*Today is Friday.  
We smell the delicious shrimp.  
I eat at the grill.*

Biology lab inspires one girl to a double effort:

*My scalpel flashes,  
Herman, my dogfish, quivers.  
Here is his liver!*

*Poor Herman, he is  
A sorry sight to see now,  
So stone cold and dead.*

And, the same student had troubles in physical education:

*I shot an arrow.  
It sailed over the target  
To rest in the Dean.*

The beauty of our campus inspired more than one student to a genuine poetic effort:

*Deep purple, pale skies,  
Mountains on the horizon,  
Mysteriously.*

*Rising beam of moon  
Above the chapel's steeple,  
Cross of liquid gold.*

Haiku's most frequent theme is nature in all its aspects, and this form is best used to present a single simple picture. That freshmen are aware of the beauty around them is reflected in some of their attempts:

*The plane vanished there,  
And there the sun rose and set,  
It's the horizon.*

The rain falls gently  
Crying for still, brown grass,  
Weeping into spring.

A butterfly sits  
Swaying on a wind tossed branch.  
Life in a quick sketch.

Rain forms silver circles  
Above our watery domain,  
Whisper the goldfish.

Tall straight pines towering  
High, holding up God's blue sky:  
Lest it crash like glass!

This is the springtime  
When all the pussywillows  
Bear little kittens.

Their poems showed that students were aware of many problems in the world around them:

The fields were all ripe.  
They had the summer smell of  
Sweat, they said, and cursed.

My black brother lives  
Alone in a hell-hole of  
Despair. I miss him.

The Bomb, of course, was uppermost in their minds:

The sun shone brightly  
On a mushroom in the sky,  
And man found his piece.

This fair world is old.  
Several billion years, they say,  
But we've made a bomb.

A shell soon strikes  
Breaver the nuclear bomb  
From your pocket.

And thoughts about God, religion and death appeared in many different aspects:

In the very beginning  
We said, "I can't hear or see."  
The dark night has fallen.

Life so quickly flies  
And death's moment is wonder:  
What will this earth be?

The smiling little  
Girl. Pretty, cuddly and cute.  
So warm, and yet dead.

I see Hell and fish  
All around is only death.  
Guess what! God is dead!

Immortality  
Found by a moth becoming  
A bright butterfly.

In the beginning  
He separated night and day,  
And knew it was good.

Looking through a mist,  
I saw a strange man in white,  
Who appeared as God.

I see the night and  
Wonder what would happen if  
Once it did not come.

Finally, my freshmen showed their sense of humor in many of these little poems:

The male is perhaps  
Just an incomplete female—  
Genetically.

To sleep is to dream;  
To dream of you is so nice.  
Who likes nice nightmares?

Why should dreams come true?  
Some that have visited me  
I'd rather forget.

Nighty steel monster  
Car of unlimited power,  
Can't move without gas.

He's a gourmet's pal  
Slim and neat. He does not eat  
Cheers for Michael.

As I sit to church  
Seventeen syllable poems  
Come into my mind.

Ha! Ha! Oh what fun!  
Mercy Mrs. Riddington!  
These haikus are done!

LEDDIE FARRRENDENGTON is a special instructor in English and classics. She received her A.B. from Mount Holyoke College and her A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania. She has done additional work at the American School of Classical Studies in Greece.

# Cancer May Yield To Chemical

by Jean Kerschner

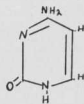
As this is being written, one of our nation's most influential politicians is reported to be hopelessly ill. Speaker Rayburn has been receiving chemical treatment for the cancer which will probably claim his life, and it is the purpose of this article to discuss the action of the chemical in question, 5-fluoro-uracil. I venture to do this not from a medical point of view, but in terms of the fundamental action of 5-fluoro-uracil during cell division.

5-fluoro-uracil belongs to a group of compounds known as anti-metabolites because they block certain chemical processes of cells. One of the best-known anti-metabolites is sulfanilamide, familiar to us because it is used to treat numerous bacterial infections. The basis for its activity is its chemical resemblance to para-aminobenzoic acid, a vitamin necessary for bacterial growth. Sulfanilamide is taken up by bacterial cells, but once inside the cell it cannot react in the normal manner of para-aminobenzoic acid. The "fooled" bacteria fail to reproduce and the infection subsides because the body defenses are able to destroy bacteria which do not multiply too fast.

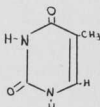
In the same manner, 5-fluoro-uracil "fools" chromosomes because it resembles one of the molecules present in deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), a compound found highly concentrated in the chromosomes of the nucleus. It is generally agreed that genes, the hereditary units of all organisms, are pure DNA. DNA has been analyzed chemically and its structure is known not only to chemists but also to anyone who looks at science programs on television, where the famous Watson-Crick model of the DNA molecule was discussed some months ago. To understand the action of 5-fluoro-uracil, we must examine the structure of DNA.

There are three classes of molecules in DNA: a five-carbon sugar called deoxyribose; phosphoric acid; and four different kinds of nitrogenous bases. Of these bases containing nitrogen, two are pyrimidines, with a single-ring structure, and two are purines, double ring compounds. Their structures are shown below.

## PYRIMIDINE BASES

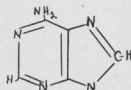


Cytosine

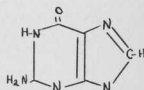


Thymine

## PURINE BASES

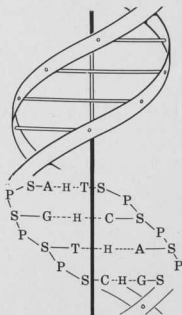


Adenine



Guanine

The structure of DNA proposed by Watson and Crick is that of a double helix, or spiral, much like a spiral staircase. The two vertical spirals are composed of alternating molecules of sugar and phosphoric acid, and the "steps" of the staircase are made up of pairs of nitrogenous bases. The base pairs always have adenine paired with thymine and guanine paired with cytosine. DNA can be shown diagrammatically as follows, where A stands for adenine, C for cytosine, T for thymine, and G for guanine.



Notice that the base pairs are linked to the sugar molecules. Notice also that the base pairs can be either adenine-thymine or thymine-adenine. This makes possible much variation in a molecule. Even more variation is possible because the base pairs can be arranged in different

sequences with respect to each other. For instance, one sequence may be AT while another may be A-T.

T-A	G-C
G-C	G-C
A-T	C-G
G-C	T-A

Because of these factors, the number of different combinations is almost infinite. This accounts for the fact that rat genes are different from rabbit genes, which in turn differ from squirrel genes.

We are not certain how many base pairs make up a gene. There is some evidence that a chemical change in a single base can cause the mutation of a gene. We do know, however, that a chromosome consists of a very long DNA double helix combined with protein, and that when the chromosome duplicates the double helix comes apart between the two bases of each base pair. Each single helix then acts as a template on which another one is synthesized when molecules from the environment attach to the bases of each helix, adenine to thymine, guanine to cytosine, etc., so that the two daughter chromosomes are like the original chromosome.

To return to 5-fluoro-uracil, its structure is this:



5-fluoro-uracil

It is obvious that the only difference between this and thymine is that a fluorine atom has replaced the methyl group. 5-fluoro-uracil so closely resembles thymine that chromosomes which are duplicating while it is present will accept 5-fluoro-uracil as a partner for adenine. However, once it gets into the cell and into the DNA molecule, its attachments are imperfect and further synthesis of normal chromosome material is impossible. The result is that cell division ceases. In some experiments performed by Dr. J. Herbert Taylor and myself, chromosomes of beans grown in a solution of 5-fluoro-uracil not only ceased their division but often had gaps in their chromatin material, these gaps being visible with the microscope.

The rationale behind treating cancer with such a drug is obvious. Cancer cells are like bacteria in that they multiply very rapidly—much more rapidly than normal cells. If the cancer cells can be “fooled” so that they take up 5-fluoro-uracil instead of thymine, their division will cease and the cancer can be arrested. Injection of large amounts of 5-fluoro-uracil will make this anti-metabolite able to compete with the thymine normally available to dividing cells and cancer cells which take up 5-fluoro-uracil will not produce more cells. Other base analogues like 5-fluoro-uracil are known: one called bromo-uracil has a bromine atom in place of the fluorine. Biochemists are rapidly discovering the molecular basis of life and a new field called molecular biology is rapidly developing. The future holds the hope of more discoveries and the promise that more diseases will yield to chemical treatment.

# TWO BALLAD VARIANTS

by Joseph W. Hendren

The ways of tradition are always devious and occasionally surprising. A ballad, let us say, has originated in 17th century England. Perhaps it was written as a "broad-side" sheet for sale on the London streets, or perhaps composed in the illiterate, but gifted, musical consciousness of a Yorkshire peasant. Story and tune, at any rate, somehow catch the popular fancy, and knowledge of the ballad gradually spreads through the British Isles. During the course of centuries the song is learned and sung by thousands of people, each generation receiving it from their elders, and this transmission is almost entirely oral, each singer learning words and melody from a living, vocal performance and passing it along to his own friends or children in the same fashion. The song is carried in memory by immigrant families to the new world, where the circulation continues, even under new and often very strange conditions.

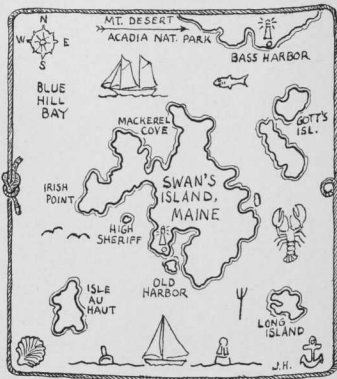
The process of oral transmission, however, is curiously dual and contradictory in its action. It works not only to preserve and multiply a ballad in tradition but also to change it. In the course of time folk-singers often forget stanzas or make substitutions, intentionally or unwittingly, in verbal or melodic phrasing. The result is the gradual creation of many different versions, known as the *variants* of the ballad. As generations of singers pass, alterations may become more radical. New names appear, imagery is more diversified, incidents are added, fresh tunes are adopted or old tunes slowly vary themselves out of existence, to become virtually new ones.

Songs brought to our shores from overseas have often absorbed a good deal of local color in their new home, usually in small details but sometimes in more basic elements. In general, the stranger the new environment, the stronger the tendency to substitute new settings, characters, vocabulary, and tunes. Only the central dramatic situation of the ballad tale appears indestructible in the midst of an occasionally kaleidoscopic metamorphosis.

The ballad to follow was sung to me by Seth Stockbridge of Swan's Island, Maine. He had learned it from his mother, and the chain of tradition had apparently run within the family, a process often observed in American folkways. There is little reason to doubt that the ancestors of the Stockbridge family have been down-Easters since first setting foot on the rock-bound coast, enjoying, or enduring, through the generations an environment and mode of life not radically different from that left behind in the old country. These people are of straight English stock. Even their language sounds Eng-

lish rather than typically American. Until recently their cultural continuity has been relatively undisturbed, another way of saying that the circumstances of their lives have favored a conservative trusteeship of their traditional arts, and the fine old ballad printed below is doubtless a close parallel of the original brought across the ocean generations ago.

The ballad is typical in presenting its story dramatically, i.e., in dialogue with almost no explanatory comment. Motives or other psychological ingredients are left to the hearer's inference or imagination. The hearer, in other words, must collaborate with the teller and compose the story to a certain extent for himself. The compression and severe economy typical of ballad narrative is also fashionable in the art-story of our time, and I believe the coincidence accounts in no small measure for the enjoyment of balladry as we observe it today among sophisticated audiences and readers. Note that the speeches are unassigned, the identity of the speakers being realized merely by what they say. Despite one accidental, the melody is Aeolian in modality, further evidence of a really old and well-preserved folksong.





Early early in the spring, I shipped on board to  
 serve my king, Leaving my dearest dear behind, Who  
 oftimes told me her heart was mine.

In writing letters to my dear  
 And not one word from her could hear;  
 Until I came to her father's hall,  
 So loud did knock, so loud did call.  
 My daughter is married, I suppose you know,  
 My daughter was married long time ago;  
 My daughter was married in the bloom of life,  
 So, young man, seek another wife.  
 Cursed be your gold and your silver too,  
 And curse the girl that won't prove true,  
 And curse the girl that will forsake  
 Her true love and marry for riches' sake.  
 Turn back, turn back, my dearest one,  
 If you've sent letters, I've had none;  
 So come, don't blame the female kind,  
 It was Father's fault, it was not mine.  
 Her father came home late in the night  
 And inquired for his daughter bright.  
 He went upstairs and the door he broke  
 And found her hanging by a rope.  
 He took his knife and he cut her down  
 And in her bosom this note he found;  
 And in this note it was wrote down  
 To a sailor's life her heart was bound.  
 Cruel misfortunes around me frown,  
 I'll sail the seas all round and round,  
 I'll sail the seas until I die  
 And watch the waves roll mountain high.

A few years after making acquaintance with this ballad, I bumped accidentally into the sort of experience amateur collectors are always dreaming about. An interested friend gave me a version of "The Trail to Mexico," a well-known frontier ballad, which he had learned from a Nevada cowhand. It was immediately clear from the parallelism of situation and language that "The Trail" is none other than "Early Early" in cowboy dress, a beautiful example of extreme regional variation. Core situation and phrasing serve well to establish source, but beyond these vestiges nearly everything has been changed. His Majesty has dwindled to an open-range cattleman, albeit of the big-time variety; the sailor lad has become a lonesome cowboy, and the setting and tune are now authentically

Western. Apparently the variant was created in the imagination of some trail-rider of the old days. Whether nostalgia, love-sickness, artistic impulse, or monotony (" 'twas a loney old go") prompted the adaptive work we cannot tell, but we can easily picture such a man turning the verses over in his mind as his pony followed, at an all-day walk, behind the longhorns in the Southwest brush country. However composed, any variant of "Early Early" is an unusual find, for this is a rare ballad, one of a very few that somehow escaped inclusion in Professor Child's monumental thesaurus, in which the great collector intended to exhibit at least one specimen of every English and Scottish ballad still alive in tradition.

'Twas in the year of eighty-three  
 That A. T. Stimson hired me,  
 Said he, "Young man, I want you to go,  
 Follow my herds into Mexico."

It was early in the year  
 When I volunteered to drive those steers;  
 I can tell you boys 'twas a lonely old go  
 As herds rolled on into Mexico.  
 When I arrived in Mexico  
 Wanted to see my gal but couldn't go,  
 So I wrote a letter to my dear  
 But not one answer in even a year.  
 So I started back to my once-loved home  
 To apply for the girl that I adored;  
 She said, Young man, I led a richer life,  
 And so, young feller, you can seek another wife.  
 Oh, curse your gold and your silver too,  
 Oh, curse the girl who would not prove true.  
 I'll go right back to the Rio Grande  
 And get me a job with a cowboy band.  
 Oh Buddy, oh Buddy, oh please don't go,  
 And then forever be a-rove;  
 If you know girls more true than I,  
 Then please don't go where the bullets fly.  
 If I know girls more true than you,  
 Yes, I know girls just can't be true;  
 I'll go right back where the bullets fly,  
 Stay on that cow trail until I die.

JOSEPH W. HENDREN is professor of English. He received his A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. degrees from Princeton University.

# The Individual In Perspective

by Eugene M. Nuss

The question of the "proper" relationship between the human individual and the human group is at the same time intriguing and frustrating to those who give serious thought to the cultural norms and processes of American society.

Evidenced in the thinking and writing of contemporary behavioral and social scientists is the fear that our society may be drifting toward a type of social arrangement in which the group is paramount, the individual secondary. Implicit in this arrangement is the loss of human individuality, the suppression of human creativity, and the subsequent retardation of the process of mankind. In short, so-called "groupism" represents the manifestation of society's seemingly irresistible urge to socialize and regiment the thought and action of the individual, this in violation of the natural laws of diversity, and in direct conflict with the principles of our religious and political heritage.

Concomitant with the concern over "groupism" is the recognition that the group has become increasingly necessary to human existence due to the advancing complexities of human society. It has been pointed out most cogently by the general semanticists, for example, that within a society where cultural pluralism is valued and intensive specialization necessary, cohesive planning and action are especially dependent upon that society's system of communication. Moreover, effective communication is most likely within the context of face-to-face groups as opposed to the diffuse mass media or the unilateral directive so characteristic of bureaucracy. Too, it has been suggested by the social psychologists that group membership is important to the individual as a source of security in a society governed by dynamics increasingly removed from the understanding and control of the individual.

Thus the human group can be viewed as both a vehicle through which important human needs can best be met and as an agent of suppression and conformity, the very antithesis of human freedom and progress. This potentially dichotomous function of the group poses a paradox, challenging and pervasive in its implications. The extent to which society is able to resolve this dilemma will affect greatly its success in recognizing and

developing the creative potential of its human resources. The critical need for creative ideas and approaches to current problems—domestic and international—underscores the importance of making the "right" decisions with regard to the individual and the group.

It has been suggested by some, who, oddly enough, describe their approach as conservative, that the social problems of our day could be eliminated in one fell swoop if we would but return to the days of the rugged individualist. With a *laissez faire* government with respect to domestic issues and an imperialistic government operating in a unilateral fashion in the international arena, individuals and nations could then develop their resources without the restrictive influences implied by group membership.

An equally unpromising prescription for the advancement of the social order is the Marxist-inspired formula for an egalitarian society. Utopia, in this case, would be achieved through control of the biological potentialities of man in such a manner as to make everyone equal, not only under the law, but also with respect to the basic traits of character and personality. Without individual differences and personal ambition the state, and consequently the group, would have no control-function to exercise and would eventually wither away. This thesis ignores the realities of genetics and contains a fundamental incongruence of ends and means, i.e., an approach essentially manipulative to achieve freedom.

It would appear each panacea offered by the either-or thinkers is lacking in credibility. It is insufficient, however, to merely recognize the absurd, for it is an imperative of our time to seek out the good and the useful. To this end a relatively new orientation to the individual and his society is being given shape and substance by the behavioral scientists. No nostrum, this, but rather a perspective which seeks to provide impetus and direction to the complicated business of arranging man's social environment. Its most basic proposition suggests that when decisions are made for man it is essential to keep the individual in perspective.

It must be acknowledged that the admonition to recognize the integrity of the individual is not new, per se. Rather, the "newness" of the thesis is the base

upon which it now rests. The rationale for today's approach to individuality is essentially theory-oriented rather than philosophical, that is, its formulations are derived from what is understood to exist as contrasted with the philosophical bent that takes its form from what is believed should exist.

Thus a second proposition of the "new" approach describes the task of keeping the individual in perspective as a function of understanding man's nature as scientific study reveals it. Further, the exploration of human nature must aim at learning what man is designed to do and how he can best manifest his potential. Only in the illumination of understanding relevant to man's nature can the problems of human existence be effectively resolved.

Behavioral scientists are prone to agree that the data descriptive of human nature are not all in; consequently any view of human nature must at this time be considered tentative. However, several promising concepts have earned scientific respectability via the research route. These concepts serve to provide bases for hypotheses testing, a primary function of theory. Too, they suggest implications for the institutions of our society with respect to their roles in understanding and developing the "proper" relationship between the individual and the group.

First of these is the concept of individual uniqueness. Studies of the genetic inheritance of the human organism, of human perceptual and mediatory processes, and of idiomatic responses of the individual to his environment, contribute to the description of the natural variability of humanness. Indeed, Nature would seem to have made its greatest investment in individuality within the human species.

These findings tend to refute the notion of inherited responses to specific stimuli and suggest the universal nature of the generic aspect of human creativity. They point to standardization and conformity as negative influences in the development of creative potential and self-realization, and at the same time recognize the challenge to communication implicit within human uniqueness.

A second major concept with important implications

for human relationships is the sociality or affiliable nature of man. Though not the same as the gregarious instinct of the ant and the bee, man's need to relate closely with others of his kind is essential to his survival and development.

Characteristic of the human organism is the state of biological helplessness in which it begins life. Without the instinctual responses present in other forms of animal life, man experiences a more prolonged period of learning the basics of survival. Without human interaction it is apparent the individual would not learn human ways.

In addition to the innate need to learn in interaction with others man has the capacity to do so. Only in the human species have the higher intellectual processes developed sufficiently to allow for the elaborate manipulation of symbols, abstract thought, and creative imagination.

The need for society, then, is rooted in the nature of the human organism. For society's major function is to serve as a vehicle through which the modes of behavior can be learned. These modes, collectively, constitute culture, and imply the cultural requisites of communication, cohesion, and, alas, conformity. It would seem the more complex the society, the more norms there are to learn, the longer the period of learning, and the more pervasive the tendency toward conformity.

The two basic concepts identified above support the premise that a prerequisite to effective planning for human existence is an understanding of the nature of human nature. They contribute to the exposé of atomism and at the same time reaffirm the validity of the holistic perspective of the complexities of human life.

Typical of the problem solving efforts in the behavioral area, this cursory examination of the relationship between the individual and the group raises more questions than it answers. Perhaps most significant of these is the question of how society can maintain its cohesiveness and improve its communication media and yet provide for individual diversity. There is little evidence to suggest that we have learned how to have our groups and individuals too; however, were the institutions of our society to adopt the "individual in perspective" theme, substantial progress toward this ideal could be anticipated.



Mrs. Grace Leroy



Dr. Theron Thompson

## Dr. Thompson Joins Faculty

Dr. Theron B. Thompson of Keene, New Hampshire, joined the college faculty in October as assistant professor of education. Dr. Wylie G. Pate, whose name was announced in August, was unable to join the staff due to illness.

The new education professor had considerable experience in the school systems of New England. He served as high school principal at schools in Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, and New Hampshire. Dr. Thompson was also superintendent of schools in Pittsfield and Walpole in New Hampshire and Brookfield and Mansfield in Massachusetts. The new faculty member has certificates for secondary school teaching in Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, and Michigan.

In addition to his teaching experience, Dr. Thompson has had training in civil engineering. He holds both the Bachelor of Civil Engineering and Bachelor of Science from Northeastern University in Boston. His Master of Education is from Boston University and the Doctor of Education from Calvin Coolidge College in Boston. Dr. Thompson has also completed a number of hours' study in elementary education at Keene Teachers College in Keene, New Hampshire.

## Foutz Resigns: Manager Appointed

Charles R. Foutz, Jr., manager of the bookstore and "a tradition in himself," has resigned from his position on the college staff. Mr. Foutz is managing the Westminster branch of the Baltimore Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Mrs. Grace Leroy, former assistant manager, is now in charge of the bookstore.

To again quote from the 1955 ALOHA which was dedicated to Mr. Foutz "(he) directs one of the most popular courses on the Hill. His classes are informal, informative, and interesting. In fact, during his many years as head instructor for the Grille Department at WMC, few students have been known to cut his classes."

Mrs. Leroy joined the college staff in August, 1958. Prior to coming to the college, she had established and operated The Hamilton House, a gift shop in Westminster. Illness caused her to give up that enterprise.

For a number of years Mrs. Leroy was a medical secretary at The Johns Hopkins Hospital. During World War II she was secretary to the director of a division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Before establishing her Westminster shop, Mrs. Leroy managed the headquarters for the Republican Party of Baltimore County. A native of Baltimore, she now makes her home in Westminster.

## Price Gets Grant To Study In India

The Department of State has announced that Dr. Ralph B. Price, professor of economics at Western Maryland, has been awarded a United States Educational Exchange Grant.

The award, made under the provisions of the Fulbright Act, will enable Dr. Price to attend the Summer Institute in Indian Civilization at Osmania University, Hyderabad, India. It is one of more than 600 grants for lecturing and research abroad included in the program for the academic year 1962-63. All candidates are selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, the members of which are appointed by the President. Lecturers and research scholars are recommended for the Board's consideration by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, a private organization under contract with the Department of State to receive and review applications.

Dr. Price has been interested in Far Eastern studies with a view to possible curriculum addition for the college. This year a number of the artists in the concert and lecture series have been from this area.

The economics professor joined the faculty in 1954. He received his A.B., A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Colorado and has done further study at the London School of Economics.

## FOCUS Reviewed

by Philip E. Uhrig



Florence Johnson

### Music Scholarship Founded, Honors 1921 Graduate

The Florence Johnson Memorial Fund has been announced by Dr. Ensor. This fund has been established by Mrs. George S. Johnson, '94, in memory of her daughter, who was a member of the class of 1921.

The fund will be used to give assistance to a member of the Wesleyanettes preparing for full-time Christian service in music. The fund is being provided by income from a contribution from Mrs. Johnson which has been invested.

Mrs. Johnson hopes that the memorial fund will help a student with the additional expenses created by the study of music.

### Jay Francis Graduates With Honors At Hopkins, WMC

The first of the students to enter Western Maryland under what is called the three-two program has completed his course of study. Jay Francis has received a Bachelor of Arts, summa cum laude, from Western Maryland and a Bachelor of Engineering Science, with honors, from The Johns Hopkins University.

At Hopkins Jay made an outstanding record. In the two years he spent studying in Baltimore he ranked second in a class of 257 juniors and during 1960-61 ranked tenth of 244 seniors. At graduation Jay was elected to membership in Tau Beta Pi, national honorary fraternity, and was awarded the Hamilton Watch award which goes each year to the undergraduate who has best combined proficiency in the liberal arts and in engineering.

Jay is now a graduate student at the University of Michigan.

The fact that we have more than a dozen Western Maryland Alumni Chapters may not answer the question, but it does suggest that for many "Why An Alumni Chapter?" is no longer a problem.

At the request of the Board of Governors, the alumni office recently prepared an alumni chapter handbook which is now being distributed to officers of established chapters, and will be sent on request to anyone interested in organizing a chapter in areas not presently covered.

Most chapters are formed because a concentrated group of alumni in a given area want to band together as representatives of the college. They are moved by the regard they hold for Western Maryland and by a desire to identify themselves with it.

Responsibilities of organizing and maintaining alumni chapters are several, but dividends to the college, the alumni association, and the individual alumnus are great.

As we report activities of alumni chapters in the BULLETIN, you will note their function is not purely social. Officers of these chapters give considerable thought to varying programs in an effort to stimulate their membership and promote the best interests of the college.

On October 14, five chapters (Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Carroll and Washington Counties) combined efforts by sponsoring the first continuing education program—FOCUS—on campus. The October issue of this magazine carried photo coverage. Sponsoring chapters administered the event by providing personnel to handle registration, reception, recording, publicity, and refreshment.

Three years ago at the annual chapter presidents' conference held on campus, a continuing education program for alumni was suggested as a possibility for programming. At that time, the alumni office proposed having a faculty member discuss a current issue in his field rather than talk about events on the Hill. The following year it was suggested that the idea of continuing education be a specific project of alumni chapters.

Each time there seemed to be enthusiasm and a realization of its importance. However, there was no small amount of hesitation among chapter presidents about how to set up this sort of project.

This year at the conference it was suggested that a college-centered first effort might provide the necessary spark. At the same time, the alumni office felt that the greatest benefit would come from local alumni chapters co-sponsoring the event. This idea was acceptable.

Those who attended the presidents' conference may remember that a quotation from our college viewbook sent to high school students was used to open the discussion—"Today's world, more and more people are discovering, requires a versatile, inquiring mind. It calls for dynamic rather than static leadership." Also, it was mentioned that alumni should be challenged to use the breadth of intellectual experience given by the liberal arts curriculum to gain more foresighted judgment of the issues of the day.

Large and small colleges across the country are currently attempting to give this kind of challenge to their alumni. There are many ways to approach the problem; there is no standard pattern. Some hold month-long programs during the summer, others a short course timed in conjunction with some other campus event such as alumni day or homecoming. Some provide a lecture series; some mount courses as part of the extension program of the college. Others hold discussion groups; some are held off campus, some on. Some are open only to alumni, others to anyone interested.

These programs all have a liberal approach and a broad concern in their attempt to understand man, his environment and problems a little better. The quantity of them grows each year. And, there is an increasing emphasis on "intellectual stimulation" rather than regarding one's youth, recapturing a day in the old halls, or similar nostalgia.

For Western Maryland's first venture into this field, we selected Art in the 20th Century, concentrating on the fields of music and architecture. There were several reasons behind the selection. Western Maryland is a liberal

arts college and it seemed to make more sense for our first steps to be in areas closely allied with this sort of curriculum. Music and Western Maryland are synonymous to many people. With the college in a building program, architecture is particularly interesting. Aside from the college association, music and architecture are two phases of art with which we come in contact every day. The program was designed, not necessarily to make anyone suddenly like contemporary music or architecture, but to help them become aware of the existence of these aspects of art in our lives.

Over one hundred fifty alumni and friends of the college attended. The program was mounted on the lecture-panel idea. To say that this joint alumni chapter program was a success is stating it mildly. A tremendous amount of enthusiasm was generated, and since then many have asked, "When do you plan the next FOCUS program?"

At this point it is difficult to answer with authority. To plan such a program, procure panelists, coordinate activities of the sponsoring chapters, and publicize the event takes time and money. But, definitely, we can say, FOCUS is here to stay. You will receive ample notice of the next series.

There is the possibility that alumni chapters will have the opportunity to project FOCUS into their own local programming scheme. We encourage you to participate.

Any who wish copies of the material covered by the two panels on FOCUS may obtain them by writing to the alumni office. Please designate which you prefer, music, architecture, or both.

## Gail Mercey Has Exhibit



Gail Mercey is pictured in front of one of the paintings in her New York Showing.  
Grace Rothstein photo

Gail Mercey, '58, has completed her first one-man show in New York and another in Washington. The critics were enthusiastic.

To quote just one statement—this is from the New York published *Pictures on Exhibit*: "Gail Mercey's first New York one-man show at the Burr Galleries is enjoyable. She deftly paints recognizable forms in a controlled, knowledgeable expressionistic vein, with occasional touches of humor. Her colors are rich and lively with black velvety line accents. Her versatility is sustained in *Cranes*, *Puerto Rican Night* and *In the Depths*. J. M. McC." Other clippings are printed under Gail's picture.

The Washington showing was at The Gallery Coffee House on O Street, N.W. The Georgetown shop gave Gail an unusual setting for her paintings. It also gave those from the Hill a chance to see her most recent work.

Since her graduation, the artist has won three top prizes and several honorable mentions in professional exhibitions. Her semi-abstract work is characterized by excellent line and brilliant color. She paints in both the water color and oil mediums.

Graduates in the class of '58 already have a set of paintings by Gail. As art editor of the ALOHA that year she created an unusual theme based on abstract impressions of the campus. It is probably the most unusual yearbook ever published at Western Maryland. On campus, Gail was a member of Phi Alpha Mu, active with the Junior Follies, and a perennial inhabitant of the old art lab.



Clippings show critic response to Gail Mercey's first one-man show in New York.

# BUSINESS, INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTE

Seven private liberal arts colleges, located throughout Maryland, share the investments by business and industry in the joint-college program of the Association of Independent Colleges in Maryland, Inc. The seven member colleges of the Association are: Hood College, Frederick; Loyola College, Mount Saint Agnes College, College of Notre Dame, all of Baltimore; St. John's College, Annapolis; Washington College, Chestertown; Western Maryland College.

The purpose of the Association is to provide a method and programs by which business, industrial and related interests can easily and effectively invest funds to keep Maryland's private colleges strong. Undesignated funds received by the Association are divided among the member colleges 60 per cent evenly, 40 per cent on the basis of their respective enrollments.

Companies, foundations, and individuals who have made a financial investment in the Association of Independent Colleges in Maryland, Inc.:

TO JUNE 30, 1961:

A. S. Abell Foundation  
Leon K. Ackerman (Personal)  
Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation  
Aircraft Armaments, Inc.  
The Albrecht Company  
Allied Contractors, Inc.  
American Can Company  
American Instrument Co.  
American Investment Company Foundation  
American National Building and Loan Association  
American Security and Trust Company  
American Smelting and Refining Company  
American Stores Company  
American Sugar Refining Company  
American Tobacco Company  
The Amoco Foundation  
Anchor Post Products, Inc.  
Arlington Federal Savings and Loan Association  
The Arundel Corporation  
Associated Italian-American Charities, Inc.  
Augusta Building & Loan Association  
Austin Biscuit Company  
Babcock & Wilcox Company  
Bailey Meter Company  
Baird Seating Company  
Alex. Brown & Sons, Inc.  
The Brunswick Foundation, Inc.

Burt Machine Company  
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William H. Callahan, III (Personal)  
William B. Taylor Banking Co.  
Harry T. Campbell Sons' Company  
Cannon Shoe Company  
Carey Machinery and Supply Company  
Caroline Poultry Farms, Inc.  
The Carrollton Bank of Baltimore  
W. B. Cassell Company  
The Aaron Catzen Foundation  
Chesapeake Cadillac Company  
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland  
S. M. Christhill & Son, Inc.  
Churchill, Ltd.  
Citizens Bank of Maryland  
Allen S. Clarke  
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.  
Cloverland Farms Dairy  
James B. Clow & Sons, Inc.  
Colonial Hardwood Flooring Company, Inc.  
John S. Connor  
Consolidated Engineering Company, Inc.  
Container Corporation of America  
Contee Sand & Gravel Co.  
Continental Can Co., Inc.  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
County Trust Company of Maryland  
M. Jenkins Cromwell  
Crown Cork & Seal Company  
Cumberland and Allegheny Gas Company  
Cumberland Brewing Company  
Cummins-Hart Construction Company, Inc.  
The Daily Record  
R. E. Darling Company  
F. A. Davis & Sons, Inc.  
H. B. Davis Company  
Davison Chemical Company  
Delvale Dairies, Inc.  
The Denton National Bank  
Charles B. DeVilbiss (Personal)  
The Charles B. DeVilbiss Co.  
Diamond Alkali Company  
The Allen Dickey Foundation, Inc.  
Dietrich Bros., Inc.  
The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation  
Dorchester Fertilizer Co.  
Dulany Foods, Inc.  
The H. A. B. Dunning Foundation, Inc.  
Dynacor, Inc.  
Easton National Bank  
Howard C. Eley (Personal)  
Eliasberg Fund, Inc. (Personal)  
Elliott Machine Corporation  
Emerson Drug Company  
The Englander Co., Inc.  
Equitable Trust Company

Eyerly's, Inc.  
E. Eyring & Sons, Inc.  
Fabricators Steel Corp.  
Fairchild Engine & Airplane Foundation, Inc.  
Farmers and Merchants Bank  
Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland  
J. H. Filbert, Inc.  
Finance Company of America  
First National Bank  
First National Bank and Trust Company, Cumberland  
George A. Fisher (Personal)  
Leland L. Fisher, Inc.  
W. Lloyd Fisher (Personal)  
P. Flanagan & Sons, Inc.  
Flight Refueling, Inc.  
Food Fair Stores Foundation  
Food Machinery & Chemical Company  
Fox Canning Company  
Franklin Balmar Corporation  
Franklin Electric Company, Inc.  
Frey & Son, Inc.  
The Fuld Foundation, Inc.  
Gassinger Brothers, Inc.  
General American Transportation Foundation  
The General Automatic Corp.  
General Baking Company  
General Elevator Company  
General Foods Fund, Inc.  
General Refractories Company  
H. Donald Glaser (Personal)  
Glassips, Inc.  
Globe Brewing Company  
The Albert F. Goetze Foundation, Inc.  
Government Employes Insurance Companies  
Fred B. Gray (Personal)  
Graybar Electric Company  
Green Spring Dairy, Inc.  
J. J. Haines & Co., Inc.  
Hallock Construction, Inc.  
The Hallock Corporation  
Hamburger-Berney Foundation, Inc.  
S. L. Hammerman Organization, Inc.  
Harbison-Walker Refractories Company  
Har-Tru Corporation  
Harvey Dairy, Inc.  
The George F. Hazelwood Co.  
The Hecht Company  
Moses S. Hecht and Blanch H. Hecht Foundation (Personal)  
Hedwin Corporation  
Hendler Creamery Company  
Robert C. Herd and Co., Inc.  
William F. and Caroline Hilgenberg Foundation, Inc.  
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.  
Hutzler Brothers Company  
W. P. Irlie & Sons, Inc.



Inland Steel Foundation  
 International Harvester Foundation  
 John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company  
 The Katz Agency  
 Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.  
 Kemp-Boone Company, Inc.  
 C. M. Kemp Manufacturing Co.  
 Kennecott Copper Corp.  
 Kenyon & Eckhardt Advertising Agency  
 Fenwick Keyser (Personal)  
 George W. King Printing Co.  
 Henry A. Knott, Inc.  
 The E. H. Koester Bakery Company  
 The H. E. Kooztz Creamery, Inc.  
 The Koppers Foundation  
 S. S. Kresge Company  
 Abraham Krieger (Personal)  
 The Kronheim Company, Inc.  
 James J. Lacy Company  
 L'Aligon Apparel, Inc.  
 Benjamin & Minnie Landsberg Memorial Foundation, Inc.  
 C. J. Langenfelder & Son, Inc.  
 The Lapidus Foundation  
 Michael V. Lardner (Personal)  
 Lasting Products Foundation, Inc.  
 J. H. Lawrence Company  
 Lebow Brothers  
 Leon Levi, Inc.  
 Lester S. Levy (Personal)  
 The Liberty Bank, Easton  
 Liberty Federal Savings and Loan Association  
 Liberty Trust Company, Cumberland  
 Foundation of the Litton Industries, Inc.  
 Lord Baltimore Hotel  
 Loyola Federal Savings and Loan Association  
 Lucas Brothers, Inc.  
 John D. Lucas Printing Co.  
 Lyon, Conklin & Co., Inc.  
 Madera Bonded Wine & Liquor Company  
 J. D. Mahon (Personal)  
 Manekin and Company  
 Mangels, Herold Co., Inc.  
 The Manhattan Store, Inc.  
 Glenn L. Martin Foundation  
 Maryland Credit Finance Corporation  
 Maryland Fiber Corporation  
 Maryland Hotel Supply Company, Inc.  
 Maryland Shipbuilding & Drydock Foundation, Inc.  
 The Maryland Steel Products Company  
 Maryland Title Guarantee Co.  
 Maryland Tobacco Growers Association  
 Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company  
 J. Neil McCardell (Personal)  
 The John F. McCambridge Foundation  
 McCarthy-Hicks, Inc.  
 McCormick & Co., Inc.  
 McLean Contracting Company  
 Francis D. McNamara (Personal)  
 John McShain Charities, Inc.  
 J. Ingram Medley (Personal)  
 Mercantile-Safe Deposit and Trust Company  
 The Merck Company Foundation  
 Jack Meyerhoff & Sons Foundation, Inc.  
 Joseph Meyerhoff Company  
 Lloyd E. Mitchell, Inc.  
 M. P. Moller, Inc.  
 Monarch Finer Foods Division of Consolidated Foods Corporation  
 Montgomery County Bankers Association  
 Monumental Life Insurance Company  
 Moore and Company, Inc.  
 Morgan Millwork Company  
 Logan Morrill (Personal)  
 William T. Morris Foundation, Inc. (American Chain & Cable Co., Maryland Bolt & Nut Co.)

The Hunter & Dora Moss Foundation  
 John McC. Mowbray (Personal)  
 Helen K. & Nicholas C. Mueller Foundation (Personal)  
 The Murray-Baumgartner Surgical Instrument Company, Inc.  
 Leo C. Muth (Personal)  
 National Biscuit Company  
 The National Brewing Co.  
 National Dairy Products Corp.  
 National Jet Company  
 National Plastic Products Corp.  
 National Savings and Trust Company  
 Henry A. Naylor, Jr. (Personal)  
 William F. Neale (Personal)  
 The Nelson Company  
 New England Mutual Life Insurance Company  
 New Haven Board and Carton Co. (Bartgis Division)  
 New York Life Insurance Co.  
 Nicodemus National Bank  
 The Nozema Foundation, Inc.  
 O'Brien Corporation  
 Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.  
 Pariser Bakery  
 Parke, Davis & Co.  
 Pemco Corporation  
 Penn Fruit Company  
 Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.  
 Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. (Salisbury)  
 Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of Washington, D. C.  
 Perpetual Building Assn.  
 Duane L. Peterson (Personal)  
 Mrs. Duane L. Peterson (Personal)  
 Peterson, Howell and Heather, Inc.  
 PHH Foundation, Inc.  
 Philip Morris, Inc.  
 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Foundation  
 Poor, Bowen, Bartlett and Kennedy  
 The Porter Chemical Company  
 Potomac-Edison Company  
 Procter & Gamble Fund  
 The Queen City Brewing Co.  
 Raleigh Manufacturers, Inc.  
 Ramsay, Scarlett and Co.  
 Recipe Foods, Inc.  
 Raymond C. Regnier (Personal)  
 Gustav J. Requardt (Personal)  
 B. Howard Richards, Inc.  
 Riggs Distler & Company, Inc.  
 Riggs-Warfield-Rolson, Inc.  
 Roy H. Ritter (Personal)  
 Rixon Electronics, Inc.  
 William G. Roberston, Jr. (Personal)  
 Rob Roy Company, Inc.  
 James W. Rouse Company, Inc.  
 Royal Crown Bottling Company of Baltimore, Inc.  
 The Ruberoid Company  
 Joseph Ruzicka, Inc.  
 Safeway Trails, Inc.  
 The Salisbury National Bank  
 S. Schapiro & Sons, Inc.  
 Frank C. Schenuit Rubber Co.  
 Morgan B. Schiller (Personal)  
 Schilderberg-Kurdle Company, Inc.  
 Thomas Schweizer (Personal)  
 Seaboard Steel & Iron Corporation  
 The Sears-Roebuck Foundation  
 The Second National Bank of Cumberland  
 Second National Bank of Hagerstown  
 Security Title Guarantee Corporation of Baltimore  
 Shapiro Bros. Charitable Foundation, Inc.  
 Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel  
 John R. Sherwood (Personal)  
 Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Shriver (Personal)  
 Signode Steel Strapping Co.  
 Silber's Bakery, Inc.

Slater Food Service Management  
 Southern Mobil Oil Company  
 Southern Galvanizing Company  
 Southern States Cooperative, Inc.  
 Talbot T. Speer Foundation  
 Sperry and Hutchinson Co.  
 Standard Lime and Cement Co.  
 Standard Motor Products  
 Standard and Poor's Corp.  
 Stebbins-Anderson Co., Inc.  
 Stein Bros. & Boyce  
 George K. Steiner (Personal)  
 Sterling Drug Company  
 Stewart and Company  
 D. A. Stickell and Sons, Inc.  
 Suburban Trust Company  
 Sun Life Insurance Company of America  
 Paul P. Swett, Jr. (Personal)  
 The Talbot Bank of Easton  
 Dr. Alvin Thalheimer (Personal)  
 Franklin M. Thomas, Sr. (Personal)  
 Thompson Trailer Corporation  
 William J. Tickner and Sons, Inc.  
 Time, Inc.  
 Tin & Chemical Corp.  
 Title Guarantee Company  
 Clayton N. Triplett (Personal)  
 The Triumph Corporation  
 H. P. Tull and Company  
 Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation  
 The Aber D. Unger Foundation, Inc. (Personal)  
 Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp.  
 Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation  
 Union Trust Company of Maryland  
 United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company  
 United States Steel Foundation, Inc.  
 USI Robodyne  
 VanSant Dugdale & Company  
 James T. Vernal and Son Co.  
 A. Russell Vollmer (Personal)  
 Leo J. Vollmer (Personal)  
 Walker and Dunlop, Inc.  
 William C. Walsh, Esquire (Personal)  
 Guy T. Warfield (Personal)  
 Frank A. Warner, Jr. (Personal)  
 Washington Aluminum Company  
 Washington Gas Light Co.  
 Waverly Press, Inc.  
 Weaver Brothers Company  
 Harry C. Weiskittel Company, Inc.  
 Raymond A. Weisner Company  
 J. I. Wells Company  
 Western Maryland Railway  
 Westinghouse Electric Corp.  
 Weyerhaeuser Company Foundation  
 Wreath & Mutton  
 White Coffee Pot Restaurants  
 Ezra B. Whitman (Personal)  
 Will Corporation of Maryland  
 John N. Wright, Jr., Inc.  
 Young and Selden Company  
 The Zamoiski Foundation, Inc.  
 Zurich Insurance Company  
 The Martin Company Foundation  
 Some members of the business and industry community made their investment directly to Western Maryland College. They are:

Cambridge Rubber Foundation  
 Carroll County National Bank (Cunningham Scholarship)  
 Esso Education Foundation  
 Fairchild Aircraft Corporation  
 Gulf Oil Corporation  
 Hood Dairy Foundation  
 Household Finance Foundation  
 Metropolitan Tourist Company  
 George A. and May E. Oursler Foundation  
 Westminster Laundry

# Personals from Alumni

1891

Mrs. Iva Lowe Jones has died . . .

1896

Charles E. Snyder has died . . .

1902

Dr. Webster B. Clotfelty has died . . .

1907

Dr. Thomas Robert LeCompte, of St. Michaels, Maryland, died October 28, 1961. He had been ill for the past ten years . . .

1912

Walter S. Sollenberger died in November. He was for many years the Humble Oil Company representative in Mexico City . . .

1918

Torrence Wolford died in October, 1961 . . .

1923

George W. Phillips was re-elected President of the Maryland Classified Employees Association in October. The Association is composed of approximately 120 Chapters representing approximately 23,000 state employees . . .

1933

Ellen Frances Tyler Elliott has died . . .

1934

Burnell M. Troxell has died . . . C. Lease Bussard is Frederick Campaign Manager for George P. Mahoney, gubernatorial aspirant . . .

1940

Lt. Col. Malcolm Kullmar is now assigned to the V Corps' Intelligence Section in Frankfurt, Germany . . .

1942

Lauretta G. McCusker is now Sister Mary Girolama, O.P., and is staying at the Santa Clara Academy, in Sinsinawa, Wisconsin . . . Edwin F. Lewis is vice president of Young and Rubicam, Inc., advertising . . .

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1947

Fred G. Holloway, Jr., is now Regional Sales Director for the Ford Motor Credit Company and will move to Dearborn, Michigan, in late spring . . .

1949

Marshall G. Engle has been promoted to major in Germany where he is serving with the 3rd Armored Division. Marshall is operations and training officer in the division's 46th Infantry in Kirch Gons . . . Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Christopher (Betty Fisher, '51) are living in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, with their four children, including a set of twin boys. The Fisher girls are running a twin race—see 1953 . . .

1950

William B. Dulaney has filed as a candidate for election to the Maryland House of Delegates . . .

1952

Mr. and Mrs. Victor J. Makovitch (Anna Lee Park) announce the birth of a son, Victor Michael, in October . . . Ruth Ann Hicks Beachler announces the birth of Diane Carol on September 30 . . .

1953

F. Glenn Ashburn has enrolled in the graduate program of education and training in social work in the School of Social Welfare at Florida State University in Tallahassee. He is working under an assistantship . . . Jeryl Alyson Brown married Robert A. Davis in 1960. She is teaching 6th grade in Camden, New Jersey . . . Mr. and Mrs. Loring Voelker (Sally Fisher) announce the birth of twin girls on August 5. The Voelkers and their five children live in Schenectady, New York—Bill, 6, Bobby, 4, Carol, 2, and Nancy and Susan . . .

1954

Dorothy Krug Bond announces the birth of a son, Christopher Lloyd . . .

1955

William F. Smith is medical sales representative for Wyeth Laboratories and is living in Laurel . . . Henry Taitt is teaching at Wheaton High School in Montgomery County. He had been

teaching at the American High School in Heidelberg, Germany. This past summer Henry joined a group which toured Russia . . . *Captain Carlton Halle* is stationed at the Seoul Military Hospital in Seoul, Korea . . . Mr. and Mrs. *Rubin Bard* announce the birth of Kandy on August 8 . . . Mr. and Mrs. *Robert L. Haugen* announce the birth of a son on September 20 . . . Mr. and Mrs. *Ronald F. Jones* announce the birth of Michael Edward . . .

1956

*Kathy Chamberlin Flamanc* and her husband are living in Southern France at Laruscade, Gironde, in the midst of the vineyard section. (She adds, by the way, that they don't stamp on the grapes with their feet.) . . .

1957

*Anna K. Jarrell* is working as a laboratory technician in the field of human genetics at the University of Michigan . . . *Dr. and Mrs. John G. Goettee (Marian Scheder)* are living in New Windsor where John is opening his dental practice. He is also a full-time instructor in the department of prosthetics at the University of Maryland School of Dentistry . . . Mr. and Mrs. *Stanley Greenberg* announce the birth of Frederick William in September . . . Mr. and Mrs. E. Gittings Merryman (*Audrey Braecklein*) announce the birth of a son, Louis, on August 25. Holly is 19 months . . . *Mr. and Mrs. John B. Scott, Jr. (Marina Xintas)*, announce the birth of Paul Louis on October 17 . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Robert Butler (Dot Snider)* announce the birth of Robert W. on October 23 . . . Bob is a 1st Lt. stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii . . .



Channing E. Mitzell

1959

*Kay Mitchell Kantorowski* is now living in Shelburne, Vermont, where her husband is head football coach and physical education instructor . . . *Channing E. Mitzell (M.Ed.)*, formerly a member of the history department at William Penn High School in York, Pennsylvania, is now history instructor at Culver Military Academy in Culver, Indiana . . . Mr. and Mrs. *Malcolm Allen (Kitty Bond)* announce the birth of Elisabeth Scott on October 3 . . . *Lt. and Mrs. Bruce Lee (Melba Nelms)* announce the birth of Dwayne Lynwood on October 11 . . .

1960

*Lloyd K. Musselman* received his Master's degree in August at the University of Denver and is now studying for his Ph.D. there. Lloyd has two more years on his National Defense Fellowship . . . *Jim Goldring* married *Peggy Herring*, '61, and they are living in Biloxi, Mississippi, where Jim is stationed at Keesler Air Force Base attending the ground electronics officer course . . . *Lt. Clark Kirkman* is stationed in France, assigned to the 258th Signal Company . . . *Lt. Eldridge M. Ward* has completed the officer orientation course at Fort Benning . . . *Lt. James R. Gibson* has completed the Medical Field Service School orientation course at Fort Sam Houston, Texas . . . *Elizabeth Newell* married *Warren McKittrick* on June 17 and is living in Wiley, Colorado. She is teaching English and is librarian of the high school . . . *Donald Rabush*, '62, married *Carol Westerfield* on September 2 . . .

1961

*Beth Butler* is a junior economic analyst and is living in Alexandria, Virginia . . . *Don Linzey* is working on his Master's at Cornell University . . . *Bill Moore* is studying at the Duke University Law School. He writes that *Don Lowe*, '60, who is in the Divinity School there, lives right down the hall . . . *Doris Miles* married *Edward Shilling*, '63 . . . *Lt. James Worden* has completed the ranger course at Fort Benning . . . Also at Benning, *Lt. Albert N. Ward* completed the airborne course. *Terp* married *Virginia McKay*, '62, on October 14 . . . *Lt. John Holter* completed the officer orientation course at Benning . . . Out at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, *Lt. Otto P. Willen* and *Lawrence M. Beyer* completed the field artillery officer orientation course . . . *Lt. Walter Mahan* completed the officer course at The Adjutant General's School in Indiana . . . *Lt. S. Ray Buckingham* completed the Medical Field Service orientation course at Fort Sam Houston, Texas . . .



1958

*Ralph L. Meyer* married *Rosemary D. Bliese* in Shreveport, Louisiana, on September 3 . . . *Flo Mehl* married *Richard Wootton* in September. Flo is living in Salisbury and teaching senior English at Seaford, Delaware, High School . . . *Ken and Anne Acree Day* are living in Villas, North Carolina, where Ken is attending Appalachian State Teachers graduate school. He is working on a Master's degree in physical education . . . *Ruth Glenn Crenwell* announces the birth of a daughter, Verna, on July 18 . . . *Lt. and Mrs. John Hort (Jean Lambertson)* share a picture of young John. Jean says the Horts hope to miss another summer on Okinawa . . . *Brooks and Sue (Davidson) Euler* announce the birth of Kimberly Sue on September 26. Daryl is 2½ . . .



THE ALUMNI OFFICE  
WISHES YOU  
A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS  
AND A  
HAPPY NEW YEAR



**The  
WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE**

**Magazine**



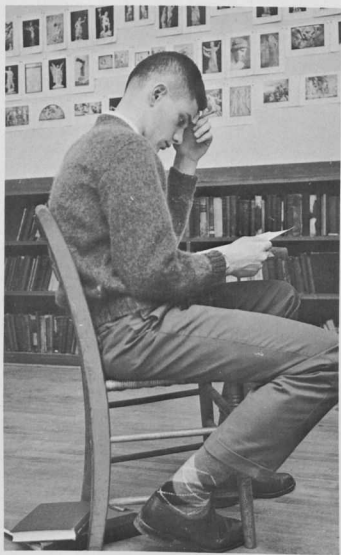
February, 1962



Peace Corps Story, Page Four

Reunion News, Page Thirteen

## Exams and Freedom



This column is being written during the mid-year exams, although you will be reading it sometime later. A period usually producing its quota of tensions and tears, I often wish it could be eliminated as an unnecessary evil. Always on second thought, however, I become convinced of its value—not so much to the professor in determining the final grade, because in most cases a good professor, even before the exam is given, knows fairly well to what extent the student has mastered his course. Its chief value, it seems to me, is to the student in terms of review and self-discipline. Preparation for the finals helps him, in his own mind, to wrap up the course in its entirety. As he studies his notes and readings for the semester, that which might have appeared fragmentary information takes on a unity—a unity which fills its niche in his total liberal education at Western Maryland. Inevitably such review imbeds the insights and understanding of the course more firmly in his mind for future reference as an educated person.

Even beyond the review, however, I am convinced that the greatest value of the final exam is the self-discipline which it makes mandatory. In a day when discipline is becoming a lost art in many quarters, anything which will cause an individual to discipline himself is eminently worthwhile. Freedom is the modern watchword throughout the world, but it has become so apparent that individuals, racial groups, and even nations at times, in their search for freedom fail to realize it is achieved only at the price of a stern discipline of hard work, earnest study and a keen sense of responsibility.

“Liberal Arts,” when applied to Western Maryland, literally means the freeing arts—an education to free the individual from the slavery of ignorance and its accompanying evils. But throughout the history of education that freedom has eluded the person unwilling to discipline himself to the strict rigors of conscientious study.

This column, if read at all, is being read by alumni, many of whom took their final exam in college more years ago than you like to admit. Isn't it true, however, that since graduation you have experienced a continuing series of final exams in every walk of life? They are no longer graded by a professor, but their result is success or failure depending upon your willingness and ability to live and work within the liberating confines of a self-imposed discipline. That is life, preparation for which is your Alma Mater's chief responsibility. Yes, even final exams make their contribution!

LOWELL S. ENSOR  
President

The  
WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE  
Magazine

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February, 1962

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#### COVER STORY

The drawing on the cover dates from 1878 and is titled "Our New York City Streets." The wind blowing persons and papers could easily be the Hill, 1962. February and March are good months for blowing, not that any month is particularly breezeless here. The drawing, which is used by courtesy of The Bettman Archive, is by a well known artist of the time, Frank Bellew, who drew for such publications as "The Fifth Avenue Journal."

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Editor, Nancy Lee Winkelman, '51

page three



*Bullocks are indispensable to farmers in India where Robert Schroder is serving with the Peace Corps. Here a farmer uses them for ploughing in an area where machinery is almost non-existent.*

## With the Peace Corps... In India

"The Peace Corps represents an opportunity for individual citizens to work directly with the people of other countries to provide economic, social or educational assistance and to further the cause of peace through personal relationships and the development of mutual understanding." This statement is taken from a pamphlet published in Washington to answer questions about the program.

A Western Maryland graduate today is taking advantage of the opportunity suggested in that booklet. Robert F. W. Schroder, a 1961 graduate, is in the Pun-

jab State of India. The group with which he serves is attempting to help India increase food production. The volunteers are at work in an experimental Intensive District Agricultural Program, in village workers' training centers, in an industrial training center, and in engineering and agricultural colleges.

The Peace Corps, long an idea in the back of men's minds, was signed into permanent status this September by President Kennedy. It got started in March, 1961, when the President issued an executive order establishing the Corps on a temporary basis. Mr. Ken-



nedly had mentioned the Corps in campaign talks in 1960 and back as far as 1912 William James called for a similar institution. A number of churches, universities, and private agencies have performed or are still active in similar work.

According to its headquarters, a Peace Corps volunteer can hope to accomplish a lot: raise the standards of living or improve educational and social levels in the less-developed areas of the world. There is a sobering thought added to this statement and the Corps prints it for each prospective volunteer to acknowledge and understand: "The sphere of his activity may be limited, however, and his impact on the economic or social structure of the community may not be immediately apparent. In many cases he will not remain in the country to see the results of his work."

There are other rewards for an effective volunteer. The Corps expects him to be enriched by the experience of knowing people of another culture as friends and



*Bob Schroder is pictured with an agricultural class at Ohio University during Peace Corps training. A native Indian who will be working with the group in his home country attended the training session. Bob is pictured to his right facing the camera.*

fellow workers. In addition he has a chance to gain a deeper understanding of the world. A volunteer may achieve a sense of purpose and participation in perhaps a remote area of international relations. To many prospective workers the telling sentence is "He will have contributed directly to world peace."

The first Western Maryland alumnus to join the Corps did not mention purpose specifically when asked about



*Day-long classes are held in rooms like this. This course was in political aspects of India.*

the new endeavor. He described the training he had just completed, reminisced about 37 inoculations, and talked—just a bit wistfully—of spending Christmas so far from Carroll County.

Bob Schroder is from Upperco, Maryland, where his family farms 100 acres. In addition to his studies on the Hill, Bob did some work at the University of Maryland, Baltimore Division. A biology major, he had planned to do graduate work. Bob's interest in field work started in high school. He was working in plant pest control with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Research Service at Elkridge when the Peace Corps accepted his application.

For ten weeks Bob joined a group of applicants at Ohio University for an extremely intensive course of study. The group went to class from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m., six days a week, and attended meetings and did preparations during the evenings. Living with the volunteers were fifteen Indian students helping with language, customs and general acclimation. Days were divided into class periods such as language—four hours. Many hours were spent on India area studies, American studies, agricultural problems and special skill training. During American studies, personnel from Washington taught the background of Communism and its influences. They also subjected volunteers to the sort of questioning and situations they might encounter.

Volunteers in India will receive 500 rupees (about \$100) per month. The Punjab group flew from Idlewild on December 18 and arrived in New Delhi on that Wednesday at 5:30 a.m. Ambassador Galbraith invited the group to Christmas Eve dinner at the Embassy. Then



*At the Wooster Agricultural Research Center members of the training group receive an explanation of fallout and its effect on agriculture. Bob Schroder, wearing his fraternity jacket, is in the first row, third from the left.*

they went to Ludhiana for five more weeks of training before beginning the field work.

Their principle aim: an increase in food production to meet the needs of some 440 million people. Both the government of India and of Punjab State have requested assistance in agricultural extension, demonstrating techniques of cultivation, irrigation, the use of fertilizer, and modern implements and equipment. The volunteers will work with trained Indian extension agents and with instructors at the Agricultural College of the Punjab in demonstrations of poultry raising and maintenance of agricultural equipment as well as in craft and small industry training centers.

Bob Schroder has gone to India—a land of fascination and problems—to see if he can help “provide economic, social or educational assistance and to further the cause of peace through personal relationships and the development of mutual understanding.” He frankly admitted in December that it was “still sort of a dream.” It probably no longer is.

The first picture in this group, of a man ploughing, is courtesy of Black Star. The pictures of the Peace Corps group in training were provided by the Public Relations Office of Ohio University.

# Your Child Prepares for College\*

by Eugene S. Wilson

Not long ago, the head of a large testing agency told college educated parents of college bound students: "Enough is now known about evaluating individual abilities and achievements so that any parent who really wants to may view his child as the child will be viewed by the college."

Now this advice seems to be sound and simple. After all, you do receive regular reports from schools on your child's achievement in each subject. National agencies which offer standardized tests provide with the individual test results a manual of interpretation, so that you may know not only your child's scores, but how these compare with state or national groups of students.

You and your child can also discover through material in the school guidance office information on the range of test scores in freshman classes at many colleges.

In spite of all this information, you can't think as an Admissions Committee thinks, you can't outguess an Admission Committee, and if you try you may expose your child and yourself to needless disappointment.

This counsel to think as an Admission Committee thinks reminds me of the advice I received once in a deer hunting lodge on the night before the opening of the deer season, when a veteran deer hunter explained to me that "the way to get a deer is to think like a deer." His elaboration of this philosophy was so convincing that I asked and received permission to hunt with him the next day. What a time we had! He studied the wind, the ground, the trails, and then he explained to me how with such weather conditions the deer would probably do this. He stationed me on one old log and he went in another direction.

To make a long story short, I heard a lot of shooting around me; I saw a few deer killed by other hunters, but the expert and I never saw a deer. Apparently some deer were thinking as humans think.

Here are some of the reasons why you can't think as an Admission Committee thinks:

1. Admission Committees act differently each year according to the quantity and "quality" of applicants and the needs of the institutions involved. The ever swelling host of candidates has brought rapid changes in admission standards at every institution.

2. The weight given marks and test scores varies so much among institutions that even veteran school counselors hesitate to make firm predictions on individual cases. I have heard admission officers for Yale, Wellesley and Harvard state that test scores do not have the im-

portance they once had in selection procedures. The reason is that at the most popular institutions too many candidates look alike when measured by either marks or test scores.

3. You can't know from year to year how much weight Admission Committees will give to certain other factors: i.e., school and geographical distribution, extracurricular achievement in art, music, drama, sports or community service, and occupational choice (some institutions limit the number in a class who want medicine, engineering, math or science).

4. You may be able to understand the strengths and weaknesses of your college bound child, but you can't know the quantity and quality of the other candidates at the college chosen by your child. At co-educational colleges girls often meet higher competitive admissions standards than boys—and within a university some schools have higher entrance requirements than others.

Whether your child is accepted or rejected at any college depends not only on his credentials, but even more on how his credentials compare with those of the other applicants.

What then can you do when you want to help your child prepare for college—when you want to guide your child to an institution that will stimulate him fully?

There is only one safe workable program regardless of your child's test scores, his marks, or his other achievements. This is a program that introduces your child to the mysteries of the world and to the excitement of discovery. This program should be started as soon as your child begins to talk and read.

Most children are born with a full measure of curiosity. They want to know what is going on about them and, as you know, the early years are filled with "What?" and "Why?" and "Where?"

If you have the time and the patience to answer these questions, you will nourish this curiosity that is the tap root of all learning. Only the curious learn.

Your child won't be many years old before you will encounter the first question you can't answer. You can shrug your shoulders and say, "Go away and stop bothering me." or "I don't know," or "Let's find out."

If you have the time and patience to lead your child in his probe of the unknown, in his search for knowledge, you will encourage the maintenance of a habit of inquiry. You may also rediscover for yourself the fun of learning.

But this nourishment of curiosity means that a mother cannot be too occupied with community affairs, social

teas or bridge parties, and that on some mornings she may have to leave the beds unmade or the dishes unwashed until naptime, and Dad may have to miss a golf game. Priorities must be established.

Today there are so many forces working against the development and maintenance of curiosity in a child, forces like the radio, television, the automobile and hundreds of sporting events. All too often curiosity is throttled by spectatoritis, by parents who are too busy, and even, alas, by the rigidities of the school system and the desire of teachers to cover a certain amount of material so that students will do well on their tests.

If you want to help your child get into a college, you will always be aware of what your child is studying in school and especially what he is reading. Your reading will supplement his reading and your learning will mesh with his so that you will be in a position to stimulate his further learning by your answers to his questions. Learning becomes even more fun when it is shared by all members of the family.

The child who is a natural reader presents no great problems. If your family includes a non-reader you have a special problem, but one which can sometimes be solved by introducing him to books which feed his natural interests. A librarian will help you select books which deal with baseball, with the mechanical world, with birds or animals, and, later on, books on electronics, chemistry, music or art. Once your child has learned the fun of reading in the field of his special interest, there is a chance that he can be led into an exploration of other fields.

You may wonder at this point why I have said nothing about marks and test scores. The omission of these two tyrannies is intentional. When learning is in its rightful place, marks and test scores follow learning. Today so much emphasis is placed on the difficulty of winning admission to college and on the importance of tests and marks that all too often marks and tests have become the goals of learning rather than the by-products. When marks and test scores are made the primary target of learning, real learning is lost.

The school report cards give you an opportunity to place marks in proper perspective. Instead of asking "What did you get?" try, "What have you learned?"

It is up to you to de-emphasize the marks and test scores and to help your child focus on reading, writing and learning. An approach like this as preparation for college helps your child to understand that learning is something he does where he is and that all about him are people and books which will help him learn. Under such a program your child will see that his understanding of the world does not depend on whether he is in Boston, or in San Francisco, or in Yankton, but on how much advantage he takes of the opportunities around

him. If your child is reared in this manner, neither he nor you will worry about whether he gets into Harprince, Dartale or Calford, but only that he gets to a college where he can talk to teachers, where he can read books, where he can work, in the laboratory.

And now you may want to say, "Yes, but he may not get into a good college. He may not get into the best college. He may not get into my college." Actually, no one knows what a good college is. No one knows which colleges are best. Harvard does have more graduates in *Who's Who* than any other institution, but considering the human material that has poured into Cambridge, Massachusetts, from all over the world for centuries, why doesn't Harvard have twice as many graduates in *Who's Who* as it does? Harvard could be doing a very poor job educationally and yet seem to be the top educational institution because of the intellectual drive and ability of the students who go there.

The head of the Department of Religion at Yale University is not a Yale man. He came from Dakota Wesleyan. The head of all health services at Harvard is not a Harvard man. He came from the University of West Virginia. The former president of Princeton was not a Princeton man, but a graduate of Grove City College in Pennsylvania. The misery and torture of today's college admission comes because parents have taught their children to think that learning is a matter of geography; that learning can take place only in certain institutions.

The wise parent who has created in his child a desire to learn will approach the whole problem of college admission with one philosophy: "Go where you can get in, my son, and know that a great opportunity awaits you to discover more about people, more about ideas, more about things—more knowledge than you will ever master in the four years you are in college."

When this approach to college admission is taken by an entire family there can be no heartbreaking letters in the mail, no crushed egos, nothing but delight at any letter that brings news of acceptance, news that an adventure in learning lies ahead.

EUGENE S. WILSON is dean of admissions at Amherst College, and a leading authority on preparation for college.

As director of Amherst's admissions program since 1946, he has seen and dealt with prospective students of varying abilities, interests, and degrees of preparation for college. Dean Wilson has been a member of the College Entrance Examination Board since 1946, and a director for three years. He was president of the Association of College Admission Counselors in 1960-61.

Mr. Wilson is co-author of "College Ahead!" published in 1958 and recently revised. He has also written an occupational and guidance booklet for liberal arts graduates, entitled, "After College What?"

## PIANIST ON PANEL

Dr. Arleen Heggemeier, associate professor of music, will represent Western Maryland at a music meeting in Wisconsin during March.

She will attend the annual regional meeting of the Music Teacher's National Association on March 6-9 in Madison, Wisconsin. Featured during the meeting will be a panel discussion of the applied doctorate. Participating are deans of schools of music where the degree is offered, heads of teachers' agencies, and recipients of the applied doctorate.

During a program which will follow the discussion Dr. Heggemeier will play two of the Debussy Preludes.

A graduate of Oberlin Conservatory, the pianist received a Teacher's Certificate from the Diller-Quaile School of Music and the master of music from the Oberlin Conservatory. Dr. Heggemeier received the first doctorate in applied piano at Northwestern University in 1958. She joined the Western Maryland faculty in 1950.

## HUMAN RELATIONS STUDIED

For the second summer, a Human Relations Workshop will be held on the campus from July 3-August 17. Dr. Joseph R. Bailer, chairman of the education department and director of the graduate program, has announced.

Coordinator of the Workshop is Dr. Eugene M. Nuss, associate professor of education at the college. This graduate level course is concerned with human relations problems motivated by changing neighborhoods, race relations, interfaith activities, and socio-economic differences. Focus of the Workshop is on classroom activities which have proved valuable in fields such as English, social studies, sciences, physical education, and other areas at the elementary and secondary school levels.

Included on the staff will be Dr. Harry Bard, president of the Baltimore Junior College; Nathan R. Jerald, director, Maryland region, National Conference of Christians and Jews; and William T. Liggett, associate director of the Commission on Educational Organizations and Program Development, National Conference of Christians and Jews.

During the Workshop, students have an opportunity to work on problems directly related to environmental influences of the school neighborhoods in which they are located. A good bit of time is devoted to library work and carrying out individual projects.

## CONCERTS AND LECTURES

A particularly outstanding concert and lecture series is being held at the College this year.

Offerings have ranged from opera in English to a look at higher education in India. This series is in addition to the dramatic art department programs and the recitals presented by members of the music department.

The Mozart opera, "Cosi Fan Tutte," started the year off in October. It was presented by the Turnau Opera Players. Also in October, the College was visited by anthropologist Margaret Mead and Paul Ricoeur, a French philosopher. Miss Mead, an internationally recognized authority in her field, spoke to the regular assembly on the subject of college marriages—which she didn't especially approve of. Dr. Ricoeur's topics were "The Meaning of Tragedy" and "Modern Criticism of the Sense of Guilt."

Another anthropologist, Dr. Ashley Montagu, spoke to the College in November. Dr. Montagu's arrival was of particular interest to the many coeds and faculty members who had purchased from the Bookstore a copy of his book "The Natural Superiority of Women." Indrani and Company, a concert dance program was on the schedule for December. Indrani is a native of India and with her company interprets the Hindu dance form. Their visit to this country was sponsored by the Asia Society.

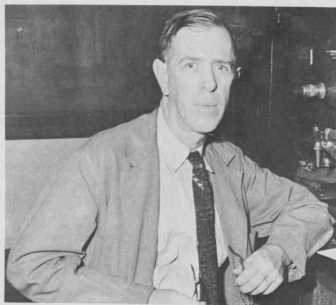
Lisa Sergio, news analyst and lecturer, spent two days on campus in February. A native of Italy and now a naturalized citizen, Miss Sergio was the first woman radio commentator in Europe, at the invitation of Mussolini. She made her escape from Italy with the aid of Marconi. Miss Sergio spoke on world affairs. During February the National Symphony paid an annual visit to the College. It was directed by Howard Mitchell.

For the rest of the year the schedule includes Santha Rama Rau, Samuel Mathai, and the Players Incorporated production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

## Science Foundation Institute

Dr. Harwell P. Sturdivant, chairman of the department of biology, will direct the Summer Institute in Biology and Chemistry to be held on campus from July 2-August 10.

The Institute is sponsored and is being financed by the National Science Foundation. It is designed for teachers in junior and senior high school whose background is weak or insufficient in biology and chemistry. Courses have been organized to present basic subject matter, to integrate the modern concepts of biology and chemistry, and to give participants an opportunity for close association with scholars to stimulate a greater interest in science.



## FAMILIAR NAME MISSING

At the first faculty meeting this year Dr. Ensor mentioned that a name long connected with the Hill was no longer associated with Western Maryland—Mr. Latimer Elderdice had retired.

The chemistry professor, for whose father Elderdice Hall is named, graduated from Western Maryland in 1917. He enlisted in Company H of the Maryland National Guard and served in Europe during World War I. Mr. Elderdice continued his studies in chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University following the war. For a number of years he taught at Westminster High School before joining the College faculty in 1929.

During this period Mr. Elderdice retained his connection with the Westminster National Guard unit. Just before the beginning of World War II he was sent to Fort Benning for training. During World War II the professor was connected with headquarters of the Third Service Command and retired as a full colonel.

On campus Mr. Elderdice was known for his interest in magic. It made an interesting hobby, he said, and found it helped get some students a little more enthused about chemistry. His area was organic and physical chemistry.

The retired professor is planning to write a book on the use of unusual demonstrations in general chemistry. He is also revising and rewriting his memoirs of World War I which are at the Historical Society in Westminster.

Mr. Elderdice's family has a close connection with Western Maryland. His father, Dr. Hugh Latimer Elderdice, was for many years president of Westminster Theological Seminary. The building now known as Elderdice Hall, which housed the seminary, was built during his administration. Miss Dorothy Elderdice, the professor's sister, graduated from the College in 1911.

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## Physics Professor Receives Honors

In June, Dr. Rembrandt Dewees Summers will complete twenty years teaching at Western Maryland. That they have been twenty years in which students have received a superior grade of instruction was recognized early this year. The first Distinguished Teaching Award was presented at Fall Convocation to the chairman of the physics department. The honor was established by the Baltimore Alumnae Chapter of Sigma Sigma Tau sorority.

Current students are also aware of Dr. Summers' fine teaching. Mrs. William R. Ridington asked a freshman English 101 class to write a theme on the topic "The Personality of the Individual." She received the accompanying article from John R. Elliott, Mr. Elliott, from Baltimore, is a graduate of Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

### The Personality of an Individual

In the short time I've been here at Western Maryland College, it has become quite evident to me that one member of the Faculty of this institution so outshines the rest that he is in a class by himself. The moment one meets this man, be it in class or just somewhere on the campus, one realizes that beneath that tousled white hair, behind that warm, mischievous smile, is a truly wonderful person. It doesn't take very many meetings in class for one to discern earnest dedication to his profession and to the task of passing along a portion of his vast knowledge to his students. At the same time, he's so downright good hearted, it's impossible to keep from liking him. In the brief association I've had with him, I've found him to be extremely generous, offering anything he has available for the sake of his students' education, helpful, regardless of the simplicity of the problems we've had, as fair as possible concerning our grades, and always wearing a cheerful smile, while remaining very professional in his approach to his job. Unless one is a hard-hearted soul, one could not help admiring and respecting this gentleman. With apologies to no one, I say this: when you speak of the outstanding personality of a particular individual, at Western Maryland College at least, you're speaking of only one man, Dr. Rembrandt Summers.

JOHN R. ELLIOTT



## WE'LL SOON BE IN!

The Western Maryland College library is rapidly nearing completion. It should be ready for use during the late spring but will definitely be in operation for summer school.

Contractors had originally promised completion in April. However, a six-week electricians' strike this past summer made most people on the Hill lose hope of reaching the deadline. Luck held though. The contractor was able to put on the roof between snow flurries with the result that work has gone ahead inside. Dr. Ensor now thinks it highly possible the building will be completed on schedule.

Major item of interest right now is moving day. There has been considerable discussion of this problem. The entire campus—students, faculty, administration—will be involved if moving can be done during the school term. If that is not possible, the campus maintenance crew will be very busy between commencement and the opening of summer school.

The whole idea of the move being done by students and faculty is going to require considerable coordination. It will be an engineering feat. A committee under Dr. James P. Earp is busy making plans. They are referring to ideas used by other schools which have successfully made such a move with campus residents. Students are drawing diagrams to determine how much space is taken by a specific number of books in the present library, how much room they will take in their new location, and where that will be. Under these methods, the College will shut down for one day while the books are moved. With any luck all of the volumes can make the journey in that day.

Some idea of the scope of moving can be seen from a hypothetical example. A library has 50,000 volumes and 500 students to do the moving; it would take each student ten trips to move the books—if each student carried ten books for each trip.

The language lab, which will move from its temporary headquarters to the new library, is looking forward to more booths and larger quarters. The equipment should go into place in April. The lab will grow to 36 booths from the present 20. On that same level of the building are other classrooms. They have an entrance at the rear and will not be connected with the library unless at a later date the space is needed for expansion.

On the middle floor will be located the memorabilia room. This will have permanent exhibits of Western Maryland historical material and changing exhibitions of other collections given to the college which have not been displayed previously. This room will serve as the library science classroom and can be converted to a social room if desired. Connected with it are the staff lounge and kitchenette.

Also new to Western Maryland will be soundproofed music listening rooms. These will allow students and faculty to listen to or study music from recordings. The individual rooms have been carefully engineered with walls placed to get the best acoustical effect. The building will have available rooms for group or faculty study and seminar rooms, too.

Glass and acoustical tile will play a large part in the building. Glass screens and partitions will divide some areas. The tiles being placed on some walls and on the ceiling are being used for the first time in Maryland. At

the rear of the library will be a loading and unloading platform. Just inside is a room designated to take deliveries and it has immediate access to the elevator which will be used for transporting books.

Furniture—stacks, tables, card catalogues—are almost completely ordered although the casual chairs for use in some lounge areas are not yet decided upon. There will be new stacks upstairs. Those in use in the present library will be put to use downstairs. This adds, of course, to the moving problem. Before these shelves can be moved, the books must be removed.

## Suggestions for Gifts and Memorials

Quantity Needed	Item	Cost per Item
2	Catalogue Reference Tables .....	\$140.00
2	Double Tier Index Tables .....	330.00
5	Glass Front Bookcases for Special Collections .....	250.00
46	Reading Tables .....	75.00
70	Carrel Tables for Individual Study .....	70.00
260	Reading Chairs .....	20.00
2	Dictionary Stands .....	55.00
1	Revolving Dictionary Stand .....	25.00
1	Atlas Stand .....	110.00
17	Magazine Shelving Sections (single-faced) .....	120.00
3	Magazine Shelving Sections (double-faced) .....	220.00
2	Librarians' Desks .....	130.00
2	Charging Desk Units .....	225.00
1	Book Chute Unit .....	510.00
1	Depressible Top Bin Truck .....	330.00
4	Card Catalogue Cases .....	980.00
1	"A" Type Display Rack .....	150.00
1	Peg Board Display Unit .....	60.00
1	Map and Plan Unit .....	550.00
1	Furnishings, Librarian's Office .....	750.00
6	Furnishings, Small, 1-4 Person Study Rooms .....	175.00
3	Furnishings, Seminar Rooms .....	300.00

The above list represents some suggestions to those persons or groups interested in providing a specific gift to the new library which may or may not be in the form of a Memorial. In each case the College will provide and attach, at no extra cost, an engraved brass plate containing the name of the donor(s) and the name of the person(s) in whose memory it is being given. In cases where more than one item of the same kind is needed, the donor may desire to give one or more. For example, he may give from one to five glass front bookcases. Also, any combination of items may be selected whose combined cost would equal the total amount of the gift.

For further information, contact Miss Elizabeth Simkins, Librarian, or President Ensor.



*She Started All Those Jokes*

The ALOHA for 1904 dealt with prophecies and foresaw many wonderful things for Elsie George of the graduating class. However, it missed the fact that she was to become the first licensed woman driver in Maryland.

Now Mrs. Foster Sudler of Sudlersville in Queen Anne's County, the 1904 graduate is still driving and, she proudly adds, without glasses. Mrs. Sudler mentions that actually she was driving before being licensed in May of 1911. Her father, the late John E. George, was the first automobile commissioner in Maryland. His daughter's license number was 242.

To get back to the 1904 ALHOA, its writers must have been particularly perceptive because Mrs. Sudler sounds today in her correspondence exactly as described in that yearbook, "a jolly, good hearted girl." In a recent letter it seemed to come as a surprise to her that she had reached 76 years. With all the activities she mentions, this pioneer woman driver apparently doesn't have much time to think of age.

For many years, Mrs. Sudler has been managing her family's farm. She mentions that this is a chancey business but does so with a certain relish betraying a love of gambling on weather, markets, and other unknowns. Mrs. Sudler also has a great love of bridge, baseball, hats, and shoes and there is certainly something chancey about all of those, too.

Bridge is really more than a hobby, it seems. This lively lady thinks nothing of several luncheons and dinners in a week, all followed by bridge. After some of these evening affairs she drives home to her section of the county from wherever she happens to be.

Perhaps Mrs. Sudler summed herself up best when she said, "I've lived life fully, had great pleasure, and many, many good friends."



## Time to Think About Reunions



Ward Arch before its location change in 1937. Reunion classes after the twenty-five year class probably would not remember this scene.

by Philip E. Uhrig

It may seem early to start thinking about reunions, but June is only a few months away. Classes whose numerals end in "2" or "7" will reunite on the Hill Saturday, June 2, 1962, for festivities celebrating their anniversary of graduation from college.

Two of the pictures on this page include people who will be eligible for reunion this year. However, we thought they'd be of interest to all alumni as an example of changing times in the growth and progress of the College. One of our biggest problems in using historical photos is accurate identification. Many of the photos we have inherited lack description. Through searching the records, looking through ALOHAS, and by personal contact we have determined correct titles for some. If corrections are necessary, please send them to the Alumni Office.

When you return for Alumni Day in June you will find changes. Not only have dress styles and basketball uniforms changed, so have the students and some of the buildings. This chronological review is just a sampling, but indicative of the progress which takes place on a college campus from year to year and over a span of 60 years.

*The 1935 May Court graced by two members of the twenty-five year class, 1937. Left to right: Dotty Twigg Grumbine, '37; Dolly Taylor Moore, '38; Rosalie Gilbert Folda, '36; Mary Lewis Bailey, '35, Queen; Jeanne Weber Goger, '35; Georgia Wood Price, '39 (deceased); Marie La Forge Burns, '37. The picture was taken in Robinson Garden.*



Basketball champions—1902. The gentleman on the left at the rear, we believe, is T. H. Legg, M.D., president of the sixty-year class. His position was right back. Apparently this team had no intercollegiate games. However, the record shows solid victories over The Preps, Freshmen, Sophs, and Juniors.





The 1961-62 basketball team: left row, top to bottom—Jack Markey, Jack Baile, Roy Terry, Howard Wagner, Middle row, left to right—Tom O'Malley, Dave Martin, Ritchie Klitzberg. Right row, top to bottom—John Law, Sam Leishure, Jim Shaw, and Stanley Makover.

## SEASON LOOKS GOOD

The Western Maryland basketball squad is three-quarters through another successful season as this is written.

Overall record to date is 9 and 3 with 6 and 2 in Mason-Dixon competition. With any luck at all the Terrors could chalk up an even better season than they had last year. They figure it will be at least as good. As most alumni remember, last year was the best in history for basketball on the Hill. Coach Dick Clower, who has all fingers crossed at this point, is hoping to come near that record.

To many, the really important thing about the season may be that the Terrors have beaten Hopkins in both meetings—60-54 on January 4 and 80-43 on January 17. Also, a long-time jinx with Catholic University was broken on January 12 when the team came out ahead 85-76.

High scorer right now is Tom O'Malley, a junior from Washington (210). He is followed by Ritchie Klitzberg, junior from Brooklyn, New York (192), and Dave Martin, senior from Washington (176). Clower will lose only Martin by way of graduation. Actually, there are only two seniors on the team. The other is Jack Baile who plays soccer during the Fall for the Terrors.

February schedule for the basketball team follows:

February 9—Washington College	H
February 12—Penn Military	A
February 14—Elizabethtown	A
February 16—F. and M.	A
February 20—Mt. St. Mary's	A
February 22—Towson	H

Scoring on the squad looks like this:

O'Malley	— Junior	210
Klitzberg	— Junior	192
Martin	— Senior	176
Markey	— Junior	97
Shaw	— Sophomore	85
Leishure	— Freshman	50
Wagner	— Junior	21
Baile	— Senior	18
Reger	— Freshman	16
Law	— Freshman	15
Makover	— Freshman	10
Terry	— Junior	8

Totals at this point:

FG	FT	Total	Average
381	204-319	904	82.2

## CHAMPS GET HONORS

Four members of the 1961 TERROR football squad brought home a basketful of honors following a successful season. The squad, under the coaching of Bob Waldorf, gained undisputed possession of the Mason-Dixon Conference championship.

This season was the best for Waldorf since he came to Western Maryland in 1957. The squad posted a record of 7-2, with a perfect record in Mason-Dixon competition. This made 1961 the best season for the Terrors since their unbeaten record in 1951.

Most honored man on the squad was tackle Jim Pusey, called by Waldorf the best lineman he has ever coached. Jim was named honorable mention Little All American and was chosen to the All Methodist College team, first team All Southern Division, Middle Atlantic Conference and the All Mason-Dixon team.

In addition to Pusey, three other members were named to the All Mason-Dixon team: guard Bill Deaner and backs, Don Hobart and Roy Terry. Deaner was also chosen for the first team All Southern Division, Middle Atlantic Conference.

Terry, a junior who also plays basketball, is the only holdover in this quartet that Waldorf can figure on for next season. The other three will graduate in June.

## Soccer Player Picked

Laszlo Zsebedics, a junior, has been selected to the All American soccer squad it was announced in late winter.

Laszlo, who plays right halfback, has been a member of the Western Maryland team since he entered the school as a freshman. Strong at corner kicking and particularly adept at feinting, Laszlo brings experience and good training in fundamentals to an essential position.

The soccer player is from Djor, Hungary, and entered this country with those refugees who had to leave Hungary following the 1956 revolt. He worked for a while to polish his English before beginning a college career. Laszlo, a major in physical education, is a member of Gamma Beta Chi fraternity.

### NOTICE

Donations are still being accepted for the Jim Boyer Memorial Fund. To date, \$375.00 has been received. Send your check payable to the Jim Boyer Memorial Fund to: Stanley J. Fieldman at Southern High School, Warren and William Streets, Baltimore 30, Maryland.

## NEWS FROM ALUMNI

**1898**  
*William B. Nelson, Sr.*, died on December 24 in Portland, Oregon . . .

**1900**  
*Dr. Roy Z. Thomas*, of Rock Hill, South Carolina, died in January . . .

**1910**  
*Charles P. Wright* died in the first week of December . . .

**1918**  
*I. Webster Taylor* died June 4 in Clearwater, Florida . . .

**1931**  
*Mrs. Victoria Smith Stone* represented Western Maryland at the fall convocation honoring the 100th year of Vassar College . . . *Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Ralph M. Reed* this fall received a "Certificate of Achievement" for meritorious service with the II U. S. Army Corps at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. He has been reassigned to duties as post chaplain at Fort Eustis, Virginia . . .

**1938**  
*Lt. Col. John J. Latin* has completed the 16-week associate course at The Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas . . .

**1939**  
*Virginia Karow Fowble* has been appointed head librarian at Baltimore City College . . . *Martha Yocum Ferris*, her husband, Chaplain Ferris, and their two children have been transferred from Hawaii to Coronado, California . . . *Col. A. L. Ransone* was appointed commandant of The Adjutant General's School in June. He reported to the school in January, 1961, after serving a tour as Adjutant General of the United Nations Command, U. S. Forces Korea, and Eighth United States Army in Korea . . .

**1940**  
*Lt. Col. Malcolm Kullmar* in December participated in Exercise Main Barge, a V Corps field training exercise in central Germany. He is stationed at Frankfurt . . .

**1941**  
*Lt. Col. Edgar L. Venzke* has completed the 16-week associate course at The Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He is assigned to the Research Analysis Corporation in Bethesda, Maryland . . .

**1943**  
*Marie Crawford Allnut* graduated from Western Maryland in 1959 and has now received her Master's degree in Religious Education from Wesley Theological Seminary. She is Director of Christian Education at The Rockville Methodist Church . . .

1944

Mr. and Mrs. *William R. Koeffe* announce the birth of Kathy Anne on January 31, 1961. She evenly balanced the family—boys, Bill and Jim; girls, Nancy and now, Kathy. Bill received his A.M. in Psychology of Religion from Boston University in June, 1961. Bill has been minister of First Methodist Church in Manchester, New Hampshire, for the past six years.

1946

*Enrique Lamadrid* is an instructor in the modern language department of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, New Mexico . . .

1947

*Frederick J. Brown, Jr.*, is using a tuition scholarship in educational administration for this academic year at Teachers College, Columbia University. He is one of two school administrators selected for scholarship study at the college. Fred is studying for his doctorate at Teachers College and is on sabbatical leave from his position as Supervisor of High Schools of Frederick County . . .

1949

*Duane Saltzger* is teaching Language Arts at Covington School in California. He is working toward his doctorate at Stanford University . . . *Thomas R. Fletcher* has written a brief article for "The Upper Room," a church publication, in which he uses Carpe Diem on the Hill as his example . . .

1951

*George Shyn* writes from Korea that his company is handling, among other things, chemicals and machinery. George's company in Seoul is a manufacturers' agent the letterhead indicates. He is married to Chung Sook Kim . . . *Douglas M. Bicens, Jr.*, is Director of Instruction, Supervisor of high schools, for the Board of Education of Calvert County . . . *Dr. T. Frederick Keefer* is assistant professor in the University of Cincinnati's College of Engineering. Fred is a specialist in American literature and the twentieth-century novel . . . *Rev. Waller B. Wiser* has been appointed Dean of The Chapel at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa. In June he will receive his Ph.D. in the field of pastoral psychology from Boston University . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Richard Piel (Dorothy Payant)* announce the birth of their fourth son, James, on October 23. Charles is 11, David, 7, and Ricky, 6 . . . *Dr. and Mrs. Richard F. Leighton (Frances Scaggs, '53)* announce the birth of a son, Brian Richard, on June 22, 1961 . . .

1952

*Betsy Tipton Isaac* died December 26 at Johns Hopkins Hospital . . . *Dorothy Keesecker* married Ernest E. Walters, of Louisville, Kentucky, in August, 1961 . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Millard Les-Callete (Corinne Schofield)* announce the birth of Kevin Grant in December . . . *Doris Reck Saunders (M.Ed., '57)* announces the birth of a daughter, Ina Denise . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Elme, Jr.*, announce the birth of a son, Bruce . . .

1953

*Raymond M. Faby* is associated with John J. Bishop, Jr., in the general practice of law . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Don Stanton (Barbara Hoat, '56)* announce the birth of twin girls, Debra and Diane, on November 9, 1961. Their son, Dale, is 3k. Don is director of the Wesley Foundation for Richmond, Virginia . . . *Becky LeFevé Calsmer* announces the birth of Andrew Steven on November 20, 1961. Gina is 18 months old . . .

1954

*Shirley Woodruff Parker* entertained some midwestern alumni at Thanksgiving: *Pat McLaren DiMeo* and *Fred Keefer*, both of '51. The Parkers are living in Chicago . . . *Bill Pfeifer* married Mary Lou Ticer on November 19, 1961. Bill is chairman of the Physical Education Department at Franklin High School, Reisters-town . . . *Barbara Almony Bagnall* announces the birth of Gary on November 12, 1961. Arthur is 4 and Lynn Ann is 2 . . .

1955

*Capt. Roy T. Etzler* is Production Engineer, Headquarters Ordnance Weapons Command, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wahlers (Yvonne Webb)* are now living in Silver Spring, Al was both promoted and transferred by Liberty Mutual Insurance Company . . . *Rev. and Mrs. Paul Galcin (Doris Burkert)* announce the birth of a son, Kent Andrew, on November 2, 1961. His sisters are Suzanne, 5, Shelley, 3, and Colleen, 1½ . . .

1956

*Judith Horne* married Julian S. Merigold, Jr., on November 4, 1961 . . .

1957

*Lt. Robert F. Sandosky* has completed the associate officer career course at The Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Virginia . . . *William J. Martin* is a senior in seminary studying for the priesthood of the Episcopal Church . . . *Thomas H. Braun* is sales engineer in Morris Plains, New Jersey . . . *Richard S. Buterbaugh* is living in Leicester, New York, where he has taken a two-point charge of the Union Presbyterian Church . . . *Michael Sacarese* is engaged to Marsha Willner. Mike is teaching math at Patterson High School . . . *Elizabeth Crompton Granger* announces the birth of a son, Alan Scott, on October 29, 1961 . . . *Barbara Zepp Bieberbach* announces the birth of a daughter, Barbara Ellen, on December 4, 1961 . . .

1958

*Margaret Whitfield* is attending graduate school at The Eastman School of Music . . . *Richard D. Davidson* is in his second year of a graduate program of education and training and social work in the School of Social Welfare at The Florida State University . . . *Lt. Raymond Wright* was recalled to active service in November and is stationed at Fort Meade, Maryland, with the 99th Signal Battalion . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Harry Loats, Jr.*, announce the birth of a daughter in August.

1959

*Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Davis (Ruth Ocerton)* announce the birth of a son, Orlando, on January 4 . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lease (Joan Robinson)* announce the birth of Mark Kevin on January 11 . . .

1960

*Lt. Douglas E. Smith* has completed the officer orientation course at the Army Chemical Corps Training Center at Fort McClellan, Alabama . . . *Lt. Ronald L. Sindy* has been assigned to the 562nd Artillery, a Nike-Hercules missile unit in Terrell, Texas . . . *Eldridge M. Ward* married *Jane S. Williams, '61*, on November 25, 1961 . . .

1961

*Lt. John H. Holter* has completed the ranger course at Fort Benning . . . *Lt. Charles E. Runkles* has completed the airborne course at Fort Benning . . . *Lt. Charles F. LeFevé* has completed winter warfare training at The Cold Weather and Mountain School, Fort Greely, Alaska. Pepe married *Marnette Houk* in September. They are living in Anchorage, Alaska . . . *Lt. James W. Worden* is engaged to *Lynne Rodway, '63* . . . *Albert Cherrix* is engaged to *Mary Bowen* . . . *Charles E. Hamilton, Jr.*, is engaged to *Carol Ann Fourd, '62* . . . *Jay Francis* married *Susan White* on December 27, 1961 . . . *Suzanne Holloway* married *David L. Wiseman* in December . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shankle (Nancy Anthony)* announce the birth of twin daughters, Terri Lynn and Jennifer Lee, on November 15, 1961 . . .

1962

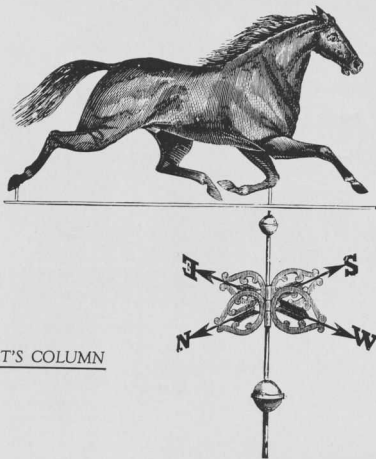
*Kay Luttrell* married Sgt. Joseph Albrecht on September 25, 1961, in Georgia . . . *John H. DeMott* is engaged to *Constance Kay Johnson* . . . *Marleen Zimmerman* is engaged to *Larry A. Petry* . . .

APRIL, 1962

The  
WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

Magazine





THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

## "I Came Home Thrilled"

Last night I attended the Baltimore meeting of Alumni Fund class chairmen and agents. Tomorrow night there will be a similar meeting for those in the Washington area. I came home so thrilled by the enthusiasm of the 192 alumni attend the Baltimore meeting, that I decided then and there to use this month's column to say a word about the tremendous importance of this annual alumni project.

"Help the college of your choice, NOW."

"When he's ready for college . . . will college be ready for him?"

"Their future and *yours* depend on our colleges."

"Higher Education . . . Keep it Bright."

These and others like them are the slogans we have been hearing and seeing constantly on radio and television, in magazines and newspapers, and many other popular media of communication. The problem of adequate aid for higher education is one of national concern, because the strength of our colleges is fundamental to the strength of our country in maintaining our freedom and its position of leadership as a force for freedom among the nations of the world.

The national needs becomes personalized, however,

when translated in terms of *your* college or the college of *your* choice, which for most readers of this column is Western Maryland. The annual Alumni Fund provides this excellent channel whereby each year you can support *your* college, and in so doing help it to assume its share of producing the well-trained leadership which America so greatly needs in the years ahead.

No student ever pays the full cost of his college education, even if he pays the full tuition fee and receives no scholarship aid. You didn't when you were in college, nor do our present students. Tuition covers about two-thirds of the cost and the difference is made up from endowment income and contributions. As the dollar value of endowment income has decreased during the inflationary years and faculty salaries and other expenses have increased for the same reason during this period, Western Maryland, like all other colleges, has felt the squeeze. Our salvation has been in the devotion of alumni whose annual contributions have increased each year. We are counting on your help. If you have not given before, write a check now—large or small, depending on your financial ability. If you have given, of course, you will do it again.

LOWELL S. ENSOR

# The WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE Magazine

April, 1962

Volume XLIII, Number 3

Editor, Nancy Lee Winkelman, '51

## MRS. MILLER

On page 24 there is a story about a fascinating alumna—Sadie Kneller Miller, '85. In the course of correspondence with people who knew Mrs. Miller, her niece, Mrs. James Andrews, of Hurlock, was contacted. After much searching, Mrs. Andrews found this picture of her aunt and sent it to the College.



## THE COVER

April showers bring May flowers as the saying goes. At the College they will also bring a new library—in use! Weather vanes throughout this issue are also symbolic: which way is the wind blowing, what's ahead? Let's hope the vanes predict good weather and favorable winds for Western Maryland.

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## Richard C. Harlow

This afternoon we gather to pay our respect and tribute to one who earned for himself a significant niche in the life of our 20th century. He was a man of many accomplishments and unusual characteristics. Most of us here knew him well and loved and honored him for the great person he was. It would be as impossible as it is unnecessary to adequately delineate, in these few minutes, the complete story of a life that was lived to the full over most of these last 72 years. Rather, there are several basic facets that seem to me to stand out in bold relief as we think of Dick Harlow—facets that I shall highlight this afternoon—facets that will cause him to be held in honored memory by the many whose pathways crossed his.

First, and primarily, he was a football coach—a great football coach. In fact, he was great even among the greatest. A history of the game could not be written without including his name among the masters of the science of football as it has developed during this century. To him it was a science. It is for this reason that in 1954 he was elected to the Helms Football Hall of Fame, where his name will be enshrined permanently and indelibly among the immortals of this thrilling American sport.

He was a coach, however, not in any narrow, constricted meaning of that term, but rather in its broadest sense as a teacher, an advisor, a confidant and sometimes almost a father to the men of his teams. In his mind there was a very close connection between the attitudes a man developed on the athletic field, and the attitudes he would carry with him into the great arenas of life, whether into the professions or business or whatever his vocational activity would be.

He coached to win and inspired his men with the strong desire to win. He did this not simply because a winning season would bring glory and recognition to the team or the college or the coach, but in his mind the



desire to win was basically a quality of character without which a man could not succeed in later life.

He was a perfectionist and gave no quarter to shoddiness or mediocrity. It might not always be attained, but, at least, it must be his goal or a man would be untrue to himself. During those years when he returned to Western Maryland in an advisory coaching capacity, I have seen him go over and over and over again certain plays until they were executed with almost absolute perfection. At times he would literally take the hide off a man who was not putting forth his best. But after practice, with the big, warm-hearted soul that he had, he would put his arm around that same boy's shoulders and talk to him with the tenderness of a father. You see, he was concerned that the boy not develop shoddy habits or be content with mediocrity on this the practice field of life.

In his coaching, he was clean all the way through, and would not tolerate for an instant anything that smacked of dirty play or unsportsmanlike conduct. As great as was his desire to win, this was too high a price to pay for victory. Again, this was a part of his basic philosophy in preparing men for life.

This group of men sitting over here to my right are the ones who should be talking right now instead of me. They are the living testimony to this man as a coach, and what he has meant to them and scores like them scattered all over the world. What testimonies they could give and are giving by the kind of men they have become!

Although professionally he was a football coach, par excellence, the second basic facet I would highlight grows out of the tremendously wide breadth of his avocational interests. When one attains such heights in his professional field, normally it would be assumed that



avocational activities would of necessity be curtailed, because of the limitations of time and the possible dilution of interest. But Mr. Harlow was a living contradiction of the old proverb, "Jack of all trades and master of none." He set his hand to many and widely varied activities, and became a master of whatever he undertook.

The philosophy of perfection that dominated his coaching career carried over into these other areas also. He became one of the foremost authorities in ornithology. Few men in this country knew more about birds and their eggs and habits than did he. He was never happier than when cultivating and nurturing the delicate gentian flower at his home in the Poconos—rare species gathered from everywhere with this same passion for perfection.

I will never forget the day our doorbell rang and as I opened the door, there in the vestibule stood Dick Harlow, this man of large physical stature looking all the larger in the small confines of the narrow vestibule, with his hands gently cupped holding in tissue paper two of his most exquisite and delicate gentians for Mrs. Ensor—so delicate that you were afraid your breath would injure them. Could this tender soul be the same rugged giant among men I was to watch that very afternoon fire a football team with the desire to win? It was.

Another avocation which he followed with the same intensity was the collection of antiques, a most precarious activity for the uninitiated amateur. But Mr. Harlow was never an amateur at anything. As a consequence, his collection of antiques—furniture, glassware and china—is among the best private collections to be found. All of this portrays a man of many-sided splendors striving for the best, and in most instances, achieving it.

A third facet I would lift up this afternoon is beautifully demonstrated by the draping of his country's flag over the casket holding all that is mortal of this distinguished man. It symbolizes another burning passion in his life—his great love for his country and his deep concern for its welfare and its position of leadership among the nations of the world. Relatively few men, even among service academy graduates, have been privileged to serve their country in both World Wars. But, Mr. Harlow did—a Lieutenant in the infantry in World War I and a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy during World War II. The government recognized his outstanding ability as a leader of men, and nothing thrilled him more than to be given the opportunity, both early and late, to use that God-given talent to both lead men and train men in leadership in behalf of his country's interests. He was not simply a flag-waving, wartime patriot when patriotism is easy. But even in peacetime his concern continued with the same intensity that characterized his other activities. Complacent citizenship had no place in his vocabulary or thoughts. Throughout his life he loved his country with a deep and active loyalty,

to which this flag is a most fitting tribute from the grateful government which he served.

A fourth facet of the life of this man, which to me stands out in bold relief and which perhaps underlines and gives meaning to everything else that has been said this afternoon, is the fact that he was a devout Christian gentleman. As I look back, the first time I ever met Mr. Harlow was in church. It was the evening of V.E. Day when he happened to be in Westminster. What could be more characteristic on such an occasion than for him to make his way, with his wife, to the House of God to express his gratitude to his Heavenly Father for leading his beloved country through the valley of the shadow of war to victory. Later when he came to spend his "retirement" in Westminster (and I put the word retirement in quotes because he never really retired), when he came to spend his later years of activity in Westminster, Sunday morning always found him in his accustomed pew as a devout worshiper. He was not, however, simply a Sunday Christian, but a man of deep religious faith.

As I indicated, it seems to me it was this which in the final analysis gives meaning to the other distinctive facets of his life. His dealings with the men on his teams were not as though they were pawns expendable for the sake of a smashing victory, but to him they were individuals fashioned in the image of God, to be nurtured and trained to play their major roles in the game of life according to the will and rules of the Eternal Coach. Although a Protestant, sectarian lines had no bearing on his relation to his men. His religious faith was too deep and too real. Methodist or Baptist, Catholic or Jew, a man was a man for a' that—an immortal soul destined for eternity.

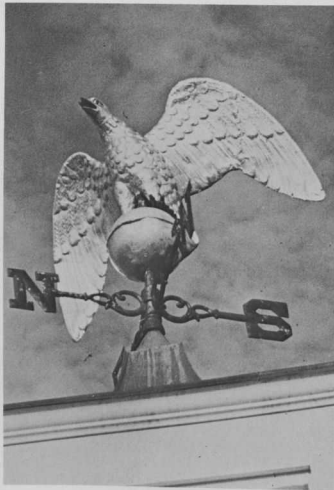
Mr. Harlow was truly a man of five talents and hid none of them in the ground, but used them with that passion for perfection to do his Father's will. His love for birds and flowers and all things beautiful grew out of his faith that these were expressions of the love of God, the Creator, to bring beauty to the earthly life of man.

"What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us."

"For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." Amen.

*Remarks by Lowell S. Ensor, President of Western Maryland College, at the funeral of Richard C. Harlow, February 21, 1962, Baker Memorial Chapel.*

BLACK STAR



## WEATHER!

by Barbara Terry, '63

A gross injustice is being done to Western Maryland College. Under our very noses, one of the best resources on the Hill is untapped. It is even complained about and condemned as a nuisance. How can loyal Western

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Marylanders neglect the most prominent feature of their campus—the weather?

Already established on the Hill are all the phenomena necessary to provide a topnotch course in meteorology. A typical week on campus might follow this pattern: Monday morning the campus may be partially obscured from view by a dense fog which changes to a light drizzle at noon and by dinner time is a driving rain. With the rain comes this college's outstanding weather feature, a howling wind. Perhaps the rain gives up during the night; the wind blusters on. Tuesday dawns, and driven by the wind is another element—snow. Together the two reach blizzard proportions so that by Wednesday the poor Terror can't even get his sled out the dormitory door.

This condition may be extreme enough to last for a whole day. However, on Thursday the sun is blazing and were it not for three feet of soggy white stuff underfoot, one would be certain Spring had finally arrived. The next two or three days are a combination—summer during the day, arctic conditions at night—until the whole process is ready to repeat itself on Monday. This is a typical week during a great part of the year.

Now that April has begun to warm the Hill, conditions are not so severe, and the cycle alternates between dust storm and flood. But, the principle remains the same. When the seasonal possibilities of hurricane, thunderstorm, hail, and tropical heat are added to the norm, the result could set statisticians crazy.

How shameful to let such an asset be wasted. Stout-hearted young scientists could boost WMC to international recognition as the scene of determined efforts to conquer that untamed element, the weather.


Still other possibilities exist for making use of this natural wonder. Think of all the prospective students who might be attracted by a Western Maryland winter sports program. An Olympic ice-skating champion could train on the road in front of Baker Memorial Chapel. Snowy slopes all over campus beg for tobogganers and skiers. Such a stepped-up program could win nationwide acclaim for Western Maryland.

For the warm months just ahead, who could ask for more summer than WMC offers? A sun tan acquired during the spring semester on the Hill compares favorably with any of the Miami Beach variety. Only one problem needs solving. McDaniel Hall would have to have a larger sun porch.

An advertising bonanza could conceivably be built around such angles as these. The campus's natural assets have not been exploited to their greatest extent. Loyal residents of the Hill, advertise!

Who knows, in the near future WMC may open its doors to countless students who will arrive eager to take advantage of everything Western Maryland has to offer—who will arrive, anyway—weather permitting.

Who will go to college—and where?  
What will they find?  
Who will teach them?  
Will they graduate?  
What will college have done for them?  
Who will pay—and how?



the  
COLLEGE  
of  
TOMORROW

“WILL MY CHILDREN GET INTO COLLEGE?”  
The question haunts most parents. Here is the answer:

Yes . . .

- ▶ If they graduate from high school or preparatory school with something better than a “scrape-by” record.
- ▶ If they apply to the college or university that is right for them—aiming their sights (and their application forms) neither too high nor too low, but with an individuality and precision made possible by sound guidance both in school and in their home.
- ▶ If America’s colleges and universities can find the resources to carry out their plans to meet the huge demand for higher education that is certain to exist in this country for years to come.

The *if*’s surrounding your children and the college of tomorrow are matters of concern to everyone involved—to parents, to children, to alumni and alumnae (whatever their parental status), and to the nation’s educators. But resolving them is by no means being left to chance.

- ▶ The colleges know what they must do, if they are to

meet the needs of your children and others of your children’s generation. Their planning is well beyond the hand-wringing stage.

- ▶ The colleges know the likely cost of putting their plans into effect. They know this cost, both in money and in manpower, will be staggering. But most of them are already embarked upon finding the means of meeting it.
- ▶ Governments—local, state, and federal—are also deeply involved in educational planning and financing. Some parts of the country are far ahead of others. But no region is without its planners and its doers in this field.
- ▶ Public demand—not only for *expanded facilities* for higher education, but for *ever-better quality* in higher education—today is more insistent, more informed than ever before. With this growth of public sophistication about higher education, it is now clear to most intelligent parents that they themselves must take a leading role in guiding their children’s educational careers—and in making certain that the college of tomorrow will be ready, and good, for them.

*This special report is in the form of a guide to parents. But we suspect that every reader, parent or not, will find the story of higher education’s future remarkably exciting.*

# Where will your children go to college?

**L**AST FALL, more than one million students enrolled in the freshman classes of U.S. colleges and universities. They came from wealthy families, middle-income families, poor families; from all races, here and abroad; from virtually every religious faith.

Over the next ten years, the number of students will grow enormously. Around 1964 the long-predicted "tidal wave" of young people, born in the postwar era and steadily moving upward through the nation's school systems ever since, will engulf the college campuses. By 1970 the population between the ages of 18 and 21—now around 10.2 million—will have grown to 14.6 million. College enrollment, now less than 4 million, will be at least 6.4 million, and perhaps far more.

The character of the student bodies will also have changed. More than half of the full-time students in the country's four-year colleges are already coming from lower-middle and low income groups. With expanding scholarship, loan, and self-help programs, this trend will continue strong. Non-white college students—who in the past decade have more than doubled in number and now compose about 7 per cent of the total enrollment—will continue to increase. (Non-whites formed 11.4 per cent of the U.S. population in the 1960 census.) The number of married students will grow. The average age of students will continue its recent rise.

The sheer force of this great wave of students is enough to take one's breath away. Against this force, what chance has American higher education to stand strong, to maintain standards, to improve quality, to keep sight of the individual student?

And, as part of the gigantic population swell, what chances have your children?

TO BOTH QUESTIONS, there are some encouraging answers. At the same time, the intelligent parent will not ignore some danger signals.

## FINDING ROOM FOR EVERYBODY

NOT EVERY COLLEGE or university in the country is able to expand its student capacity. A number have concluded that, for one persuasive reason or another, they must maintain their present enrollments. They are not blind to the need of American higher education, in the aggregate, to accommodate more students in the years ahead; indeed,

they are keenly aware of it. But for reasons of finance, of faculty limitations, of space, of philosophy, of function, of geographic location—or of a combination of these and other restrictions—they cannot grow.

Many other institutions, public and private, are expanding their enrollment capacities and will continue to do so:

**Private institutions:** Currently, colleges and universities under independent auspices enroll around 1,500,000 students—some 40 per cent of the U.S. college population. In the future, many privately supported institutions will grow, but slowly in comparison with publicly supported institutions. Thus the total number of students at private institutions will rise, but their percentage of the total college population will become smaller.

**Public institutions:** State and locally supported colleges and universities are expanding their capacity steadily. In the years ahead they will carry by far the heaviest share of America's growing student population.

Despite their growth, many of them are already feeling the strain of the burden. Many state institutions, once committed to accepting any resident with a high-school diploma, are now imposing entrance requirements upon applicants. Others, required by law or long tradition not to turn away any high-school graduate who applies, resort in desperation to a high flunk-out rate in the freshman year in order to whittle down their student bodies to manageable size. In other states, coordinated systems of higher education are being devised to accommodate



students of differing aptitudes, high-school academic records, and career goals.

**Two-year colleges:** Growing at a faster rate than any other segment of U.S. higher education is a group comprising both public and independently supported institutions: the two-year, or "junior," colleges. Approximately 600 now exist in the United States, and experts estimate that an average of at least 20 per year will be established in the coming decade. More than 400 of the two-year institutions are community colleges, located within commuting distance of their students.

These colleges provide three main services: education for students who will later transfer to four-year colleges or universities (studies show they often do as well as those who go directly from high school to a four-year institution, and sometimes better), terminal training for vocations (more and more important as jobs require higher technical skills), and adult education and community cultural activities.

Evidence of their importance: One out of every four students beginning higher education today does so in a two-year college. By 1975, the ratio is likely to be one in two.

**Branch campuses:** To meet local demands for educational institutions, some state universities have opened branches in population centers distant from their main campuses. The trend is likely to continue. On occasion, however, the "branch campus" concept may conflict with the "community college" concept. In Ohio, for example, proponents of community two-year colleges are currently arguing that locally controlled community institutions are the best answer to the state's college-enrollment problems. But Ohio State University, Ohio University, and Miami University, which operate off-campus centers and whose leaders advocate the establishment of more, say that taxpayers get better value at lower cost from a university-run branch-campus system.

**Coordinated systems:** To meet both present and future demands for higher education, a number of states are attempting to coordinate their existing colleges and universities and to lay long-range plans for developing new ones.

California, a leader in such efforts, has a "master plan" involving not only the three main types of publicly supported institutions—the state university, state colleges, and locally sponsored two-year colleges. Private institutions voluntarily take part in the master planning, also.

With at least 661,000 students expected in their colleges and universities by 1975, Californians have worked out a plan under which every high-school graduate will be eligible to attend a junior college; the top one-third will be eligible for admission to a state college; and the top one-eighth will be eligible to go directly from high school to the University of California. The plan is flexible: students who prove themselves in a junior college, for



ILLUSTRATIONS BY PEGGY SOUCHECK

example, may transfer to the university. If past experience is a guide, many will—with notable academic success.

**T**HUS IT IS LIKELY that somewhere in America's nearly 2,000 colleges and universities there will be room for your children.

How will you—and they—find it?

On the same day in late May of last year, 33,559 letters went out to young people who had applied for admission to the 1961 freshman class in one or more of the eight schools that compose the Ivy League. Of these letters, 20,248 were rejection notices.

Not all of the 20,248 had been misguided in applying. Admissions officers testify that the quality of the 1961 applicants was higher than ever before, that the competition was therefore intense, and that many applicants who might have been welcomed in other years had to be turned away in '61.

Even so, as in years past, a number of the applicants had been the victims of bad advice—from parents, teachers, and friends. Had they applied to other institutions, equally or better suited to their aptitudes and abilities, they would have been accepted gladly, avoiding the bitter disappointment, and the occasional tragedy, of a turnaround.

The Ivy League experience can be, and is, repeated in dozens of other colleges and universities every spring. Yet, while some institutions are rejecting more applications than they can accept, others (perhaps better qualified to meet the rejected students' needs) still have openings in their freshman classes on registration day.

Educators, both in the colleges and in the secondary schools, are aware of the problems in "marrying" the right students to the right colleges. An intensive effort is under way to relieve them. In the future, you may expect:

► Better guidance by high-school counselors, based on

improved testing methods and on improved understanding of individual colleges and their offerings.

► Better definitions, by individual colleges and universities, of their philosophies of admission, their criteria for choosing students, their strengths in meeting the needs of certain types of student and their weakness in meeting the needs of others.

► Less parental pressure on their offspring to attend: the college or university that mother or father attended; the college or university that "everybody else's children" are attending; the college or university that enjoys the greatest sports-page prestige, the greatest financial-page prestige, or the greatest society-page prestige in town.

► More awareness that children are different from one another, that colleges are different from one another, and

that a happy match of children and institutions is within the reach of any parent (and student) who takes the pains to pursue it intelligently.

► Exploration—but probably, in the near future, no widespread adoption—of a central clearing-house for college applications, with students stating their choices of colleges in preferential order and colleges similarly listing their choices of students. The "clearing-house" would thereupon match students and institutions according to their preferences.

Despite the likely growth of these practices, applying to college may well continue to be part-chaos, part-panic, part-snobbishness for years to come. But with the aid of enlightened parents and educators, it will be less so, tomorrow, than it is today.

## What will they find in college?

**T**HE COLLEGE OF TOMORROW—the one your children will find when they get in—is likely to differ from the college you knew in *your* days as a student.

The students themselves will be different.

Curricula will be different.

Extracurricular activities will be different, in many respects, from what they were in your day.

The college year, as well as the college day, may be different.

Modes of study will be different.

With one or two conspicuous exceptions, the changes will be for the better. But for better or for worse, changes there will be.

### THE NEW BREED OF STUDENTS

IT WILL COME AS NEWS to no parents that their children are different from themselves.

Academically, they are proving to be more serious than many of their predecessor generations. Too serious, some say. They enter college with an eye already set on the vocation they hope to pursue when they get out; college, to many, is simply the means to that end.

Many students plan to marry as soon as they can afford to, and some even before they can afford to. They want families, homes, a fair amount of leisure, good jobs, security. They dream not of a far-distant future; today's students are impatient to translate their dreams into reality, *soon*.

Like most generalizations, these should be qualified. There will be students who are quite far from the average, and this is as it should be. But with international tensions, recurrent war threats, military-service obligations, and talk of utter destruction of the race, the tendency is for the young to want to cram their lives full of living—with no unnecessary delays, please.

At the moment, there is little likelihood that the urge to pace one's life quickly and seriously will soon pass. This is the tempo the adult world has set for its young, and they will march doubletime to it.

**Economic backgrounds of students** will continue to grow more diverse. In recent years, thanks to scholarships, student loans, and the spectacular growth of public educational institutions, higher education has become less and less the exclusive province of the sons and daughters of the well-to-do. The spread of scholarship and loan programs geared to family income levels will intensify this trend, not only in low-tuition public colleges and universities but in high-tuition private institutions.

**Students from foreign countries** will flock to the U.S. for college education, barring a totally deteriorated international situation. Last year 53,107 foreign students, from 143 countries and political areas, were enrolled in 1,666 American colleges and universities—almost a 10 per cent increase over the year before. Growing numbers of African and Asian students accounted for the rise; the growth is virtually certain to continue. The presence of

such students on U.S. campuses—50 per cent of them are undergraduates—has already contributed to a greater international awareness on the part of American students. The influence is bound to grow.

**Foreign study by U.S. students** is increasing. In 1959-60, the most recent year reported, 15,306 were enrolled in 63 foreign countries, a 12 per cent increase in a period of 12 months. Students traveling abroad during summer vacations add impressive numbers to this total.

#### WHAT THEY'LL STUDY

STUDIES ARE in the course of change, and the changes will affect your children. A new toughness in academic standards will reflect the great amount of knowledge that must be imparted in the college years.

**In the sciences**, changes are particularly obvious. Every decade, writes Thomas Stelson of Carnegie Tech, 25 per cent of the curriculum must be abandoned, due to obsolescence. J. Robert Oppenheimer puts it another way: nearly everything now known in science, he says, "was not in any book when most of us went to school."

There will be differences in the **social sciences and humanities**, as well. Language instruction, now getting new emphasis, is an example. The use of language laboratories, with tape recordings and other mechanical devices, is already popular and will spread. Schools once preoccupied almost entirely with science and technology (e.g., colleges of engineering, leading medical schools) have now integrated social and humanistic studies into their curricula, and the trend will spread to other institutions.

**International emphasis** also will grow. The big push will be related to nations and regions outside the Western World. For the first time on a large scale, the involvement

of U.S. higher education will be truly global. This non-Western orientation, says one college president (who is seconded by many others) is "the new frontier in American higher education." For undergraduates, comparative studies in both the social sciences and the humanities are likely to be stressed. The hoped-for result: better understanding of the human experience in all cultures.

**Mechanics of teaching** will improve. "Teaching machines" will be used more and more, as educators assess their value and versatility (see *Who will teach them?* on the following pages). Closed-circuit television will carry a lecturer's voice and closeup views of his demonstrations to hundreds of students simultaneously. TV and microfilm will grow in usefulness as library tools, enabling institutions to duplicate, in small space, the resources of distant libraries and specialized rare-book collections. Tape recordings will put music and drama, performed by masters, on every campus. Computers, already becoming almost commonplace, will be used for more and more study and research purposes.

This availability of resources unheard-of in their parents' day will enable undergraduates to embark on extensive programs of independent study. Under careful faculty guidance, independent study will equip students with research ability, problem-solving techniques, and bibliographic savvy which should be of immense value to them throughout their lives. Many of yesterday's college graduates still don't know how to work creatively in unfamiliar intellectual territory: to pinpoint a problem, formulate intelligent questions, use a library, map a research project. There will be far fewer gaps of this sort in the training of tomorrow's students.

**Great new stress on quality** will be found at all institutions. Impending explosive growth of the college population has put the spotlight, for years, on handling large numbers of students; this has worried educators who feared that *quality* might be lost in a national preoccupation with *quantity*. Big institutions, particularly those with "growth situations," are now putting emphasis on maintaining high academic standards—and even raising them—while handling high enrollments, too. Honors programs, opportunities for undergraduate research, insistence on creditable scholastic achievement are symptomatic of the concern for academic excellence.

It's important to realize that this emphasis on quality will be found not only in four-year colleges and universities, but in two-year institutions, also. "Each [type of institution] shall strive for excellence in its sphere," is how the California master plan for higher education puts it; the same idea is pervading higher education at all levels throughout the nation.

#### WHERE'S THE FUN?

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITY has been undergoing subtle changes at colleges and universities for years and is likely



to continue doing so. Student apathy toward some activities—political clubs, for example—is lessening. Toward other activities—the light, the frothy—apathy appears to be growing. There is less interest in spectator sports, more interest in participant sports that will be playable for most of a lifetime. Student newspapers, observes the dean of students at a college on the Eastern seaboard, no longer rant about band uniforms, closing hours for fraternity parties, and the need for bigger pep rallies. Sororities are disappearing from the campuses of women's colleges. "Fun festivals" are granted less time and importance by students; at one big midwestern university, for example, the events of May Week—formerly a five-day wending involving floats, honorary-fraternity initiations, faculty-student baseball, and crowning of the May Queen—are now crammed into one half-day. In spite of the well-publicized antics of a relatively few roof-raisers (e.g., student rioters at several summer resorts last Labor Day, student revelers at Florida resorts during spring-vacation periods), a new seriousness is the keynote of most student activities.

"The faculty and administration are more resistant to these changes than the students are," jokes the president of a women's college in Pittsburgh. "The typical student congress wants to abolish the junior prom; the dean is the

one who feels nostalgic about it: 'That's the one event Mrs. Jones and I looked forward to each year.'"

#### A QUEST FOR ETHICAL VALUES

EDUCATION, more and more educators are saying, "should be much more than the mere retention of subject matter."

Here are three indications of how the thoughts of many educators are running:

"If [the student] enters college and pursues either an intellectual smörgåsbord, intellectual Teutonism, or the cash register," says a midwestern educator, "his education will have advanced very little, if at all. The odds are quite good that he will simply have exchanged one form of barbarism for another . . . Certainly there is no incompatibility between being well-informed and being stupid; such a condition makes the student a danger to himself and society."

Says another observer: "I prophesy that a more serious intention and mood will progressively characterize the campus . . . This means, most of all, commitment to the use of one's learning in fruitful, creative, and noble ways."

"The responsibility of the educated man," says the provost of a state university in New England, "is that he make articulate to himself and to others what he is willing to bet his life on."

## Who will teach them?

**K**NOW THE QUALITY of the teaching that your children can look forward to, and you will know much about the effectiveness of the education they will receive. Teaching, tomorrow as in the past, is the heart of higher education.

It is no secret, by now, that college teaching has been on a plateau of crisis in the U.S. for some years. Much of the problem is traceable to money. Salaries paid to college teachers lagged far behind those paid elsewhere in jobs requiring similarly high talents. While real incomes, as well as dollar incomes, climbed for most other groups of Americans, the real incomes of college professors not merely stood still but dropped noticeably.

The financial pinch became so bad, for some teachers, that despite obvious devotion to their careers and obvious preference for this profession above all others, they had to leave for other jobs. Many bright young people, the sort who ordinarily would be attracted to teaching careers, took one look at the salary scales and decided to make their mark in another field.

Has the situation improved?

Will it be better when your children go to college?

Yes. At the moment, faculty salaries and fringe benefits (on the average) are rising. Since the rise started from an extremely disadvantageous level, however, no one is getting rich in the process. Indeed, on almost every campus the *real* income in every rank of the faculty is still considerably less than it once was. Nor have faculty salary scales, generally, caught up with the national scales in competitive areas such as business and government.

But the trend is encouraging. If it continues, the financial plight of teachers—and the serious threat to education which it has posed—should be substantially diminished by 1970.

None of this will happen automatically, of course. For evidence, check the appropriations for higher education made at your state legislature's most recent session. If yours was like a number of recent legislatures, it "economized"—and professorial salaries suffered. The support which has enabled many colleges to correct the most glaring salary deficiencies *must continue* until the problem is fully solved. After that, it is essential to make sure that





the quality of our college teaching—a truly crucial element in fashioning the minds and attitudes of your children—is not jeopardized again by a failure to pay its practitioners adequately.

**T**HERE ARE OTHER ANGLES to the question of attracting and retaining a good faculty besides money.

► The better the student body—the more challenging, the more lively its members—the more attractive is the job of teaching it. “Nothing is more certain to make teaching a dreadful task than the feeling that you are dealing with people who have no interest in what you are talking about,” says an experienced professor at a small college in the Northwest.

“An appalling number of the students I have known were bright, tested high on their College Boards, and still lacked flair and drive and persistence,” says another professor. “I have concluded that much of the difference between them and the students who are ‘alive’ must be traceable to their homes, their fathers, their mothers. Parents who themselves take the trouble to be interesting—and interested—seem to send us children who are interesting and interested.”

► The better the library and laboratory facilities, the more likely is a college to be able to recruit and keep a good faculty. Even small colleges, devoted strictly to undergraduate studies, are finding ways to provide their faculty members with opportunities to do independent reading and research. They find it pays in many ways: the faculty teaches better, is more alert to changes in the subject matter, is less likely to leave for other fields.

► The better the public-opinion climate toward teachers in a community, the more likely is a faculty to be strong. Professors may grumble among themselves about all the invitations they receive to speak to women’s clubs and

alumni groups (“When am I supposed to find the time to check my lecture notes?”), but they take heart from the high regard for their profession which such invitations from the community represent.

► Part-time consultant jobs are an attraction to good faculty members. (Conversely, one of the principal checkpoints for many industries seeking new plant sites is, What faculty talent is nearby?) Such jobs provide teachers both with additional income and with enormously useful opportunities to base their classroom teachings on practical, current experience.

**B**UT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES must do more than hold on to their present good teachers and replace those who retire or resign. Over the next few years many institutions must add to their teaching staffs at a prodigious rate, in order to handle the vastly larger numbers of students who are already forming lines in the admissions office.

The ability to be a college teacher is not a skill that can be acquired overnight, or in a year or two. A Ph.D. degree takes at least four years to get, after one has earned his bachelor’s degree. More often it takes six or seven years, and sometimes 10 to 15.

In every ten-year period since the turn of the century, as Bernard Berelson of Columbia University has pointed out, the production of doctorates in the U.S. has doubled. But only about 60 per cent of Ph.D.’s today go into academic life, compared with about 80 per cent at the turn of the century. And only 20 per cent wind up teaching undergraduates in liberal arts colleges.

Holders of lower degrees, therefore, will occupy many teaching positions on tomorrow’s college faculties.

This is not necessarily bad. A teacher’s ability is not always defined by the number of degrees he is entitled to

write after his name. Indeed, said the graduate dean of one great university several years ago, it is high time that "universities have the courage . . . to select men very largely on the quality of work they have done and soft-pedal this matter of degrees."

**I**N SUMMARY, salaries for teachers will be better, larger numbers of able young people will be attracted into the field (but their preparation will take time), and fewer able people will be lured away. In expanding their faculties, some colleges and universities will accept more holders of bachelor's and master's degrees than they have been accustomed to, but this may force them to focus attention on ability rather than to rely as unquestioningly as in the past on the magic of a doctor's degree.

Meanwhile, other developments provide grounds for cautious optimism about the effectiveness of the teaching your children will receive.

### THE TV SCREEN

TELEVISION, not long ago found only in the lounges of dormitories and student unions, is now an accepted teaching tool on many campuses. Its use will grow. "To report on the use of television in teaching," says Arthur S. Adams, past president of the American Council on Education, "is like trying to catch a galloping horse."

For teaching closeup work in dentistry, surgery, and laboratory sciences, closed-circuit TV is unexcelled. The number of students who can gaze into a patient's gaping mouth while a teacher demonstrates how to fill a cavity is limited; when their place is taken by a TV camera and the students cluster around TV screens, scores can watch—and see more, too.

Television, at large schools, has the additional virtue of extending the effectiveness of a single teacher. Instead of giving the same lecture (replete with the same jokes) three times to students filling the campus's largest hall, a professor can now give it once—and be seen in as many auditoriums and classrooms as are needed to accommodate all registrants in his course. Both the professor and the jokes are fresher, as a result.

How effective is TV? Some carefully controlled studies show that students taught from the fluorescent screen do as well in some types of course (e.g., lectures) as those sitting in the teacher's presence, and sometimes better. But TV standardizes instruction to a degree that is not always desirable. And, reports Henry H. Cassirer of UNESCO, who has analyzed television teaching in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan, students do not want to lose contact with their teachers. They want to be able to ask questions as instruction progresses. Mr. Cassirer found effective, on the other hand, the combination of a central TV lecturer with classroom instructors who prepare students for the lecture and then discuss it with them afterward.

### TEACHING MACHINES

HOLDING GREAT PROMISE for the improvement of instruction at all levels of schooling, including college, are programs of learning presented through mechanical self-teaching devices, popularly called "teaching machines."

The most widely used machine, invented by Professor Frederick Skinner of Harvard, is a box-like device with



three windows in its top. When the student turns a crank, an item of information, along with a question about it, appears in the left-hand window (A). The student writes his answer to the question on a paper strip exposed in another window (B). The student turns the crank again—and the correct answer appears at window A.

Simultaneously, this action moves the student's answer under a transparent shield covering window C, so that the student can see, but not change, what he has written. If the answer is correct, the student turns another crank, causing the tape to be notched; the machine will by-pass this item when the student goes through the series of questions again. Questions are arranged so that each item builds on previous information the machine has given.

Such self-teaching devices have these advantages:

- ▶ Each student can proceed at his own pace, whereas classroom lectures must be paced to the "average" student—too fast for some, too slow for others. "With a machine," comments a University of Rochester psychologist, "the brighter student could go ahead at a very fast pace."
- ▶ The machine makes examinations and testing a rewarding and learning experience, rather than a punishment. If his answer is correct, the student is rewarded with that knowledge instantly; this reinforces his memory of the right information. If the answer is incorrect, the machine provides the correct answer immediately. In large classes, no teacher can provide such frequent—and individual—rewards and immediate corrections.
- ▶ The machine smooths the ups and downs in the learn-

ing process by removing some external sources of anxieties, such as fear of falling behind.

► If a student is having difficulty with a subject, the teacher can check back over his machine tapes and find the exact point at which the student began to go wrong. Correction of the difficulty can be made with precision, not gropingly as is usually necessary in machineless classes.

Not only do the machines give promise of accelerating the learning process; they introduce an individuality to

learning which has previously been unknown. "Where television holds the danger of standardized instruction," said John W. Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in a report to then-President Eisenhower, "the self-teaching device can individualize instruction in ways not now possible—and the student is always an active participant." Teaching machines are being tested, and used, on a number of college campuses and seem certain to figure prominently in the teaching of your children.

## Will they graduate?

**S**AID AN ADMINISTRATOR at a university in the South not long ago (he was the director of admissions, no less, and he spoke not entirely in jest):

"I'm happy I went to college back when I did, instead of now. Today, the admissions office probably wouldn't let me in. If they did, I doubt that I'd last more than a semester or two."

Getting into college is a problem, nowadays. Staying there, once in, can be even more difficult.

Here are some of the principal reasons why many students fail to finish:

**Academic failure:** For one reason or another—not always connected with a lack of aptitude or potential scholastic ability—many students fail to make the grade. Low entrance requirements, permitting students to enter college without sufficient aptitude or previous preparation, also play a big part. In schools where only a high-school diploma is required for admission, drop-outs and failures during the first two years average (nationally) between 60 and 70 per cent. Normally selective admissions procedures usually cut this rate down to between 20 and 40 per cent. Where admissions are based on keen competition, the attrition rate is 10 per cent or less.

**FUTURE OUTLOOK:** High schools are tightening their academic standards, insisting upon greater effort by students, and teaching the techniques of note-taking, effective studying, and library use. Such measures will inevitably better the chances of students when they reach college. Better testing and counseling programs should help, by guiding less-able students away from institutions where they'll be beyond their depth and into institutions better suited to their abilities and needs. Growing popular acceptance of the two-year college concept will also help, as will the adoption of increasingly selective admissions procedures by four-year colleges and universities.

Parents can help by encouraging activities designed to find the right academic spot for their children; by recog-

nizing their children's strengths and limitations; by creating an atmosphere in which children will be encouraged to read, to study, to develop curiosity, to accept new ideas.

**Poor motivation:** Students drop out of college "not only because they lack ability but because they do not have the motivation for serious study," say persons who have studied the attrition problem. This aspect of students' failure to finish college is attracting attention from educators and administrators both in colleges and in secondary schools.

**FUTURE OUTLOOK:** Extensive research is under way to determine whether motivation can be measured. The "Personal Values Inventory," developed by scholars at Colgate University, is one promising yardstick, providing information about a student's long-range persistence, personal self-control, and deliberateness (as opposed to rashness). Many colleges and universities are participating in the study, in an effort to establish the efficacy of the tests. Thus far, report the Colgate researchers, "the tests have successfully differentiated between over- and under-achievers in every college included in the sample."

Parents can help by their own attitudes toward scholastic achievement and by encouraging their children to



develop independence from adults. "This, coupled with the reflected image that a person acquires from his parents—an image relating to persistence and other traits and values—may have much to do with his orientation toward academic success," the Colgate investigators say.

**Money:** Most parents think they know the cost of sending a child to college. But, a recent survey shows, relatively few of them actually do. The average parent, the survey disclosed, underestimates college costs by roughly 40 per cent. In such a situation, parental savings for college purposes often run out quickly—and, unless the student can fill the gap with scholarship aid, a loan, or earnings from part-time employment, he drops out.

**FUTURE OUTLOOK:** A surprisingly high proportion of financial dropouts are children of middle-income, not low-income, families. If parents would inform themselves fully about current college costs—and reinform themselves periodically, since prices tend to go up—a substantial part of this problem could be solved in the future by realistic family savings programs.

Other probabilities: growing federal and state (as well as private) scholarship programs; growing private and governmental loan programs.

**Jobs:** Some students, anxious to strike out on their own, are lured from college by jobs requiring little skill but offering attractive starting salaries. Many such students may have hesitated about going to college in the first place and drop out at the first opportunity.

**FUTURE OUTLOOK:** The lure of jobs will always tempt some students, but awareness of the value of completing college—for lifelong financial gain, if for no other reason—is increasing.

**Emotional problems:** Some students find themselves unable to adjust to college life and drop out as a result. Often such problems begin when a student chooses a college that's "wrong" for him. It may accord him too much or too little freedom; its pace may be too swift for him, resulting in frustration, or too slow, resulting in boredom; it may be "too social" or "not social enough."

**FUTURE OUTLOOK:** With expanding and more skillful guidance counseling and psychological testing, more students can expect to be steered to the "right" college environment. This won't entirely eliminate the emotional-maladjustment problem, but it should ease it substantially.

**Marriage:** Many students marry while still in college but fully expect to continue their education. A number do go on (sometimes wives withdraw from college to earn money to pay their husbands' educational expenses). Others have children before graduating and must drop out of college in order to support their family.

**FUTURE OUTLOOK:** The trend toward early marriage shows no signs of abating. Large numbers of parents openly or tacitly encourage children to go steady and to marry at an early age. More and more colleges are provid-



ing living quarters for married undergraduate students. Some even have day-care facilities for students' young children. Attitudes and customs in their "peer groups" will continue to influence young people on the question of marrying early; in some groups, it's frowned upon; in others, it's the thing to do.

**C**OLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES are deeply interested in finding solutions to the attrition problem in all its aspects. Today, at many institutions, enrollment resembles a pyramid: the freshman class, at the bottom, is big; the sophomore class is smaller, the junior class still smaller, and the senior class a mere fraction of the freshman group. Such pyramids are wasteful, expensive, inefficient. They represent hundreds, sometimes thousands, of personal tragedies: young people who didn't make it.

The goal of the colleges is to change the pyramid into a straight-sided figure, with as many people graduating as enter the freshman class. In the college of tomorrow, the sides will not yet have attained the perfect vertical, but—as a result of improved placement, admissions, and academic practices—they should slope considerably less than they do now.

# What will college have done for them?

**I**F YOUR CHILDREN are like about 33 per cent of today's college graduates, they will not end their formal education when they get their bachelor's degrees. On they'll go—to graduate school, to a professional school, or to an advanced technological institution.

There are good reasons for their continuing:

▶ In four years, nowadays, one can only begin to scratch the surface of the body of knowledge in his specialty. To teach, or to hold down a high-ranking job in industry or government, graduate study is becoming more and more useful and necessary.

▶ Automation, in addition to eliminating jobs in unskilled categories, will have an increasingly strong effect on persons holding jobs in middle management and middle technology. Competition for survival will be intense. Many students will decide that one way of competing advantageously is to take as much formal education beyond the baccalaureate as they can get.

▶ One way in which women can compete successfully with men for high-level positions is to be equipped with a graduate degree when they enter the job market.

▶ Students heading for school-teaching careers will increasingly be urged to concentrate on substantive studies in their undergraduate years and to take methodology courses in a postgraduate schooling period. The same will be true in many other fields.

▶ Shortages are developing in some professions, e.g., medicine. Intensive efforts will be made to woo more top undergraduates into professional schools, and opportunities in short-supplied professions will become increasingly attractive.

▶ "Skills," predicts a Presidential committee, "may become obsolete in our fast-moving industrial society. Sound education provides a basis for adjustment to constant and abrupt change—a base on which new skills may be built." The moral will not be lost on tomorrow's students.

In addition to having such practical motives, tomorrow's students will be influenced by a growing tendency to expose them to graduate-level work while they are still undergraduates. Independent study will give them a taste of the intellectual satisfaction to be derived from learning on their own. Graduate-style seminars, with their stimulating give-and-take of fact and opinion, will exert a strong

appeal. As a result, for able students the distinction between undergraduate and graduate work will become blurred and meaningless. Instead of arbitrary insistence upon learning in two-year or four-year units, there will be more attention paid to the length of time a student requires—and desires—to immerse himself in the specialty that interests him.

**A**ND EVEN with graduate or professional study, education is not likely to end for your children.

Administrators in the field of adult education—or, more accurately, "continuing education"—expect that within a decade the number of students under their wing will exceed the number of undergraduates in American colleges and universities.

"Continuing education," says Paul A. McGhee, dean of New York University's Division of General Education (where annually some 17,000 persons enroll in around 1,200 non-credit courses) "is primarily the education of the already educated." The more education you have, the more you are likely to want. Since more and more people will go to college, it follows that more and more people will seek knowledge throughout their lives.

We are, say adult-education leaders, departing from the old notion that one works to live. In this day of automation and urbanization, a new concept is emerging: "time," not "work," is the paramount factor in people's lives. Leisure takes on a new meaning: along with golf, boating,



and partying, it now includes study. And he who forsakes gardening for studying is less and less likely to be regarded as the neighborhood oddball.

Certain to vanish are the last vestiges of the stigma that has long attached to "night school." Although the concept of night school as a place for educating only the illiterate has changed, many who have studied at night—either for credit or for fun and intellectual stimulation—have felt out of step, somehow. But such views are obsolescent and soon will be obsolete.

Thus far, American colleges and universities—with notable exceptions—have not led the way in providing continuing education for their alumni. Most alumni have been forced to rely on local boards of education and other civic and social groups to provide lectures, classes, discussion groups. These have been inadequate, and institutions of higher education can be expected to assume unprecedented roles in the continuing-education field.

Alumni and alumnae are certain to demand that they take such leadership. Wrote Clarence B. Randall in *The New York Times Magazine*: "At institution after institution there has come into being an organized and articulate group of devoted graduates who earnestly believe . . . that the college still has much to offer them."

When colleges and universities respond on a large scale to the growing demand for continuing education, the variety of courses is likely to be enormous. Already, in institutions where continuing education is an accepted role, the range is from space technology to existentialism to funeral direction. (When the University of California offered non-credit courses in the first-named subject to engineers and physicists, the combined enrollment reached 4,643.) "From the world of astronauts, to the highest of ivory towers, to six feet under," is how one wag has described the phenomenon

**S**OME OTHER LIKELY FEATURES of your children, after they are graduated from tomorrow's colleges:

► They'll have considerably more political sophistication than did the average person who marched up to get a diploma in their parents' day. Political parties now have active student groups on many campuses and publish material beamed specifically at undergraduates. Student-government organizations are developing sophisticated procedures. Nonpartisan as well as partisan groups, operating on a national scale, are fanning student interest in current political affairs.

► They'll have an international orientation that many of their parents lacked when they left the campuses. The presence of more foreign students in their classes, the emphasis on courses dealing with global affairs, the front pages of their daily newspapers will all contribute to this change. They will find their international outlook useful: a recent government report predicts that "25 years from now, one college graduate in four will find at least part of

his career abroad in such places as Rio de Janeiro, Dakar, Beirut, Leopoldville, Sydney, Melbourne, or Toronto."

► They'll have an awareness of unanswered questions, to an extent that their parents probably did not have. Principles that once were regarded (and taught) as incontrovertible fact are now regarded (and taught) as subject to constant alteration, thanks to the frequent toppling of long-held ideas in today's explosive sciences and technologies. Says one observer: "My student generation, if it looked at the world, didn't know it was 'loaded'. Today's student has no such ignorance."

► They'll possess a broad-based liberal education, but in their jobs many of them are likely to specialize more narrowly than did their elders. "It is a rare bird today who knows all about contemporary physics and all about modern mathematics," said one of the world's most distinguished scientists not long ago, "and if he exists, I



haven't found him. Because of the rapid growth of science it has become impossible for one man to master any large part of it; therefore, we have the necessity of specialization."

► Your daughters are likely to be impatient with the prospect of devoting their lives solely to unskilled labor as housewives. Not only will more of tomorrow's women graduates embark upon careers when they receive their diplomas, but more of them will keep up their contacts with vocational interests even during their period of child-rearing. And even before the children are grown, more of them will return to the working force, either as paid employees or as highly skilled volunteers.

**D**EPENDING UPON THEIR OWN OUTLOOK, parents of tomorrow's graduates will find some of the prospects good, some of them deplorable. In essence, however, the likely trends of tomorrow are only continuations of trends that are clearly established today, and moving inexorably.

# Who will pay—and how?

**W**ILL YOU BE ABLE to afford a college education for your children? The tuition? The travel expense? The room rent? The board?

In addition:

Will you be able to pay considerably more than is written on the price-tags for these items?

The stark truth is that you—or somebody—must pay, if your children are to go to college and get an education as good as the education you received.

**H**ERE is where colleges and universities get their money:

From taxes paid to governments at all levels: city, state, and federal. Governments *now* appropriate an estimated \$2.9 billion in support of higher education every year. *By 1970* government support will have grown to roughly \$4 billion.

From private gifts and grants. These *now* provide nearly \$1 billion annually. *By 1970* they must provide about \$2.019 billion. Here is where this money is likely to come from:

Alumni .....	\$ 505,000,000 (25%)
Non-alumni individuals .....	505,000,000 (25%)
Business corporations .....	505,000,000 (25%)
Foundations .....	262,000,000 (13%)
Religious denominations .....	242,000,000 (12%)
Total voluntary support, 1970 ..	\$2,019,000,000

From endowment earnings. These *now* provide around \$210 million a year. *By 1970* endowment will produce around \$333 million a year.

From tuition and fees. These *now* provide around \$1.2 billion (about 21 per cent of college and university funds). *By 1970* they must produce about \$2.1 billion (about 23.5 per cent of all funds).

From other sources. Miscellaneous income *now* provides around \$410 million annually. *By 1970* the figure is expected to be around \$585 million.

These estimates, made by the independent Council for Financial Aid to Education\*, are based on the "best available" estimates of the expected growth in enrollment in America's colleges and universities: from slightly less than 4 million this year to about 6.4 million in the

academic year 1969-70. The total income that the colleges and universities will require in 1970 to handle this enrollment will be on the order of \$9 billion—compared with the \$5.6 billion that they received and spent in 1959-60.

## WHO PAYS?

VIRTUALLY EVERY SOURCE of funds, of course—however it is labeled—boils down to you. Some of the money, you pay directly: tuition, fees, gifts to the colleges and universities that you support. Other funds pass, in a sense, through channels—your church, the several levels of government to which you pay taxes, the business corporations with which you deal or in which you own stock. But, in the last analysis, individual persons are the source of them all.

Hence, if you wished to reduce your support of higher education, you could do so. Conversely (as is presumably the case with most enlightened parents and with most college alumni and alumnae), if you wished to increase it, you could do that, also—with your vote and your check-book. As is clearly evident in the figures above, it is essential that you substantially increase both your direct and your indirect support of higher education between now and 1970, if tomorrow's colleges and universities are to give your children the education that you would wish for them.

## THE MONEY YOU'LL NEED

SINCE IT REQUIRES long-range planning and long-range voluntary saving, for most families the most difficult part of financing their children's education is paying the direct costs: tuition, fees, room, board, travel expenses.

These costs vary widely from institution to institution. At government-subsidized colleges and universities, for



\*To whose research staff the editors are indebted for most of the financial projections cited in this section of their report. CFAE statisticians, using and comparing three methods of projection, built their estimates on available hard figures and carefully reasoned assumptions about the future.

example, tuition fees for state residents may be non-existent or quite low. At community colleges, located within commuting distance of their students' homes, room and board expenses may consist only of what parents are already paying for housing and food. At independent (non-governmental) colleges and universities, the costs may be considerably higher.

In 1960-61, here is what the *average* male student spent at the *average* institution of higher education, including junior colleges, in each of the two categories (public and private):

	Public Institutions	Private Institutions
Tuition .....	\$179	\$ 676
Board .....	383	404
Room .....	187	216
Total .....	\$749	\$1,296

These, of course, are "hard-core" costs only, representing only part of the expense. The *average* annual bill for an unmarried student is around \$1,550. This conservative figure, provided by the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan for the U.S. Office of Education, does not include such items as clothing. And, as we have attempted to stress by italicizing the word "*average*" wherever it appears, the bill can be considerably higher, as well as somewhat lower. At a private college for women (which is likely to get relatively little money from other sources and must therefore depend heavily upon tuition income) the hard-core costs alone may now run as high as \$2,600 per year.

Every parent must remember that costs will inevitably rise, not fall, in the years ahead. In 1970, according to one estimate, the cost of four years at the *average* state university will be \$5,800; at the *average* private college, \$11,684.

#### HOW TO AFFORD IT?

SUCH SUMS represent a healthy part of most families' resources. Hard-core costs alone equal, at public institutions, about 13 per cent of the average American family's annual income; at private institutions, about 23 per cent of average annual income.

How do families afford it? How can *you* afford it?

Here is how the typical family pays the current average bill of \$1,550 per year:

Parents contribute .....	\$950
Scholarships defray .....	130
The student earns .....	360
Other sources yield .....	110

Nearly half of all parents begin saving money for their children's college education well before their children are ready to enroll. Fourteen per cent report that they borrow money to help meet college costs. Some 27 per cent take on extra work, to earn more money. One in five mothers does additional work in order to help out.

Financing the education of one's children is obviously,

for many families, a scramble—a piecing-together of many sources of funds.

Is such scrambling necessary? The question can be answered only on a family-by-family basis. But these generalizations do seem valid:

► Many parents *think* they are putting aside enough money to pay most of the costs of sending their children to college. But most parents seriously underestimate what these costs will be. The only solution: Keep posted, by checking college costs periodically. What was true of college costs yesterday (and even of the figures in this report, as nearly current as they are) is not necessarily true of college costs today. It will be even less true of college costs tomorrow.

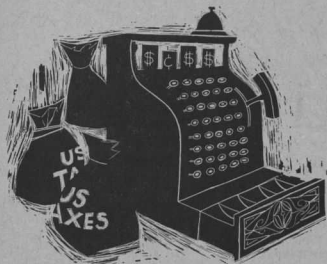
► If they knew what college costs really were, and what they are likely to be in the years when their children are likely to enroll, many parents *could* save enough money. They would start saving earlier and more persistently. They would gear their family budgets to the need. They would revise their savings programs from time to time, as they obtained new information about cost changes.

► Many parents count on scholarships to pay their children's way. For upper-middle-income families, this reliance can be disastrous. By far the greatest number of scholarships are now awarded on the basis of financial need, largely determined by level of family income. (Colleges and other scholarship sources are seriously concerned about the fact, indicated by several studies, that at least 100,000 of the country's high-school graduates each year are unable to attend college, primarily for financial reasons.) Upper-middle-income families are among those most seriously affected by the sudden realization that they have failed to save enough for their children's education.

► Loan programs make sense. Since going to college sometimes costs as much as buying a house (which most families finance through long-term borrowing), long-term







repayment of college costs, by students or their parents, strikes many people as highly logical.

Loans can be obtained from government and from private bankers. Just last spring, the most ambitious private loan program yet developed was put into operation: United Student Aid Funds, Inc., is the backer, with headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. It is raising sufficient capital to underwrite a reserve fund to endorse \$500 million worth of long-term, low-interest bank loans to students. Affiliated state committees, established by citizen groups, will act as the direct contact agencies for students.

In the 1957-58 academic year, loans for educational purposes totaled only \$115 million. Last year they totaled an estimated \$430 million. By comparison, scholarships from all sources last year amounted to only \$160 million.

### IS THE COST TOO HIGH?

HIGH AS THEY SEEM, tuition rates are bargains, in this sense: They do not begin to pay the cost of providing a college education.

On the national average, colleges and universities must receive between three and four additional dollars for every one dollar that they collect from students, in order to provide their services. At public institutions, the ratio of non-tuition money to tuition money is greater than the average: the states typically spend more than \$700 for every student enrolled.

Even the gross cost of higher education is low, when put in perspective. In terms of America's total production of goods and services, the proportion of the gross national product spent for higher education is only 1.3 per cent, according to government statistics.

To put salaries and physical plant on a sound footing, colleges must spend more money, in relation to the gross national product, than they have been spending in the past. Before they can spend it, they must get it. From what sources?

Using the current and the 1970 figures that were cited earlier, tuition will probably have to carry, on the average, about 2 per cent more of the share of total educational costs than it now carries. Governmental support, although increasing by about a billion dollars, will actually carry about 7 per cent less of the total cost than it now does. Endowment income's share will remain about the same as at present. Revenues in the category of "other sources" can be expected to decline by about .8 per cent, in terms of their share of the total load. Private gifts and grants—from alumni, non-alumni individuals, businesses and unions, philanthropic foundations, and religious denominations—must carry about 6 per cent more of the total cost in 1970, if higher education is not to founder.

Alumnae and alumni, to whom colleges and universities must look for an estimated 25 per cent (\$505 million) of such gifts: please note.

### CAN COLLEGES BE MORE EFFICIENT?

INDUSTRIAL COST ACCOUNTANTS—and, not infrequently, other business men—sometimes tear their hair over the "inefficiencies" they see in higher education. Physical facilities—classrooms, for example—are in use for only part of the 24-hour day, and sometimes they stand idle for three months in summertime. Teachers "work"—*i.e.*, actually stand in the front of their classes—for only a fraction of industry's 40-hour week. (The hours devoted to preparation and research, without which a teacher would soon become a purveyor of dangerously outdated misinformation, don't show on formal teaching schedules and are thus sometimes overlooked by persons making a judgment in terms of business efficiency.) Some courses are given for only a handful of students. (What a waste of space and personnel, some cost analysts say.)

A few of these "inefficiencies" are capable of being curbed, at least partially. The use of physical facilities is being increased at some institutions through the provision of night lectures and lab courses. Summer schools and year-round schedules are raising the rate of plant utilization. But not all schools are so situated that they can avail themselves of even these economies.

The president of the Rochester (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce observed not long ago:

"The heart of the matter is simply this: To a great extent, the very thing which is often referred to as the 'inefficient' or 'unbusinesslike' phase of a liberal arts college's operation is really but an accurate reflection of its true essential nature . . . [American business and industry] have to understand that much of liberal education which is urgently worth saving cannot be justified on a dollars-and-cents basis."

In short, although educators have as much of an obligation as anyone else to use money wisely, you just can't run a college like a railroad. Your children would be cheated, if anybody tried.

# In sum:

WHEN YOUR CHILDREN go to college, what will college be like? Their college will, in short, be ready for them. Its teaching staff will be competent and complete. Its courses will be good and, as you would wish them to be, demanding of the best talents that your children possess. Its physical facilities will surpass those you knew in your college years. The opportunities it will offer your children will be limitless.

If.

That is the important word. Between now and 1970 (a date that the editors arbitrarily selected for most of their projections, although the date for your children may come sooner or it may come later), much must be done to build the strength of America's colleges and universities. For, between now and 1970, they will be carrying an increasingly heavy load in behalf of the nation.

They will need more money—considerably more than is now available to them—and they will need to obtain much of it from you.

They will need, as always, the understanding by thoughtful portions of the citizenry (particularly their own alumni and alumnae) of the subtleties, the sensitiveness, the fine balances of freedom and responsibility without which the mechanism of higher education cannot function.

They will need, if they are to be of highest service to your children, the best aid which you are capable of giving as a parent: the preparation of your children to value things of the mind, to know the joy of meeting and overcoming obstacles, and to develop their own personal independence.

Your children are members of the most promising American generation. (Every new generation, properly, is so regarded.) To help them realize their promise is a job to which the colleges and universities are dedicated. It is their supreme function. It is the job to which you, as parent, are also dedicated. It is *your* supreme function.

With your efforts and the efforts of the college of tomorrow, your children's future can be brilliant. If.



## “The College of Tomorrow”

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council. Copyright © 1962 by Editorial Projects for Education, Inc., 1707 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. All rights reserved; no part of this supplement may be reproduced without express permission of the editors. Printed in U.S.A.

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## Clubs Meet

by Philip E. Uhrig

### FLORIDA ALUMNI LUNCHEON

On a beautiful sunny day with temperatures ranging in the eighties, a group of Western Maryland alumni and friends met in Orlando, Florida, at the Cherry Plaza Hotel for luncheon. The meeting and program arranged by Walter E. Short, '08, delighted the twenty-two who attended. Slides of the campus were shown by David Dean Smith, '09. Frank Thomas, '08, trustee of the College, spoke about recent developments on the Hill. Originally, this was planned as a meeting of central



*Miami meeting—left to right: front row—Walter Short, '08; Mary Short; Dean Smith, '09. Second row—Emily Allnutt Loos, '25; G. Frank Thomas, '08; Nannie Thomas, '96; Margaret Kirk Fallin, '09; Mrs. Dean Smith; William Gibson, '09; Mrs. Lewis Purdum. Third row—Col. Loos; Frederick E. Michel, '49; Audrey Routson Michel, '43; Margaret Rankin Farrar, '22; Mrs. Walter Carr; Walter Carr, '44; Mary Stonesifer, '11; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kipp; Robert Stonesifer, '11; Lewis Purdum, '07.*

Florida alumni, but some came from Fort Myers, Pompano Beach, Indian Rocks, and Bradenton. This was the second annual luncheon. There is no officially organized alumni chapter in Florida. There is no reason there can't be. One deterrent is the tremendous geographical spread of graduates and former students in the State. But we are happy that Walter Short has taken the lead by providing this mid-winter opportunity to those who live within driving range of Orlando. Contact the Alumni Office if you are interested in expanding the operation or in starting similar luncheon groups in other parts of the State.

### METROPOLITAN NEW YORK CHAPTER

Paul and Pat Maynard, members of Pro Musica of New York City, will present a musical program on Friday, April 27, at 83 Christopher Street (Greenwich Village) at 8 p.m. Paul Maynard, a graduate of the Class of 1945, is an outstanding organist and pianist; his wife, a harpsichordist. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard will provide an interesting evening with musical illustrations and commentary. The program has been designed in conjunction with FOCUS, the campus-centered alumni continuing education program in October when contemporary architecture and music were discussed by other professionals.

A buffet will be served following the performance. Those interested please contact chapter president, Fred Eckhardt at CH 2-5737.

### WILMINGTON ALUMNI CHAPTER

Dr. Jean Kerschner, associate professor of biology at Western Maryland, will be the speaker at the annual spring dinner of the Wilmington Alumni Chapter. The meeting will be held at the duPont Country Club on Saturday, April 25, at 6:45 p.m. "Radioactive Chromosomes," will be the topic of Dr. Kerschner's illustrated talk. In 1961, Dr. Kerschner did a year of research in this field at Columbia University. She will present a discussion of radioactive substances, such as those used in chemical treatment of cancer, which can also be used in studying chromosome reproduction in many types of cells.

Alumni and friends will have the opportunity to visit The Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum prior to the dinner. For five weeks each spring thirty of the Museum rooms and Mr. and Mrs. duPont's spring flower and azalea gardens are open without reservation. The rooms are furnished with American antiques, collected by Mr. duPont for many years, and arranged in the rooms as they might have stood in the homes where they were originally used. Sue Smith Wingate, '37, has made this opportunity available. Ellen Widdoes Harper, '53, arranged the program. Contact Mary Anne Thomas Stazesky, '49, 2203 Lancaster Avenue, Wilmington, for dinner reservations.

### GRANT TO LIBRARY

The Western Maryland College Library was one of 78 college libraries selected from among 348 applications to receive a \$400 grant from the Association of College and Research Libraries.

This program, initiated in 1955 with a grant of \$30,000 from the U. S. Steel Foundation, is designed for improving the quality of library service for higher education. Miss Elizabeth Simkins, librarian, explained that the grant will be used to bolster the library's collection for several departments.

## She Covered the World

*... in brown and white*

From New York, Nellie Bly went around the world in less than 80 days; to get into the Korean War zone, Marguerite Higgins was vouched for by General MacArthur; in Washington, Jacqueline Bouvier became First Lady by marrying the subject of one of her stories. And, there was Sadie Kneller Miller who got arrested as a spy, was the first woman war correspondent, flew in zeppelins, panned for gold, visited Russia—in short, outdid them all, and recorded these efforts with her camera.

Sadie Kneller Miller graduated from Western Maryland in 1885 and those few alumni who could remember her recalled a vivid personality. John H. Cunningham, '85, concluded his remarks by saying, "I also remember being somewhat shocked at hearing of her traveling in out of the way places, wearing Jodhpurs, a pith helmet and similar outlandish attire. It seemed altogether too progressive for me or should I say for a woman. However, she had an exciting life and was a successful exploring reporter. . . ."

The late Miss Carrie Maurer, '87, remembered ". . . a pretty girl with curly black hair . . . she was a vibrant person. . . ." The late Mrs. Millie Albert Little, '84, recalled the war correspondent incident. The late Dr. B. Alfred Dumm, '86, added that he had a memory of her sitting in the family front room window (the house was on West Main Street) and that she was "highly thought of by all in the College. . . ." A sister-in-law, Miss Maud E. Miller, '98, says Miss Sadie was known as an elocutionist and recited in churches and town halls in the Westminster area. Miss Miller adds, ". . . she was a very brilliant and pretty woman—very charitable and kind person . . . very plain spoken, but a great diplomat . . . she always saw the funny side of life. . . ."

Miss Sadie married Charles R. Miller, '81, who later

was a member of the Board of Trustees and president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore.

Apparently Mrs. Miller started her writing career with sports, baseball, in particular. And, this perhaps had something to do with her marriage as Mr. Miller was a well-known amateur player in the Baltimore-Westminster area. Mrs. Miller signed her stories S.K.M. and the public never knew a woman was writing them until she went on tour with the old Baltimore Orioles. One famous player, after granting an interview to S.K.M., gasped when she appeared, "Why, you're a lady!" Her answer, "I certainly hope so," seemed to sum up that situation.

Stories of Mrs. Miller are punctuated with the observation that she wore white in summer and brown in winter—no matter what section of the world she happened to be covering. (EDITOR'S aside: The thought of a woman war correspondent all in white parading up an African battle line is enough to boggle the imagination.)

From the old Western Maryland scrapbook and items from the Maryland Room at the Enoch Pratt Library, it is possible to follow some of Mrs. Miller's jaunts. In 1904, there was a Western trip and, at the time, daring rail trip over the Rockies. In 1905 a "Baltimore Sun" article described her as the representative of "The Baltimore Herald," "Leslies' Weekly" and "Chicago Bit and Spur" at the national horse show—dressed in white since this was May. By 1906 Miss Sadie was panning gold in the Yukon; she made a bracelet with the nuggets she collected. The year 1908 meant a trip to Russia and wide attention for her articles because of the vivid descriptions. In that same year, Mrs. Miller went to view the digging at Panama and gave officers a real scare by climbing high poles to get just the picture of the future canal she wanted.

But the biggest event was in 1909, known in some circles as "Mrs. Miller Among the Moors." At least three sources claim for her the distinction of being the only woman war correspondent in the world. This venture—some feat included photographing the firing line of battles between the Spanish and the Riffs at Melilla. For this event, her "camera was literally under the guns" for "Leslies' Weekly." These pictures were followed with scenes in the prison camps where the Moors were being held.

Mrs. Miller was a sensation in the area (EDITOR: This is an observation of that day and an apparent understatement) since most of the men and all of the women had never seen a woman of another race. Her camera, moreover, was a thing of unknown terrors. A newspaper article said, "Mrs. Miller's excursion to the battlefields of Morocco where she was the only white woman outside of some Spanish servants, marks an era in journalistic enterprise."

*(Continued on Page 27)*



ELLIS MALASHUK

*Sheriff Fowble, '36, third from left, watches some hopeful sandlotters during a practice session in Baltimore.*

## Gardening the Sandlot

This time of year, while other people are worrying about gardens, Sterling Fowble, '36, is thinking about getting his sandlot team ready for the baseball season. Spring may be a series of weed and crabgrass problems to some but for Sheriff it means "Play Ball."

Sheriff started working with the boys' teams in 1946. He has a junior group of boys 14-16 years of age which means that each spring there are new boys to train as replacements for those who are overage. Sheriff's teams draw boys from all over the city and from all high schools. For two years a boy journeyed all the way from Pasadena, Maryland. During the week he would travel to Baltimore on a bus, have dinner with the Fowbles, and then play ball. According to Mrs. Fowble (Ginny Karow, '39) he never missed a game. Gary Jackson enrolled at Western Maryland but soon went into professional ball. He is now on his way to becoming a major league umpire, the first of Sheriff's boys to go into the field.

In the past sixteen years, 196 boys have played for Fowble in kid's baseball. Ginny says she and her husband are kept busy attending graduations, weddings, and christenings. Three of the boys are in professional baseball, the most illustrious being Al Kaline of the Detroit Tigers. The Fowbles are happy now about Phil Linz who is with the Yankees. He played for Sheriff in 1955-56. There is also a boy who is a catcher in the Cleveland chain.

Among Western Marylanders involved have been Bill Pfeifer, '54, and Mike Savarese, '57, who played and helped with the teams. Both are now teaching in the public school system. Al Miller, '57, teaching at Park-

ville High School, was also one of Sheriff's boys.

When he first started, Sheriff's teams were sponsored by High's. For three years he sponsored the teams personally as the High A.C. and in 1951 Gordon's Stores became sponsor.

The record compiled by Sheriff's teams speaks for itself:

	Won	Lost
Games .....	494	59
League Championships .....	41	7
Cardinal Gibbons Tournament .....	9	6
City Championships .....	7	8

In 1960 Sheriff was honored for his fifteen years in junior baseball. A boy from each year's team returned to pay him tribute. The evening closed with this salute: "The loyalty of the boys who have played for Sheriff, the willingness of the coaches to give of their time and effort in helping boys, the generosity of Mr. Gordon in providing the boys with the best equipment and the leadership of Sheriff Fowble have produced teams that are not only famous for their ability but for their good sportsmanship and creditable behavior both on and off the playing field. Thus, The Gordon's Stores Junior Baseball Team is often called, 'The New York Yankees of the sandlots.'"

Sheriff, who is employed by the Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyards, has been president of the Maryland Professional Baseball Association and was for 10 years a scout with the Cincinnati Reds. He has just recently signed with the New York Mets as scout for the metropolitan area in Maryland.



Baseball hopefuls—Coach Dick Pugh is expecting a lot from these three seniors: left to right—Jim Waddel, John DeMay, and Bill Bergquist.

## BASEBALL HOPES HIGH

In the past two seasons, Dick Pugh's baseball team has logged a remarkable record with 29 wins and only 13 losses. Prospects for the 1962 version are encouraging. With at least one veteran letterman returning in each position, odds makers would give Western Maryland a better than 50-50 chance of repeating the championship which they copped in the 1960 Mason-Dixon Conference finals. By the time you read this, the odds may have changed; but at this writing, even before the season opener on April 3, prophecy will have to suffice.

Of course, it is not good luck that a cold streak of closing winter weather has kept the baseball team under wraps and limited to activity in Gill Gym. The early opener against Dickinson here may be played in close to freezing weather if this pattern continues. Despite these handicaps and the absence of the pre-season southern (spring vacation) baseball trip, the more than two dozen diamond aspirants are high-spirited and anxious to better the record of the past two seasons.

Coach Dick Pugh's standpoint is an optimistic one. He has commented that "this year's team will be as strong as last year's." Last year the Terrors lost only two one-run margin games in Mason-Dixon play, but had to be satisfied with second place in the southern division.

Competition looms larger this year in the Middle Atlantic Conference than in recent years. In fact 11 teams in this conference will be met as opposed to 6 in the Mason-Dixon. The addition of strong competition from schools like Scranton, Susquehanna and West Chester may well keep the team guessing in this division.

The pitching staff is strengthened by the return of veterans Wayne Whitmore and Vance Klein. Last year Southpaw Whitmore posted a 6-2 record and a strong 1.86 earned-run average. Moonie Harrison, a first baseman, has been converted to a mound prospect and is joined by freshman hurlers Dick Steen, Eddie Miller, lefty Bill Penn, and Jim Waddel.

Right now it is difficult to pick a starting line-up; however, familiar diamond figures such as fielders Jim Pusey, Len Biser, Roy Terry, John DeMey and catcher Bill Bergquist, and infielders Dick Yobst, Jack Baile and Charlie Walter are virtually assured of making the team.

Among the rest of the tryouts are: Denny Amico (SS), Bill Cowden (2B), Jim Cupp (OF), Bill Georg (1B), Ron Hibbard (OF), Tony Magnotto (OF), Howard Mooney (1B), Don Schmidt (SS), Rex Walker (SS) and Pebble Willis (2B), whose father was a standout right fielder in his graduating year, 1934.

## MRS. MILLER

(Continued from Page 24)

In the course of these excursions, Miss Sadie got arrested as a spy. After the Germans took Helgoland from the English, she decided to get photos of their fortifications and war vessels. Accompanied by her husband, Mrs. Miller had taken several pictures before a sentry put them both under arrest. His commander thought they were English spies; the Millers maintained they were American tourists. The German commander decided to

let them go but confiscated all the film in Mrs. Miller's camera. Forseeing this, however, she had earlier removed all her film, substituted blanks, and thus got away with authentic pictures—which were later turned over to the government.

Mrs. Miller died in 1920. Various articles have summed up her achievements: She wrote vivid copy and "knew how to hold her tongue when she stumbled on official secrets." She was "one of the few newspaper women who could write a good story and do first-rate photography, too. This made her a unique figure in the profession."

## NEWS FROM ALUMNI

1899

Dr. Arminius G. Dixon died January 13 in Towson. A popular pulpit orator, he preached at churches in 33 states . . .

1901

Mrs. Eulalie Harris Tompkins died February 13 in Columbia, South Carolina . . .

1904

Mrs. Bessie Sloan Somerville died September 26, 1961, at the home of her daughter in Ridgewood, New Jersey . . .

1906

Nellie Nicodemus died February 17 in Walkersville . . .

1909

The wife of L. Archie Jett, Aline Kuhlmann Jett, died on November 3, 1961, after being stricken with cancer about a year earlier . . .

1913

The American College of Radiology has conferred its gold medal upon *Howard P. Doub*, of Detroit, a fellow of the College. The presentation took place on Thursday, February 9, at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City. Dr. Doub was president of the Radiological Society of North America in 1938 and of the American College of Radiology in 1954. He was one of the charter members of the Detroit Roentgen Ray and Radium Society and was its president in 1928-29. His interest in malignant diseases led him to take an active part in the Southeastern Michigan Division of the American Cancer Society. He was president in 1959.

1921

Rev. William R. Hurley is a missionary with The South American Indian Mission and working with primitive Indians of the jungle region of Peru . . .

1923

In 1961 a book written by Charles H. Reed, called "Sermons in Verse" was published . . .

1928

Dr. Eugene C. Woodcard is now pastor of the Glyndon Methodist Church . . .

1929

Roy C. Chambers is candidate for County Commissioner in the second district of Anne Arundel County. This is subject to Democratic primary on May 15 . . .

1931

Mrs. Victoria Smith Stone died suddenly on February 19 . . .

1934

Dr. May Russell, president of St. Mary's Seminary Junior College, was chairman of the Student Personnel Commission at the annual convention of the American Association of Junior Colleges in Denver during March . . .

1937

After spending many years in the retail business in Kansas City, New York and Baltimore, John Simms has opened his own fashion specialty shop called John Sims, Inc., on the Village Green in Pikesville . . . Miss Nan G. Jeffries has died . . .

1938

Mrs. Hazel Gompf Coleman died in January. Persons in Federalsburg, where she was a teacher in the high school, have launched a scholarship loan fund in her memory for college education. Her daughter, Mary Ellen, is a freshman at the College . . .

1940

Mrs. Ruthetta Lippy Gilgash is supervisor of the lunch program for 102 schools in Baltimore County. A January article in the Baltimore "Evening Sun" describes her method for making lunches more appealing to school-age children . . .

1941

Henry C. Tressler, who left the Army in 1956, is living in Phoenix, Arizona, where he operates his own business . . .

1945

Rev. Carroll A. Doggett, Jr., is author of a meditation accepted for publication by "The Upper Room," a world-wide devotional guide . . .

1946

Dr. Edward A. Newell, Dallas, Texas,

otologist, has been elected vice president of the American Hearing Society during the annual convention in Chicago during the late fall. Dr. Newell is associate professor of otolaryngology at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and chief of that department at St. Paul Hospital . . .

1947

Donald S. Woolston and his wife (Edith Justice, '49) have been transferred from the Langley Research Center of NASA to the



ROBERT Y. DUBEL . . . see '48

Theoretical Division of the Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA in Maryland. Don is an aero-space technologist . . .

1948

Robert Y. Dubel is seeking the Democratic Party nomination for the Second Congressional District seat in Maryland. Bob is the associate executive secretary of the Maryland State Teachers Association. He has taken a leave of absence during the campaign . . . Douglas Beakes is the new Education Division Chief of USAFE. Doug became Deputy Director of USAFI (Europe) in 1958 after having first joined USAFI as Air Force Liaison Officer two years earlier.

Before that he served two years as Base Education Advisor at Nouasseur, Morocco, where he co-authored "Moroccan Arabic Simplified," a textbook used by the University of Maryland for classes in Morocco. Before going to Morocco, Doug was an Education Advisor in Austria. He learned to ski there and won the U. S. Forces in Austria ski championship for three years. He wrote "Skiing in Austria" which was published in Salzburg in 1953. Doug is working for a doctorate in romance philology at the University of Besancon . . .

#### 1950

*Jerry Ginsberg* was among passengers killed on the American Airlines jet which crashed near Idlewild Airport in March. Jerry headed the New York office of his family's firm, Calvert Clocks. The College has received a check to start a scholarship in Jerry's memory. Anyone interested in joining this effort should contact the president . . .

#### 1951

On the second of this month *Dr. Malcolm L. Meltzer* became chief psychologist at the VA hospital in Durham, North Carolina. He has also received an appointment as assistant professor in the psychiatry department at Duke Medical Center and a teaching appointment in the psychology department at Duke University. He and his wife have bought a house in the country . . .

#### 1952

*Mr. and Mrs. W. Donald Owings (Patricia O'Brien, '54)* announce the birth of a daughter, Katherine Lee, on January 30 . . . *Dottie Shoemaker Smith* and husband and daughter are living in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. Dottie's husband has finished his master of science degree at the University of Massachusetts and is now a supervisory biologist with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Worcester, Massachusetts . . .

#### 1954

*Charles H. Wheatley*, attorney, has filed for election to the House of Delegates subject to the Democratic primary in May in Maryland . . . *John Paul Lambertson, Jr.*, received a master of arts degree from Temple University at the February commencement. Paul's area of study is history.

#### 1955

*Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taitt* announce the birth of a daughter, Katharine Anne, in March . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Collinson (Elizabeth Shepherd)* announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Elizabeth, on February 22 . . . *Capt. Edward Smith*, stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, has had an article "Attack on Skis" accepted and printed in the magazine "Infantry." Eddie served for more than 17 months with the 9th Infantry in Alaska, where he completed both the summer and winter Arctic indoctrination courses . . .

#### 1956

*Daniel W. Moylan* has been appointed an assistant United States attorney. He is on the staff of Joseph D. Tydings, Federal prosecutor . . . *Peg Janney* will be working in summer stock in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, during the coming season . . . *John R. Dorsey* is engaged to Miss Mary A. Devlin . . . The Magazine has just learned of the birth of a son, Eric Leslie, to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Warner, Jr., in April, 1961 . . . *Mary Angell Pobletts* announces the birth of a son, Milton Alan, on December 15, 1961 . . .

#### 1957

Army Reserve 1st Lt. *Richard I. Hersh* is serving as an instructor with the 100th Division at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas . . . *Marilyn Eccleston*, who teaches art at Northwestern High School near Washington, married Wayne Clark Boor, in July. Mr. Boor is a basketball and football coach at Wheaton High School . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Jack Goettee (Marian Scheder)* announce the birth of Jeffrey David on February 28 . . . *Nancy Caples Sloan* announces the birth of a daughter, Sharon, on February 10. Lisa Ann is almost two . . .

#### 1958

*Gail Mercey* continues to win honors. Her works are now hanging in collections from coast to coast. One of her prints was selected to hang in the 65th Annual National Exhibition of the Water Color Association sponsored by the Smithsonian National Collection of Fine Arts in March. Gail was one of two prize winners, the decisions based on the opinions of other artists. The artist is now on a trip from Florida to Mexico . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Carey G. Rickabaugh (Clenda Lyttle, '60)* announce the birth of June Lynn on January 19 . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hurlbrink (Jill Brown, '60)* announce the birth of Gregory Stephens on January 5 . . . *Lt. Raymond Wright* married *Arlene MacVicker, '61*, on February 22 . . .

#### 1959

*John D. Waghelstein*, now Regular Army, has completed Ranger and Airborne schools and is now at the Army Language School in Monterey, California, for a course in Spanish. In September he married Miss Dorothy Dredding of Jackson, Mississippi . . . *Mr. and Mrs. George McAdams (Sue Fulford)* announce the birth of Elizabeth on June 21, 1961. Her brother, Billy, was two the day before. Sue's husband is attending University of Tennessee Medical School and working on a Ph.D. in physiology . . . *Dorothy Gross Grim* announces the birth of Diane Dorothy on February 7. Brian is almost two . . . *Linda Mason Phillips* announces the birth of a son, Christopher . . .

#### 1960

1st Lt. *Tom L. Albertson* is an instructor in the Field Command, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Technical Training Division, Sandia Base, New Mexico . . . *Lt. Rob-*



TOM ALBERTSON . . . see '60

*ert H. Cole*, stationed in Germany, is engaged to *Mary Ann Schnieder, '62*. She is employed by American Airlines . . . *Betty Sue Warren* married Lt. Robert C. Allen on December 19, 1961, in Basel, Switzerland . . . *Joseph W. Stielper* married *Carol Carson, '63*, on December 28 in Havre de Grace . . . *Lt. and Mrs. John W. Fringer, Jr. (Barbara Horst, '61)* announce the birth of a daughter, Julie Alison, on March 4. Jack, stationed at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, has been promoted to first lieutenant . . . *Lt. and Mrs. Powell R. Anderson (Melania Stange, '62)* announce the birth of Heather Lee on January 23 in Munich, Germany. They expect to return to the States in November, 1963 . . .

#### 1961

The March 4 issue of the "Baltimore Sun" features a story about *Robert Schroder* and a picture in which he is sporting a very bushy beard. Bob's mother reports he loves India and is finding his work with the Peace Corps extremely satisfying . . . *Lieutenants Jere Brehm* and *Donald Shure* have completed the orientation course at The Chemical Corps School, Fort McClellan, Alabama . . . *Lt. David M. Sullivan* has completed the field artillery course at The Artillery and Missile School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma . . . *Lt. Fred A. Dilkes* has completed a chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) course conducted by the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky . . . *Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Mitchell, Jr. (Mabel Wurdemann, '62)* announce the birth of a daughter, Laura Lynn, on January 29 . . . *Elizabeth Ann Cairns* is engaged to *Richard Stone-*

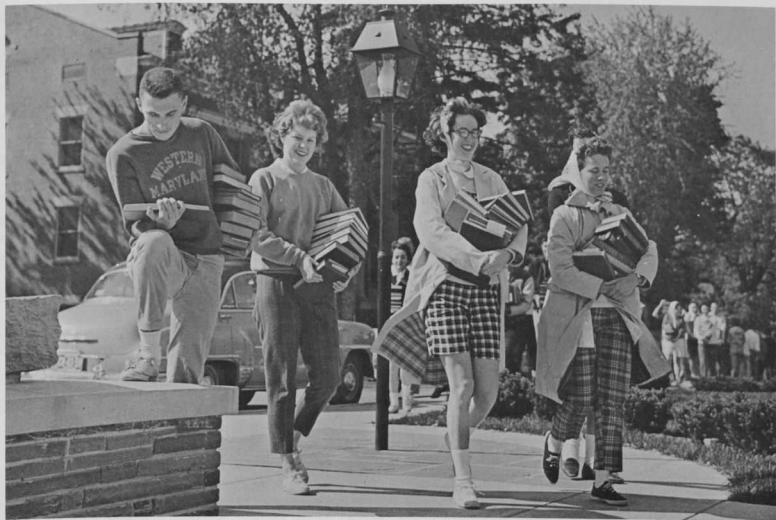
#### 1962

*William Sittig*, now a senior at Syracuse University, is president of the University Debate Council . . . *Delores Sell* is engaged to *Robert Tracey* . . . *Catherine Orr Reese* is engaged to *Daniel D. Hartzler* . . . *Maurice Filbey* married *William Sitter* on February 3 . . .



The  
WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

Magazine



JUNE, 1962

Library Move, Page Four  
Graduation Section, Page Ten

## The Goal Remains

Excellence must be the goal of any educational institution worthy of its name. Particularly in these years when the welfare of our nation demands the best in trained minds, there is no place for shoddy workmanship in a college any more than in a plant manufacturing the electronic components of a space capsule. Our colleges are preparing the national and world leadership of the immediate future and if that leadership is wanting because of poor and shoddy preparation, the result will be disastrous to us all. In my own thinking, how many we educate is not nearly as important as how well we educate. Excellently trained and well qualified leaders, though they be relatively few, may find solutions to our domestic and international problems within the next decade or so, whereas a multitude of leaders without an educational background characterized by excellence will only multiply the confusion.

Excellence in a college, of course, depends upon many factors, but primarily three are basic. Mark Hopkins' oft-quoted description of a college as a log with the professor on one end and the student on the other oversimplifies the picture to be sure, but it does highlight these three basic factors—the faculty, the students and the facilities. The quality of these determines a college's proximity to excellence. At Western Maryland College we are constantly working at all three. Since a college can be no better than its faculty, much consideration and time are spent in securing new teachers who are best qualified for the job. This is becoming more and more difficult, particularly in certain fields, because of personnel shortages and the resulting keen competition. A good teacher requires and deserves a good salary, and

with this in view our salary scale has been advancing significantly each year. It is at this point that the increasing Alumni Fund is becoming so helpful to us in making additional funds available for faculty salaries.

Even the best faculty could have little success in teaching students who lack the basic intelligence and proper motivation to pursue higher learning. Students at Western Maryland have always been somewhat above average in ability, but the profiles of the last several entering classes have been far above average. I won't discuss this further now, because I devoted my entire column to the matter of student ability in the October issue. Suffice it to say, our present student body is capable of excellent work.

In recent years we have given much thought and spent considerable money on "the log" and with the completion of the new library this spring, our facilities are approaching excellence. Few campuses have ever exceeded ours in natural beauty, and now we can take pride in the knowledge that few colleges of comparable size exceed Western Maryland in the quality of their buildings and educational facilities.

In spite of the strides toward excellence suggested above, complacent relaxation at this time is a luxury no college can afford. Persistent planning toward a still better institution capable of meeting the challenging demands of our modern, rapidly changing world must remain on the agenda. At Western Maryland we are doing just that, and I will try to keep you informed of these plans as they crystallize from time to time.

LOWELL S. ENSOR

# The WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE Magazine

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Editor, Nancy Lee Winkelman, '51

## CREDITS

Photographs of the library move were taken by The Lane Studio, John R. Byers, and Philip E. Uhrig.



## THE COVER

There's never been a day quite like it on the Hill. Over sixty thousand volumes moved from one side of the campus to the other. The weather was fine, students and faculty enthusiastic, planning was careful and amazingly accurate. And so, the next day students were able to use the new library. As one student said, "now I understand how they built the pyramids!"

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page three



*Cleaning—Vacuums hummed as books leaving the old library got a quick, but thorough, dusting.*

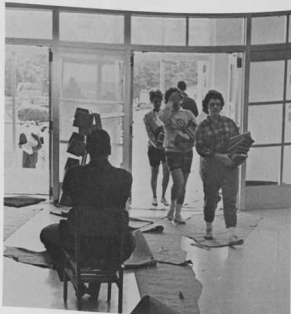
# LIBRARY MOVING DAY

Bugles blew, cowbells rang, there was the largest turnout for breakfast in history, comfortable clothes and soft shoes were the uniform, and yellow signs identified everyone from the "Biggest Boss" to "char."

And, the library was moved. Due to the hours of careful planning by Dr. James P. Earp, Dr. Theodore Whitfield and the library staff under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Simkins, there was no confusion. In less than three hours the job was finished—Dr. Earp had hoped it might be completed in five. Coffee and lemonade were dispensed and classes were suspended for the day as faculty members manned vacuum cleaners to dust the books or helped the student body with the carrying job. As can be seen from the pictures, everyone had fun. The new library is fresh, bright and has lots of space and convenience. Alumni should make it a first stop on trips back to the Hill.



*Everybody in the act—Faculty and students both carried the books. Men usually got the big, heavy volumes.*



*In—At the new library, a monitor checked cards to send carriers to the appropriate shelves.*



*Juggler—There were various methods used to carry the books. Some were less conventional than others.*



*Reading room—This gives a picture of the main reading room and the mezzanine. Furniture on these floors is new and light in color. Most walls are light beige with posts and accent walls in bright, cheerful colors.*

*Break—The coffee break, standard item in American labor, was amply provided for with a stand in front of the new chapel.*



*Bishop John Wesley Lord is bishop of the Washington area of The Methodist Church. Bishop Lord was speaker at commencement exercises this year and received an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. The article below has been printed by the magazine CONCERN and by some newspapers in this country.*

## IF THE U.N. DIES

*by Bishop John Wesley Lord*

If the U.N. dies, not Russia but the free world is to blame. To destroy the U.N. would be Russia's greatest achievement. Our President has said, "Let our patriotism be reflected in the creation of confidence rather than crusades of suspicion." Today intelligent men, moved by fear than by faith, are engaged in crusades of suspicion and are seeking to undermine confidence in this world organization and are working for its ultimate destruction.

They refuse to accept the great and necessary presuppositions found in the U.N. Charter, because of a narrow and dangerous patriotism. The great aims of the peoples of the U.N. are clearly stated:

"to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . . ;

"to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights . . . ;

"to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained . . . ;

"to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples. . . ."

It is not easy for men or nations to move from a selfish concern for "me and mine" to a true concern for all people. This requires the acceptance of a greater humanity than we have known in the past. Whatever is touched with the first person singular we endow with uniqueness and superiority so easily. But the need of the age and hour is for large scale individuals who desire not victory over any nation but victory for all the peoples of the earth.

If the misguided and fearful leaders of these crusades of suspicion succeed in killing the U.N., their avowed intent, this is what they will do:



*The United Nations building in New York City.*

1. They will destroy daily contacts between two sides in the world today. This necessary contact is a force for peace.

2. The transition from colonialism to self rule will be bloody rather than peaceful and sane.

3. They will blow up a dam that has already prevented local wars from spreading in Korea, Indonesia, Kashmir and Palestine.

4. They will convince millions now receiving from the U.N. medicine, milk and plows that there is no hope for the hungry and the homeless except in communism.

5. They will tremendously increase the chance that man will one day wipe himself from the face of the earth.

Amid all the half truths being spoken and written by the fainthearted and the small-scale individuals concerning the cost of this institution to the U. S., let us remember that this last hope for the creation of a greater humanity has an annual budget lower in cost than a single battleship and that its annual cost to our own country is less than the cost of a single destroyer.

We need to take care that our rightful concern to preserve our national security and our national values does not cause us to jeopardize them because we betray our international responsibilities by trying to go it alone.

# A Frenchman Looks at Algeria

by Bernard M. Vannier

*Mr. Vannier has been assistant professor of French at the College this year. A native of France who lives in Paris, the instructor wrote the following article during May, prior to the sentencing of Salan and subsequent events. It was slightly edited.*

"Algeria is France." Because she stubbornly answered, with these words, the ten million Moslems who resented domination by one million Europeans, France has suffered a modern, and more disastrous, seven years' war. On November 1, 1954, Moslem bands struck at different points to start a fight for equality of civil rights and in the sharing of their country's resources. Few people believed they would finally achieve an independence they did not even think of at that time.

There have been bloody terrorism and savage fights for over seven years. The French army has suffered nearly 50,000 physical casualties including around 17,000 killed. What was for a long time called a mere pacification of rebels obliged France to engage a minimum of \$3,000,000,000 annually. It shook the whole country, politically and morally.

It seems a heavy price to realize that the time for colonialism has gone. There is no doubt France, in 130 years, accomplished a great deal in Algeria; it made the country rich, spurred economic wealth, built hospitals and schools. But, it is also true that the settlers, many of whom came from foreign Mediterranean borders, thought that, in the name of France, they deserved to rule the country according to their own interests.

Because it was unable to impose a political solution upon those who considered arms the only answer to Moslem demands, the IVth Republic collapsed in France in May, 1958. Determined to wipe away stains of defeat and withdrawal in previous wars, the army joined a settler insurrection out of fear of possible negotiations. General de Gaulle was thought to be the only man whose prestige could prevent a civil war that—actually or not—might have brought Algiers into rule over Paris. The General was soon to deceive those very supporters he had promised to keep Algeria forever French. Whether it was his first idea or historical necessity, de Gaulle, through an apparently Machiavellian policy, gave the problem its only sensible solution: political negotiations leading to a cease-fire agreement and the prospect of an independent Algeria.

With the spring of 1962, France could at last enjoy the idea of peace, almost unknown for the last 23 years.

How would Europeans in Algeria react to what they termed a treason that left them only a choice between suitcases or graves? Would the army, whose very insurrection had brought him back to the helm in France, accept de Gaulle's new choice? President de Gaulle had



Wide World photo

*"Black foot, your place is here" seems to be the implication of this sign painted on a wall in Oran. The French settlers in North Africa were once nicknamed "Pied noirs" (black feet), and the name has stuck.*

faced with success a settler uprising two years ago, although the Army hesitated five days before squashing the insurrection, and an abortive military putsch in 1961.

Though the negotiations give serious guarantees to the Europeans and the essence of the accord is that France and Algeria will keep their links, most of the settlers, joined by some deserters from the army, have desperately tried to ruin application of the accord. A

(Continued on Page 18)

# 1917 and 1962

by F. Murray Benson

The golden anniversary of the founding of Western Maryland College occurred in 1917 and the celebration of that anniversary took place on the date of graduation of the Class of 1917. A golden anniversary campaign had furnished the funds for erecting and equipping Lewis Hall which was completed in 1917.

As a member of the Class of 1917 I remember the tearing down of Yingling Science Hall, formerly Yingling Gymnasium, which stood on the site now occupied by Lewis Hall. An amusing incident in the course of demolition of Yingling Hall occurred. After the roof of the building had been removed and the interior pretty well gutted, a great number of the male students went into the building at night and proceeded to batter down the walls. I'm afraid that it was hoped that this prank might embarrass the College but it had the opposite result—the wreckers were paid on a per diem basis and the College actually saved money.

During our stay at the College the old practice of separation of the sexes was rigidly enforced. Separate classes, separation of tables in the dining room, separate campuses and separation in the Chapel were the order of the day. Communication between the sexes was limited to a rigorously chaperoned hour on Saturday evening. After meals the boys would gather on their side of the campus and smile across the dividing roadway at the ladies of their choice, known then as "strikes." This practice was not without its elements of danger as some less romantic souls were apt to go to the windows of Hering Hall and toss paper bags filled with water on the lovelorn suitors. Love, however, found a way and many notes, then known as "K. O. B's," found their way to the ladies' dormitories, sometimes by way of the waiters in the dining room and sometimes by way of music students who were admitted to the now defunct Owings Hall. Sometimes baskets of food, candy or ice cream were pulled up to the dormitory windows by means of ropes dropped for the purpose. I have never ceased to be amazed at the number of marriages that resulted from these difficult courtships.

The founding of the College took place before the clouds of the war between the States had completely rolled away. The very site of the College had been the site of a cavalry encampment and during the battle of Gettysburg it bristled with heavy artillery of the Federal Army. In 1917 the country was under the cloud of another war into which the United States had entered in

April. The dreams, plans and ambitions of the Class of 1917 were brought to a complete halt. The only certainty was the war. What was to be its outcome and who would survive were open questions only to be answered by future events. Such was the atmosphere at Commencement in 1917. Practically every man was in the service within a matter of weeks. You will pardon a poignant memory. One week after delivering what was then called an "oration" on Alumni Hall stage at Commencement, the writer and another graduate of 1917, were peeling potatoes and onions in the mess shack of Company H of the First Maryland Infantry then stationed at Montebello Park in Baltimore.

We survived the war with one casualty, John A. Alexander, picked up the broken threads and carried on. Now as grandmothers and grandfathers we will try to come back to College Hill to celebrate our forty-fifth anniversary. We will note many changes. The old faculty is gone. The old buildings are gone, but we will find again the same spirit that has dominated the College throughout all its now ninety-five years of existence. We will be more impressed with the youthful vigor of the College in its new environment than with the age which is steadily mounting.

We have lived since graduation in a rapidly changing world. Two wars have taken their tragic toll in lives and property. Kingdoms have tottered and fallen and men look into the future with fear and trepidation. We left school at the end of a long era of peace and security. Just how great the change has been becomes clear in retrospect. There were few automobiles, fewer airplanes, no radios to speak of and television was a far off dream. The jet plane and the atom bomb were unknown. Education has progressed immeasurably and the College has busied itself to keep apace with the changing times.

And so another class, the Class of 1962, prepares to leave its academic shelter and enter a world with greater uncertainties than those which faced the Class of 1917. We are in the midst of a cold war and none knows its

*(Continued on Page 18)*

*Mr. Benson, who graduated from Western Maryland in 1917, is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College. He is an attorney in Baltimore.*





I FEEL we are on the brink of an era of expansion of knowledge about ourselves and our surroundings that is beyond description or comprehension at this time. Our efforts today are but small building blocks in a huge pyramid.

But questions are sometimes raised regarding the immediate payoffs from our efforts. What benefits are we gaining from the money spent? The real benefits we probably cannot even detail. They are probably not even known to man today.

But exploration and the pursuit of knowledge have always paid dividends in the long run—usually far greater than anything expected at the outset.

Experimenters with common gray mold little dreamed what effect their discovery of penicillin would have.

The story has been told of Disraeli, Prime Minister of England at the time, visiting the laboratory of Faraday, one of the early experimenters with basic electrical principles. After viewing various demonstrations of electrical phenomena, Disraeli asked: "But of what possible use is it?" Faraday replied: "Mr. Prime Minister, what good is a baby?"

That is the stage of development in our program today—in its infancy. And it indicates a much broader potential impact, of course, than even the discovery of electricity did. We are just probing the surface of the greatest advancement in man's knowledge of his surroundings that has ever been made.

There are benefits to science across the board. Any major effort such as this results in research by so many

different specialties that it is hard to even envision the benefits that will accrue in many fields.

Knowledge begets knowledge. The more I see, the more impressed I am—not with how much we know—but with how tremendous the areas are that are as yet unexplored.

Exploration, knowledge and achievement are good only insofar as we apply them to our future actions. Progress never stops. We are now on the verge of a new era.

Today, I know that I seem to be standing alone on this great platform—just as I seemed to be alone in the cockpit of the Friendship 7 spacecraft. But I am not.

There were with me then—and with me now—thousands of Americans and many hundreds of citizens of many countries around the world who contributed to this truly great undertaking.

On behalf of all these people, I would like to express my and their heartfelt thanks for the honor you have bestowed upon us here today.

We are all proud to have been privileged to be part of this effort, to represent our country as we have. As our knowledge of the universe in which we live increases, may God grant us the wisdom and guidance to use it wisely.

*The above is the concluding section of an historic address, delivered to a Joint Session of Congress by Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., on February 26, 1962. Col. Glenn conveyed ideas central to the mission of colleges, schools and universities.*



# GRADUATION!

Monday, June 4, was a perfect day for a graduation—sunny and just cool enough for robes not to seem heavy. The graduates heard Bishop John Wesley Lord urge them to become involved in life. Receiving a degree did not mean they had finished anything, Bishop Lord admonished them. Education is worthless if not continued, he said.

Western Maryland awarded 143 bachelor degrees in the commencement exercises. Twelve Master of Education degrees and five honorary doctoral degrees were awarded during the same ceremony.

Commencement speaker was Bishop John Wesley Lord, bishop of the Washington area of The Methodist Church, who received an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Other honorary degrees awarded were: Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Douglas R. Chandler, Washington, and Dr. John B. Warman, Pittsburgh; Doctor of Business Administration, Ernest du Pont, Jr., Wilmington, Delaware; Doctor of Laws, John H. Simms, Washington.

Dr. Lowell S. Ensor conferred summa cum laude and cum laude honors on nineteen of the graduates. Graduated summa cum laude were: Theresa A. Black, Cecilton; E. Diana Calvert, Pasadena; Conrad M. Cohen, Milford, Delaware; David W. Littlefield, Pearl River, New York; Carol L. Philpot, Edgewater; Judith M. Reed, Port Washington, New York; Janet A. Springer, Emmitsburg; Rachel A. Wentz, Manchester.

Cum laude graduates were: Lucy Anne Conners, New York, New York; Margaret Anne Hiller, Westminster; Robert C. Holt, Jr., Silver Spring; Mary M. Lemkau, Ruxton; Christine H. Lewis, Baltimore; John R. Meredith, Federalsburg; Martha L. Olsen, Baltimore; Catherine O. Reese, Westminster; Mary Sue Trotman, Hadfield, New Jersey; Betty Ann Whitfield, Westminster; Martha F. Woodward, Woodstock, Virginia.

Graduation awards were presented to the following: Bates Prize for best record as a college man—Joseph E. McDade, Cumberland; Mary Ward Lewis Prize for best record as a college woman—Marian B. Edwards, Baltimore; Gruber medal for extracurricular activities—Conrad M. Cohen, Milford, Delaware; Alumni Citizenship award—E. Diana Calvert, Pasadena, and C. Downey Price, LaVale; AAUW award—Mary M. Lemkau, Ruxton; John A. Alexander medal—James F. Pusey, Delmar; Adelaide Erichs Watson Prize for home economics—Mary F. Hohman, Kingsville, and Betty A. Whitfield, Westminster; Lt. Col. F. C. Pyne Mathematical award—Herbert K. Fallin, Jr., Baltimore.



*Theresa Black*



*Diana Calvert*



*Conrad Cohen*



*David Littlefield*



*Carol Philpot*



*Judith Reed*



*Janet Springer*



*Rachel Wentz*

# Honors List Large

A large number of the 143 graduates received academic honors: summa cum laude, cum laude, honorable mention or departmental honors. Their four year records were generally consistently high. Out of a possible 3.0 a summa cum laude graduate maintained an index of 2.5 and a cum laude graduate had an index of 2.2.

Students who received honorable mention had a 2.2 index in their senior year. For departmental honors a graduate had an index of 2.2 in all courses in the department, a certain percentile in the Graduate Record Examination, and recommendation of the department after successful completion of a departmental project.

The following graduates received departmental honors. After each name is the area of the project in cases where a paper was prepared.

Theresa A. Black, English, The Tragic Hero, Elizabethan vs. Modern; Helen L. Buehm, English, The Principle of Vagueness in the Poetry of Edgar Allan Poe; Lucy A. Conners, psychology, The Changing Freud; Mildred A. Dickey, music, The Mozart Piano Concerto; Margaret A. Hiller, English, The Concept of Love as Developed by Laurence Durrell; Donald J. Hobart, physical education, Physical Education for the Mentally Retarded; Mary M. Lemkau, sociology, Community Sociology; David W. Littlefield, history and political science, Roosevelt Policy Prior to Pearl Harbor; Edmund E. Makosky, physics, Special Problems in Transistors; John R. Meredith, music; Martha G. Moore, music, The Mozart Piano Concerto; Judith M. Reed, English and French, A Comparison of Camus and Hemingway (in both English and French); Catherine Orr Reese, physical education, Interscholastic Athletics in the Junior High School; Harry P. Rumberger, English, Criticism of the plays of Ionesco; Janet A. Springer, mathematics; Martha Woodward, English, A Study of the Tristan Legend.

## FOUR ARE DMS

Four graduates were designated Distinguished Military Graduates in the commencement exercises. They were: Robert L. Wolf, New Freedom, Pennsylvania; Charles W. Snyder, Baltimore; Joseph E. McDade, Cumberland; Arthur S. Alperstein, Baltimore.

Mr. Wolf and Mr. Snyder were commissioned as second lieutenants in the Regular Army. Bob will report to the Fourth Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Washington, and Charles will join the 28th Field Hospital at Fort Bragg, South Carolina.



Left to right:  
1. Marian Edwards  
2. Joseph McDade  
3. Downey Price  
4. James Fusey  
5. Mary Lemkau  
6. Betty Whitfield  
7. Mary Hohman  
8. Herbert Fallin

## Plan Further Study

Several of the 143 graduates will continue their studies at various graduate schools. Some have been awarded fellowships or assistantships to expand their field of interest.

Biology—Stanley Einhorn; Barry Gross, University of West Virginia Dental School; Joseph McDade, University of Delaware, a National Defense Fellowship for research in physiology; Thomas Muhlfelder, Jefferson Medical College; Downey Price, University of Maryland Medical School; Virginia Schurman, cancer research at the University of Maryland Medical School; Chemistry—Homan Kinsley (will complete work this summer), Institute of Paper Chemistry, Lawrence College; James Lomax, College of Pharmacology of the School of Medicine of the University of Virginia, a fellowship.

History—David W. Littlefield, Princeton University, the Ford Near-Eastern Fellowship; Library Science—Theresa A. Black, Drexel Institute School of Library Science; Psychology—Fred R. Goldman, department of psychology, University of Maryland; Lucy Conners, Pennsylvania State University, assistantship; Philosophy and Religion—John W. Grove, Duke Divinity School; Paul Grant, Wesley Theological Seminary; Warren Watts, Wesley Theological Seminary; Bernard Rinehart, Boston University, School of Theology; Sociology—Conrad M. Cohen, Duke Divinity School, fellowship; Mary M. Lemkau, Florida State University, fellowship; Lynn Wickwire, Yale University, School of City Planning.

## OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers of the Alumni Association and members of the Board of Governors were elected at the annual business meeting on Alumni Day, Saturday, June 2.

### OFFICERS

President—Paul F. Wooden, '37  
Vice President—Thomas W. Reed, '28  
Treasurer—Philip B. Schaeffer, '48  
Executive Secretary—Philip E. Uhrig, '52

### ALUMNI VISITORS TO THE BOARD

Miriam Royer Brickett, '27  
Dilmer V. Bell, '30

### DIRECTORS

Wilbur D. Preston, '46  
Betty Lee Robbins Seiland, '50  
Julian L. Dyke, Jr., '50

Several alumni chapters on the eastern seaboard have been active with a variety of programs while other chapters are planning activities.

### BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN CHAPTER

An enthusiastic crowd of 288 Western Maryland alumni and friends dined and "twisted" their way through an enjoyable evening at the Turf Valley Country Club on April 14. Betty Lee Robbins Seiland, '50, an energetic chairman with a capable committee, planned the entire evening. The innovation of a dinner-dance to replace the annual spring meeting met with a tremendous response. The dinner-dance was attended by alumni from such way points as New Jersey, Delaware, Washington, Frederick, and Westminster.

Those working with Mrs. Seiland were: Dorothy Arnold Callahan, '51; Weslea Pearson Edwards, '55; Dottie McClayton Flavin, '50; Nancy Kroll Chesser, '53; Joanne Weigle Dyke, '53; Carville Downes, '54; James Hackman, '50; Harry Adams, '50; and J. William Schneider, '54.

Members of the associate committee lending support were: William A. Weech, '26; Gladys Bean Weech, '27; Alleck A. Resnick, '47; J. T. Ward, '19; Richard W. Kiefer, '34; and Susanna Cockey Kiefer, '33; Blanche T. Rogers, '20; Katherine Rudolph Reedy, '39; and Mindelle Seltzer Gober, '46.

John F. Silber, Jr., '50, president, has announced plans for summer activity. His chapter is undertaking the restoration and mounting of the Old Main Bell. As he says in a letter to alumni of the Baltimore metropolitan area, "This bell, cast in 1890, by the McShane Bell Foundry, was hung in the tower of the Main Building in the same year, and for 70 years pealed out over the campus. In order to make room for progress,



Paul F. Wooden, '37, President—Mr. Wooden is a partner in the accounting firm of Wooden, Benson and Walton. He is a CPA and a member of the Maryland Bar.



Thomas W. Reed, '28, Vice President—Mr. Reed is vice president of Continental American Life Insurance Company.

the bell was removed prior to the razing of the building in 1960. This fall, if all goes well, the bell will be mounted on a pedestal in a prominent spot near its original site."

To raise money for the project, the Baltimore group has planned a Theater Party on July 24, at Painter's Mill Music Fair near Owings Mills, Maryland. Those interested may call Beth Witzke Barnes, '53, at Idlewood 5-2956. The show is "Bye Bye Birdie" starring George Gobel.

### NEW YORK CITY METROPOLITAN CHAPTER

Paul Maynard, '45, and wife provided a unique program of organ and harpsichord music at the spring meeting of this chapter on Friday, April 27. Maynard, harpsichordist for the Pro Musica of New York, is also organist and choir director of St. John's Lutheran Church of Greenwich Village. Pastor Fred Eckhardt, '48, chapter president, arranged to have the Maynards as guest artists in conjunction with FOCUS, the alumni continuing education program held on campus in the fall of 1961. Using the new Austin Baroque organ at St. John's, Paul Maynard played selections from Bach and Handel, with commentary on the music as the program progressed. Pat Maynard, harpsichordist, followed with a program played on one of her own two-manual instruments with selections from William Byrd and Purcell. Following the program a buffet was served.

### WILMINGTON ALUMNI CHAPTER

Dr. Jean Kerschner, associate professor of biology at the College, presented a talk on "Radioactive Chromosomes" at the annual spring dinner on April 28. Illustrating her lecture with slides and drawings, Dr. Kerschner showed how researchers are using certain radioactive substances in the chemical treatment of cancer which can also be used as tools in studying chromosome reproduction in many types of cells.

The dinner, held at the duPont Country Club, was arranged by Mary Anne Thomas Stazesky, '49, and Sue Smith Wingate, '37.

It was announced that the second oriental rug showing at the home of Tom, '28, and Charlotte, '29, Reed, had provided additional income with which the chapter is supplying equipment for the new college library.

### CARROLL COUNTY CHAPTER

On May 11, Paul Maynard (see article on New York Chapter) played an organ recital in Baker Memorial Chapel. The inspiring program was followed by a reception in McDaniel Lounge by members of the Carroll County Alumni Chapter. This was planned under the direction of committee chairman Muriel Waltz Kable, '36, of Westminster, aided by: Mary Ada Twigg Welliver, '49; Jean Daughtrey Myers, '49; Dorothy Berry Tevis, '35; and Jacqueline Brown Hering, '51.

### NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, ALUMNI CHAPTER

Alumni and friends of Western Maryland in the Virginia area are invited to attend a luncheon and beach party at the Cavalier Beach and Cabana Club on Saturday, June 23, in Virginia Beach. Bathing suits are in order for swimming 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hosts will be Dave Hottenstein, '22, president; Edwin Warfield Sterling, '25; and Mary Warfield LeBoutillier, '25. The luncheon will be served at Cabanas Number 43 and 44. Those who attend are also invited to the tea dance in the late afternoon to the music of Ray Herrera and his Orchestra. Contact Mrs. E. H. LeBoutillier, 3905 Holly Road, Virginia Beach, Virginia, or call Garden 8-7825. Dr. and Mrs. Lowell S. Enzor and Phil Uhrig and wife will be down from Westminster for the luncheon.

### WICOMICO ALUMNI CHAPTER

Mrs. Melva Martin Willis, '32, is the newly elected president of the Wicomico County Alumni Association Chapter. Her officers are: Dr. Millard G. LesCallette, '52, vice president; Mrs. Mildred Elgin Huston, '27, secretary; and J. Wesley George, '35, treasurer.



Honored at the Alumni Banquet on June 2 were four recipients of The Alumni Award. Dr. Frank Jaumot, '47, was unable to be present. Pictured, left to right, are: Mrs. Virgie Jefferson, '09, Dr. Hugh Ward, '22, and Miss Minnie Ward, '12.

## Four Alumni Honored at Banquet

### VIRGIE WILLIAMS JEFFERSON, CLASS OF 1909

Mrs. Jefferson is retiring as house director of McDaniel Hall after completing her 20th year of service. She has a warmhearted affection for her college, for her "girls," and for all who have passed her way. To many students, alumni, parents, and faculty, the mere mention of "Mrs. Jay" brings a smile and a fond memory of life shared on the Hill. Her energy and ideas in arranging for alumni receptions and her artistry in designing flower arrangements are but a few of her many talents. She is a dependable, patient, quiet worker, yet a conversationalist of the friendliest type.

### MINNIE MARSDEN WARD, CLASS OF 1912

Miss Ward is celebrating her 50th anniversary of graduation from Western Maryland College. She retired last year after forty years of loyal service as librarian. During her stay, and even yet, she is the one person who has kept up an active correspondence with our foreign-born students. This has been a labor of love and yet one which has reaped rewards for her college. Loyalty and devotion through service have keynoted Miss Ward's life on the Hill.

### HUGH WALTER WARD, CLASS OF 1922

Dr. Ward celebrates his 40th anniversary of graduation this year. He is a general practitioner who received The Doctor of the Year Award in Maryland in 1960. The term doctor—one who administers to all—is the true description for this modest, unassuming man whose interest in his patients and his Alma Mater is as large as his frame. His loyalty through the alumni fund support, his active interest in alumni affairs, his perennial attendance at all alumni day celebrations further show his considerable affection for Western Maryland College.

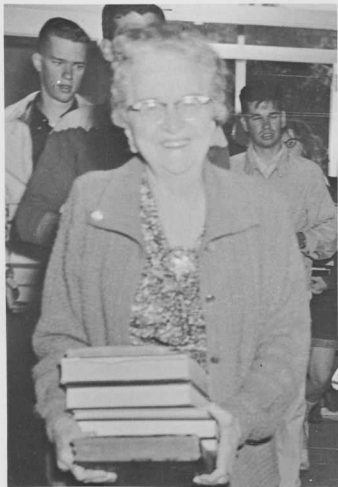
### FRANK EDWARD JAUMOT, CLASS OF 1947

As Dr. Jaumot celebrates his 15th reunion at Western Maryland, the stature he has attained in the field of industry is considerable. He is now Director of Research and Engineering for the Delco Radio Division of the General Motors Corporation. Although he holds a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in physics, his devotion to the school at which he did his undergraduate work is evidenced by his support of alumni activities. It is with pride that the college recognizes not only the outstanding ability, but also the loyalty of this younger alumnus who has in this short period of time achieved this position in the business world as a graduate of this liberal arts college.

# VIRGIE WILLIAMS JEFFERSON, '09

Director of McDaniel Hall, 1942-1962

by Helen G. Howery



*She was here, too. Mrs. Jefferson joined those helping with the library move. She is shown entering the new building with a stack of books.*

*"People seem to think I go with this building!" On a few occasions when a representative of some College or community organization has made a last minute, unexpected request of her, Mrs. Jefferson has been heard to make this remark. She is wrong. She does not go with any building. All of us know that she goes with the entire College and that her place in our affection and respect will not be changed after her retirement gives her an address other than McDaniel Hall.*

A recent *Gold Bug* article, listing cars appropriate for various personalities, assigned an electric roadster to Mrs. Jefferson because the author thought it would help her get around the campus at an even greater speed. Her days often do include visits to flowers in remote

spots for arrangements for the Ensors, the art department, the lounge, the dining hall, the dean of women, or any one else who has asked her for a bouquet. When nothing has been in bloom, she has created decorations such as a tree of miniature Easter hats. Robinson Garden has been but one of her many projects.

There have been countless less obvious contributions she has made to the College. The telephone in her room is the College number when the switchboard is closed. College men may never have realized that she has always kept their room numbers in order to be helpful when calls have come in the middle of the night. It would be impossible to estimate the number of tickets to special events which have been distributed through her office. She has rarely, in twenty years, missed helping with some detail for the hundreds of meetings in the lounge. She has often reminded the President of traditional ceremonies about to take place on his lawn. She has made more than one set of curtains for the various dormitories, and she has done emergency altering or repairs for costumes for plays as well as for girls ready to leave for dances or recitals.

Handy and gracious as she always is for these and many other services, her dominant interest has always been *her girls*. She has lived with them and shared their interests from the hectic day when they arrived until the moment she has watched them with pride similar to that of their parents as they have received their degrees. Her correspondence with her girls rivals that of the Alumni Office.

What I should like to say for all of us in tribute to Mrs. Jefferson, I cannot find words to express. Having her for a friend has been one of the happiest privileges of my life. I am sure this thought will occur to all who have had the same privilege.

NOTE: A few letters have been sent to former McDaniel girls telling of Mrs. Jefferson's plans and her future address at the home of her daughter: Mrs. William Burnett, 4415 Brookfield Drive, Kensington, Maryland.

*Dr. Helen Howery is Dean of Women and associate professor of English at the College. She joined the faculty in 1946.*



## ON THE HILL



### New Trustee

Frederick C. Malkus, Jr., of Cambridge, chairman of the Committee on Judicial Proceedings of the Maryland Senate, was elected to the Board of Trustees at the annual spring meeting Friday, April 27, on the campus.

Senator Malkus graduated from Western Maryland in 1934 and from the University of Maryland Law School in 1938. He was admitted to practice law in Maryland in 1938. The new trustee entered the Army as a private on April 30, 1941, and was discharged as a major in 1946. He served in the European campaign.

The Cambridge attorney was elected to the House of Delegates in 1946. He was elected to the Maryland Senate in 1950 and has served as Judicial Proceedings chairman since 1954. In 1961, the Senator was elected State Official of the Year by the Maryland Municipal League. He is a member of the Cambridge Rotary, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, Post No. 7460 Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post No. 91 American Legion and the Dorchester County Farm Bureau.

Senator Malkus is married to the former Margaret Anne Moorser, of Hartsville, South Carolina. They have two children, Margaret E. Malkus and Frederick C. Malkus, III.

### HOMECOMING

Alumni are invited back to the Hill for Homecoming on October 13 this year. The early fall date should guarantee a particularly colorful campus at that time. Football foe for the day will be Hampden-Sydney.

## Non-Western Culture

Western Maryland is one of six colleges in Maryland and Pennsylvania which have been awarded a two-year grant of \$180,000 by the Ford Foundation for a cooperative program of faculty study of Asian cultures. Also participating in the program, which will involve intensive study of China and India, will be: Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Hood College, Frederick; Mount Saint Mary's College and Mount Saint Joseph's College, both of Emmitsburg.

An executive committee from the six colleges met for two years and agreed that the role of their colleges should be twofold: to offer students an opportunity of making some contact with a civilization and culture other than their own, to equip those students who might be interested with a sufficient background for continuation of studies on a graduate level.

It was decided early in the deliberations that it would be impossible for undergraduate colleges such as these to compete individually with non-Western offerings of the large universities. However, cooperatively they can make a major educational contribution in the field.

The committee proposal, which was accepted by the Ford Foundation, calls for an eighteen-month study of both China and India on the part of interested faculty members plus contributions to each college library. The first summer calls for intensive reading in one of these cultures. During the school year to follow, while teaching full time, the faculty members will be preparing for and attending a series of seminars. The next summer there will be study at a major graduate center in this country or abroad.

The three participants from Western Maryland are: Dr. Ralph B. Price, chairman of the economics department; Dr. L. Earl Griswold, associate professor of sociology; and Dr. Reuben Holthaus, chairman of the philosophy department. Dr. Price and Dr. Griswold will concentrate on India. Dr. Price will attend a seminar in India this summer. Dr. Holthaus is studying China. This area will be covered in the first year.

As part of the program is not being borne entirely by the Ford Foundation. During its two-year period, the colleges will contribute approximately \$73,000 of their own funds making the whole project a cooperative one not only between the colleges but between them and the Foundation. Gettysburg College has been appointed financial agent for the Foundation. Professor Norman Richardson, chairman of its philosophy department, has been elected coordinator of the program.

Present executive committee membership includes: Jack C. Davis, Hood College; James Carson and Donald Flaherty, Dickinson; Mariemmi Wanek and Gilbert Oddo, Mount Saint Joseph's; John Morrison, Mount Saint Mary's; Ralph Price, Western Maryland; and Bruce Boenau and Norman Richardson, Gettysburg.

This committee met and consulted with many experts in the field. Among those with whom they met are: Wing-tsit Chan, of Dartmouth College; William DeBarry, of Columbia University; Robert Crane, College of Michigan; and Kenneth Morgan, Colgate University.

Academic gains will be seen through enrichment of courses now offered and the addition of some new courses in Asian studies, Western Maryland feels. The colleges have added faculty members with training in non-Western areas. It is felt that students preparing for teaching in both Pennsylvania and Maryland, where increasing emphasis is being placed on non-Western cultural instruction, will find they are better prepared to teach world history, cultures, and geography.

## Science Grant

Western Maryland has been granted \$3,000 by the trustees of Smith, Kline and French Foundation for chemistry, biology, or other science needs at the College.

The announcement was made by Dr. Lowell S. Ensor following a letter from the Foundation. The grant is designed to aid in development of curriculum and to provide an additional opportunity for independent study and research by students and faculty members.

Members of the biology and chemistry department have listed a number of items they feel might be purchased with the grant. All will increase the effectiveness of the science program at Western Maryland.

## Smith-Mundt Fellowship

Dr. Isabel Isanogle Royer, professor of biology, will teach next year at the University of Hue, Viet Nam, under a Smith-Mundt fellowship.

Dr. Royer's fellowship is the first Smith-Mundt to be held by a Western Maryland faculty member. The appointment was made by the State Department.

Dr. Royer and her husband will leave for Viet Nam on the first of September. The biology professor will teach until the end of April at the University. Dr. Royer and her husband plan some extended travel on their way back to Westminster, arriving in the early summer.

Under the fellowship, the professor will be provided a place to live in Viet Nam. She will be an employee of the State Department during the teaching period. Dr. Royer has been in touch with the current visiting professor at the Viet Nam university. The first visitor at Hue, a professor of English, told her that accommodations, while not as elaborate as home, are very adequate.

Dr. Royer will receive indoctrination in Washington before leaving for Viet Nam. The College will secure a temporary replacement for her on its faculty.



*At the stacks in the new library there were more guides to make sure each book got on the right shelf in the proper section. The library opened for business the next day with exams not far off. Things had to be in order.*

## The AAUP in Review

It has occurred to me that readers of this magazine have rather limited access to information concerning the American Association of University Professors. Only a few of our readers actually belong to the Association, and publications of the AAUP available to the general public are less than numerous. It would appear only infrequent newspaper articles and word-of-mouth communications serve to describe for many of us the development and activities of higher education's most active professional organization.

If I am correct in assuming only a few alumni and friends of Western Maryland College have a relatively complete and accurate understanding of the AAUP, it is quite possible misunderstandings and, perhaps, skepticism exist. This brief article is written especially for those who support higher education, and wish to know more about its professional leadership.

Since its establishment in 1915, the Association has grown to a total membership of 50,000 representatives of the teaching profession in higher education. The year 1961 was one of unprecedented growth in which 63 new chapters and ten new state conferences were activated. As of January 1, 1962, 715 chapters of the AAUP were active.

From its inception to the present, the AAUP has worked to develop excellence in higher education. Its programs and activities are based upon the recognized correlation between the status of the teaching profession and the quality of education available in our institutions of higher learning. It is felt scientific inquiry can be conducted only where scholarship is the first loyalty of the teacher.

To ensure conditions supportive of scientific inquiry, the AAUP has directed a major portion of its energies toward the following goals: 1) to achieve academic freedom and tenure for all members of the teaching profession, 2) to improve the economic status of the profession, 3) to build cooperative faculty-administration relationship, 4) to encourage useful participation of faculty in college and university government, and, 5) to clarify and develop creative relationships between higher education and federal and state governments.

Space limitations preclude a full description here of AAUP activities in each of the above areas. However, to serve the purpose of this article it seems appropriate to cite a few illustrations of how the Association pursues its objectives.

Threats to academic freedom and tenure are challenged by the AAUP. When these threats such as suppressive federal or state legislation, affect the general academic community, the Association alerts the membership and provides direction through the democratic process to prevent or remove restrictive laws or proposals. An example of this type approach is the current effort to defeat the so-called "Cunningham Amendment" presently under consideration in Congress. If enacted, this amendment would control the movement of the public mails so as to make unavailable much of the data descriptive of conditions internal to the Soviet Union.

When denial of academic freedom seems to have occurred in a particular institution, a committee of teachers investigates. If academic freedom is found violated, and if administrative personnel are unwilling or unable to make appropriate changes, the Association imposes censure on the administrative officers of the institution. This censure remains until necessary improvements

are made. It should be noted institutions are not censured—only administrative and governing officials are so indicted.

To promote the economic growth of the profession, the Association utilizes the self-grading compensation survey. This survey asks each institution to itemize and report compensation made to its professional faculty. These data are summarized and studied to indicate the present economic level of the profession and trends suggested by the accumulated findings. With the permission of the administrators, this information is published annually. During 1961, the number of institutions cooperating in this survey increased by 20%; institutions allowing publication, by 30%. (Western Maryland College is one of the cooperating institutions which permits publication of its compensation data.)

In matters concerning faculty-administration relationships, the Association operates on the principle that faculties, administrations, and governing boards have the joint responsibility of representing the interests of society in the conduct of higher education. It believes the faculty should have primary responsibility for determining the educational policies of the institution.

The Association commends institutions which select their students solely on the basis of merit rather than race, color, or creed. It supports the right of faculty and students to express their views on desegregation without fear of reprisal.

At the institution level, the AAUP chapter is of major importance to the effort of the Association. The Western Maryland College chapter is one of ten chapters in Maryland. At present, 60% of the full-time faculty at W.M.C. are members of the chapter. At bimonthly meetings the chapter explores and discusses matters of concern to the profession, and communicates to appropriate persons its views on important issues. The membership contributes from its personal resources to subsidize travel expenses of delegates to annual Association meetings.

In conclusion, the AAUP provides channels through which the voice of the profession can be articulated. It is important this voice be loud and clear so that it will be recognized and heeded by a society much in need of direction. The importance of the collective effort is apparent in a world where forces are set in motion and manipulated by groups. Let us hope the teachers of America's colleges and universities will continue to respond to this need.

E. M. NUSS  
President, Western Maryland College  
Chapter AAUP

## ANOTHER GRADUATE

Dean William M. David, Jr., Dean of Men and assistant professor of political science, received his doctorate from Columbia University this month. The Ph.D. is in political science and international relations. Dean David joined the faculty in 1952.





Rettberg photo

1962 baseball team—Members of Coach Dick Pugh's successful team this spring are grouped at the side of Gill gym. Left to right: First row—Jim Waddel, Bill Bergquist, Jack Baile, Bill Myers, manager, Skip Brown, Jim Pusey, Leon Biser. Second row—Neal Hoffman, Rex Walker, Dennis Amico, Tony Magnotto, Dick Yobst, Roy Terry, Roy Robertson, John DeMey. Third row—Jim Cupp, Eugene Willis, Wayne Whitmore, Howard Mooney, Griffith Harrison, Charlie Walter, Coach Dick Pugh, and Bob Zingraf.

## SPRING SPORTS RESULTS

Western Maryland's baseball team lost the Mason-Dixon Conference championship to Randolph-Macon in the third game of a three-game playoff in Ashland, Virginia. The Terrors were winners in the northern division of the Mason-Dixon and came in third in the Middle Atlantic Conference. The tennis and track teams also had successful seasons.

Counting playoff games, the baseball team wound up with an overall 11 and 8 record for Coach Dick Pugh who leaves Western Maryland this year to coach in Florida. Leading hitters on the team were Roy Terry, .397, and Charles Walter, .385. Both are juniors who will be returning next year. Pitching ace for the Terrors was Lance Klein, another junior, who finished with a

7 and 2 overall record.

Coach Dick Clower's track team ended with a 4 and 3 record in both Mason-Dixon and Middle Atlantic. The Terrors beat Washington, Towson, Lebanon Valley, and Lycoming. They lost to Mount Saint Mary's, Dickinson, and Hopkins. At the Mason-Dixon championship, Tom O'Malley came in third in the high jump and Chuck Gray placed fifth in the 440. Both of these trackmen will be back next year.

In tennis, Frank Hurt's team posted a 5 and 9 won-loss record. This put the Terrors in third place in the Mason-Dixon Conference. Coach Hurt will lose three seniors via graduation, Bill Sitter, Dave Martin, and Steve Berman.

## ALGERIA

*(Continued from Page 7)*

secret organization—the O.A.S.—hopes to resist a settlement approved by 90% of the French votes.

Without any real political theories, this extreme-rightist movement, commanded (until his capture) by former General Salan and led by professional officers, aims at preventing the cease-fire from going into action and at eventually overthrowing the French government. One may get an idea of these so-called pure patriots by looking at the *Deutsche Soldaten Zeitung* of April 27, a German newspaper expressing the ideas of those who still feel nostalgia for the Nazi Reich. They are reproached by members of the O.A.S. with lack of continuous and concrete help for former friends prosecuted in 1945 by de Gaulle because of active help to the Germans during World War II. This is one among other examples, illustrative enough, of the Fascist coloration of the O.A.S., a few members of which, like Salan, at one time found refuge in Franco's Spain.

Fortunately, O.A.S. has been unable, as was feared, to start an over-all insurrection which it meant to be extended to France itself, not sparing the lives of Algerian Europeans considered too liberal. The recent capture of its two prominent leaders, Salan and Jouhaud, has also been a severe blow. However, the secret army fosters a climate of utmost violence through daily atrocities against the Moslems. Its objective is to provoke the Moslems into retaliatory violence, so that de Gaulle's army will fire on them in defense of the Europeans. So far, nationalist leaders, in spite of hundreds of Moslems killed, have been able to avoid a reaction which would favor the O.A.S.'s diabolic scheme and eventually ruin the accord. It seems hardly conceivable that the O.A.S., now "a dying beast," could win in the long run, but daily bloodshed broadens the gulf of hatred between the two communities in Algeria. It becomes more and more dubious that they may live at peace together. The settlers seem to be sealing their own doom.

If the Army does not prove hard enough in its repression of the O.A.S., Moslem leaders, who wonder if the French government is able to carry out the accords, may become unable to control the situation. This would endanger the prospects of de Gaulle who, feeling he has achieved the most important move in his policy, could keep on reinforcing his own domestic political situation before carrying out plans of renewed grandeur for France. His plans include further modernization of the economy, an increasing role in the Common Market, improvement of the French position in international affairs, and the transformation of the army into a modern power with an independent nuclear striking force. He wants

to obtain an equal voice with the U. S. and Britain in a three-power directorate, for NATO.

With an improved position in the Arab world, once Algeria is back to peace, de Gaulle will seek French leadership of Western Europe without the supranational integration being sought by his neighbors and . . . a good proportion of the French representatives. But all these hopes of restoring the country as a great power can hardly be realized before the Algerian problem, long the stumbling block of French politics and with yet unforeseen consequences upon the political health of France, is given a final solution.

## FOCUS

The continuing education program of the Alumni Association, FOCUS, will be held on November 3 on the campus. This year the topic of the day-long seminar will be India. Following a morning discussion of the background of India in terms of history, economics, and religion, there will be two afternoon panels. Topics of the two panels, not running concurrently as last year, will be the art of India with emphasis on the dance, literature, and painting. Members of the Indian Embassy staff will assist with the project.

## 1917

*(Continued from Page 8)*

outcome. The male students face a period of military service, we hope in times of peace. To this extent it will share the experience of the Class of 1917. Its members will enter the world much better prepared so far as educational qualifications are concerned.

In the midst of all this change and uncertainty, certain verities remain. After 45 years of change and uncertainty everywhere, we have found that the ideals and virtues put before us by this College are as capable of attainment as in our school days. What the future will bring forth, no one can now perceive. We do know, however, that in a changing world truth and right will always be certainties. It is upon these we must fix our faith and hope.

And so the class of seventeen salutes Western Maryland College upon its ninety-fifth birthday. It is a larger and stronger college than we knew in our day. Nostalgically we look to the past and memories crowd upon us. Optimistically we look to a future of increased service to generations yet unborn. "Western Maryland Hail, All Hail."

# NEWS FROM ALUMNI

1886

Mrs. Beulah Pollitt Smith, of Salisbury, has died . . .

1895

Mrs. Edna Russell Jordan Hirst died in August. She had lived in Cambridge . . .

1899

Died: Andrew W. Wilson; Mrs. May Buckingham Kimmey . . .

1900

Died: Mrs. Adele Ogden Caton on March 29; Captain John Welch . . .

1902

Mrs. Iris Tull White died March 27. Librarian of the Wicomico County Subscription Library for 25 years, she helped her husband organize the first Parent-Teacher Association in the county and wrote society columns for the Salisbury *Advertiser*. Mrs. White received the Salisbury Award in 1948.

1904

Carrie Gardiner Gott has died . . .

1913

Wilmer O. Lankford has retired from his position with the J. C. Penney Company. He and his wife (Evelyn Walter) are planning a world cruise . . .

1914

Mrs. Esther Jackson Smith has died . . .

1919

Mrs. Isabel Clark Manlove died March 27. The former teacher had been managing her family's farm, Swan Harbor, in Cecil County . . .

1920

Louis C. Randall, who has retired from the ministry, is teaching in the Delmar, Delaware, High School . . . Hubert P. Burdette, realtor and banker, died April 3. An emeritus trustee, he was a past president of the Maryland Bankers Association and was chairman of the board of directors of Ridgeville Nurseries, Inc. . . .

1922

Mrs. Maude Smith Davis, of Hurlock, died in October . . .

1924

Mrs. Ida Ruth Nutter Hall, of Edgewater, has died . . . Jesse E. Stone died April 25 in Tyler, Florida. He was district credit manager for Montgomery Ward & Company . . .

1928

Mabel Barnes Wilkinson's husband was Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large in the May primary election . . .

1929

Mrs. Virginia Holland Nicoll has been promoted to supervisor of administration of the Public Health Department in Salisbury . . . Mrs. Dorothy Roberts Etzler was the subject of a feature story in *The Carroll County Times*. She teaches vocal music at Mount Airy Junior and Senior High School.

1930

Mrs. Dorothy Holliday Graham's new address is the Wicomico County Jail in Salisbury. Her husband is now sheriff of Wicomico and they have an apartment over the jail . . .

Western Maryland is a family school. An example of this comes with the announcement of the birth of Miss Leslie Fallin on February 11. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert K. Fallin, '62, the granddaughter of H. Kirk and Henrietta Wolfe Fallin, '38, the great-granddaughter of Margaret Kirk Fallin, '09, and the great-great-granddaughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Kirk, '83 (Gertrude Bratt, '82) . . .

1931

Miss Helen I. Bankard, vice principal and math teacher at Taneytown High School, was the subject of a recent feature story in *The Carroll County Times* . . .

1932

Miss Catherine Baumgartner has been awarded a silver pin and certificate in recognition of her service to the Carroll County Welfare Board . . .

1934

Mrs. Lillian Frey Dexter has received a certificate of merit from the Wall Street Journal's Newspaper Fund for successful completion of studies in journalism under a Fellowship grant from the Fund. She was also presented the Gold Key award from the Columbia Scholastic Press Association in recognition of "outstanding devotion to the cause of the school press, encouragement to the student editors in their several endeavors, service above and beyond the call of delegated duty, leadership in the field of education, and support of the high ideals from which the Association has drawn its strength and inspiration." This is the highest award of the Association and was conferred March 17 at the New York City convention . . .

1935

Colonel Albert N. Ward, Jr., gets to meet pretty girls in his present assignment. A recent picture in *The Marylander* shows him in Germany congratulating a University of Maryland coed who has just been named Miss Armed Forces Recreation Center. The colonel is commanding officer of the rec center for armed forces personnel at the Chiemsee Recreation Area . . . Mrs. Margaret Routzhan Miller, history teacher at Mount Airy High School, was the subject of a feature article in *The Carroll County Times* . . .

1936

S. Eduard Corbin, chief, Educational Services, Headquarters Command, USAF, recently attended a conference at The United States Armed Forces Institute at Madison, Wisconsin, and another sponsored by the Civil Services Commission on Cross-Service Management . . . Lt. Col. Vernon R. Simpson, Army National Guard, has completed the 16-week associate course at the Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas . . .

1937

Paul S. Hyde has been appointed superintendent of Worcester County schools . . .

1940

Samuel C. Troupe has died . . . Homer O. Elsegaard received his Ed.D. from the University of Maryland in January, 1961 . . . Holly Beard, eight-year-old daughter of Clarence E. Beard, has been in correspondence with a Russian composer. The young pianist started out as a student of her father who teaches vocal music at the Milford Mill High School . . .

1941

M. Charles Rebert has been awarded the 1962 Clifton Sterling Poetry Award by the Pennsylvania Chapter, Academy of American Poets. His poem "Three Spinsters" was judged the top poem in national competition on any subject lending itself to a portrait . . . Tane Takahashi is chief librarian at International Christian University in Tokyo. The university, founded in 1949, has the best library in any private institution of higher education in Japan. Tane went to the university in 1954 after graduation from Drexel Institute's School of Library Science. The post is one never before held by a woman in any Japanese university. According to the February issue of "Friends Journal," under "her skillful leadership, the library has become an exceptionally important demonstration center for the bibliologists of Japan's principal government and private institutions of higher education." Tane is widely known for her association with Elizabeth Gray Vining in the education of the Crown Prince of Japan. She was secretary and interpreter for the tutor and is mentioned in her books "Windows for the Crown Prince" and "Return to Japan."

1942

Alice Virginia Jockel Spooner died in March . . .

1943

Dorris Jones Kinder is living in San Antonio, Texas, where her husband, Herb, has joined his three brothers in a home building business. They have two children, Bonnie, 12, and Chuck, 4. The Kinders often visit Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O'Keefe (Otts, '47, Deborah Bowers, '43) and their three boys—Tim, 10; Artie, 9; and David, 6—in Irving, Texas, just outside Dallas. Also living in Dallas are Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely Friedel (Thelma Young, '45) and their four children.

1945

Mrs. Margaret Geary Stoner died April 6. Peggy had suffered from the effects of polio since 1952 and had attended many College events in a wheel chair . . . Paul Maynard gave an organ recital at the College on May 11. Paul continued his studies at the Yale School of Music where he was awarded two prizes for his playing. Paul is harpsichordist with the New York Pro Musica. He has appeared with the New York Philharmonic under Leonard Bernstein and the Kranz Baroque Ensemble. He has recorded for Decca and Columbia . . .

1946

Mrs. Mary Saum Cleland died August 22, 1961 . . .

1948

George L. Carr, physics teacher at Millford Mill High School, has been awarded a \$6,000 senior Shell merit scholarship at Cornell University. He is currently finishing a 12-month junior residency at Cornell. Under the new grant he will spend a minimum of 12 months at the university taking advantage of study in science teaching. He was one of six top high school science and mathematics teachers from the United States named to residencies . . .

1949

Dr. Charles A. Rahrer has been promoted to professor of English at Susquehanna University . . . Dr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Abrams announce the birth of Rebecca Ann on March 23. Steven is 3 . . . Paul and Emily Coale Hines have a new son, David Paul, born December 11, 1961, in New Mexico. Donald, 7%, and Joanne, 6, are programming students with Teaching Machines, Inc., learning laboratory in Albuquerque, New Mexico . . .

1950

Donald Bailey has been teaching a course in elementary stagecraft for the Education Extension Service of the Children's Theater Association . . . Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Richardson (Skip Edwards, '53) have accepted positions with the Standard Oil Company in Indonesia. Bob has resigned as high school principal in Cody, Wyoming, to become director of schools with Standard Oil. Skip will teach in the primary grades . . .

1951

Mr. and Mrs. William Ruth (Patricia Moore) announce the birth of Melissa Jennifer on March 29. Jerry is four and Mary is two . . . Mr. and Mrs. Myron Plypsee (Pat Shear) announce the birth of Irene Elizabeth on April 14 . . . Mary Ruth Williams was recently featured in *Sentinel*, the Second Army paper. A career officer with more than eight years active duty, Mary Ruth wears the National Defense Service Medal and the Army Commendation Medal awarded her while she was stationed in Munich, Germany. She is Executive Officer of the Baltimore Recruiting Main Station . . .

1952

Millard G. LesCallette received his Ph.D. in history from the University of Maryland in February . . . Jack Loper is on the faculty at the University of St. Louis in Missouri (pharmacology department). He is married to the former Dorothy Morelock of Colorado Springs, Colorado. They have two sons, John, 4, and Robert, 2% . . . Jean Dixon Kortcsely reports she has four children—Scott, 5, Nancy, 4, Jill, 3, Peggy, 2 . . .

1953

Tom Page has transferred from Baltimore to Santa Maria, California. He is an engineer with The Martin Company. He and his wife have two daughters, Linda and Sandra . . . Lt. JG and Mrs. Claud W. Ashcraft announce the birth of a son, Paul, on February 17. They have another son, Claud C. . . Beverly O'Mori Narumi announces the birth of a third son, Robert, on March 2 . . . Nancy Wagner Phillips announces the birth of Sue Ellen on February 13. Carol Ann is

two . . . Mr. and Mrs. David Muirhead (Page Findlay) announce the birth of Glenn David December 8, 1961. Diana Lynn is 2%.

1954

Dr. Donald D. Haut is an intern at D. C. General Hospital . . .

1955

Duwall Jones is teaching in the biology department of Madison College in Harrisonburg, Virginia . . . Rev. Alan J. Hagenbuch is pastor of the Slackwood Presbyterian Church in Trenton, New Jersey. He and his wife (Virginia Quinn, '57) have three children, Deborah, 4; Alan, Jr., 2; and John, born in August, 1961 . . .

1956

Lois Ann Coffman is teaching at the army dependents junior high school at Kaiserslautern, Germany . . . Ruth Allen Higbee announces the birth of Denise Louise on April 2 . . . Marilyn McLennan Baumeister has brought the file up to date on her children—Heard K., Jr., Marguerite, and Marie.

1957

Mariorie Pott is working in the Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey at East Orange. She is also a vice-moderator of the New Jersey Synod Young Adult Council . . . Jean E. Cline is a claims representative with the Social Security Administration and is living in Ashland, Kentucky . . . Donald Tankersley has completed the officer familiarization course at The Transportation School at Fort Eustis, Virginia. Before being recalled to active duty it was a systems technician for Bethlehem Steel in Sparrows Point . . . Carol Bingham Prendergast's husband has been made manager of the Westinghouse branch at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They have a daughter, Alison . . . Dr. and Mrs. John Kreisher (Jeanne Blair) announce the birth of William F. on March 23. Steve is 4% and Keith is 15 months . . . Joyce Harrington Stottler and her husband have returned from two years at Chateauroux, France, and have settled at Cocoa Beach, Florida. Their daughter, Michele Elaine, was born October 27, 1961 . . . Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Robey, Jr., announce the birth of Frank, III, in March . . . Ronald Graybeal is attending a summer workshop on "Unemployment Problems and Policy" at Goucher sponsored by the Ford Foundation. He is working on his Ph.D. dissertation "An Econometric Model of the External Trade of Hawaii." The degree will be from Stanford University.

1958

Wilson A. Streightiff, M.Ed., is superintendent of the Lyman Public Schools, Scotts Bluff County School District of Lyman, Nebraska . . . Barbara Conover Orzel is spending the summer in Kellavik, Iceland. Her husband is a laboratory technologist in the Navy . . . Josef Wilke was a Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates for the 3rd district of Maryland in the May primary election . . . Flo Melh Wooten is now living at Route 5, Bennett Road in Salisbury where she and her husband have bought a house . . . Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leatherwood, Jr., announce the birth of a daughter in March . . .

1959

Virginia Pott is engaged to Warren J. Braunwarth, U. S. Coast Guard. A fall wedding is planned . . . Edmund Baxter was declared Jaycee for the month of February for his work as state chairman of the Junior Miss project in Westminster . . . Mr. and Mrs. C. Adam Bock, Jr. (Priscilla Von-Eiff), announce the birth of Carolyn Lisa on January 26 . . . Kay Mitchell Kantorowski announces the birth of Michael John on December 7, 1961 . . .

1960

Robert C. Wilson has died . . . Starr Beachamp, '63, married Eugene A. Arbaugh on April 14 . . . Beverly Schlickei has married Aubrey C. Smith . . . Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Lintinich (Nancy Helwig) announce the birth of Robert Wendell in March . . . Mrs. Mary Newell McKittrick announces the birth of Lisa Anne on April 4 . . . Jim Worden married Lynne Rodeaux, '63, on December 16, 1961. Jim has completed the Airborne and Ranger courses at Ft. Benning and is now a mortar tactics instructor at For Dix . . .

1961

When Mrs. John F. Kennedy rode that elephant in Jaipur, India, Robert Schroder was one of the Peace Corpsmen who was on hand to watch and meet her . . . Lt. Alan P. Stewart has completed the officer orientation course at The Army School, Fort Knox, Kentucky . . . Lt. Bradley Roberts has completed the officer orientation course at The Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Virginia . . . Marcin Boher is engaged to Linda Lee Lander. A December wedding is planned . . . Charlotte Karl married Gilbert D. Friend, of Illinois, on December 24, 1961 . . . Robert F. Brounning married N. Suzanne Fossett, '62, on February 3 . . . Frances Jean Hatton married William D. Class, Jr., on March 17 . . . Joseph W. Stielper married Carol Carson, '63, on December 28, 1961 . . . Miriam Gaskill Stem announces the birth of a son on March 9 in Charleston, South Carolina. Since then, Miriam and her husband have been transferred to Key West, Florida . . . George Varga completed his M.A. at Stanford in economics and has taken a job with General Electric in their Young Executive Training Program in San Jose, California . . .

1962

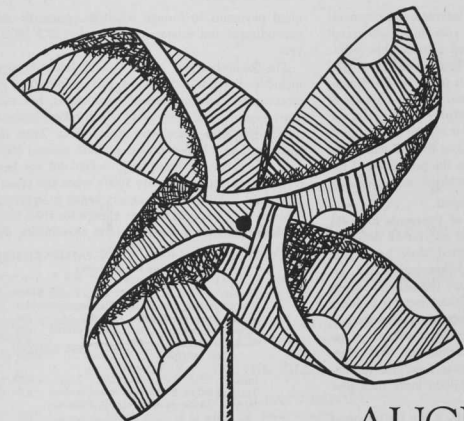
Engaged: Margaret Anne Hiller to Walter S. Kenton, Jr., '64; Raymond E. Albert, Jr. to Linda Bradshaw; Barbara A. Meineke to Carl V. Strein; Marian Edwards to Lt. Gary W. Parker, USMC . . . Married: Deborah B. Mark to Kenneth Thomas, Jr.; William Arthur Benson to Gloria Ann Neeb on March 3 . . . Sharon Boyer graduates from Oberlin College this month. She has been accepted by the Peace Corps for a two-year assignment in the Cameroons, West Africa . . .

1963

Laszlo Zsebedics is engaged to Janet Bowman. A September wedding is planned . . . Debora Glaser married Paul B. Lang . . . Naomi Safuku has graduated from United Airlines Training Center and is a Stewardess operating out of Denver, Colorado . . .

The  
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Dr. Ralph B. Price delivered the following paper this summer in Hyderabad, India. The professor of economics was participating in the Summer Institute in Indian Civilization at Osmania University. Dr. Price received his A.B., A.M. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Colorado and has studied at the London School of Economics. He joined the Western Maryland faculty in 1954.



## Balance of Payments, Productivity, and the Wage-Price Issue

by Ralph B. Price

The United States' balance of international payments has been in deficit position every year since 1949 except for 1957. Recently it has attracted considerable public attention because of an increase in the amount of gold sales by the U. S. Treasury. In this paper several fundamental economic issues which bear on the balance of payments are noted. A chronic surplus or deficit in the balance of payments is a signal for official action, since the currency is either undervalued or overvalued. Alternative choices open to the U. S. in the protection of the dollar, which could become overvalued, are examined.

### The U. S. Balance of Payments Deficit

Analysis of the U. S. balance of payments for 1961 shows that last year the nation ran an over-all deficit of \$2.5 billion even though it exported more goods and services than it imported, its usual experience. This surplus exceeded \$7 billion. Exports are the nation's largest source of receipts. A large part of these exports includes agricultural products, industrial supplies and materials, and capital equipment. Other significant sources of receipts from abroad include transportation and other services, and earnings on investments. Last year the latter amounted to \$3.6 billion, \$1 billion more than new private long-term investments.

The largest expenditures of the U. S. are for imported goods in which raw materials are a significant portion. Of the \$14.5 billion of U. S. imports in 1961,

... nearly half were industrial raw materials—iron ore, nonferrous metals, oil, and the like—on which our domestic industries increasingly depend as our natural resources become depleted. Another 25 per cent of our imports represent tropical foods and fibers—coffee, tea, cocoa, bananas, jute sisal, etc.—which we do not produce at home at all.<sup>1</sup>

Services, including expenditures by U. S. tourists, and private long-term investments abroad have together averaged \$2.5 billion annually in recent years. Govern-

<sup>1</sup> Joint Economic Committee, *Annual Report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress of the United States on the January, 1962, Economic Report of the President* (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1962), p. 57.

ment payments to foreign countries, primarily military expenditures and economic aid, totaled \$7.1 billion last year.

The "basic balance" in the U. S. balance of payments includes all goods and services, private long-term capital movements, and government transactions, but excludes short-term capital movements which reflect interest rate differentials and speculative forces. This "basic deficit" was less than a billion dollars in 1961, around \$600 million. The relatively small basic deficit did not begin to create concern until the late 1950's when the cumulative short-term liabilities to foreigners began to approach the value of the U. S. gold reserve. Except for 1950, the overall deficit, including the short-term movements, did not

### UNITED STATES BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1961 (BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

RECEIPTS	
Exports .....	\$19.9
Transportation, travel, and misc. services .....	4.8
Income from investments abroad .....	3.6
Inflow of foreign private long-term capital .....	0.4
U. S. Government receipts .....	1.3
Total receipts .....	\$30.0
PAYMENTS	
Imports .....	\$14.5
Transportation, travel, and misc. services .....	4.7
Interest, dividends on foreign investments in the U. S. ....	0.9
Private remittances and other transfers .....	0.9
Outflow of private long-term capital .....	2.6
Direct investment .....	\$1.6
U. S. Government payments .....	7.1
Military expenditures .....	3.0
Government grants, loans and aid .....	4.1
Total payments .....	\$30.6
Basic balance: deficit .....	\$ 0.6
Net outflow of short-term capital .....	1.2
Unrecorded transactions, errors, omissions .....	0.6
Over-all deficit .....	2.5
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.	
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.	

exceed \$2 billion until 1958. An early aspect of the deficit was the extensive foreign aid program beginning with

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August, 1962

Volume XLIII, Number 5

Editor, Nancy Lee Winkelman, '51

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## THE COVER

August is a time for the firemen's carnival, state fairs, the circus, and block parties. Everyone takes a turn on the Ferris wheel or merry-go-round. Children ask for cotton candy—that bright pink confection which feels like steel wool—and pin wheels to catch a summer breeze. The cover attempts to evoke some of that atmosphere.

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page three

# REFLECTIONS ON TRAVEL

by Edith Farr Ridington

It seems to me that perhaps the readers of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE might find some rather personal reactions and reflections of more interest than a formal travelogue. I have been thinking a lot these days about travel, its joys and its hardships, its benefits and its drawbacks. As far as I am concerned, the weight is all on the credit side, but the potential traveller must be prepared to give up some of his ordered life and cushioned comforts, especially if he is on a limited budget. I must confess that, before we left home, on winter evenings as I moved around my warm familiar kitchen preparing familiar foods, I had occasional qualms about our venture. I tried to picture our family driving at dusk along some cold European highway, seeking unfamiliar foreign food and shelter. Meanwhile there were the many necessary details involved in a six months' absence: income tax reports finished in January, closets and cupboards cleaned and emptied, winter and summer wash and wear clothes names met in books have come alive: Chartres is a glow-necessary school work to be covered. As we rushed about, frantically completing these chores, we sometimes wondered, is it worth all this trouble? Why not just stay home? But I can now report that it is worth it. In northern Europe it was cold and often bleak, but we always found shelter and a friendly smile of greeting, and the unfamiliar food turned out to be delicious. For me, no small dividend has been the pleasure of a vacation from cooking and housework.

We have met travellers who could think of nothing but the worries and hardships they felt they were undergoing: the uncertainty as to whether their train would be on time to make a connection, the problem of unfamiliar currency, and of making oneself understood. I have heard Americans (I regret to say) protesting that the Acropolis is too steep to climb. ("Do we have to go all the way up there?") My advice to all such is simple: stay home and watch television; you'll be much happier. And I don't mean this in a snide or patronizing way. You can learn a lot from TV, there are all kinds of people and tastes, and it is important to understand your own capabilities and limitations.

But we can personally report that travel today is much simpler than it was when we made our first trip twenty-five years ago. There is far less red tape, no difficulties crossing borders, friendliness everywhere. We have been received with the greatest courtesy: we find people eager to help us, to go out of their way to lead us to our destination, to smile (not laugh) as we struggle with an

unfamiliar tongue. Here in Athens the woman in the grocery store says *bravo* when I come out with my request for "ten eggs" in understandable Greek; the waiter grins broadly when my husband asks for *to logarismo* instead of "the bill."

In France, we spent a delightful day at the home of the family who had been our eldest daughter's hosts two summers ago. We managed to carry on a long and reasonably involved conversation about education with the patient help of our genial host, the headmaster of a school for three hundred boys. He and my husband talked shop to their mutual pleasure, and our young people got acquainted and compared schools. We were proud of the skill our two older daughters displayed in conversational French, and only wished our accents were half as good as theirs.

In Greece, in a tiny village some distance from Athens, we stopped to ask directions to a little-known archaeological site, and immediately a young man volunteered to guide us. He took us to the place and gave us accurate and detailed information, involving knowledge of the origins of ancient tragedy. His English was almost as limited as our Greek, but we got along with the help of a dictionary. He then led us to an idyllic glen, a spot with a waterfall, great overhanging rocks covered with moss, beautiful trees and green grass. (These features are not common in the barren Attic countryside.) He told us shyly that, as boys, he and his friends used to come here to sleep, and we felt that we had been admitted to a favorite spot. When we parted he refused payment, searching in the phrase book until he found, "It would offend me."

Such contacts are among the joys of travel. It is also a particular pleasure to me to see the very spot where great events took place: the lamp, whose swinging gave Galileo the idea for the pendulum, still hanging in the cathedral at Pisa; our Sixth Fleet anchored in the harbor at Phaleron, where once the Greek triremes assembled to the Persians before Salamis or to set forth toward disaster in Sicily; the columns of the Parthenon white in the moonlight, as Pericles and Socrates must have seen them when they were being set up. A little knowledge and imagination add immeasurably to one's trip, and so age and experience can increase one's joys. I recommend also good health and comfortable shoes, and it gives me a great deal of satisfaction to find myself able to walk just as far and with just as much pleasure as I could twenty-five years ago. My husband's pedometer says that we often walk ten or more miles a day, and we have





*The Acropolis in Greece as seen from a distance looking across part of the city of Athens.*

done some stiff climbing on Greek mountains. I try to feel sorry, instead of scornful, toward the women I see teetering about on the rocks of the Acropolis in their spike heels.

Another of the pleasures in travel is the extra family solidarity which the sharing of so many experiences builds up. We are thrown more closely together, and we are more dependent on one another than at home, where each member goes his separate way, meeting only perhaps at the dinner table. Our three daughters are better friends, I am sure, as a result of the close contacts of these months. One of our minor headaches has been the necessity of completing school work. Silence in the back seat of the car often means that algebra problems are being worked out, and when conversation lags there are always the capitals of South American countries to be reviewed. Sometimes the prescribed work has seemed quite incongruous. I remember especially the day we were driving along the Bay of Naples, and I was drilling our youngest on American presidents in one breath, and

describing to the others some of the more lurid episodes in the life of the emperor Tiberius on Capri in the next. I am sure that they will always have a vague impression of Garfield or Hayes pushing people off cliffs. But the work has gotten done, after a fashion, and meanwhile names met in books have come alive: Chartes is a glowing rose window seen on a snowy day; Avignon is an ancient bridge where they danced (the twist) in the biting mistral wind; Delphi is a vast shimmering olive grove flowing down from steep shining rocks.

Anyone who has read this far will understand what I am saying: travel is fun, exciting, and mind-stretching. But you must have the kind of mind that likes to be stretched!

*Mrs. Ridington is a special instructor in English and classics. She received her A.B. at Mount Holyoke College and the A.M. degree at the University of Pennsylvania and has made additional studies at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece. Mrs. Ridington joined her husband this past year in sabbatical leave studies in Greece and Italy.*

This is the first in a series of articles written by Western Maryland alumni who live abroad. The following alumni will have articles in subsequent editions: Mrs. Jean Lambertson Hort, '58—Okinawa; Captain and Mrs. R. W. Butler (Dorothy Snider), '57—Hawaii; Charles M. Earl, '41—Italy; Mrs. Margaret Buderer Bicin, '49—Canal Zone; K. Douglas Beakes, '48—Austria; and Mrs. Kathryn Chamberlin Flamanc, '56—France.

Betty Regan is the wife of Major Norman E. Regan, '51. They are in their second tour of duty in Germany. The Regans have three children—Kyle, Dennis, and Shannon.

## GERMANY—A Service Wife's View

by Betty Litsch Regan, '55

Living abroad is just a different way of saying living overseas to military families. I must present my opinions entirely from that view since I live almost exclusively with other Americans overseas. The contacts we have with citizens of our host countries, as we say, is limited to shop keepers, part-time maids, and, in my case, members of the International Club of Kassel, Germany.

Because this is my second tour in Germany and because I have lived in several sections of the country, I consider myself lucky enough to look at the people where I am living and know, "he may say that or act this way, but it doesn't mean his actions or thoughts are unique or that everyone does and acts as he does." I can also converse in German to a limited extent because of the University of Germany courses which I took in 1952 and 1953—from practicing on anyone who would stand my fractured past participles—so I have talked to many people who wouldn't normally come within my speaking group.

The nation, as a whole, has changed considerably since the early 1950's. These are a rich, energetic people who look at Americans as equals. The dignity they show and want must be given. Too many American wives forget this and many sources of friendship are dried up.

The International Club, referred to earlier, is really part of the Federation of German-American Clubs but must use international because of two Belgian army units stationed here under the same status as the Americans. In big cities of this country, with their large Army and Air Force groups, membership is usually limited to the commanding officers' wives, high ranking officers' wives and civilians working in Germany. At Kassel, the community of Americans is small and any officer's wife can, and does, belong. The Club is very much a part of relations between Americans and our hosts. Germany is an independent country; we are here only because of the NATO alliances—and we must never forget that. The Clubs were organized to create better relationships and friendships.

The women meet twice a month, once for a business meeting and once for a social program. The business meetings used to be a mess with no order or any effort

to keep rules until several American members introduced the German women to Robert's Rules and Orders of Parliamentary Procedure. Now, one can be heard. I make this comment to point out that this was not formerly a nation of clubwomen. The club idea is new to them and they naturally need to learn. Many American ideas have permeated German thinking because of the presence of



Betty and a friend at the International Club in Kassel, Germany.

our troops here since 1944 and the German way of life is changing.

The man of the house, especially of the older generation, expects his wife to do many things regardless of "Inge" in the kitchen. These women know of cooking and bed changing problems, furniture dusting or shoveling coal for the hot water because they learned it at school in order to see that future maids worked correctly. Part of the change in German life is seen in the fact that the men—the younger men—now help their wives around the house and with the children; it was unheard of before.

Along with the large meetings there are several side groups of the Club, bridge and conversation, for example. Imagine, if you will, playing with German cards having the different *Koenig*, *Damen* pictures and bidding in French, as the Germans learn it. This latter is because the American, German, Belgian, English and French ladies must find a common ground. The English-

German conversation group I attended for a year before becoming president of the Post Wives' Club. In this, the ladies reached the point where ideas about daily living could be exchanged. Their preconceived idea that "all Americans bake and cook from boxes and cans" was modified to "they do, but the products taste just as delicious as those from our four-hour-long cooking chores." When they tasted in our homes food we mixed ahead of time and kept in the freezer, many notions about the staleness and tastelessness of American cooking were changed.

German women are creatures of habit, as we are. It is very difficult for them to call even someone they know by her first name. This habit sometimes makes Americans feel they are not worthy of being friends if they cannot achieve a first name basis. The majority of Americans do not realize the ritual German women go through when they do consent to have someone use their first name. From that point, a friend has a stronger meaning to them than to us because we are naturally more friendly and short acquaintances are called by their first names.

This is one reason why I have said I am happier staying close to my American associations than becoming "native." Army life is so transitional that mere acquaintances must be friends. Americans are generally more polite, more easy going, happier, and friendlier. I cannot change my basic nature any more than the Germans can. I record experiences on my mind when I meet and talk with my hosts but cannot form any lasting friendships. This leads to the question, why not enjoy the moment for what it gives you now? I am not a name and place dropper and too often such people use German relationships for the next conversation—to tell who they saw, what they said, and what the house they visited contained—not because they really enjoy the moment of visiting.



Major Regan is holding Dennis and Shannon.



Kyle Regan tries out a fire engine in front of her German home.

Perhaps I am not putting it too well but I become almost philosophical when I say that I can't feel too strongly for the people here because I am a product of the American "belonging to the group" idea. I've forgotten so much psychology but I do remember about the "in" and "out" groups. I'll never be "in" the German society so I don't want to attempt to try and be happy looking in from the outside. The Germans feel the same way, of course, so I know I am not unique. You can understand people, speak their language, participate in their activities, but it takes more than 2 or 3 years to become one and I don't have the time—if I admired their way of living.

In rebuttal to recent articles in "Time" magazine and statements from some Senators and Congressmen, I also want to say something about the disadvantages of living overseas. I attended the American Women's Activities in Germany Conference in Garmisch recently and all the 500 women present were astounded at the unfairness of the statements.

Our husbands are serving in the U. S. military service mostly because they elected to do so. They are proud of what they are doing, enjoy the work, and usually gripe only about small things.

The government uproots this family every two or three years, gives the majority (not all) housing, and occasionally sends them overseas. The family must orient every phase of life just as if nothing had happened. And then, people complain because we "live off the fat of the land." Senators talk about liquor costing next to nothing. (That seems to be the main topic of conversation.) I'm sure we didn't join the Army for the remote possibility that someday we could buy \$2.50 whiskey and really "live it up."

Our government gives each person a certain amount to use for housing which is part of the pay allowance

(Continued on Page 11)

# Safety in High Pressure Experiments

by Herbert R. Stephens, '25

In chemical research many new reactions are scouted at elevated temperatures and under pressures up to 15,000 pounds per square inch. Under such conditions, exothermic reactions and decompositions are more violent than at atmospheric pressure, and special equipment and practices must be used to minimize the unusual hazards of this type of experimentation.

During many years of work in carrying out reactions in small pressure vessels at a Du Pont Company high pressure laboratory, a number of safety principles and procedures have been developed. All new chemical reactions must be considered carefully for possible hazards which may require modification of equipment or unusual operating procedures.

We have found that the first consideration for safely carrying out high pressure experimentation is the provision of adequate barricades for confining the effects of equipment failure if one should occur. This must be done to avoid possible injury to personnel and damage to adjacent operating equipment. In designing such a barricade, the two chief objectives are to provide resistance to missiles such as fragments of ruptured high pressure equipment and to provide resistance to blast forces resulting from ignition or explosive mixtures of vapors within the barricade. Our barricades are made of one-half inch steel plate, and are lined with three-fourths inch plywood.

The second important consideration for safely carrying out pressure experimentation is provision of suitable reaction vessels. In this Du Pont laboratory we generally use an electrically heated steel tube having a volume of one-third of a liter.

In addition to the standard design factors for making the vessel safe at the intended operating pressure, a rupture disc in the end of the vessel itself reduces the hazard of overpressuring by unknown reactions. A vent line leading from the rupture disc end of the vessel provides for remote disposal of products released by a blown rupture disc. This removal of vapors from the operating area prevents a possible secondary explosion resulting from ignition of flammable materials inside of the barricade.

In addition to safe equipment, many special techniques are needed for handling some of the chemical reactants used in experimental work. As precautions for avoiding accidents during loading, each reaction vessel is flushed with nitrogen and loaded in a hooded vise. Toxic, low-boiling and air-sensitive liquids are added to



Herbert Stephens is on the left, holding a high pressure reaction vessel and Frank Gresham is on the right. In the foreground are high pressure vessels and in the background is a control panel in the high pressure laboratory of the Plastics Department of the Du Pont Company in Wilmington.

an evacuated and chilled reaction vessel from a stoppered glass separatory funnel. Many high-boiling condensable gases are weighed directly from a cylinder into an evacuated, chilled reaction vessel in a similar manner.

Serious problems with reaction of unknown or very rapid reaction rate usually can be avoided by limiting the amount of reactants and/or by using a diluent.

Exhaust hoods are used for loading and unloading all reaction vessels. Two persons wearing protective clothing and face shields (gas masks when required) must work together to load or unload dangerous materials such as hydrogen fluoride or hydrogen cyanide. All persons entering the laboratory are required to wear hardened-lens safety glasses as minimum eye protection. Safety showers, fire extinguishers, blankets, demand oxygen masks and complete safety and first-aid equipment are provided, but, of course, the most important requirement for safe operation of chemical equipment is alert, safety-minded workers.

Continued emphasis on safety has limited accidents in this Du Pont laboratory to one lost-time accident during the completion of over 65,000 pressure experiments. This is equivalent to about 100 man-years work, and justifies the effort expended in developing safe operating methods for high pressure chemical experimentation.

Excerpted from "Safety in Small-Scale High Pressure Experiments" by H. R. Stephens and K. E. Walker, *I & E Chemist*, Vol. 49, page 2022, December, 1957 (for publication in *Western Maryland College Magazine*).

# Deer and Skunk on the Lawn

by Beverley Cox Davis, '60

Last summer an at first extraordinary, but finally quite normal view of 715 Glenwood Street, Annapolis, was a yard littered with fifteen or more padlocked boxes. Inside the boxes was a heterogeneous group of animals, including raccoons, beavers, woodchucks, and squirrels. To the left of this menagerie one might have observed an enclosed area housing two fawns frolicking through the grass or standing on their hind feet procuring a tasty snack of locust leaves. Near the front entrance to the house was Chanel, the skunk, who proved to be a better watchdog than our collie, Valiant.

When I, the wife of a game biologist for the State of Maryland, decided that I should teach school during the winter and spend a leisurely summer, I had overlooked the time involved in feeding and caring for two fawns, a skunk, and a family pet. When Felice and Misty came to us with wobbly, uncertain legs at ages six weeks and three weeks, respectively, their appetites were definitely uninhibited. Five times a day with a total of six bottles for each, I was busy with feedings—if I were lucky. Often these sleek, wide-eyed babies were insatiable, so that I spent much of my day running in and out of the kitchen with "formula." During the process my leisurely

summer was crowded with ten or twelve of the neighborhood children, who had come to see "Bambi." Valiant, whom I mentioned previously, became a problem when we noticed that to attract some of the attention formerly devoted to him, he was seen straining on his hind feet to taste of locust leaves, too.

As a biologist for the Natural Resources Institute, affiliated with the University of Maryland, my husband assists Dr. Vagn Flyger with disease and parasite studies of our state's animals. Their work includes such studies on white-tailed deer, raccoons, opossums, skunks, woodchucks, and other small mammals. To make this possible, the group has experimented with tranquilizing drugs and has found the method quite successful. Included, also, are squirrel population studies, development of booby-traps and cracker sheels for crop protection from deer, annual deer checking and aging, and research in cooperation with the Southeastern Cooperative Deer Disease Study. Much time has been allotted for an ecological study of Maryland's Sika deer, introduced in 1916 on James Island in Chesapeake Bay. In 1958 a mass mortality wiped out 60 per cent of the population, as a result of high population density.

En route to Walter Reed Hospital, the Department's laboratory, or the University of Georgia for analysis or nutritional studies, these animals are often guests at our house—sometimes for a prolonged visit. The deer remained with us for three months, and consequently we felt that they were part of our family. After having cared for them, watching the disappearance of stripes, spots, and dark coats and all their successive stages of growth, their day of departure was not anticipated with pleasure. To help matters a great deal, my husband arrived a week after they had left with an armload of packaged venison. I must admit now that he was both chef and consumer for this particular delicacy.

Such have been our adventures with wildlife. Actually, we have enjoyed every minute of our work with the animals here, and we are looking forward to more happy times with our temporary charges. The only alteration I should desire would be in the line of clothing from the front door to the top of the stairs indicating that the biologist is already at home trying to soak away the damage. You guessed it—sprayed again!



Felice is visited by Cheryl Cox, Mrs. Davis' sister, in the summer of 1961.

Mrs. Beverley Cox Davis and her husband, Norman, both graduated in 1960. Mrs. Davis was Homecoming Queen, a perennial member of the May Court, and an honor student. Her husband was president of the Student Government Association.

## ON THE HILL



Jacqueline Tesniere

### New Faculty, Staff

Eleven new faculty and staff appointments have been announced by President Ensor for the coming school year and two former part-time members of the faculty are now on a full-time basis.

*Fern R. Hitchcock* and *Ronald F. Jones* join the athletic department as instructors of physical education. Fern, a 1947 graduate of the College, has been trainer and will continue in that position while taking over as baseball and J.V. football and J.V. basketball coach. Ron, a 1955 graduate, has been in charge of the intramural program while teaching in the Carroll County school system. He will teach physical education, be backfield coach during football season, and take over as golf coach. Dick Pugh has left the College for a high school coaching job in Florida.

The new faculty members include: Dr. Miles W. Campbell, assistant professor of history; Dr. William G. Miller, assistant professor of psychology; Keith N. Richwine, assistant professor of English; Dr. Jacqueline Tesniere, assistant professor of modern languages; William E. Cullison, instructor in economics; James E. Lightner, instructor in mathematics; C. Laveta Lignon, instructor in psychology; Mrs. Margaret C. Shuman, assistant librarian; Henry A. Taitt, part-time instructor in physics; and Conrad Gutermuth, instructor in biology.

Dr. Olive R. Russell, professor of psychology, who retired at the end of the past semester, is living in Washington. Dr. William R. McGill, assistant professor of history, has moved to Michigan and Miss Jane Humbertson, assistant librarian, has returned to her home near Hagerstown. Bernard M. Vannier, assistant professor of modern languages, will spend next year at The Johns Hopkins University.

Taking the position of house director left vacant with the retirement of Mrs. Jefferson is Mrs. Annie Bryan Mays. Mrs. Mays, who is originally from Richmond, Virginia, had been living in Frederick until coming to the Hill in May.

Dr. Campbell, who joins the history de-

partment, is a native of California. He received his B.A. from UCLA and the M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Southern California. Dr. Campbell has lectured at USC and has taught at March Air Force Base through USC extension and at Los Angeles State College.

The physiology department will have a completely new staff. Dr. Miller received his B.A. at West Virginia Wesleyan, the S.T.B., summa cum laude, at Wesleyan Theological Seminary, and the Ph.D. at Boston University. Dr. Miller has also studied at Harvard University. He was pastor of Union Congregational Church in Winthrop, Massachusetts, before joining the faculty. Miss Laveta Lignon has been working toward a degree as a specialist in education at Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee. She has an A.B. from Oklahoma Baptist University and the M.A. from Baylor University. Miss Lignon has been director of student activities at Hannibal-LaGrange College in Hannibal, Missouri.



Laveta Lignon

Mr. Richwine, who joins the English department, received his B.S. in education at Shippensburg State College and the M.A. at Penn State. He has a certificate in journalism from the Armed Forces Information School and has completed all work with the exception of the dissertation for his Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Richwine has taught high school English, lectured in English at Beaver College, and was assistant professor of English at West Virginia Wesleyan. He specializes in American literature.

Dr. Tesniere is the second native Frenchman to join the modern language department. Coming to Westminster from Bordeaux, she has baccalaureate and Master's degrees in law, a diploma in the Spanish language from the International University of Menendez Pelayo in Santander, Spain, and her doctorate in law (Spanish) from the University of Saragossa, Spain. The new language teacher has also studied at the taught French at the French Institute in Saragossa.

Mr. Cullison comes to Westminster from the department of economics at the University of Oklahoma where he has finished course work for the Ph.D. Mr. Cullison has

his B.B.A. and M.A. from the University. He is co-author of "Secondary Boycotts in the United States Since 1947," published in the Labor Law Journal in 1961.

Jim Lightner graduated summa cum laude, with departmental honors in math, from Western Maryland in 1959. He has an M.A. from Northwestern University. Jim taught at Brunswick High School and was chairman of the mathematics department at Linganore High School.

Another Western Maryland graduate, Henry Taitt, '55, joins the physics department. Henry has an M.E.D. from the University of Maryland and an M.S. in physics from the University of Delaware. In 1960-61 he taught physics at Heidelberg, Germany, in the American school there. He has been teaching at Wheaton High School.

Joining the library staff as a cataloguer is Mrs. Samuel I. Shuman, originally from Wilmington, Delaware. Mrs. Shuman attended Sarah Lawrence College and Bryn Mawr and completed work for the Bachelor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania. She received a Master's degree in library science from the University of Michigan. Mrs. Shuman has been a cataloguer at Wayne State University library.

During the next year, Dr. Isabel Isanoglo Royer will be teaching at the University of Hue in Viet Nam. Taking her place in the biology department will be Conrad Gutermuth. A graduate of Akron University, he has both a B.S. in education and an M.A. from Kent State University and is working on the Ph.D. at Ohio State University. Mr. Gutermuth has taught in Ohio high schools and comes most recently from the junior college in Port Huron, Michigan.

### Print for Library

Gail Mercey, '58, has presented the College one of her own prints. Gail has won prizes and some of her prints have been accepted for exhibition. She employs an unusual technique. The College print, called "Shore Memories," was presented for hanging in the new library. It is 1½ by 4 feet. Only six copies were made. On the mezzanine of the library, in a spot where there is sufficient wall space and good lighting, the print will be hung. Miss Elizabeth Simpkins, the librarian, says that some furniture will be placed in the same area to create a lounge.

### Greenland Trip

Dr. Ensor in July conducted two missions in Greenland for the U. S. Air Force. The president spent a week each at Sondrestrom and Thule Air bases. He was in Greenland from July 9 to July 24.

Each year the air force sponsors Protestant Religious missions at overseas bases. Dr. Ensor was nominated by the Chaplain Commission of the Methodist Church. His mission involved preaching, once each night Monday through Saturday and twice on Sunday.

## Home Ec Picnic

Home economics alumnae are planning a special reunion on Homecoming Day. There will be a Grand Finale! as Miss Daisy Smith calls it, picnic. Alumnae are invited to the picnic lunch at the Home Economics Building (the former administration building) at 11:30 a.m. Former home ec students are asked to RSVP to Jackie Brown Hering, '51, 33 Fitzhugh Avenue, Westminster.

The Grand Finale! refers, of course, to the fact that this is the last year for home economics at Western Maryland. Miss Smith will complete her teaching assignments at the end of the first semester. Miss Helen Gray will continue to teach until the end of the year. Miss Gray will be a member of the College staff next year.

## DEDICATION

On Saturday, December 1, the new Western Maryland Library will be dedicated. L. Quincy Mumford, the Librarian of Congress, will speak. Following the address, there will be a reception in the library. A special committee of the faculty and administration are making arrangements for the dedication.

## German View

*(Continued from Page 7)*

according to rank. Right now we are paying \$102.00 for a 30-year-old German house which is considered government quarters. I doubt if I would be living in such a house, with its far from convenient conveniences, in the United States. We take what they give, not what we want, and I am satisfied until I hear someone complain about how wonderfully we live.

Our clubs, our PX's, our commissaries, our medical care! In a city of 70,000 as there are in the Kaiserslautern area (American personnel, I mean) would there be just one department store, one grocery store, one bar and meeting place? Of course not. At our Post, the PX is as large as a small country store. It has most of the necessary day to day items and some clothing and household goods—one brand, no choice and all seconds! That is, when they have what I want. Have you ever run out of Scotch tape, glass coffee pot parts, curlers, diaper covers or children's shoes? There is no place to get them unless we send to the States which takes six weeks or go to the nearest large PX—in our case three hours away in Frankfurt—and then they don't always have it. I have met this problem to some extent by sending an order to the United States every few months for my children's clothing, my clothing, and all the small things even a large PX can't possibly stock.

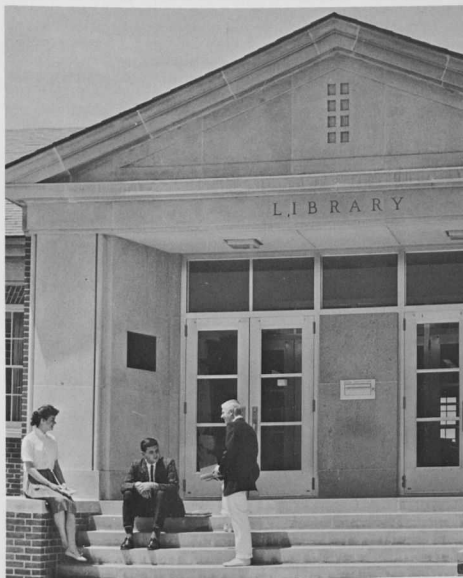
The hospital is in Frankfurt, three hours away, so we all have our babies in the German Krankenhaus in Kassel—language barriers notwithstanding. Because it is only a dispensary for 3,000 people, eyes are examined and broken bones are fixed in Frankfurt.

Most of the men overseas are gone for long periods of time, either in the field on maneuvers or on TDY so any Army wife becomes independent whether she wants to or not. There is always a crisis happening—major or minor. The Berlin situation was a major one for us. Having a friend take you to the hospital to have a baby while your husband is out on maneuvers is a minor one.

I love being an Army wife and couldn't think of being anything else. Not because I like to travel because it really doesn't make any difference. Not because I like to move because I like having a home just as much as anyone. But—life is always different and anything can happen.

We spent the 4th of July in Lubbeck at a party given by a company of our battalion for the many German military people stationed there, to give them an insight into our holiday. As usual, it was too cold to even walk around without a coat! I can remember the 4th of July as a real swimming day but every year in Germany makes the memory fade more.

As I said, military life is fascinating because it is never the same thing or the expected thing—which can be fun or a chore, depending on how you like your life.



*Taking over as a meeting spot are the steps of the new library. With their sunny exposure, these steps will probably become as popular as the Old Main ones used to be.*

## President's Report to the Alumni Association

On behalf of your Alumni Association, I am pleased to welcome each of you back to the Hill. It is always a memorable occasion when old classmates and grads get together to visit with one another—and to exchange the happenings and experiences of their lives with each other in friendship and in joy for the glorious opportunities that have been theirs since their days at their Alma Mater. Each year the beauty of our campus turns to a greater, growing Western Maryland College, as we now view with pride and accomplishment the beautiful new library which adorns our campus, bringing again to us as did Baker Memorial Chapel last year, another great milestone in our College history. Yes, the Alumni Association proudly salutes this forward and progressive thinking, dedicated to the greater opportunities for our students of tomorrow.

As your president, I am happy to have served you during these two short but interesting years of my life. We have experienced a growing interest in and a tremendous dedication to our rapidly expanding Alumni Association. Those who have served with us during this time, have given unselfishly of themselves to further this growth, and to bring to their College an unlimited use of their talents and of their time. Our president, Dr. Ensor, our college board and Mr. Benson, our college staff, and our

alumni staff—have all joined hands during these two years to work with us, and to make this progress possible. They have done their job well—and I share with you tonight the sincere thanks and appreciation that they all so richly deserve.

Your Alumni Association is in good hands. Incoming president Paul Wooden has been a tireless worker with a working knowledge of organizational procedures and ability to get the job done—much that we have accomplished would not have been so, had it not been for the many hours that he has contributed to our organization. Under his sterling leadership, I am confident that each of you will be proud of your Alumni Association.

An finally, my thanks for the confidence that you have placed in me by permitting me to serve as your president during these two years. It has been a truly rewarding experience to represent you on the College Board of Trustees as your visitor, and I hope and pray that in some small way, those experiences that we have shared together will inspire us to even greater achievements in the years to come—and that each of us through our spirit of working together, will live and share a greater Western Maryland.

C. LEASE BUSSARD

## A DISCOUNT FOR GIVING

by Joshua W. Miles, '18



page twelve

A recent visitor to the Western Maryland campus, after enrolling his son in freshman year, remarked to me how fine a college he thought we had at Westminster. The size and location of Western Maryland, its attractive campus, its small-town atmosphere, and the apparent friendliness of the students, this father pointed to as characteristics of the kind of college he had always hoped his son would attend. But why, he asked, had he not heard more about Western Maryland?

As I started this article on how we might support our school, I thought of this father and his obvious amazement upon first visiting the campus. Certainly the College makes every effort to reach the public. But is it possible that we, the alumni, have failed to a degree to spread the word about Western Maryland? Is it not possible that we could do a lot more by the simple word-of-mouth advertising to tell others about the College, encourage their support, and in doing so better inform



ourselves on ways in which we might promote Western Maryland's welfare?

Our educational system exists to provide the best possible education to the American people. The source of the greatness of our nation lies in the mental and moral strength of the individual, who is of course the direct beneficiary of the educational system. What many individuals fail to realize is that they are also, at the least, the indirect supporters of the educational system. Each year a substantial part of the taxes we pay is allocated by the government to educational institutions which must have financial support in order to continue operations.

Western Maryland is not struggling for survival, but it does need your help to continue its active expansion program, for the day is past when colleges can afford to depend solely upon grants from large corporations and the government. As you must realize, all schools and colleges today are in need of help. So why should you, the individual, who is already supporting many colleges through taxes, give directly to Western Maryland? Why should you encourage others to do so?

Specifically, these are the reasons: (1) The principal source of Western Maryland's income, namely its tuition, has not been raised in proportion to the tremendous increases in operating costs during the past twenty years. From necessity the faculty has not received as much of a regular increment as the College would like to be able to offer. Other economical measures have been observed, but further economies will result only in reducing the high quality of a Western Maryland education. (2) In spite of the necessary tuition increases, the cost of a Western Maryland education is almost double what the student actually pays. Everyone who is an alumnus of the College has benefited by paying only half of what it actually costs to educate him; so support by an alumnus could be considered as a generous repayment of a generous scholarship loan. (3) A vital change is taking place in the financing of all private education, which is placing a particular bite on the small college. Western Maryland must be able to rely on support from a great many individuals rather than on large donations from a few wealthy persons or corporate interests. (4) Western Maryland was founded through the generosity of persons who believed in democratic education and the spirit of Christian giving. To those of us who continue to believe in these ideals, it should be of particular concern that they be preserved.

Most Americans like to give, but many have a certain reluctance to pay taxes. Federal and local governments realize this and have written into their tax laws liberal exemptions for those individuals who give directly to non-profit organizations. Since 1952, for example, the allowable tax deduction for charitable contributions has been increased from 15% to 30% of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income. The chief purpose of taxation is to provide the government with funds to be devoted to public purposes, and the theory behind tax deductions for philanthropic giving is simply this: it costs the government more in the long run to tax the individual and then allocate funds than it does to let the taxpayer give directly to the institutions.

With very few exceptions, a gift that a person makes to a college does cost him money. A married couple, for example, having a taxable income of \$28,000, would be in the 43% tax bracket and could save \$43 per \$100 by taking the federal deduction for charitable giving. A gift of \$100 would therefore cost them only \$57.

There are essentially three courses which the individual may follow if he wishes to give to a college. First, he may make an unconditional outright gift to the college, and in so doing derive the maximum benefit for a charitable deduction on his current income tax return. If such a gift is in property, the donor may avoid a capital gains tax since the measure of the gift is its fair market value on the date of the gift and not the donor's cost. Second, he may enter into an agreement with the college whereby his funds donated are invested in tax-free bonds and the income paid to him, or his designated beneficiary, is free of income taxes. This formula evasions not only income tax savings but estate tax savings as well. Third, he may make a bequest to the college under his will and the bequest to the college will be free of estate tax. Insurance may be used in all three plans.

In short, you can see that giving has become more than just a pleasant gesture. Suffice it to say that Western Maryland needs the support and promotion of its alumni. The rest is up to you.

*Before a donor makes a gift of substance to any college of his choice, he should consult his personal attorney, or the college itself.*

# 1962 Alumni Fund Chart

# Report: The Alumni Fund

by Philip E. Uhrig

Class	Number of Contributors	*Percentage Contributing	**Total Contributed \$	Average Gift \$
1885	1	100		
1893	1	33		
1895	1	100		
1896	2	28		
1897	1	33	25.00	12.50
1898	1	20		
1899	1	14		
1900	6	66	130.00	21.66
1901	19	90	203.12	10.61
1902	4	68	23.00	5.75
1903	2	20	15.00	7.50
1904	5	41	11.00	2.20
1906	7	30	628.00	89.71
1907	14	89	2,181.00	155.78
1908	20	60	1,261.00	63.05
1909	8	38	295.00	36.87
1910	7	33	640.00	91.43
1911	9	34	215.00	23.89
1912	18	94	1,753.00	97.38
1913	12	43	155.00	12.91
1914	8	25	437.50	62.18
1915	10	40	337.50	33.75
1916	12	46	607.25	50.60
1917	4	22	90.00	22.50
1918	8	34	170.00	21.25
1919	10	37	145.00	14.50
1920	11	55	415.00	37.72
1921	11	50	235.00	23.45
1922	18	47	720.00	34.29
1923	18	46	380.00	21.11
1924	17	29	315.00	18.53
1925	27	46	453.00	16.78
1926	39	55	1,107.50	28.39
1927	34	60	703.00	20.67
1928	13	21	665.00	51.15
1929	23	29	1,095.00	47.60
1930	28	28	299.00	12.46
1931	26	47	1,861.50	71.59
1932	30	41	489.50	16.31
1933	37	52	708.50	19.13
1934	31	37	367.00	11.67
1935	32	37	492.50	15.37
1936	31	33	477.00	15.40
1937	31	35	522.93	16.87
1938	32	37	292.50	9.14
1939	38	37	590.00	15.82
1940	41	33	396.50	9.67
1941	47	39	636.50	13.54
1942	50	47	404.02	8.05
1943	47	38	437.50	9.73
1944	21	38	184.50	8.79
1945	29	43	272.00	9.40
1946	32	30	376.50	11.76
1947	52	43	506.00	11.46
1948	43	30	393.00	9.14
1949	60	29	427.50	7.50
1950	57	37	477.00	8.36
1951	53	31	527.30	9.95
1952	55	44	850.18	15.45
1953	64	39	394.50	7.17
1954	50	48	354.75	7.09
1955	62	49	435.00	7.01
1956	51	45	286.25	5.61
1957	56	51	355.50	6.35
1958	67	55	415.00	6.80
1959	61	44	350.00	5.73
1960	61	45	336.00	5.50
1961	49	32	272.50	5.56

Laid end to end it would take three thousand two hundred and eighty-six match sticks to inscribe a path around the new college library. This is an interesting observation, but of little value in terms of reference usually attributed to the importance of this college facility. Of more value is the fact that it took the Western Maryland students and faculty only two and a half hours to move more than 60,000 volumes from the old to the new building; each carrier averaging twelve inches of books per trip. Here is a valid statistic and moreover, one which might prove useful to others planning similar operations.

In studying the statistics compiled for the annual alumni fund report there are recorded here many which have validity in point of reference to the degree of success this yearly alumni program attains.

Individual class records, the number of donors per class, percentage participation, average gift per class and other data suggest interesting points of comparison. However, behind these surface statistics lie others which indicate an untapped potential in annual alumni support.

The 1962 Alumni Fund shows growth over the preceding year. Some classes replaced others in positions of leadership among the various categories selected. As a departure this year, we thought you would be interested in seeing what the statistics indicate in terms of growth potential.

Our alumni fund goal this year was \$40,000.00. As of July 6, when this material was prepared for publication, the Fund totalled \$32,745.75. This represents a \$8,000.00 increase over the total a year ago this date. Falling short of the goal by \$8,000.00 was not an easy pill to swallow, especially in the knowledge of the tremendous effort our class chairmen and agents put into the drive. However, statistics show that theoretically the goal could have been attained had returns followed the predicted curve on which they were plotted. The goal was set on the basis of information growing out of the experience of former year's participation. Strength in annual giving lies in the ability of the fund to maintain the interest of those who have contributed before while adding new donors. Increased income results also from the ability of class agents to encourage classmates to raise sights over former years. Though many alumni want to increase the size of the contribution each year, not all can maintain the pace. There are many factors which deny individuals this desire. Despite these facts, it is reasonable to assume that once an alumnus starts a giving program he will continue annually. Likewise, it

\*Based on number of graduates solicited.

\*\*Total not shown where only one member of class contributes.

is pretty well proven that as his financial position improves, he will in turn increase this annual investment in his college.

On the basis of these assumptions, and on the strength of the pattern of giving established over the past few years, the \$40,000 goal was set. Some of the distracting factors which prohibited attainment of the goal are reviewed here. Continuity of giving sagged. Over 400 donors to the 1961 fund did not find it possible to respond to the call this year. Had these donors given exactly the same amount as recorded in 1961, Western Maryland would have received an additional \$5,000.00. Of the alumni who did continue to give, 200 had to lower their sights over the previous year's contribution. Had these been able to maintain their 1961 pace, the alumni fund would have increased by \$2,500.00. The potential represented in these two figures added to the actual income amounts to a little over \$40,000.00.

Now of course there are plus items in this statistical review also. Four hundred and thirty-seven alumni found it possible to increase their giving over 1961. This alone totalled \$5,000.00. In addition, 197 new donors were added to the fund. They contributed \$2,300.00.

It would be rather difficult to suggest definite trends in alumni fund growth or decrease on the basis of statistics compiled from any given year. As you look at the figures in the yearly comparison, it might indicate that the fund is leveling at the thirty thousand dollar figure. Yet with the information just cited it is reasonable to suggest that the growth potential indicates a higher plateau of annual alumni support yet to be achieved. Studies now being made for the Alumni Fund Committee will probably give more concrete information concerning trends in either direction. As a teaser you might be interested in some which has been uncovered to date. A reunion year tends to increase participation of a given class both in number of donors and amount contributed. It is evident also that the 25-year class and the 50-year class show a considerable upsurge in both categories within their reunion year. It is understandable that younger classes in reunion years will not show a similar growth probably because they have not hit optimum earning income years. And too, the younger classes are spending more dollars on graduate school, raising families, building homes and so forth. Interestingly enough our studies indicate a possible trend in continuity of increased giving following the 25-year reunion, and a decrease after the 50-year reunion.

Statistics can be fascinating, but they should never be used just for the sake of quoting figures. They can be misleading. As a good example, the average gift per class might present a misconception to the individual donor in any given class if within that class, one or two donors contributed a rather large sum of money. The true picture can be discerned only in relationship to the percentage of class participation.

Support of higher education is a challenging and serious business. The fact that

nearly 2,000 Western Maryland alumni and former students contributed to the Alumni Fund this year is strong evidence that they believe in the validity of that statement. This degree of support is a convincing argument that Western Marylanders are concerned about the future well-being of their school.

This year our alumni fund class agents were told that in 1961 Western Maryland ranked 5th out of 117 small colleges and universities in the nation in the number of donors to annual giving programs. The significance of this statistic is the key to the entire annual giving program: more donors = more dollars.

Increased interest in Western Maryland may be shown in many ways, only one of which is financial support. Achieving a national ranking is progress and something about which we can all be proud. More important is the realization that those who give to their school feel a sense of satisfaction in having a share in the perpetuation and progress of an institution in which they believe. The \$32,745.75 you contributed this year represents an income which it would have taken an additional \$800,000.00 endowment to produce invested at four per cent interest. It is gratifying to know that we can count on our own to provide this kind of stake in the future of Western Maryland College.

A look at the tables indicates the 1962 results and include some comparisons with former years. This material, prepared to meet a printer's deadline, does not include names or records of donations received after July 6. The Fund closed officially June 30. However, those contributions which arrived since the closing date have not materially affected averages, percentages, nor individual class honors. If after reading class totals you fail to see your name listed, contributions will be receivable for credit in this fund year up to August 31, 1962.

Donors this year again had the opportunity to designate gifts. The breakdown ran as follows:

To Endowment	\$ 8,420.62
To Plant Fund	3,319.00
To Current Operating Expenses	20,571.13
To Special Class Memorial	435.00
Total	\$32,745.75

The Growth Table:		
1958-1,227 donors	contributed	\$17,695.00
1959-1,554 donors	contributed	\$26,018.01
1960-1,676 donors	contributed	\$28,203.57
1961-1,912 donors	contributed	\$32,008.87
1962-1,859 donors	contributed	\$32,745.75

The average gift per donor this year: \$17.61 shows an increase of \$1.05 over 1961. The percentage of alumni contributing to the fund remained the same as in 1961: 36 per cent. Gifts ranged from 50 cents to \$2,000.00—the widest spread we have ever recorded.

Front runners in total contributed:	
The Class of 1907	\$2,181.00
The Class of 1931 (first in 1961)	\$1,861.50

The Class of 1912	\$1,753.00
The Class of 1908	\$1,261.00
The Class of 1926	\$1,107.50

Front runners in the last 15 years of classes:	
The Class of 1952	\$850.18
The Class of 1947	\$596.00
The Class of 1951	\$527.30
The Class of 1950	\$477.00
The Class of 1955	\$435.00

Highest percentage participation among all classes:	
The Class of 1901	90 per cent
The Classes of 1907, 1908, 1912	60 per cent
The Class of 1927	56 per cent
The Classes of 1922, 1926, 1958	55 per cent
The Class of 1957	51 per cent

Top five classes in total number of contributors:	
The Class of 1958	67 contributors
The Class of 1953 (highest in 1961)	64 contributors
The Class of 1955	62 contributors
The Classes of 1959, 1960	61 contributors
The Class of 1949	60 contributors

## Contributors to the Fund

1885	John H. Cunningham
1893	Virginia Reese Reese
1895	Leila Reiser Kishbaugh
1896-825.00	Nellie Porter Brown Ida M. Dodd
1897	Lydia Morris Birch
1898	Roby F. Day Miriam Baynes Matthews
1899	James H. Strauhn
1900-8130.00	David Marine Evelyn J. Binkler Norman E. Sartorius Catherine F. Thomas Grace Garsuch Wheeler Etsa Gladhill Young
1901-8203.12	J. Thomas Anders Carrie Gladhill Birely In memory of Elwood A. Cobby Bessie Armacost Cover Edna Adkins Elderdice Irene Woodward Fogie Virginia Weigand Focks Minnie Pickett Harrell T. K. Harrison In memory of William R. Jones Elva Bennett Koller Cora Schaeffer Massey In memory of Claybourne Phillips Covington May Porter Norma Watts Watts
1902-823.00	Sarah L. Herr Charles H. Kolb Clara Morgan Strauhn Marietta Veasey Zug
1903-815.00	Nova Nelson Peach Ethel Trout Siemon

1904-8111.00

Charles M. Elderdice  
Benjamin E. Fleagle  
Eugenia C. Geiman  
Erma Barnes Stewart  
Paul C. Whipp

1906-8628.00

George E. Bevans  
Virginia Melvin Massey  
C. Alfred Shreve  
Ferry B. Slocumb  
Mary Rebecca Thayer  
Roger J. Whitford  
C. Milton Wright

1907-82,181.00

*E. McClure Rouzer—Chairman*

Mattie S. Bell  
Daisy Cline  
Samuel E. Coe  
Carrie Bixler Early  
Florence Roe Flounder  
Lillian Nelson George  
Carrie Schweigart Hull  
E. Margaret Mills  
Harvey M. Phillips  
Lewis E. Purdum  
E. McClure Rouzer  
William N. Selman  
Susanna Sparks Taylor  
Carrie H. Thomas

1908-81,261.00

*Walter E. Short—Chairman*

Mary Porter Carter  
Emma Norris Elderdice  
Grace Young Farr  
Rose E. Galbreath  
H. Ward Lewis  
Ellen Bowling MacMillen  
Fannie B. Merrick  
Marjorie Vickers Morrow  
Edith Nicodemus  
Certie Young Roberts  
John R. Rodney  
Elsie M. Saulsbury  
Katherine Griffith Sheild  
Walter E. Short  
Nora A. Stoll  
G. Frank Thomas  
Beulah Harris Watson  
Charlotte Benhoff Wheatley  
Virginia Roe Williams

1909-8295.00

Harry C. Byrd  
Margaret Kirk Fallin  
Ober S. Herr  
Virgie Williams Jefferson  
L. Archie Jett  
Kema Fleagle Kennedy  
William H. Miksel  
Nona Parks Whitford

1910-8640.00

Florence Israel Bird  
Chauncey C. Day  
George M. Eaglar  
Robert J. Gill  
Alice Miller Mather  
Irene Kimler Miller  
Francis P. Phelps

1911-8215.00

Marianna Albaugh Billingslea  
Matilda Gray Cobey  
Grace Steele Day  
Helen Englar Englar  
Kent R. Greenfield  
Isabel Roop Hendrickson  
Lala Woodson Johnson  
Olive P. Simpson  
John W. Wright

1912-81,753.00

*Charles D. Lindicum—Chairman*

Helen Barnes Ames  
Elizabeth Andrews  
Grace Dennis Clement  
Nellie H. Davis  
Nellie Mitchell Day  
Helen Ringrose Doob  
Katherine L. Frizzell  
Mildred J. Haddaway  
Charles D. Lindicum  
Norma Bradshaw Morris  
Charles H. Murray  
Alfred Fitch, Jr.  
Eva Williams Fitch  
John R. Radford, Jr.

Minnie M. Ward  
Ruth Anderson White  
Seva R. Wincomb  
In Memory of Grace Wells Price

1913-8155.00

*Houard P. Doub—Chairman*

Frank Bowers  
L. Vernon Brumbaugh  
Howard P. Doub  
Pearl W. Fishel  
Myrtle Holloway Hardin  
Evelyn Walter Lankford  
Wilmer O. Lankford  
Isabel Miller Morris  
Howell K. Smith  
Elsie Cline Stokes  
John E. Stokes  
Henrietta Roop Twigg

1914-8437.50

Samuel F. M. Adkins  
Cyde E. Burgee  
Ernest F. Dukas  
Ruth Sidwell Jones  
Carl L. Schaefer  
Thomas C. Speake  
Charles W. Wainwright  
Lavinia Roop Wenger

1915-8337.50

*Paul R. Holtz—Chairman*

Margaret Galley Bosworth  
Kate Howard Cissel  
Margaret Tull Dexter  
Alice Beaucham Dukes  
Georgia Williams Fooks  
Lettie Dent Gough  
Rachel Jester Hillyer  
Paul R. Holtz  
Alberta Haden Safford  
Sara Bennett Stanton

1916-8607.35

*Lewis C. Radford—Chairman*

Eloise Dyson Archbold  
Clarkson R. Banes  
Henry L. Darner  
Margaret Price Ernest  
John L. Green  
Minnie Adkins Jones  
George F. Kinsley  
Guy E. Lester  
Paul S. Farris  
Lewis C. Radford  
Marion Gross Schroedl  
John W. Townsend

1917-890.00

F. Murray Benson  
Emily Dryden Boulden  
John W. Lease  
Charles E. G. Moylan

1918-170.00

*Fred G. Holloway—Chairman*

Dorothy Harman Conover  
Dorothy McDaniel Herr  
Fred G. Holloway  
Thomas S. Shaw  
Sarah E. Smith  
Martha O. Vincent  
Paul F. Warner  
Karl E. Yount

1919-8145.00

William V. Albaugh  
Lafayette Banes  
Frances Sidwell Benson  
Elizabeth Billingslea  
Ethel Bill Jackson  
Richard H. Roop  
Samuel B. Schofield  
Emily Richmond Schwaser  
Nellie Adams Sullivan  
In memory of Isabel Clark Manlove

1920-8415.00

Dorothy Fishel Barnett  
Robert P. Burdette  
Louise Harner Burdette  
Helen Nock Disharoon  
Hazel E. Owings  
Blanche Taylor Rogers  
Rachel Price Tamblin  
John A. Teader  
W. Byers Ungert  
Mayfield Walker  
Fannie Schuster Wilson

1921-8335.00

*Fred W. Fuschell—Chairman*

Franklin B. Bailey

Vivian Englar Barnes  
John M. Clayton, Jr.  
Willfred M. Copenhaver  
Pauline Keefe Cromwell  
Miriam Bryan Haddaway  
Isabel Moore Langral  
Otswald B. Lantzall  
Mildred Wheeler Moylan  
Fred W. Paschall  
R. Elton Whittington

1922-8720.00

*George A. Meyls, Jr.—Chairman*

J. Peyton Adams  
Hilda Long Adkins  
Joseph W. Allender  
Amy Bennett Black  
Mildred Taylor Coloma  
Ethel Marker Copenhaver  
Covenody McWilliams Dunn  
M. Priscilla Famous  
Margaret Rankin Farrar  
Madelaine Weaver Geiman  
M. Olivia Green  
Edwin R. Helwig  
David Hofstenstein  
Robert K. Lewis  
Rose Walsh Mastin  
George A. Meyls, Jr.  
Helen Roop Rinehart  
Hugh B. Spair  
Myrtle Lankford Todd  
Hugh W. Ward  
Mabel Ward Williams

1923-8380.00

*Harrison M. Baldwin—Chairman*

Agents: Mae Rowe Geist, Earle T. Haukins,  
Charles H. Reed, Louise Owens Sapp, Russell W. Sapp

Harrison M. Baldwin  
Caroline Foutz Benson  
Edwin H. Collins  
Louise Nuttle Cooley  
Stockton E. Day  
Velma Brooks Delaha  
Mae Rowe Geist  
Madeline Darner Gordon  
Earle T. Haukins  
Virginia Eyster Kime  
Martha E. Manah  
Charlotte Gough Marbury  
Charles H. Reed  
Louise Owens Sapp  
Russell W. Sapp  
Marguerite McCann Shugart  
Naomi Royer Will  
F. Anna Wilson

1924-8315.00

*F. Paul Harris—Chairman*

Agents: Clarence L. Dawson, Elva V. Dittman,  
Nellie Parsons Schimpff, Carroll G. Warner

Elsie Hoffa Bankert  
Evelyn Byrd Barrow  
Bessie Core Branch  
Florence Simpson Calhoun  
Elmer K. Chandlice  
Clarence L. Dawson  
Elva V. Dittman  
F. Paul Harris  
Margaret Gardner Hearne  
Miriam Hull King  
Elizabeth Hooper Lawyer  
Raymond S. Mathews  
Ireva L. Miller  
Clifford H. Richmond  
Mary Baker Scarborough  
Nellie Parsons Schimpff  
Carroll G. Warner

1925-8453.00

*David H. Taylor—Chairman*

Agents: Adele Owings Clarke, Mary Warfield  
LeBoutillier, Gertrude Jones Makosky, Benjamin  
W. Price

Lena Martin Ballard  
Charles E. Bish  
Ida Owings Clarke  
Elison R. Clayton  
Mabel Smith Corson  
J. Earl Cummins  
Albert A. Darby  
D. Wilbur Devilbiss  
C. Vivian Farlowe  
Lella Hite Fraser  
Eulah Johnson Giles  
Elma Lawrence Hatch  
Ethel Horney High  
Helen Stone Holt  
Robert E. Hudgins  
Paul R. Kelbaugh  
Mary Warfield LeBoutillier

Emily Allnutt Loos  
Verna Bafford Lore  
Virginia Bell Lorenz  
Gertrude Jones Makosky  
John D. Makosky  
Edna E. Miller  
Mary Trott Pearson  
Benjamin W. Price  
J. Thomas Ritchie  
Thomas D. Shannahan  
David H. Taylor

1926—\$1,107.50

*G. Alfred Helwig—Chairman*  
*Agents: Louis F. High, Louise Whaley Howard,*  
*Ruth Benson Yingling*  
Llewellyn Ashburn  
Serena Dryden Ashburn  
Elizabeth Deffenbaugh Bare  
Joseph F. Bona  
Margaret A. Bowers  
Miriam Dryden Carpenter  
Lorraine Taylor Coffman  
Chapin W. Day  
Elizabeth Somerville Dinkle  
Ira M. Dinkle  
George H. Duncan  
William F. Grace, Jr.  
Rose Conway Green  
Dorothy Robinson Greer  
Frank W. Gripton  
Llewellyn Otto Hanna  
G. Alfred Helwig  
Louis F. High  
Louise Whaley Howard  
Arthur H. Hull  
Irene G. Lawver  
Kathrine Foutz Lawyer  
Elizabeth R. Leitzer  
Walter M. Michalski  
Louise Foutz Monroe  
Marion S. Moore  
Chauncey C. Nuttall  
Gerald E. Richter  
Majorie McWilliams Richter  
Ruth Jones Shipley  
Charles A. Stewart  
Richard G. Stone  
Charles E. Suboah, Jr.  
Caroline Wantz Taylor  
W. Ballard Ward  
Robert H. Weagy  
William A. Weech  
Ezra B. Williams  
Ruth Lenderking Wormelle  
Ruth Benson Yingling

1927—\$703.00

*Miriam Royer Brickett—Chairman*  
*Agents: Bernard L. Barnes, Marian L. Curling,*  
*Ocean R. Dooley, James Owens, Joseph Y. Um-*  
*barger, Gladys Bean Weech, Lewis K. Wood-*  
*ward, Jr.*  
Class Gift  
Velma Richmond Albright  
George S. Baker  
Bernard L. Barnes  
Bertha Waddell Beall  
Elizabeth G. Bemiller  
Blanche Ford Bowles  
Miriam Royer Brickett  
Emily Pickett Brown  
Marian L. Curling  
Owens R. DeHoff  
Clyde R. Dooley  
Marion H. Ferguson  
Bessie Hayman Grace  
E. Milton Hannold  
Mildred Elgin Huston  
Virginia Hastings Johns  
Louise Hughlett Johnson  
A. Hortense Pettit  
David Price  
Joy C. Reimnitz  
Martha O. Rice  
W. Arnon Roberts  
E. Ezra Rosenstock  
Virginia Wilson Shockley  
Walter R. Smith  
Margaret J. Snader  
George M. Sullivan  
Joseph Y. Umbarger  
Gladys Bean Weech  
Sattie Rosenstock Weinstock  
Donald E. Willard  
John F. Wooden, Jr.  
Lewis K. Woodward, Jr.

1928—\$665.00

Alvin T. Albright  
William K. Barnes  
William A. Bay, Jr.  
Clarence H. Bennett  
Dorothy Gilligan Bennett  
John F. Lambertson

Mae Mills Lambertson  
John A. Mears  
Elsie Held Naedro  
Evelyn Pusey Rurik  
Roselda F. Todd  
Mabel Barnes Wilkinson  
Eugene C. Woodward

1929—\$1,095.00

*Joseph L. Mathias, Jr.—Chairman*  
Arthur G. Broll  
Roy C. Chambers  
James R. Day  
Evelyn Segafosse Ensor  
Ethel K. Ensor  
Charles B. Foutz, Jr.  
Lillian Maddox Galbreath  
Mary Holt Hannold  
Casper E. Hart  
Paul L. Howard  
Charlotte Zepp Kephart  
Howard E. Kozt, Jr.  
Maury H. McMains  
Joseph L. Mathias, Jr.  
Charles E. Nubbaum, Jr.  
Charlotte Wheeler Reed  
Elizabeth Wright Shank  
Floyd W. Shockley  
John H. Simms  
Mabel Smith  
Catherine Stoner  
Mary Hitchcock Webb  
Dorothy Grim Wilson

1930—\$299.00

*Wilmer V. Bell—Chairman*  
Ruth Sartorius Armstrong  
Alice Huston Bell  
Wilmer V. Bell  
Marianne Ogden Browning  
Ethel Hallins Clemen  
Helen Harry Dehan  
Lucille Frosky Disharoon  
William G. Edmondson  
Mary Broughton Engle  
George R. Hitchcock  
Anasth Bay Landis  
Selena Pickens McMahan  
Evelyn J. Mather  
Virginia Merrill Meltzner  
Thelma McVey Payne  
Dennis G. Raynor  
Edith E. Rill  
Frances Raughley Roberts  
Kathryn Speicher Smith  
Raymond R. Spencer  
James A. Stach  
Albert R. Van Metre  
Charles W. Warner  
Mary Russell Willis  
Julia Williams Woodward

1931—\$1,861.50

*Harry L. Lawrence—Chairman*  
*Agents: Christine Hogan, Evelyn Collison Mac-*  
*Kenzie, James R. Mann, Joseph C. Newcomer,*  
*Mildred Raam Storm, Pearl Brittingham Wellinger*  
Elinor Myers Ackley  
Eleanor C. Babylon  
Catherine Lynch Bass  
Paul L. Bates  
Martha Fogle Conrad  
James K. Day  
Margaret E. Hamilton  
Hannah R. Hecht  
R. Christine Hogan  
Anna Clough Hoard  
Henry L. Lawrence  
Vivian Ruggin Long  
George E. McKeown  
Evelyn Collison MacKenzie  
James R. Mann  
Catherine Hobby Neale  
Joseph C. Newcomer  
Ralph M. Reed  
Thelma E. Reid  
Margaret Hoffman Richardson  
Ruth Roop Rinehart  
Helen Myers Stacksouse  
Victoria Smith Stone  
Mildred Raam Storm  
Anna Collison Wilson  
Donald J. Woolley

1932—\$489.50

*A. Louise Schaeffer—Chairman*  
*Agents: Roger H. Cissel, May Miller Gross, Ella*  
*Weir Queen, Joseph T. Snyder, M. Virginia*  
*Stoner, Sara Robinson Sullivan, Marie A. Tanner,*  
*Evelyn Kaufman Wall*  
Howard M. Amos  
Eva Draper Black  
A. Beatrice Crowther  
J. Harrison Dixon  
Elinor Hood Ebaugh

Mary A. Engel  
Charles R. Etzler  
Elsie Elsworth Farr  
May Miller Gross  
Eugene C. Lamb  
Mary McComas Long  
Mary Orr Hering Manspeaker  
D. Cameron Murchison  
Thomas W. Otto  
Ludwig M. Pincusa  
Ella Weir Queen  
Thelma Snader Replogle  
Robert L. Rodgers  
A. Louise Schaeffer  
Joseph T. Snyder  
M. Virginia Stoner  
Sara Robinson Sullivan  
Stuart D. Sunday  
Evelyn Tanner  
Margaret Nelson Tawes  
Margaret Myers Tucker  
Evelyn Kauffman Wall  
Alice Evans Walters  
Melva Martin Willis  
Neil O. Woolley

1933—\$708.50

*Margaret Erb Mann—Chairman*  
*Agents: Elizabeth Buckey Biefer, Charles M.*  
*Borchers, Mary Ellen Satten, Jane Wme*  
*Hunter, Susannah Cockey Kiefer, David Trundle.*  
Edward K. Baker  
Katharine Merritt Bell  
Clyde L. Bryan  
Mary Ellen Senat Dixon  
Floyd N. Doughty  
Ezra N. Edmondson  
Lloyd M. Elderdice  
Ann Johnson Etzler  
Emily Ewing Findlay  
Henrietta Little Foutz  
Gertrude Sherman Francis  
John E. George  
Robert M. Hall  
Elinor N. Hassell  
George E. Hunter, Jr.  
Jane Wise Hunter  
Barbara Daskam Keyser  
Susannah Cockey Kiefer  
Joseph F. Kleinman  
Jane K. Kriner  
Theodore E. Landis  
Dorothy Billingslee Linzey  
Margaret Erb Mann  
Emilie Brown Morgan  
Julian T. Murchison  
Marietta Mills Murchison  
Elizabeth Leidy Myers  
Lillian C. Myers  
Mary Hobbs Phillips  
Kathleen Moore Raver  
Clema Brinfield Reed  
Robert R. Reese  
Dorothy Smith Sappington  
Mary Susan Straw  
Rebecca Holland Sutton  
David Trundle  
Elsie Bowen Tydings

1934—\$367.00

*Margaret A. Youcum—Chairman*  
*Agents: J. Roedel Jaeger, Richard W. Kiefer,*  
*James R. Shilling, Mary Parks Sprague, Sarah*  
*Fadley Stevens, Carolyn Green Swenson, Wil-*  
*liam E. Williams*  
Lillian E. Boughton  
Mildred German Buckohr  
Emma B. Butcher  
C. Lease Bussard  
William G. Calvert  
Evelyn L. Cheyney  
Mildred Burkins Connelly  
Lillian Frey Dester  
Ruth Gilligan Elderdice  
Maurice D. Fleming  
Cornelius E. Grier  
C. Alfred Hack  
Kathryn Smith Hack  
Esther Righter Hoffman  
J. Roedel Jaeger  
Cordeila Pullen Kendall  
Richard W. Kiefer  
Robert F. Lees, Jr.  
Fred C. Malkus, Jr.  
Mary E. Mather  
L. Richard Myers  
Lora Milton Outten  
Victoria S. Palmer  
Howard Hathban  
Philip S. Royer  
Arlene Guyton Runkles  
Roland D. Siker  
Mary Parks Sprague  
Sarah Fadley Stevens  
Charles Whittington

William E. Williams  
Margaret A. Youcm

1935-1942.50

*Maudie Willis Bliss-Chairman*  
*Agents: Mary Waters Lewis Bailey, Mary Brown Bryson, Gerald W. Comerford, Margaret S. Frederick, F. Kole Mathias, Lewis F. Hanson, Dorothy Berry Tevis, Donald H. Techady*

Walter S. Albright, Jr.  
John Waters Lewis Bailey  
Maudie Willis Bliss  
Mary R. Bliseman  
L. Carlton Brinsfield  
Dennis J. Brown  
Brady O. Bryson  
Mary Brown Bryson  
Charles W. Comerford  
Margaret Downing Duvall  
Doris Belt Eker  
Margaret S. Frederick  
Louise Orem Hart  
Ada Lucas Hughes  
Charles J. Hymettler  
Emily Dashiell Leckey  
Olive Butler Loss  
Webster L. Lucas  
Ruth Jenkins MacMurray  
F. Kale Mathias  
Charles V. Moore  
F. R. Turby  
John Z. Olsh  
Ernest E. Randle  
Dora E. Richard  
Nadine Ohler Riffe  
Mansell R. Stearns  
Dorothy Berry Tevis  
Dorothy A. Thomson  
Donald H. Techady  
Frances Glynn Wyand  
Preston C. Wyand  
Dennis Yingling

1936-1977.00

*Henry H. Himler-Chairman*  
*Agents: S. Edward Corbin, Sr., Sterling F. Fowble, John W. Manspecker, Donald H. Prince, Herbert W. Stevens*

Martha Miller Aiken  
Anna M. Baker  
Edward L. Beauchamp  
Martha Washburn Berthoff  
Louise Birely Broadwater  
E. Robert Brooks  
Joshua H. Cockey  
S. Edward Corbin, Sr.  
Elizabeth Irwin Corbin  
Annabelle Ely Cummings  
Allen R. Dudley  
John K. Elseroad  
Ruth A. Falkenstein  
Sterling F. Fowble  
Elizabeth F. Hagen  
Helen Stump Hoffman  
Edgar H. Hollis  
Helen Jacobson Kamens  
Anne C. Keen  
Joseph A. Lipsky  
Zaida McKenzie McDonald  
John W. Manspecker  
George C. Miller  
Cora Virginia Perry  
Donald H. Prince  
Charles E. Read  
Margaret W. Schad  
Paul R. Shipley  
Vernon R. Simpson  
S. Edwin Zimmerman  
In memory of Ellen Payne Cooper

1937-1932.93

*Beverly Harrison Zimmerman-Chairman*  
*Agents: Frank L. Brown, Jr., Margaret Young Hoppel, Edith Hansson Himler, Parvis Robinson Leath, Mary Lou Rockwell Mason, Proctor Mesler, Carter W. Riefner, Meta Nock Sakers, Walter L. Taylor, Jr.*

Class Gift of 1937  
Rowland B. Armacost  
Paul S. Brengle  
Margaret Hoshall Burch  
Marie LaForge Burns  
John M. Culler  
Isabelle McWilliams Drughash  
Margaret Harman Fleming  
Everett S. Fogie  
Margaret Young Hoppel  
Elizabeth S. Harrison  
Edith Hansson Himler  
Robert A. Kiefer  
Parvis Robinson Leath  
Robert F. McKenzie  
Arline Hudson Marvyl  
Mary Lou Rockwell Mason  
Robert K. Myers, Jr.  
Elsie Nock Sadowski

Meta Nock Sakers  
Ethel Lauterbach Sellman  
Margaret Burns Sellman  
Rebecca Groves Smith  
Julia Ward Walker  
Annie Sansbury Warman  
John B. Warman  
Edwin O. Waters  
Charles Williams  
Sue Smith Wingate  
Elaine Fennell Wood  
Paul F. Woodson  
Beverly Harrison Zimmerman

1938-1922.50

*Charlotte Coppage Young-Chairman*  
*Agents: Martha Wilmer Benton, Anne A. Chew, Alice Schneider Barton, James A. Lesh, Harold S. Martin, Eloise Chitman Payne, Henry B. Reckord, William A. Skeen, Mildred A. Wheatley*

Helen T. Armstrong  
Janet MacVean Baker  
Harry Balish  
Martha Wilmer Benton  
Dorothy Nordwall Brengle  
Elizabeth Erb Budell  
Elizabeth Lintz Burkhardt  
Allie Moxley Buston  
Anne A. Chew  
Marie Park Cooke  
Caroline Smith Dudley  
Charles R. Ekuhardt  
Robert A. Elderdicke  
John R. Elliott, Jr.  
Jane Long Falk  
Alfred Goldberg  
Alice Schneider Larson  
James A. Lesh  
Temple Morris Madjeski  
Dolly Taylor Mease  
Eloise Chitman Payne  
Henry B. Reckord  
Frank E. Sadowski  
Louise Shaffer Shafer  
Anne Brinsfield Simmons  
Wesley Simmons  
Helen Leatherwood Simpson  
William A. Skeen  
Anna Kenney Walls  
Mildred A. Wheatley  
Malcolm F. Wright  
Charlotte Coppage Young

1939-1950.00

*Catherine Rudolph Reedy-Chairman*  
*Sidney H. Waghelstein-Co-chairman*  
*Agents: J. Shelton Bowen, William J. Fleming, Virginia Karow Fowble, Carl Myers, Jeanne Lang Myers, Elizabeth C. Pickett, Carolyn Pickett Ridgely, Charles I. Wallace*

Rosa Barrow Barkdoll  
Elizabeth Shank Bottom  
Joshua S. Bowen, Jr.  
Paul S. Cooper  
Joseph Drughash  
Carolyn C. Dunlap  
Martha Youcm Ferris  
William J. Fleming  
Clarence W. Foltz  
Virginia Karow Fowble  
George A. Greir  
Frances Letster Haifley  
Dorothy Cohee Harris  
Gladys Coppage Hendrickson  
Helen Frey Hobart  
Winifred H. Howell  
Anna Stevenson Klare  
William L. Klare  
Thelma Yohn Lockard  
Catherine Stuller Myers  
Homer Y. Myers  
J. Carl Myers  
Jeanne Lang Myers  
Eveline T. Newman  
Steven J. Radatovich  
Elizabeth Crisp Rechner  
Catherine Rudolph Reedy  
Carolyn Pickett Ridgely  
Mary Honemann Rinheimer  
Aaron Schaeffer  
Rebecca Keith Smith  
James E. Stomer, Jr.  
Roland L. Steneman  
Olive Myers Stouffer  
Lawrence E. Strow  
John M. Touchette  
Sidney H. Waghelstein  
Georgie Oneta Wolford

1940-1936.50

*Doris Mathias Hood, Webster R. Hood-Chairmen*  
*Homer O. Elseroad-Co-chairman*  
*Agents: Betty Craig Beck, Herman S. Beck, Jr., L. Scott Brooks, Veronica Kompanek DeWolff, Regina I. Fitzgerald, Ruthetta Lippy Gligash, L.*

*Marbury Linton, George A. Myers*

Clarence E. Beard  
Elizabeth Craig Beck  
Herman S. Beck, Jr.  
L. Scott Brooks  
John L. Carnochan, Jr.  
Charles W. Cole  
Veronica Kompanek DeWolff  
Mariana Lund Durst  
Virginia Willing Elliott  
Regina I. Fitzgerald  
Mabel A. Frowler  
Samuel C. Galbreath  
C. Gordon Gilbert  
Ruthetta Lippy Gligash  
Winifred Cobbery Good  
L. Carleton Gooden  
Donald C. Haugh  
Doris Mathias Hood  
Webster R. Hood  
Arthur B. Howard  
Donald H. Humphries  
Katherine M. Klier  
Norma Nicodemus Knepp  
Malcolm Kullmar  
James R. Langdon  
L. Marbury Linton  
Jack W. Lytton  
Edward S. McLaughlin, Jr.  
Grace Glina McLaughlin  
Eva Zeute Mullenix  
George A. Myers  
George Scull Rand  
Catherine Jockel Reckord  
Eleanor Perry Reif  
Edgar W. Rinheimer  
Marguerite Kuhns Scott  
Ruth Dygett Sneed  
Margaret Quares Strow  
Earle R. Willhale  
Gemma E. Williams

1941-1936.50

*Elizabeth Brown Strupp-Chairman*  
*Elise Wiedersum Dudley-Co-chairman*  
*Agents: Doris Lubking Bechtel, Julia Collinson Corber, Annette N. Hutchins, Isabel Maddox Love, William C. Parks, Jane Toomey Russell, Elinor Culligan Skelton, Edgar L. Venzke, Kathleen Goe Walters*

William H. Adolph  
Benjamin W. Allnutt  
Clyde H. Baden, Jr.  
William M. Banks  
Ethel Richards Barnes  
Pearl B. Bobbitt  
Theodore B. Bowen  
Eleanor R. Brown  
Helen Willard Brubman  
Elen Giles Carey  
Mary Wright Carr  
Catherine Councill Cherry  
Elsa Gross Cochrane  
Violet Younger Cook  
Frances Royer Copeland  
Elizabeth Rankin Corbin  
Elise Wiedersum Dudley  
Robert D. Faw  
Brona A. Graybeal  
Francis L. Grumbine  
Hazel Beard Goyer  
Donald Honeman  
Annette N. Hutchins  
John B. Jones  
Evelyn J. Knapp  
Ina Rakes Langdon  
Isabel Maddox Love  
Nellie Insoyer Lytton  
M. Kathleen McMillen  
Mildred Miller McGrew  
Rachel Green Marsden  
Isabelle Zimmerman Martin  
Mildred Melvin Mulvey  
George Murphy  
Nora Wagener Orrell  
William G. Parks  
Anne Dexter Rankin  
Mildred Gebhardt Raninen  
Jane Cowperthwait Reed  
Jane Toomey Russell  
Elinor Culligan Skelton  
Betty Brown Strupp  
Tane Takahashi  
Frances Dillaway Tompkins  
Edgar L. Venzke  
Eleanor Prescott Vergis  
Beth Billingslea Weller

1942-1940.02

*Clara Arthur Huffington-Chairman*  
*Agents: Margaret Reynolds Adolph, Jean Lamoreaux Baker, F. Eugene Belt, Bayne R. Dudley, Zachariah C. Ebaugh, Miriam Benson Gilbert, Mary Fuson Koerber, Eloise Wright Marston, Elizabeth Cornany Pickett, Adele Masten Workman*

Margaret Reynolds Adolph  
Jean Lamoreau Baker  
Richard J. Baker  
F. Eugene Belt  
Robert E. Bricker  
Lawrence L. Brown  
Emily Linton Carmochan  
Elizabeth Schaeffer Cissel  
Barbara Zimmerman Crossman  
Earl C. Darsch  
A. Jerome Diener  
Bayne R. Dudley  
Zachariah C. Ebaugh  
Janus Yentsch Ellenburg  
Elmer E. Evans  
Doris Gerwig Feister  
Margaret Flogae Friael  
Miriam Bond Gilchrist  
Don E. Griffin  
Lucie Barnes Hall  
Jane T. Harrison  
Mary V. Hoffmaster  
Mary Long Homer  
Esther Roop Hough  
Clara Arther Hufington  
Leta M. Kinder  
Mary Tyson Koether  
June E. Lippy  
George H. Marshall, Jr.  
Caroline Rudisill Mather  
Dorothy Atix Meyer  
Henry K. Miller  
Eloise Wright Morison  
Charlotte Hauer Mullendore  
Mabel Greenwood Myers  
Paul R. Myers  
Ruth Dickinson Phillips  
Jane Mellor Ruhl  
Katherine Wheatley Roemer  
Wesley Sheffield  
Ariel Hale Talbert  
Edward R. Thomas  
Louise Young Thomas  
James M. Townsend  
Edna Trisler Walters  
Herbert L. Weaver  
Edsel Erb Willhite  
Adele Masten Workman  
Patricia White Wroten  
In memory of Virginia Jockel Spooner

1943-4437.50

Johns M. Robinson-Chairman  
*Lee D. Lodge-Co-Chairman*  
Agents: George L. Barrick, Francis J. Blair, Ruth  
Wainmore Collenberg, Doris Lane Linton, Pearl  
Bodmer Lodge, Frances Ogden Moore, Franz  
Garison Myers, Mary Sehart Parks, Margaret Wil-  
son Ruppberger, C. Fraser Scott, Benjamin C.  
Smith, Elizabeth Neidert Smith  
Francis J. Blair  
Emma Martin Brice  
Marie Steele Cameron  
Ruth Whitmore Collenberg  
Janith Houser Collin  
Virginia Black DeLoag  
Alice Rohrer Downey  
Joshua D. Enser  
A. Ridgely Friedel  
Mary Hawkins Galbreath  
Martin K. Gorten  
Catherine Ebaugh Gorney  
Mary Jackson Hall  
Martha Hodgson Hummer  
Albert W. Jones  
Dorris Jones Kinder  
Doris Harmon Krusen  
Dorothy Sower LeBar  
Dorothy Cox Lichen  
Doris Lane Linton  
Lee D. Lodge  
Ferd Bolmer Lodge  
Sally Cox McCann  
Clarence E. McWilliams  
Frances Ogden Moore  
Robert J. Moore  
Muriel Harding Nicolson  
Mary Sehart Parks  
Verna Cooper Preston  
William O. Fretzmann, Jr.  
Mildred Hoke Benschaw  
John M. Robinson  
Joseph Y. Rowe  
Elizabeth Watkins Sanders  
C. Fraser Scott  
Mathilde Crow Sheffield  
Maude Wilson Shirey  
Benjamin G. Smith  
Frank P. Sufferin  
Carol Steffregen Tarbutton  
Eleanor Healy Taylor  
Jean Bentley Thompson  
Margaret Moss Venzke  
Lester K. Welch  
Joseph S. Whiteford

Joseph B. Workman  
John F. Yost

1944-1814.50

Beverly Slacum Agnoli  
E. Josephine Branford  
Mary Shuckhart Bricker  
John G. Buttner  
Virginia Schwarz Campbell  
Margaret Smith Cassell  
Andrew B. Chi  
Margaret L. Daughton  
Joseph P. Geary  
Frances Hall Judd  
Anne Covington Kidd  
Jean Eckhardt McWilliams  
Doris Himler Markley  
Anne Moore Miller  
Lucille Gischel Norman  
Dorothy Clarke Schaffer  
Elizabeth Billingslea Scott  
Katherine Clemson Turner  
Grace Dryden Venable  
David J. Wynne  
Evelyn Royer Zumbun

1945-8272.00

Deloris Hartke Thomas-Chairman  
Agents: Anna Beaman Anderson, Margaret Fred-  
erich Bizzard, Adele Fenny Galloway, Charlotte  
Wilkins Hauser, Ann Letze Hudson, Mary  
Spaulding Pfefferkorn, Gale Lodge Thiele  
Anna Beaman Anderson  
Catherine Waring Barnes  
Ceceilia Buckner Bonna  
Marian Whiteford Boyer  
Winona Bell Buttner  
Carroll A. Doggett, Jr.  
Jean Eddy Earl  
Warren L. Earl  
Katherine Kaiser Frantum  
Thelma Young Friedel  
Anna Avers Hastings  
Charlotte Wilkins Hauser  
Ann Letze Hudson  
Mildred Soper Link  
Earl W. Morey, Jr.  
Madeline E. Myers  
Anne Nichols  
Anita Richardson Oswald  
Helen Fockler Peters  
Mary Spaulding Pfefferkorn  
May Honemann Preston  
Jean Andrews Richards  
Jane Miles Robinson  
Wesley Sheffield  
Margaret Thompson Simmons  
William E. Smith  
Margaret Geary Stoner  
Anne Winter Tait  
Gale Lodge Thiele  
Deloris Hartke Thomas  
Mary Obor Todd  
Margaret Carter Welkos

1946-4376.50

Frances Wahmann Zapf-Chairman  
Agents: Doris Kemp Boone, Theodora Jones Cul-  
houn, Sarah Moffett Dwyer, Patricia Barrett Klove,  
Ellen Piel Munzberger, Edward M. Mogosko,  
Wilbur D. Preston, Jean Shirley Williams, Carolyn  
Wilson Wilson  
Eleanor Englar Baker  
Frances Moleworts Bartlett  
Doris Kemp Boone  
M. Jean Buttriss  
Theodora Jones Callison  
Sarah Moffett Dwyer  
Betty Baker Englar  
Grace Bevard Erb  
Margaret Phillips Evans  
Mary Torsch Feicht  
Claire Miller Garrett  
Audrey Donaldson Geary  
Erma Young Gebb  
Mindole Selzer Goeber  
Jane Daddler Gorsuch  
William J. Holloway  
Ada Thomas Kappers  
Catherine Schumann Kiddo  
Patricia Barrett Klove  
Vernelle Ports Leno  
Jean Anderson Markowitz  
Shirley Nell Merkle  
Henrietta Jones  
Barbara Brower Mueller  
Lucy Stoner Nasser  
Barbara Randall Pease  
Wilbur D. Preston  
William T. Richardson  
Evelyn Dashiell Styles  
Mildred Lloyd West  
Carolyn Wilson Wilson  
Frances Wahmann Zapf

1947-4596.00

Marjorie Cassen Shipley-Chairman  
*Lee Beglin Scott-Co-Chairman*  
Agents: Emmanuelle Hahn Baker, Beverly Holland  
DeLoag, Shirley Snyder Garcer, Mary Silvey  
Hemming, Helen Frauts Loper, Alleck A. Renick,  
Jeanette Miholland Royston, Mary Jane Col-  
der Shauk, L. Robert Snyder, Janice Divers  
Tuttschell, Kenneth W. Volk  
Eugene B. Adams  
Emmanuelle Hahn Baker  
Jan McDowell Barrett  
Ralph G. Barrett  
Blaine G. Broadwater  
Mary Davies Carson  
Charles H. Chlad  
Jean Murray Clarke  
J. Allison Conley  
Betty Morris DeHoff  
Nan Austin Doggett  
Anne Little Dole  
Agnes Lindsay Durbowaw  
Janet Breeding Egger  
Simon E. Ehrlich  
Marion Steffregen Fox  
Ann E. Fullerton  
Shirley Snyder Garcer  
Robert Grumbine  
William E. Hall  
Mary Silvey Hemming  
Fern R. Hitchcock, Jr.  
Etheer Wallenstein Hoover  
Frank E. Jaumot  
Eleanor Pearson Kelly  
Betty Schmidt Koukol  
Donald C. Lewis  
Jean Gelhaus Lichtenberger  
Helen Frantz Loper  
T. Robert Lytle  
Bart Norman  
Betty Powell Norman  
George Norman  
William E. Pennington  
F. Bailey Phelps  
Andia Boyer Randall  
Alleck A. Renick  
Jeanette Miholland Royston  
Lee Beglin Scott  
Harry A. Seipp  
A. Jean Shaneman  
Patry Jane Colleder Shauk  
Marjorie Cassen Shipley  
L. Robert Snyder  
Mary Lou Stephens  
Irving V. Swalwell  
Thelma Evans Taylor  
Janice Divers Tuttschell  
Kenneth W. Volk  
Kathryn Wheeler Wiley  
George W. Wilson  
Nelson J. Wolfheimer  
Donald S. Woolston  
1948-4393.00  
Mary O'Kelly Chlad-Chairman  
Agents: Charabelle L. Blaney, C. Donald Brohasen,  
Ruth Anderson Burgess, Jeanne Patterson Ennor,  
Elizabeth Armiger Maas, James D. Smyth, Dorothy  
Wesley Webb  
Dorothy Scott Atkinson  
Jane Stonsifer Beaver  
Catherine M. Bishop  
Charabelle L. Blaney  
Kenneth C. Bouchell  
Virginia Ross Bullard  
Ruth Anderson Burgess  
George L. Carr  
Mary O'Kelly Chlad  
Helen Lingfenlater Cushen  
W. Edward Cushen  
James C. Doherty  
Fred P. Eckhardt  
Catherine Marshall Engle  
Todd Farson  
William A. Finck  
Beverly Wallis Freund  
Elizabeth Sawyer Garlock  
Janice Ganz Greenwood  
Jacqueline Kingsley Griffiths  
Martha Witter Hawkins  
William L. Hawkins, Jr.  
Phyllis Honneman Hemmeberger  
Dorothy Santini Hutton  
Elinor Rogers Johnson  
George N. Johnson, Jr.  
John Smith Lefell  
Elizabeth Armiger Maas  
Mary Corbett Mason  
Betty Little Morey  
John Kelbaugh Sagon  
Philip B. Schaeffer  
A. Mildred Shipley  
Madeline Burkman Smith  
Charlotte Halle Smyth  
Mary Woodfield Tereshinski

Mary Dexter Tompkins  
Robert W. Wagner  
Dorothy Wilder Webb  
Virginia Dodd Wells  
Lyle Johnson Wilson  
Eleanor Schilke Wroten  
Philip O. Wroten  
Nancy Haskin Zabel

1949-8427.50  
G. Fletcher Ward-Chairman  
Agents: Lionel Burgess, Jr., Richard H. Brown,  
Helen Miles Dubel, Charlotte Goodrich Hoover,  
Henry J. Muller, Jr., Watkins Parker  
Stanley L. Abrams  
Gerald R. Ackerman  
John T. Adamovitch  
William H. Bayliff  
Margaret Buderer Binvin  
John Vanant Blades  
John D. Blades  
Doris J. Boller  
Lionel Burgess, Jr.  
William H. Carroll, Jr.  
Mary R. Childs  
Audrey L. Dixon  
Marshall G. Engle  
Esther Guthub Finck  
James G. Formwalt  
Betty Benson Gardner  
Arnold W. Garrett  
Armand J. Gold  
Joyce E. Gorsuch  
Wilton O. Harman  
Louise Sapp Hawkins  
Ober S. Herr, Jr.  
Emily Coale Hines  
Herman G. Hirschberg  
Betty Gladys Hummel  
Katharine Manlove Jester  
John W. Jump  
Jesse L. Kagle, Jr.  
James W. McGrew  
John Knox Malach  
Jean Milby Malkaus  
Anna Englar Martin  
Margaret Cook Miller  
Henry J. Muller  
Marian Greifenstein Nash  
Edith E. Ogden  
Audrey Watkins Parker  
Carol Krebs Pedone  
Clifton J. Pedone  
Walter G. Pivars, Jr.  
Glady: Johnson Poland  
Jay M. Poland  
Eileen Weeks Rice  
W. Kelley Rice, Jr.  
John C. Scharfetz  
Anne Shuppert Schwarzkopf  
Luther W. Shepherd  
Carolyn Sapp Shortess  
John T. Spicknall, Jr.  
Simon Tallai  
Raymond B. Via  
Jane Conaway Wagner  
G. Fletcher Ward, Jr.  
Maradel Clayton Ward  
Douglas Weaver  
Janet Raubenheimer Weaver  
Adele Grauel Webb  
Mary Ada Twigg Woodner  
Annette McMahon Wood  
Edith Justice Woolston

1950-8477.00  
William B. Dulany-Chairman  
Agents: Ernest A. Burch, Jr., Donald F. Clarke,  
Florence Rice Dunlop, Richard Dunlop, Julian L.  
Dyke, Jr., Homer C. Earl, Brian B. Haddaway,  
Peggy Stacy Jones, Norma J. Moore, Jane Gut-  
mann Muller, Charles C. Parker, William R.  
Porter, C. Lois Sauter, Betty Robbins Selland,  
Helen Ray Sommers, Louisa G. Wagner  
Harry V. Adams  
Thomas F. Albright  
Elizabeth Wiley Betz  
Frederick W. Brill  
Melva Hoover Brobst  
Ernest A. Burch, Jr.  
C. Harry Bush  
Donald F. Clarke  
Richard Clower  
Michael F. Converso  
Suzanne Hall Coons  
Pauline Lastowski Davis  
William B. Dulany  
Florence Rice Dunlop  
Richard Dunlop  
Julian L. Dyke  
Homer C. Earl  
Donald O. Feldler  
Joseph A. Fowler  
George M. Franko, Jr.  
Esther Mullins Glenn  
J. Vanson Hale, III

Charles J. Hammer  
Martha Schaeffer Herting  
Peggy Stacy Jones  
John W. Kern  
Walter M. Lanus  
Herbert H. Leighton  
Donald L. Lilly  
Nancy Burdick Marston  
Ned A. Massimberner  
Harry B. Miles, Jr.  
Norma J. Moore  
Jane Guttmann Muller  
Edward S. Norby  
Charles C. Parker  
Alvin Paul  
Clifford E. Pfaff  
William R. Porter  
Richard C. Randall  
Richard G. Renz  
David R. Sartorio  
C. Lois Sauter  
Norma Avers Saville  
Helen Louise Scarborough  
Betty Lee Robbins Selland  
John F. Silber, Jr.  
Helen Ray Sommers  
Harold A. Travis  
Ronald M. Uhl  
Louray O. Wagner  
Elwood L. Wallich  
Daniel I. Welliver  
Priscilla Lankford West  
George F. Winfrey  
Edward H. Wright  
Leonard J. Zawacki

1951-8527.30  
Alice Yearley Snyder-Chairman  
Agents: Doris Phillips Bailey, Dorothy Arnold Cal-  
lahan, Russell L. Deagon, Charles I. Ecker,  
Margaret Brown Ecker, Jacqueline Brown Hering,  
Edouard S. Klor, Jr., Leo J. Lathroum, James J.  
Nau, Jr., Mary Schanze St. Leger, John O. Sei-  
land, Jean Dennison Smart, Mary Ruth Williams  
Doris Phillips Bailey  
Lawrence T. Bailey  
Edwin L. Bibo  
Dorothy Arnold Callahan  
Amy A. Chamberlin  
Gilbert F. Clough  
Phyllis Crumwell Cowan  
Maurice A. Cullbertey, Jr.  
Dorothy Dalgetich Durigo  
Ann VanOrder DeLong  
Russell L. Deagon  
Beverly W. Dunsting, Jr.  
Sonya Wins Dyer  
Lois Hicks Earl  
Charles S. Ecker  
Peggy Brown Ecker  
Jay H. Eagly  
Stanley J. Fieldman  
Robert I. Fraser  
John M. Fuxs, Jr.  
Ralph J. Gorten  
Rachel Early Green  
Jacqueline Brown Hering  
Elizabeth Shivers Hitecock  
Nancy Philippe Hunter  
June Beaver Jordan  
C. Philip Kable  
Christine Meini Kaitler  
Mary Eupert Kaufman  
Robert Kettels  
Edward S. Klor, Jr.  
Barbara Brouz Lathroum  
Leo J. Lathroum  
Kendrick M. McCall  
Donald E. McShane  
Malcolm L. Melter  
James J. Nau, Jr.  
William R. Rhoads  
William R. Rosenberger  
John O. Selland  
George H. Sbyan  
William H. Simpson  
Jean Dennison Smart  
Alice Yearley Snyder  
John A. Spencer  
Paul P. Tereshinski  
M. Dale Townsend  
Elizabeth Linton Wallace  
Jane Birch Willock  
Barbara Payne Wilsey  
Robert D. Wilsey  
Nancy Lee Winkelman  
Angela Crothers Zawacki  
Jean M. Zerbe

1952-8550.18  
David Huddle-Chairman  
Agents: Roger C. Aml, Mary Haskins Hackman,  
Corinne Schofield LesCalette, Donald R. Makosky,  
Sara Griffin Marks, Jean Curt Merritt, Nancy  
Walker Melencorth, Marvina M. Munch, F. Herma

Nixdorf, Janice Zaiser Poole, Donald M. Smith,  
Elizabeth Schubert Wright  
Alfred E. Bees  
Robert O. Bond  
L. Stanley Boveley  
Audrey Myers Buntington  
William G. Callas  
Pat Crawford Dejean  
Edward D. Early  
Susan Rinchart Elgin  
Edward E. Foote  
Lucy A. Grace  
Lida Birdsell Hale  
Walter A. Hart  
Hillard J. Hayzelt  
Margaret Sisler Hayzlett  
Joan Hampel Hoedemaker  
David Huddle  
Charles W. Immler  
Taeko Kamiyama  
Catherine Lay Kohlhoff  
Victoria I. Leister  
Corinne Schofield LesCalette  
Millard G. LesCalette  
Janet High Lewis  
Donald R. Makosky  
Anna Lee Park Makovitch  
Victor J. Makovitch  
Ernest J. Makowski  
William B. Marks  
Sally Griffin Marks  
Eugene A. Mochley  
Jean Curt Merritt  
Leroy M. Merritt, Jr.  
Helen Wiley Millar  
Charles A. Miller  
Marvina M. Munch  
Betty Kroll Nau  
F. Herma Nixdorf  
William D. Owings  
Jan Fortson  
June Beck Rhoads  
Chester W. Rill  
Elsie Davis Sartorio  
Doris Beck Saunders  
A. Dorothea Schmidt  
H. Kenneth Shook  
Dorothy Shoemaker Smith  
Virginia Hale Spicknall  
Margaret A. Stockhouse  
Carl L. Sturgill  
Estell P. Thomas, Jr.  
Ernestine Langrall Twilley  
Philip E. Uhrig  
Paul W. Welliver  
Jollia Danmuth Willden  
Elizabeth Schubert Wright

1953-8394.50  
John H. Edwards-Chairman  
Dorothy M. Stockhouse-Co-chairman  
Agents: Nancy Kroll Chesser, John M. Clayton,  
III, Nancy McMath Clayton, Richard N. Die, Mary  
Ellen Earl, Priscilla Johnston Ernst, Ann Greer  
Mills, Virginia Bond Nonwood, Nancy Wagner  
Phillips, Arthur A. Saltmarsh, Betty Herbert Sal-  
marsh, Thomas M. Scott, III, Constance Jones  
Stehi, Janet Wagner Taylor, George Van Nostrand,  
Carnell G. Warner, Jr.  
Dorothy Friedrich Aliff  
Jean Wilkes Arnold  
Carolyn Mangels Black  
Myron I. Brodie  
Walter H. Campbell, Jr.  
Nancy Kroll Chesser  
John M. Clayton, III  
Nancy McMath Clayton  
Charlotte Bonneville Clendaniel  
Michael F. Converso  
Ashby F. Collins  
E. Joseph Deering  
Richard N. Die  
Winifred Spencer Dulany  
Joanne Weigle Dyke  
Mary Ellen Earl  
John H. Edwards  
Estelle Sties Edwards  
Henry E. Ernst  
Priscilla Johnston Ernst  
Nancy Holloway Faby  
Raymond Faby  
Vernon M. Fox  
Ernest Green  
Elsie Maystratt Greenhigh  
Barbara Bankston Hiestand  
Harold P. Johnson  
Jane Logan Kearney  
Barbara Wilson Koblmeier  
Audrey Phillips Langrall  
Robert B. Lantroll  
Ann Greer Mills  
Ann Trice Moore  
James B. Moore  
Virginia Bond Nonwood  
Nell Hughes Ogden



Thomas A. Page  
Ellen Anderson Peck  
Donald T. Phillips, Jr.  
Nancy Wagner Phillips  
David G. Rhoads  
Ruth Lee Roberts  
Arthur A. Saltmarsh  
Betty Herbert Saltmarsh  
Dwight L. Scott  
Thomas M. Scott, III  
Wesley F. B. Shanklin  
Barbara Davison Shanklin  
William R. Shoemaker  
Anne E. Smutny  
Dorothy M. Stackhouse  
Donald S. Stanton  
Bettye Jones Stahl  
Janet Wagner Taylor  
Lillian M. Topalian  
George C. Van Nostrand  
Sally Fisher Yocher  
Howard W. Wagenblast  
Roy A. Wallach  
Carroll G. Warner, Jr.  
Karen Nowack Warner  
Sarah E. Williams  
Frances A. Wilson  
Constance Weisenbach Wolfe  
John M. Wolfe, Jr.

1954—\$354.75

*Deborah Meyls Leonard—Chairman*

*Agents: Barbara Almony Benson, Carol Herdman Birdsall, Carol Sause Burch, Elizabeth Parson Colonna, Donna DeConroy Connors, Carville M. Deneves, Harry C. Gendler, William Harcey, Fred Hubach, Donald Radcliffe, Suzanne Hersey Radcliffe, Patrick L. Rogan, Jr., Guendolyn Blohm Tisdale.*

Joan Kellogg Appel  
Barbara Almony Bagnall  
Janet Cross Berens  
John C. E. Berends  
Carol Herdman Birdsall  
Dorothy Krug Bond  
Audrey A. Boyer  
Alma McKelidin Broth  
Carol Sause Burch  
Donald C. Chambers  
Richard Ciendiani  
Mary Ann Kifer Closson  
Elizabeth Parsons Colonna  
Faye Corkran Deering  
Patricia Herman Douglas  
Donald E. Erb  
Nancy Ann Baylis Fong  
Arthur D. Gernand  
Harry C. Gendler  
Betty Sue Harding  
Patricia Fetho Hart  
William B. Harve  
David B. Horst  
David Hoffenstein, Jr.  
Fred W. Hubach  
Adeline Allen Jones  
Howard G. Jordan  
I. Paul Lamberton, Jr.  
Deborah Meyls Leonard  
H. Richard Linton  
Elizabeth Math McCall  
Thomas Maier  
Ely Mussen

Margaret O'Brien Orvings  
William H. Pfeifer, Jr.  
Weldon N. Reed  
Loida Bellins Robinson  
Patrick L. Rogan, Jr.  
Lois Cermak Rummels  
Donald M. Salmons  
Ellsworth G. Schabert  
Miriam Hon Scott  
Charles E. Silvestri  
Elizabeth Norwood Smalley  
Shirley Cramer Stall  
Barbara J. Summers  
Austin L. Taylor  
Guendolyn Blohm Tisdale  
Richard W. Tilgner  
Alexander Trevehnan  
Ethel Coffman Trevehnan  
Joyce McLaren West  
Charles H. Wheatley, III

1955—\$435.00

*Rubin R. Bard—Chairman*

*Marilyn Goldring Rigerink—Co-chairman*  
*Agents: Patricia Haversly Church, Paul W. Galcin, Janet Boller Heins, Roberta Remsburg Hennick, James A. Monninger, Charles E. Phipps, Bettye Breece Rogan, Craig N. Schmall, Ann Nuttall Scott, Alfred H. Walters*  
William T. Adams  
William L. Ashburn  
Rubin R. Bard  
Suzanne Dorsey Batista

E. Carter Baum  
Gloria Bunting Blades  
Mildred Eckardt Bohannah  
Barbara C. Bull  
Carol Coleman Carter  
Russell T. Cook  
Antonia Baxter Davis  
Gloria Strickland Dooley  
Richard L. Durst  
H. James Eckhardt  
Wesley Pearson Edwards  
Anne-Marie Summers Egan  
E. Louis Fogler, Jr.  
Paul W. Galvin  
Alan J. Hagenbuch  
Janet Boller Heins  
Roberta Remsburg Hennick  
Jean Nicodemus Huss  
Marianne Renshaw Hynd  
Dovall A. Jones  
Donald F. Jones  
Paul G. Koukoulas  
Herbert E. Lambert  
Doris Tuckwood Liston  
Mary Whitfield Maier  
Louis H. Manarin  
Barbatha Goeb Miller  
Emily Boyer Miller  
James A. Monninger  
Ann Eckhardt Moylan  
L. Maxine Mull  
Barry Pickus  
Harold E. Posey  
Walter M. Preston  
Marilyn Goldring Rigerink  
James A. Goboy  
Craig N. Schmall  
Mary Lee Younger Schmall  
Anne Nuttall Scott  
Bessie John Simeonides  
Barbara L. Smith  
Edward P. Smith  
Doreen McNeil Snover  
John A. Snover  
Mary S. Stuart  
Mary Warner Swadell  
Henry A. Taitt  
Alfred H. Walters  
Yvonne Webb Wahlers  
Irma Hohman Warner  
Richard B. Warner  
Barbara Harding White  
Charles T. White  
Harriett Cooley Whitehurst  
James B. Whitehurst  
Shelley Myers Willen  
Barry A. Winkelman  
Joan Walter Winkelman  
Judith Johnson Zerbe

1956—\$266.25

*Hugh B. Howell—Chairman*

*Janet Reek Wunderlich—Co-chairman*

*Agents: Franklin M. Benson, Jr., Lillian Fowler Benson, Mary Jane Bond, Joanne Siehler Durst, Dorothy Rach Frech, R. Eugene Funk, Sue Burkin Halley, Nancy Pennypacker Howard, J. Richard Huffines, Edward M. Kane, M. Joanne Lewis, Hugh F. McIntyre, Jr., Priscilla McCoy McIntyre, Raymond W. Meyer, Marie Geisler Miller, Daniel W. Moilan, Mary Angell Pobletts, Bruce K. Price, Marilee H. Oursada, Earl R. Seipp*

David A. Babin  
John V. Batista  
Marilyn McLennan Baummeister  
Franklin M. Benson, Jr.  
Lillian Fowler Benson  
Janet Seymour Berg  
Richard K. Betters  
Mary J. Bond  
Cook J. Close  
Charles W. Cook  
Martha Crist Davis  
Joanne Seihler Durst  
Dorothy Rach Frech  
Eugene W. Goll  
Janet Bruchie Grander  
Sue Burkin Halley  
Kathleen Holt  
Nancy Pennypacker Howard  
Hugh B. Howell  
J. Howard Hunt  
E. Braddock Jones, III  
Michael E. Leftwich  
Charles R. Luttrell  
Hugh F. McIntyre, Jr.  
Priscilla McCoy McIntyre  
Raymond V. Merkle  
John A. Metzger  
Eugene Meyer Miller  
Caroline Baker Morgan  
Daniel W. Moilan  
Beverly Reber Pybbon  
Mary Angell Pobletts  
Lith Dickson Preston

Frederick P. Sample  
Walter M. Sanders  
Donald A. Seibel  
Earl R. Seipp  
Jean Westcott Shenton  
Barbara Hoot Stanton  
Thomas T. Stewart  
Marilyn Coombe Stewart  
William M. Stewart  
Thurley Buchanan Sweeney  
Anthony A. Tafari  
William L. Tribby  
Jean N. Warfield  
Charlotte Davis Wheatley  
Hans G. Willen  
Stephanie Worrlow  
Janet Reek Wunderlich  
Daniel H. Yeoman

1957—\$355.50

*Patricia Werner Callender—Chairman*

*Lynnda Skinner Kratochil—Co-chairman*

*Agents: Marilyn Eccleston Boor, Joan E. Durno, Betty Riggelman Graham, S. Dennis Harmon, Margaret Simon Jurf, John W. Kaufman, III, Dalnece E. Kohl, Martha R. Lewis, Buddy R. Pipes, Grace Fletcher Pipes, Carol Bingham Prentiss, Michael A. Savarese, Richard M. Shenton, Jean Goode Stahl, Ronald J. Strauss, Mary Ellen Weber*

Patricia Dixon Bloomer  
O. Lee Bowen  
Patricia Werner Callender  
Joan Lukabaugh Chiarenza  
Dorothy V. Clarke  
James B. Crowley  
David D. Downes  
John E. Durno  
Paul G. Eason  
Mary West-Pitts Easor  
T. Stanley Entwistle  
A. Earle Finley, II  
Sara Price Finley  
Doris Burkert Galvin  
M. Jane Gildt  
John G. Goettee, Jr.  
Marian Scheder Goettee  
Elizabeth Crompton Granger  
Ronald S. Graybeal  
Virginia Quinn Hagenbuch  
Felicity Fletcher Halley  
S. Dennis Harmon, Jr.  
William E. Higgins  
Karin Schade James  
Anna K. Jarell  
John W. Kaufman, III  
Richard F. Kline, Jr.  
Lynnda Skinner Kratochil  
Jeanne Blair Kreisher  
Richard Leinart  
Martha R. Lewis  
Audrey Pierce Maberry  
Betty Ely May  
David W. Meredith  
Mildred McDonald Morrison  
William F. Mubienfeld  
Mary Leasa Nagle  
Richard B. Palmer  
Joanne Parrish  
Patricia J. Pappas  
Buddy R. Pipes  
Grace Fletcher Pipes  
Marjorie E. Pott  
Fred C. Rausch  
Samuel W. Reed  
Michael A. Savarese  
Richard M. Shenton  
Nancy Caples Sloan  
Charles F. Smith, Jr.  
Jean Goode Stahl  
Joyce Harrington Stottler  
Donald E. Tankersley  
Mary Ellen Weber  
Emily Trevett Wise  
Mary Jane Thorsey Wilson  
Richard A. Wilson

1958—\$415.00

*R. Peter Urquhart—Chairman*

*Agents: Jack H. Anderson, Florie Willis Bime-*

*stefer, William J. Bloomer, Barbara C. Boggs, Mary B. Chapman, Margaret J. Conover, Susan Davidson Ealer, Clarence L. Fossett, Jr., Wilma Robertson Hubach, Gloria L. Jones, Carl Enser Lewis, Jean M. Luckabaugh, F. Lynn Mayor, Natalie Warfield Palmer, Anthony S. Sarikinas, G. William Slade, H. Nicholas C. Spinardo, Gerald M. Weiner, Erich H. Willen, Florence Muhl Wootton*  
Jack H. Anderson  
Jane Bowler Anderson  
Janet A. Banks  
Thomas A. Beckett  
William Biehl  
William J. Bloomer  
Richard B. Brawley

Patricia Coyle Bunce  
 Alabaha Arbaugh Carlson  
 Violet Finner Cateck  
 Mary B. Chapman  
 Robert S. Christian  
 Margaret J. Conover  
 Ruth Glenn Creswell  
 Carol Burton Crowley  
 Ardella Campbell Darlington  
 Richard D. Davidson  
 Anne Acres Day  
 Adrian English  
 C. Brooks Euler, Jr.  
 Sue Davidson Esler  
 Clarence L. Fossert, Jr.  
 Beverly D. Garcia  
 Wilhelm C. Grube, Jr.  
 David J. Harper  
 Margaret Hull Harper  
 James R. Hayes  
 Judith Board Hayes  
 Jean Lamberton Hort  
 John H. Hort  
 Shirley Stovick Howell  
 Wilma Roberts Hubach  
 Barbara T. Hunt  
 Charles E. Hunt  
 H. Gordon Hurlbrink  
 Gloria L. Jones  
 Harry M. Lambert  
 Barbara A. Lawrence  
 Paul R. Leatherwood, Jr.  
 Caryl Ennor Lewis  
 Donald H. Lotz  
 Jean M. Luckabaugh  
 Robert A. McCormick  
 Willa Benson Medinger  
 Gail Mercey (In memory of Marta Mercey)  
 Gene L. Michaels  
 Daniel E. Miles  
 Natalie Warfield Palmer  
 Claudia A. Payne  
 Samuel S. Phillips  
 Betty Florb Plasket  
 Richard L. Plasket  
 Nancy Willis Rich  
 Thomas E. Ritgin  
 Anthony Sarbanes  
 Roger L. Schelm  
 Frederick J. Stoever  
 Fred R. Stonesifer  
 Ethel Vanderheide Thomas  
 Mildred Mackubin Townsend  
 Mary Lou Dorsey Urquhart  
 R. Peter Urquhart  
 Patricia Krell Walsh  
 Winifred R. Walsh  
 Josef W. Wilke  
 Erich H. Willen  
 Florence Mohl Wootten  
 Raymond J. Wright

1959-\$350.00  
 Katherine Bond Allen-Chairman  
 Agents: Teresa Mancuso Albright, Kay Payne  
 Beckett, Barbara Patterson Bryant, Samuel L.  
 Cook, Albert T. Dawkins, Jr., Sara Thompson  
 Doucens, Patricia Cooper Gatzke, Sonia LeMay  
 Gebhardt, Allen R. Gilmore, Ann M. Hisey,  
 Sherry Phelps Jackson, James I. Lewis, Beverly  
 Rosenthal Lisle, Joanne Filbey Neil, Ellen Rich-  
 mond Sauerbrey, Marianne Shears, Donna Brown  
 Spaar, C. Allen Spicer, Jr., Lelia Manning Tan-  
 kersley, Joanne M. Trabucco, Karen Helbig White-  
 side, Carol Pettersen Willen  
 William D. Achembach  
 Teresa Mancuso Albright  
 Katherine Bond Allen  
 Ronald B. Atkinson  
 Christine Davis Ayars  
 Walter R. Bartlett  
 Kay Payne Beckett  
 Harriet Olson Bonas  
 Barbara Patterson Bryant  
 Angela Buchal  
 Peggy Van Dyke Campbell  
 James R. Cole  
 Samuel L. Cook  
 Kenneth C. Day  
 Carmela A. DeFlora  
 Larry Dowler  
 Sara Thompson Downes  
 David H. Edgington  
 Edward G. Elste, Jr.  
 Patricia Cooper Gatzke  
 Sonia deBoy Gebhardt  
 Dorothy Gross Grim  
 John M. Harris, Jr.  
 Betty Edington Haxworth  
 Richard C. Hess  
 Ann M. Hisey  
 Sherry Phelps Jackson  
 Manfred K. Joeres  
 Catherine Sewell Johnson  
 Clarence A. Kaylor

Joan Robinson Lease  
 Jeannette Tyler Leftwich  
 James L. Lewis  
 James E. Lightner  
 Beverly Bosworth Lisle  
 Marjorie Woodworth Lockwood  
 N. Edward Lukemire  
 Marsha Reinfelder McCormick  
 L. Thomas Miller, III  
 Joanne Filbey Neil  
 Theodore G. Neil  
 Ann Palmer  
 Virginia Pott  
 Barbara Willis Reed  
 Betty A. Reid  
 Carolyn Ritchie  
 Ruth Ann Runkles  
 Ellen Richmond Sauerbrey  
 Ruth Sutherland Sayer  
 Charlotte Bayliss Schevren  
 Mariann Shears  
 Donna Brown Spaar  
 C. Allen Spicer, Jr.  
 Francis G. Street  
 Lelia Manning Tankersley  
 Matilda Thomas Tavener  
 George H. Thomas  
 Joanne M. Trabucco  
 Billie-Mae Gill Viases  
 Karen Helbig Whiteside  
 Carol Pettersen Willen  
 Allen Wertz  
 Patricia Garcia Wertz

1960-\$336.00  
 Mary Gay McCormick-Chairman  
 Patricia Welk Wolf-Co-chairman  
 Agents: Norma A. Bell, Sharon E. Board, Mary  
 L. Eaton, Carol Dixon Gable, Helen B. George,  
 Marvin N. Goldstein, Beatrice Gill Harmon, Jill  
 Brown Hurlbrink, Phyllis Casnetta Karrer, A.  
 Donna King, Mina V. Kirby, Elma L. Koon-  
 Barbara Beall Messenger, Beverly Schott Myers,  
 Carol Westfield Rabush, Roderick Ryon, Beverly  
 Winters Sowers, James D. Thomas, Nancy  
 Thorn, Thomas E. Ward, John K. Weagly,  
 Patricia Hill Weiner  
 Norma A. Bell  
 Joseph F. Bender  
 Sharon E. Board  
 Mary Smith Bottig  
 Evangeline Grimm Byers  
 Lawrence S. Chase  
 Richard G. Coblenz, Jr.  
 Beverly Cox Davis  
 Norman W. Davis  
 Mary Lou Eaton  
 George N. Fringer  
 Carol Dixon Gable  
 Helen B. George  
 James S. Goldring  
 Marvin N. Goldstein  
 Edward J. Gross  
 Barbara Long Gross  
 Nancy B. Hall  
 Beatrice Gill Harmon  
 Robert W. Harris  
 Jill Brown Hurlbrink  
 John R. Johnson  
 John K. Karrer  
 Phyllis Casnetta Karrer  
 A. Donna King  
 Mina V. Kirby  
 C. Clark Kirkman  
 Elma L. Koon  
 Patricia O. Kurlde  
 Howard Levin  
 Mary Gay McCormick  
 Mary Newell McKittrick  
 Barbara Beall Messenger  
 Lloyd K. Mustelman  
 Beverly Schott Myers  
 Carol Westfield Rabush  
 Jane Todd Raw  
 Birge D. Reichard, Jr.  
 Roderick N. Ryon  
 Robert L. Schiff  
 Jacqueline Spth Skarbeck  
 Douglas E. Smith  
 Sandra Eastwood Smith  
 Vaughn E. Smith  
 Beverly Winters Sowers  
 Melvin R. Stiff  
 Robert E. Taitt  
 James D. Thomas  
 Nancy Thorn  
 Marian Perry Torchia  
 Nancy Britner Traylor  
 Ethel Uppercro  
 Francis E. Walsh  
 Thomas E. Ward  
 John Weagly  
 George B. Wellings  
 Richard A. Wells  
 Harriet R. Whitmore

Patricia Welk Wolf  
 Barbara Bell Woodley  
 James W. Worden, III  
 Kathryn E. Zeller

1961-\$272.50  
 Charles L. Mitchell, Jr.-Chairman  
 Agents: Diane Y. Bell, Charles G. Bernstein, W.  
 Wayne Conrad, Ford L. Dean, V. Jane Ernaberger,  
 Barbara J. Hestlin, Robert A. Leuter, Brenda  
 Steens Maeyer, Sarah Kajdi Michaels, Jonathan  
 P. Myers, Charles B. Reisenweber, Donald L.  
 Rice, Brady W. Roberts, Daniel B. Shankle, Jr.,  
 Ingrid Ewertz Whaley, Rhea Ireland Wiles, Arlene  
 MacVicker Wright  
 Dianne Y. Bell  
 Charles G. Bernstein  
 Marvin G. Bober  
 Jean Hutton Glass  
 W. Wayne Conrad  
 Ford L. Dean  
 Joyce Lee Edgington  
 V. Jane Ernaberger  
 Malinda Burgess Fossett  
 Charlotte Karl Friend  
 Richard J. Gebhardt  
 Carroll T. Getse, Jr.  
 Lewis D. Gobrecht  
 Margaret Herring Goldring  
 Barbara Hastings Jung  
 Carol Kammerer  
 Lorena Stone Kaylor  
 Patricia A. Lakin  
 Robert A. Leaver  
 Charles F. LeFevy  
 Merrnette Houk LeFevy  
 Donald W. Linzey  
 Sylvia Scott Lockemire  
 Gwendolyn Marek  
 Sarah Kajdi Michaels  
 Charles Kinch Mitchell  
 William E. Moore  
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## Association of Independent Colleges

Western Maryland and six other colleges in the state share investments by business and industry in the joint college program of the Association of Independent Colleges in Maryland, Inc.

The other six are: Hood College, Frederick; Loyola College, Mount Saint Agnes College, College of Notre Dame, all of Baltimore; St. John's College, Annapolis; and Washington College, Chestertown. Undesignated funds received by the Association are divided among the member colleges 60 per cent evenly, 40 per cent on the basis of their respective enrollments.

Western Maryland's share in this project for 1961-1962 was \$20,681.04. There were 294 contributions of which only 14 were of the designated type excluding Western Maryland. The overall total of contributions to the Association was \$114,214. The overall average corporate gift was \$446.00. (Personal support is never included in computing the average.) This listing is of donors whose gifts were actually received in the period of July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962.

There are four categories—corporate first-time, corporate renewals, personal first-time, personal renewals. All donors are listed alphabetically in their respective categories.

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 Union National Bank  
 Westminster Coca-Cola Company

## Payment Balance

(Continued from Page 2)

aid to Greece and Turkey in 1947 and later the Marshall Plan. We were not concerned when gold left the United States in the late 1940's and early 1950's because we considered it desirable to augment the reserves of European countries in order to increase international liquidity and hasten convertibility of currencies. We continued to run a surplus on goods and services and have done so in every postwar year. Since 1949 this surplus has ranged from \$2 billion to over \$8 billion. But certain payments have consistently more than offset this goods-and-services surplus.

Private long-term capital investment in other countries in recent years, particularly since 1956, has been significant. These investments, of course, later build up a return flow of receipts in the form of dividends, interest, and debt repayment but in the short run tend to be disequilibrating. Such investments, the bulk of which are in Canada, South America, and Europe, now total \$3.5 billion in such industries as manufacturing, petroleum, and mining. Common Market countries now have about \$3 billion of the total.

As indicated above, government expenditures abroad represent a very significant item in the balance of payments. These payments exceeded receipts by about \$6 billion in 1961. Economic aid alone last year amounted to about \$4 billion; but aid dollars are also directly related to our exports since about 65 cents of each dollar is spent in the U. S. for goods and services and are therefore reflected in the export figure.

### The United States Gold Reserve

The continuing deficit in the balance of international payments has meant an ever-increasing pressure on our gold reserves. This pressure builds up as deficits increase bank deposits in the U. S. which are owned by foreigners. When these deposits begin to exceed the working balance needs of private foreign exporters, they invest the excess in highly liquid assets such as U. S. Treasury bills and other short-term securities if interest rates are favorable. If they convert their U. S. balances to their own currency, these balances come into the hands of their own central banks who may or may not invest in U. S. securities. Total short-term assets in the hands of foreigners including official institutions have varied between \$20 billion and \$22.5 billion in recent years. Most of these assets have been accumulated through the deficits; about 70 per cent of the combined deficit since 1949 has been settled by the accumulation of

foreign-held assets and the balance through the transfer of gold.

Foreign private banks, which held about one-third of the foreign-owned dollar assets in 1961, need working balances to conduct business for their customers. Their willingness to hold dollars in excess of these working balances depends not only upon their confidence in the future value of the dollar but also upon the interest rates in the U. S. compared with those abroad. With most of the world's currencies convertible, interest rate differentials tend to cause short-term funds to flow to the countries with the highest short-term rates. Britain's higher rates in the last two years have drawn a considerable portion of the net outflow of short-term funds from the U. S. These short-term central banks abroad and may lead to the transfer of gold.

The adequacy of the U. S. gold reserve is frequently brought into question. The total U. S. gold reserve in 1962 is around \$16.5 billion; but the law at present requires that about \$11.7 billion be held as a central bank (Federal Reserve System) reserve for the money supply.<sup>2</sup> This left a working balance of gold of about \$4.8 billion to handle the short-term liabilities of about \$21 billion in May, 1962. While the U. S. still has nearly 45 per cent of the monetary gold of all countries outside the Soviet bloc, the chronic deficit is a strong signal to adopt financial and economic policies which will protect the future of the dollar beyond doubt.

### Policy Implication of the Gold Drain

The immediate question which may be asked is: If the dollar is overvalued, why not devalue, i.e., raise the price of gold? Devaluation must be rejected because of the importance of the dollar as a reserve currency in many countries of the world and because of its inflationary effects. With devaluation ruled out, other measures, more difficult to implement and requiring time, must be adopted to cope with the basic deficit. Fortunately, the total gold reserve of the U. S. is adequate to buy this time. The \$11.7 billion legal reserve can be made available as a working balance provided Congress eliminates its requirement. Since a legal gold reserve has no meaning in modern monetary theory and practice, Congress should act before the President is forced to request it; under such circumstances foreigners might take his action as a sign of weakness and begin a run on gold. The time the present gold reserve will buy will permit the U. S. to take measures to expand trade with Common Market countries and to shift more of the burden of defense and foreign aid to Europe. But basic to the ability of the U. S. to expand trade is its ability to make necessary internal readjustments.

<sup>2</sup> The law requires a 25 per cent gold reserve for Federal Reserve Notes and member bank deposits with the Federal Reserve Banks.

## II. PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

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 The Ford Foundation  
 Gulf Oil Corporation  
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*A piece of power shovel equipment is loaded aboard ship in the Port of Baltimore. In the background is Fort McHenry.*



Japanese women work in one of that country's growing industrial plants.

If the U. S. cannot maintain a stable price level, it cannot eliminate the basic deficit in its balance of payments without currency controls, tariffs, quotas, and price and wage controls. These would destroy the kind of free market system which has proved to be so productive and would slow even more the rate of economic growth. The problem of stabilizing prices is perhaps the most formidable of all the problems faced by this administration. A brief comparison of inflation in the U. S. with that in Europe in recent years is revealing. While most prices of the Common Market countries have risen faster than those of the U. S. since 1950, in certain key industries in Europe labor productivity has risen so fast that even though wages have risen rapidly, prices have remained relatively stable; while in the U. S. prices in those same industries have risen rapidly as a result of wage increases.

From 1946 to the mid-1950's in the U. S. price inflation could be attributed to demand-pull. This was classic inflation after a war in which the money supply had doubled. But by the mid-fifties this money supply had been absorbed into a price level which had doubled since 1939. After the mid-fifties price inflation is attributed to cost-push<sup>3</sup>—powerful unions were able to increase their wage levels at rates exceeding over-all productivity increases. This was particularly true in the period 1957-1959; in spite of a business recession prices continued to rise. Wage costs per unit of output in the period rose 12 per cent in the U. S. compared with 20 per cent in the U. K., 18 per cent in the Netherlands, 7 per cent in Germany, and actual decreases in Italy and Belgium, even though money wages rose substantially in these countries.<sup>4</sup> Productivity rose at a rate of about 4-5 per cent in the Common Market countries in the period 1950-1958, while the U. S. experienced productivity increases for the same period of about 2.3.<sup>5</sup>

#### *Rising Productivity Is the Key to Wage Policy*

Under present world conditions with rapidly developing industrial countries such as the European countries and Japan, the nature of wage settlements is of great importance for both internal and external stability. Wage settlements are the major element in the rapidly shifting comparative cost advantages in international trade. The Kennedy administration came to office at a time when a policy with respect to cost-push had to be established. Wage demands greater than over-all productivity improvements had become a habit in the previous

<sup>3</sup> There is a growing literature on this subject in the U. S. One of the outstanding treatments is Gottfried Haberler, *Inflation, Its Causes and Cures* (Washington: American Enterprise Association, 1961).

<sup>4</sup> Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, *Business Review*, April, 1962.

<sup>5</sup> Joint Economic Committee, *The European Economic Community and the United States* (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 24.

20 years. In the easy days of the demand-pull inflation after the war, organized labor could ask for unjustified money wage increases and get them without any appreciable unemployment effect. In fact, in the early part of this period, wage contracts might even have delayed wage increases, so great was the demand for labor. A classic example of what happened is the wage-price history of steel. Since 1940 steel wages have risen an average of about 8 per cent a year and prices of finished steel about 6 per cent a year.<sup>8</sup> Man-hour productivity in steel has risen at an annual rate of only about 1.7 to 2.5 per cent, depending upon methods of calculation.<sup>9</sup> The rise in the price of steel reached the point after the increase in 1958 that the U. S., a traditional net exporter of steel, became a net importer. By 1961 balance of payments pressures and unemployment forced the new administration to grapple with the complex problem of cost-push.

As a result, "guideposts" were laid down

<sup>8</sup> First National City Bank, *Monthly Letter*, May, 1962.

<sup>9</sup> *Background Statistics Bearing on the Steel Dispute* (Washington: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1959).

by the Council of Economic Advisers to the President suggesting that wage increases should not exceed the national, or average, over-all annual rise in productivity.<sup>10</sup> The first test of the "guideposts" was the steel industry, where the President publicly scolded the U. S. Steel Corporation and those firms which followed its leadership in a \$6-a-ton price increase after granting a 2.5 per cent wage increase to the Steel Workers Union. The wage increase was considered to be within the "guideposts" and the success of the administration's wage-price policy was at stake. In a matter of hours the price increase was rescinded for lack of complete support within the industry.

The underlying theory of the administration's "guideposts" is that to control inflation of the cost-push variety wages must be stopped from rising more than the over-all increase in output per man-hour.<sup>11</sup> Investigations for the Joint Committee on the Economic Report of the President indicate that through the years output per man-hour has

<sup>10</sup> *Economic Report of the President*, January, 1962 (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1962), pp. 185-190.

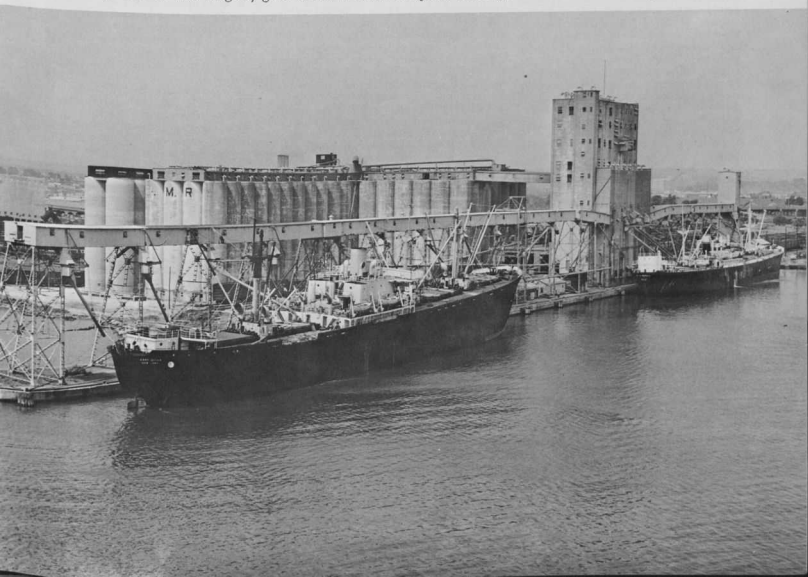
<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

risen slightly more than 2 per cent per year. For the 47 years from 1909 to 1956 output per man-hour for the total private economy improved at an average annual rate of 2.2 per cent.<sup>12</sup> There were periods when productivity rose more rapidly than others; in some periods productivity gains were negative. In the 1920's was a period of very rapid gains of about 4 per cent per year; since 1956 productivity gains have been near the historical average.

When money wage increases are proportionately greater than the output gains per man-hour for any firm or industry, the unit costs of the firm or industry rise. If the profit margins are to be maintained, unit prices must rise. But even if money wage increases do not exceed output gains in the manufacturing segment of the economy, the composite price level will still rise. This principle has apparently been misunderstood in wage bargaining. Management has frequently been reported since World War II

<sup>12</sup> Joint Economic Committee, *Higher Unemployment Rates, 1957-60: Structural Transformation or Inadequate Demand* (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 25.

*Two ships take on their cargo of grain at the Western Maryland Railway's elevator in the Port of Baltimore.*



to have suggested as a compromise that wage increases be held to the productivity gains in the firm or industry on the assumption that such increases are not inflationary. Also, when labor negotiators used productivity gains as an argument, they held that their demands were not excessive when they did not exceed the firm or industry productivity gains. But while wage increases may not bring unit-cost increases when held to no more than increases in output per man-hour in a manufacturing firm they leave no room for price reduction and, where new capital has been formed and is the basis of the productivity rise, they leave nothing extra for this new capital. Furthermore, they encourage wage increases in other industries where gains may not have been experienced. These latter increases will cause a rise in the composite price level and to still other rounds of wage increases, price increases, etc.

If unions in manufacturing industries, where productivity is rising rapidly, seek and are granted wage increases equal to these gains in output per man-hour, the unions in those industries where little or no gains are achieved or are not possible will be encouraged to ask for proportional wage increases in order to maintain traditional differentials, thus creating unit-cost increases in the products of these industries. For example, practically no productivity gains are possible in the service industries, a growing segment of the U. S. private economy. Therefore, as a result of cost increases in these industries the composite price level, given an adequate money supply, will rise, creating falling purchasing power for fixed-income groups at home and higher prices for services that enter international trade. In this manner organized groups attempt to appropriate for themselves all of the gains from the rising productivity; then each interest group tries to maintain its relative position and an inflationary spiral is set in motion. If government should try to curb the rising price level by using tight monetary and fiscal measures, unemployment soon appears; but if government is committed to helping maintain full employment, easy monetary and fiscal measures will be taken to maintain effective demand whenever the economy falters. Then, the price level continues to rise. It rises more rapidly during prosperity, but never falls in the minor recessions. Those groups within the nation with no bargaining power—pensioners, bondholders, holders of savings deposits, life insurance beneficiaries, etc.—are the absolute losers through the falling purchasing power of the dollar. Further, the balance of payments will be affected to the extent that goods and services entering international trade are priced at higher prices relative to foreign goods and services. Sales abroad will shrink or not grow at the same rate that imports are growing. So far we have assumed that unit costs in the manufacturing segment of the economy have not risen, money wages have risen only in proportion to productivity. Actually, in the U. S. money wages have risen much faster than productivity in the last twenty years. Until the re-

cent settlement in steel involving a wage cost increase of 2.5 per cent, there had been no wage settlement in a major industry since the war which adhered either to the "productivity-only" principle or to the "national-average-productivity" principle. For example, since 1950 hourly wage rates paid to production workers in manufacturing have increased more than 60 per cent;<sup>11</sup> but productivity has only increased about 30 per cent,<sup>12</sup> while prices of semi-finished goods at wholesale have risen 15 per cent, and retail prices, reflecting mostly labor costs between factory and final sale to consumer, have risen 25 per cent.<sup>13</sup> A considerable portion of the 5-5½ per cent of the unemployed labor force can be attributed to this exorbitant rise in money wages. Furthermore, there is little likelihood of reducing it to the desirable 3¼-4 per cent under these conditions unless we have price inflation.

#### Implementing the Kennedy Guideposts

If we now assume that money wages rise less than productivity gains, the composite price level could be held stable and some prices could fall. When money wages rise in the major manufacturing industries, employees in service and professional industries may also ask for wage increases; but if the manufacturing wage rates have increased less than productivity—at the average of manufacturing and service industries—price reductions of manufactured goods can be made. These price reductions can offset price increases necessitated by wage increases in the service industries where productivity gains are nil; price reductions in manufacturing cancel out the price rises in services and the composite index remains stable. Furthermore, it is largely manufactured goods which enter international trade and price reductions could help earn back the dollars invested or spent abroad for defense and foreign aid. In principle this is the Kennedy plan.

One of the major economic policy questions facing this administration is how to apply this productivity-wage principle. The problem is that organized labor has become a major monopoly power and is an important political factor. Money wage rates, rather than approximating competitive market wages in collective bargaining, have been forced above this level time after time. But real wages (after allowing for price increases) have actually risen no faster in the post-war years than in a number of other historical periods before widespread unionization; nor has labor's share of the Gross National Product changed in any appreciable way. But how to solve this money-wage-push problem? The only solution which will keep the government from settling wage disputes, which ultimately means the government's

setting wages and prices—the decay of the free-market system—is policies which involve government's ability to teach wage bargainers that excessive wage increases are neither in their best interest nor in the national interest and in policies to strengthen competition. A recent example of the scope of the educational problem involved is shown in the following exchange of views. Walter Reuther, President of the United Automobile Workers Union, stated in his report to the union:

It is imperative that wages and salaries increase faster than the economy's normal potential for increasing productivity. . . . The lagging growth of our economy, and the insufficiency of demand that leaves several million workers still unemployed provide convincing proof that we must first improve the relative share of total income going to wage and salary workers and other groups in the low income and middle income brackets. To do so is economically sound as well as morally right.<sup>14</sup>

But two days later President Kennedy, speaking to Mr. Reuther's union told them:

It is a simple, inescapable, economic truth that increases in productivity, in output per man-hour, set the outer limits of our economic progress. . . . No financial sleight of hand can raise real wages and profits faster than productivity without defeating their own purpose through inflation. . . . unjustified wage demands which require price increases and then other price increases are equally as contrary to the national interest as are unjustified profit demands which require price increases.

But when productivity has been raised by the skills of better management, the efficiency of labor and the modernization financed by investment, all three groups can reap the rewards of that productivity and still pass lower prices on to the consumer.<sup>15</sup>

In the long run stronger competition may be the only answer to the problem. This means not only competition among business firms in the products they produce and sell, which is already strong in the United States, but also more competition in the labor markets, i.e., less power for the unions. The removal of tariffs would of course provide a great deal more competition for both unions and firms as well as accelerate spe-

<sup>11</sup> *Economic Report of the President, January, 1961* (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 57.

<sup>12</sup> Joint Economic Committee, *Higher Unemployment Rates, 1957-60: Structural Transformation or Inadequate Demand*, p. 25.

<sup>13</sup> *Economic Report of the President, January, 1961*, pp. 168-172.

<sup>14</sup> *The Wall Street Journal*, May 7, 1962.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, May 9, 1962.



cialization. This is part of the plan of the present administration. The U. S. has anti-trust laws for business firms but does not have such laws curbing the restrictive practices of powerful unions whose policies may run contrary to the welfare of the nation. In fact, it has special immunities written into the law that have provided the basis for union power. Some solution tenable with a free-market economy is essential if the nation is to have full employment and adequate economic growth with stable prices; if the deficit in the balance of payments is to be eliminated; and if the United States is to continue to play the proper role in defense and economic development around the globe. The laws of economics cannot be disregarded with impunity. Central to the problem of resource use is the way resources are priced. Unless they are rationally priced we shall not achieve the goals President Kennedy had in mind when he promised to "get this country moving again"; and only restrictive policies, which would ultimately weaken the nation, will stop the flow of gold from American shores.

## NOTICE

California alumni will meet on November 3. Hold the date open. Further information will be sent to you.

## Virginia Group Meets

The Virginia group of Western Maryland alumni met June 23 at the Cavalier Beach and Cabana Club in Virginia Beach. Prior to luncheon members of the group were invited to swim and there was a tea dance in the afternoon. Dr. and Mrs. Ensor were present.

New officers elected at the luncheon were: Mary Warfield LeBoutillier, '25, president; Edwin Warfield Sterling, '25, vice president; David Hottenstein, '22, secretary; and Evelyn Byrd Barrow, '24, treasurer.

## FOCUS Speakers Set

Plans are progressing for the FOCUS program on November 3. This year the area of study will be India and its art. Chapters in the vicinity of the Hill will again sponsor and administer the program.

Some speakers have already been scheduled for November 3. Speaking on the religious background of the country will be Swami Premananda of the Golden Lotus Temple in Washington. Dr. Ralph B. Price, professor of economics, will discuss the economics of India. A member of the staff of the Indian Embassy in Washington will lead the historical discussion. These three will be panelists in the morning session.

During the afternoon, aspects of Indian art will be studied. The dance and literature are the two areas scheduled for discussion. At the same time there will be a display of Indian art and crafts.

As it was arranged last year the day-long program will include a luncheon. The entire day is included in the \$3.00 registration fee.



Those who attended the Virginia alumni meeting in June included: left to right, standing—Col. David Hottenstein, '22; David Hottenstein, Jr., '54; Dr. Fred Barrow, James I. Lewis, '59; Lewis Jones (friend), guest of honor—George Miller, E. Warfield Sterling, '25; Mason Lowe, Dr. Lowell S. Ensor, Robert Mitchell, Edwin H. Brandt, Jr., '51; Jim Howard. Seated—Mrs. H. S. Ball (friend), Mrs. David Hottenstein, Mary Lowe Wallace, '58; Caryl Ensor Lewis, '58; Mrs. Elva Miller (wife of guest of honor), Laura Campbell Sterling, '28; Mrs. Mason Lowe, Mrs. Ellen Logan Howard, '41; Mrs. Robert Mitchell, Mrs. Lowell S. Ensor, Mrs. Evelyn Byrd Barrow, '24. Front—Bertha Waddel Bealle, '27; Mary Warfield LeBoutillier, '25; Mrs. Nancy May Brandt, '52. Not pictured—Mansell R. Stevens, '35.

# NEWS FROM ALUMNI

1897

At the Alumni Banquet in June Mrs. *Sadie Snyder Brown*, of Woodstock, not only gave her class yell but read to those present this Ode to Old Age (the author is unknown):

How do I know my youth has been spent?

Because my "get-up-and-go" has got up and went!

But in spite of all that, I am able to grin

When I think of where it really has been.

Old age is golden, I've heard it is said,

But sometimes I wonder as I go to bed

My ears in a drawer, my teeth in a cup,

My eyes on a table until I get up.

Ere sleep dims my eyes I say to myself,

Is there anything else I should lay on the shelf?

And I'm happy to say, as I close the door,

My friends are the same as in days of yore.

When I was young my slippers were red,

I could kick my heels right over my head;

When I was older, my slippers were blue,

But still I could dance the Carroll night through.

Now I am old, my slippers are black,

I walk to the corner and puff my way back.

The reason I know, my youth has been spent,

My "get-up-and-go" has got up and went.

But I really don't mind when I think with a grin,

Of all the places my "get up" has been.

For since I've retired from life's competition,

I busy myself with complete repetition.

I get up each morning, dust off my wits,

Pick up the papers, read the Obits;

If my name is missing, I know I'm not dead,

So I eat a good breakfast, and go back to bed.

1904

The Alumni Office was incorrectly informed of the death of Mrs. *Carrie Gardner Gott*. She is living in Annapolis. We regret the error.

1912

Following are the remarks of *Charles*

Another Western Maryland family is growing. Mr. and Mrs. *Daniel W. Moylan* (*Danny*, '56—*Ann Eckard*, '55) announce the birth of *Elizabeth Ann* on December 20. Her grandparents are *Judge and Mrs. Charles E. Moylan* (the *Judge*, '17—*Anna Wheeler*, '21). Her great-grandmother, from whom this information came, is *Mrs. Grace Goshuch Wheeler*, '00.

*Dixon Linthicum*, president of the 50-year class, at the Annual Alumni Banquet given during the class roll call:

"Dr. Ensor, honored guests, fellow classmates of 1912 and friends of Western Maryland. This is one of the thrills of my life to be with so many of my classmates and other friends of Western Maryland. I am not a speech maker. I would like to tell a true story to get across my thoughts.

"My nephew, who has been recently elected President of our Cambridge, Dorchester County, Chamber of Commerce, told this in his opening remarks in accepting this new assignment. His five-year-old son, blond with blue eyes and 'all boy' always salutes his father and mother when they arrive home, 'Hi Pop, Hi Mom!' But after his dad had been elected President and the local radio station had spread the news far and wide, he now salutes his father, 'Hi, Mr. President,' then, 'Hi Mom.' I guess you will be taking Mrs. Kennedy's place overseas."

"Naturally, I congratulated Dickie on being elected President of our Chamber of Commerce with these remarks, 'You don't know much, but you surely have a lot of spunk—why you are following one of the smartest young men in Cambridge.'

"So you see my point? I hope I will not attempt to give you any instructions. This I will leave to Dr. Ensor and his able staff. However, after more than a hundred visits to Western Maryland during the past fifty years, some of what is here has rubbed off on me. I do not have words enough to explain. Perhaps I might say as I have heard many so-called old folks say: 'My life is all behind me, and there is nothing to look forward to.' This is not my philosophy. In Prep School in 1908, we won the class basketball championship and thereafter four more years—five championships in all. Isn't this a better philosophy? So now for the home stretch, let the 1912 Class go on to a grand and glorious finish."

(Basically, *Charlie Linthicum* said he was trying to get over to the graduates of the College that they keep the same spirit they had during their college days by showing that the youngster had big things in his mind which were ahead for his Mom and Dad. These should apply to adults, he suggested.)



Colonel Malone—see 1938

1913

*W. Stewart Peebles* died June 2 in Los Angeles. The information was received from *W. D. Cecil*, his roommate on the Hill . . .

1919

*Miss Myrle C. Reck* has resigned as a teacher in the Carroll County schools after 42 years of service. Her career has been called important to the development of Mount Airy High School. Miss Reck's record of service is one of the longest in terms of years . . . *Dr. Thomas C. Mulligan*, a Methodist minister for 42 years, died in June at his summer home in Rehoboth Beach, Delaware . . .

1920

*Mrs. Blanche Taylor Rogers*, who is Governor-elect of the South Atlantic Region of the Soroptomist Federation, recently presided at the installation of officers of the Soroptomist and Venture Clubs of Baltimore.

1921

*Mrs. Vician Englar Barnes* was honored as the outstanding woman of Carroll County in June by the Soroptomist and Venture Clubs. She was recognized for her contribution to "conservation and preservation of the land" . . .

1924

*Mrs. Mary Baker Scarborough* writes that her son, *John*, graduated from the University of Maryland Law School in June . . .

1927

*Robert M. Unger's* son, *R. Franklin*, graduated from Emory University in June. He is an ensign, USNR, with the Atlantic Fleet.

Maurice graduated from the University of the South in 1961. He is in flight training at the Naval Officers' Candidate School at Pensacola . . . *Miss Elizabeth Bemiller* was honored as Westminister Woman of the Year by the Sororist and Venture Clubs for her contribution as adviser to the Future Nurses Club at Westminister High School . . .

1931

*Miss Sally Reinecke* is featured in an article about the 1961 Elisabethville Consultation on Home Economics in the Congo. In addition to preparing all food for the conference, compiling a cook book for the participants, and introducing new foods to them, Miss Reinecke managed a particularly effective teaching device which was not planned. The day of the final banquet all electricity failed and she prepared the dinner on the open grates of charcoal burners. The article was printed in *The Methodist Woman* for April, 1962 . . .

1932

The daughter of *Sara Robinson Sullivan* is about to start her sophomore year on the Hill . . .

1933

*Emilie Brown* of Media, Pa., is married to A. Edward Morgan.

1934

*Cornelius E. Gistrel* will be first principal at the Woodlawn Junior High School when it opens in September. He has been principal at Dundalk Junior High School . . .

1937

*Margaret Hoshall Burch* is president of the St. Mary's County Teachers' Association for 1962-63 . . .

1938

*Colonel William F. Malone* has graduated from the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania . . . *Harry L. Campbell* is candidate for Sheriff in Carroll County . . .

1940

*Dr. Homer O. Elseroad*, assistant superintendent in instruction for the Baltimore County Board of Education, has been named deputy superintendent of schools for Montgomery County . . . *John L. Carnochan, Jr.*, is now administrative assistant to Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr., state superintendent of schools. John's title is supervisor . . .

1941

*Lt. Col. Donald E. Honeman* has completed the regular course at the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas . . .

1942

*Lt. Col. James M. Townsend* has been transferred as Deputy Commander Executive Officer of the 1st Airborne Battle Group, 504th Infantry, to become chief of the Policy and Organization Branch, G-3 Section, Seventh Army. Colonel Townsend is residing with his wife, Glady's, and two children, Sandra and Stephen, at Patch Barracks, Stuttgart, Vaihingen, Germany . . . *Major*

*George Marshall* is Divisional Commander in Oklahoma for The Salvation Army. He had been Divisional Secretary in Florida . . .

1943

This spring *Mrs. Hazel Metz Fox* was co-author of "The Metabolic Response of Young Women to a Standardized Diet" published by the United States Department of Agriculture. It was a coordinated report of research studies carried out in four places. Dr. Fox is at the University of Nebraska . . .

1947

In June the class held a luncheon on Alumni Day. Attending were: Janice Divers Twitchell, Mary Jane Collard Shauk, Mary Wright Silvey Hemming, Eleanor Pearson Kelly, Lee Beglin Scott, Marjorie Cassen Shipley, Anna Lee Butler Trader, L. Robert Snyder, Marion Stoffregen Fox, Beverly Holland DeHoff, Charles H. Chlad, Evelyn (Clark) and Kenneth E. Burdette, and according to Jean Murray Clarke, who sent the list, "various spouses and offsprings" . . .

1948

*Dr. George Walter Pivais* has been awarded a research grant by the U. S. Public Health Service to conduct a research project "regeneration in the sea lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*." George is associate professor of anatomy in Dental School of the University of Maryland. He will conduct his research at the Hammond Bay Biological Station of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Lake Huron . . . *Captain John L. Barnes* took part this spring in Exercise Clear Lake, a United States Strike Command training maneuver. Captain Barnes is director of materiel at Andrews Air Force Base . . . *Dr. J. Harry Haines* has recently completed 10



*Captain Barnes—see 1948*

*Mrs. Jack G. Smith (Madeline Buhrman)* announce the birth of a daughter, Shelley Jean, in March. She joins Randy, 5%, and Doug, 3%. They are living in Frederick . . .

1950

*John Gruber*, vice principal of Surrattsville Senior High School, is the president of the Prince Georges County Teachers' Association . . . *Major Daniel H. Dietrich, Jr.*, has completed the regular course at the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas . . .

1951

Frank and *Christine Meinel Kaiser* announce the birth of their fifth daughter, Amy Louise, on March 30. (Amy also has a brother) . . .

1952

*Eugene A. Mochly* has received his Ph.D. degree in physics at the Ionosphere Research Laboratory, Pennsylvania State University. His thesis title: Nighttime lower ionosphere electron density measurements by radio wave propagation to ascending rockets . . . *Lucy Anne Grace* is engaged to William H. Chapman, an engineer with the U. S. Geological Survey . . . Robert and *Helen Wiley Miller* announce the birth of Robert I. III, on July 12 . . .

1953

*Thomas M. Scott, 3rd*, has been elected assistant secretary-assistant treasurer of The Union Trust Company of Baltimore. Tom was most recently associated with the bank's business development department . . . *Fredrick B. Burnside* received a Master's degree from Long Beach State College (California) on June 8 . . . *Captain Ernest Green* has completed the one-week National Guard refresher course at the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas . . .

1954

*Bill Harvey* and his wife are at Grenoble, France, for a year of French studies. This is in preparation for missionary work in the Congo. He hopes to be in Africa by the summer of '63 . . . *Sheila MacLennan Harvey* married George E. Hertler on June 2.



*Colonel Wildasin—see 1960*

years of service as a Methodist missionary in Malaya. In June he addressed the Baltimore Annual Conference on the campus. He had just returned from Hong Kong where he watched refugees stream out of Communist China and used this migration as a theme of his talk. His new post is professor of church history at Taiwan Theological College in Taipei, Formosa . . . *Mr. and*

1955

Larry L. Lockhart has opened law offices in Baltimore. . . . Louis D. Bliss is engaged to Miss Carol Lee Bowling. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. White (Barbara Harding) announce the birth of Julia B. on May 21. She has two sisters, Carol, 4, and Debbie, 2.

1956

Hans C. Willen received the Master of Business Administration degree from the New York University Graduate School of Business Administration in October, 1961. Hans majored in marketing and minored in statistics. . . . Mr. and Mrs. William M. Stewart, Jr. (Marilyn Coombe), announce the birth of their fourth child in December. Peggy joined Billy, 6, Kim, 4, and Terri, 2. After discharge from the Army Bill went directly into teaching and is principal of Estell Manor Elementary School. In May he became a Captain in the Army Reserves.

1957

Richard C. Hess has been appointed editor and general manager of the *Pennsylvanian*, The Magazine of Local Governments. He was also made secretary-treasurer of the Local Pennsylvania, the organization which publishes the magazine. . . . Howard H. Gendason writes that in June five WMC alumni graduated from the University of Maryland School of Medicine, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He thinks this is probably the largest group of WM alumni to graduate from the medical school at any one time. (Ed. note—He's probably right, maybe even from any other school.) They were Paul G. Ensor, Howard H. Gendason, Michael Friedman, Robert A. McCormick, and Donald H. Weiss—the last three 1958. . . . Patricia J. Patterson has been awarded a fellowship in the American Studies Program being conducted this summer at Eastern Baptist College near Philadelphia. She teaches English at Westminster High School. . . . Rev. Thomas L. Llewellyn is teaching Bible and history at Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School, Rabun Gap, Georgia. He is also pastor of the Rabun Gap Presbyterian Church. . . . Martha R. Lewis has completed work on the Master of Arts degree in counseling and guidance at the University of Alabama. In September she joins the staff of the Dean of Women at the Florida State University as a counselor. . . . Rev. Gene Jenkins has received the degree of Master of Theology from Dallas Theological Seminary in Texas. He is chaplain of Appalachian Correctional Institution at Chatahoochee, Florida. . . . Dorothy H. Clarke has received the M.Ed. degree from the University of Maryland. She is teaching at the Maret School in Washington and singing with the Montgomery County Oratorio Society. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Tankersley (Leanne Manning, '59) announce the birth of Richard Allan on June 6. . . . Rev. and Mrs. Buddy R. Pipes (Grace Fletcher) announce the birth of James David on June 20. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Peter P. Chiarenza (Jean Luckabaugh) announce the birth of

Laura Jean on March 24 at the Camp Kue Army Hospital in Okinawa. Jean's husband is on Okinawa for the Martin Marietta Company working on the installation of Mace missile sites. She and Jean Lambertson Hort, '58, bumped into each other in the PX recently. . . .



Dorothy Clarke—see 1957



Lieutenant Bender—see 1960

1958

Richard D. Davidson received the Master of Social Work degree at The Florida State University in June. . . . David J. Harper received the Bachelor of Divinity degree, cum laude, from Drew University in June. . . . Violet Fonner Carrick received her M.A. from George Washington University in June.

1959

Luther H. Martin received the Bachelor of Divinity degree at Drew University in June. . . . C. Allen Spicer, Jr., received his Bachelor of Divinity degree at Virginia Theological Seminary in June. . . . Barbara Paterson Bryant received the M.Ed. degree from American University in June. . . . Lt. James L. Lewis has completed the seven-week officer familiarization course at The Transportation School at Fort Eustis, Virginia. Jim is assigned to the 313th Transportation Battalion's Headquarters Com-

pany, a recalled Army Reserve unit. . . . J. Donald Hale is engaged to R. Ellen Snyder, '60. Don works for the Methodist Publishing House. Ellen is working on a Master's degree in Library Science at Drexel. . . .

1960

Lt. Joseph F. Bender was one of 168 top marksmen chosen from U. S. forces in Europe who participated in the Army's Prix LeClerc matches at Grafenwohr, Germany. Joe is a platoon leader in the 51st Infantry's Company A in Mannheim. . . . Roger W. Stout is engaged to F. Anne Voshell, '59. . . . James D. Thomas married Mildred Anne Arbaugh married Starr Anne Beauchamp, '63, in June. . . . Lt. Eugene A. Dickey, '62, in June. . . . Lt. Elizabeth M. Parker is engaged to Norbert F. O'Donnell, Jr., Army Reserve Lt. Col. Cleo M. Wildasin (M.Ed.) has completed the special orientation course at the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The colonel is a chemistry teacher at Spring Grove (Pa.) High School. . . . Charles R. Myers, III, received his M.A. from The State University of Iowa in June.

1961

Jean Ann Davis has been awarded the Maryland Library Association Scholarship. She will go to library school this fall. . . . Marcia E. Wilson received the Master of Science degree in science teaching from The American University in June. On June 9 Marcia married Gary L. Tyeryar. They will be in Houston in September where Gary is working for a Ph.D. degree at Rice Institute. . . . Dorothy Holland Monark is living in Hawaii while her husband is stationed there. She is planning to teach this fall. . . . Charles E. Hamilton, Jr., married Carol Ann Foad on April 19. . . . Mary Carol Karcher is engaged to Edgar L. Purcell. . . . F. Jean Hatton married William D. Class, Jr., on March 17. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carter (Jean Jeffrey) announce the birth of Heather Jean on April 26. . . .

1962

Nancy C. Turner is engaged to Charles N. Berigold. . . . Harry P. Rumberger is engaged to Clara J. Simms. . . . Diane L. Gardner is engaged to Robert E. Biddinger. . . . Downey Price married Edna F. Bent, '63, on June 2. . . . Delores V. Sell married Robert K. Tracey on April 22. . . .

1963

Joyce N. Brown married Allan H. Layman, Jr., on June 9. . . .

1964

David A. Stiles was named fifth place winner in the 1961 national Jersey youth achievement contest. The announcement was made in May. . . .

1965

Leslie Jean Brodsky is engaged to Richard Caschetta. . . . Alice Krizek has been chosen Queen of the Chesapeake for the summer.

The  
WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

Magazine



October, 1962

## The President's Address to the Faculty and Students At the Opening Convocation, September 25, 1962

It has been the President's responsibility for a great many years to give the address at this opening Convocation. I have always approached the task with a great feeling of awe and a considerable sense of responsibility, having temerity enough to believe that what is said here may be considered the keynote of our blossoming academic year.

What I have to say this morning, however, will be principally within the framework of a major activity occupying the "spare time" of most of the faculty and staff throughout this year, namely, preparation for a visiting team from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, our regional accrediting agency. Our last re-evaluation was in 1952; and in accordance with the established policy of the Association to visit member institutions approximately every ten years, our magic year has once more rolled around and a team will visit the College early next fall.

The philosophy behind these periodic evaluations has changed markedly in recent years. A team of educators will visit the College not to snoop and hold over the College's head the threat of losing accreditation if this, that or the other might not be quite according to Hoyle. Rather, the purpose of the periodic inspection now is to assist a college in re-examining and re-evaluating itself with the aid of a visiting team of representatives from other colleges like our own, who can bring the objective view of an outsider to bear upon our local situation. As Mr. Taylor Jones, the Executive Director of the Middle States Association, said to our faculty last winter, "to think of questioning the continued accreditation of an institution with the academic stature and reputation of Western Maryland College for almost one hundred years is ridiculous. Everybody knows it's a good institution, but even a good institution should not sit by complacently as the world rushes on—it constantly must re-examine and re-evaluate its program and procedures in a continuing effort to become even a better institution." The reason then, for these periodic visits by a team of six or eight faculty members and administrators from other colleges, is to ensure that each member college periodically renews the clarity of its over-all goals, aligns its program with them, and measures its performance by them. The emphasis is on "self"—self-examination, self-evaluation—

and that's why this whole project is so important for all of us.

Not only has the philosophy of re-evaluation changed in recent years but also the procedures have changed in accordance with that philosophy. At the time of our last evaluation, we were sent a long and involved questionnaire covering every imaginable phase of the college's program, facilities, personnel and activity. This questionnaire was completed with considerable work and drudgery on the part of a few who were knowledgeable in each of the various areas. Copies of the completed questionnaire were then put in the hands of the visiting team members who studied the material before coming to the college. On the specified date they arrived, armed with the completed questionnaires, and went over us with a fine-tooth comb to ascertain that everything they found was as reported. They weighed our strengths and weaknesses, complimented us in some areas and offered constructive criticisms in others.

This time they have given us two alternative procedures. First, the questionnaire method, similar to that used ten years ago, with significant variations and improvements that have evolved as a result of a decade of experience. The second alternative, and the one we chose, is not a questionnaire, but simply a suggested outline for institutional self-evaluation, consisting of only three and a half pages of widely spread printed material containing seven major topics. My use of the words "simply a suggested outline" and its brevity should not be misleading because, rather than being an easier procedure than that of the questionnaire, it will involve considerably more work on the part of a great many more people. The strength of this procedure is in the freedom it allows, the imagination and perception it will stimulate, and the great number of persons it will involve. Although suggesting seven major topics for study, covering the entire gamut of an institution's activities, we are completely free to devote greater or lesser attention to any one or more of them depending, after analysis, upon our own recognition of areas of greatest need. The opportunity for imagination and perception is to be found in our complete freedom to develop these areas of study in any manner we may choose. Although each of the

*(Continued on Page 8)*

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THE COVER

Do you remember this bit of poetry from childhood?—

*"The golden-rod is yellow;  
The corn is turning brown;  
The trees in apple orchards  
With fruit are bending down. . . ."*

HELEN HUNT JACKSON

If those roadside weeds on the cover don't start a sneezing spell among autumn allergy sufferers, this may kindle a fond memory of fall on the Hill.

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page three



*Okinawa's farmers do everything by hand—from planting the seed crop to harvesting.*

## OKINAWA...A Rising Economy

*by Jean Lambertson Hort, '58*

When we received news of our first overseas assignment, I met the word "Okinawa" with mixed emotions. We hadn't expected to be stationed outside the U. S. so soon, and I had always thought of "overseas" in terms of Europe. My knowledge of the Far East was limited, and the only thing I knew about Okinawa was the famous battle, and that Ernie Pyle was killed near there.

However, after almost two years on this small island, I can recall a wealth of enlightening experiences. My husband and I have also had the opportunity to visit Japan, Formosa, and Hong Kong, which has further enriched our outlook of life on this side of the world.

Having lived all my life in a country where standards of living are high, I found myself looking with disbelief at the many examples of low-level economy. It was one thing to read about these things, but it was quite another to witness them.

Okinawa, the largest island of the Ryukyuan chain, has never enjoyed a robust economy, but World War II left it in critical condition. Many technical assistance programs, that are in progress now, were started when the United States took control of the islands in 1945. Efforts were begun then to keep the economy from rising too rapidly, and today, even though it cannot begin to compare with ours, there is a fairly even balance of wealth.

Just about everybody on Okinawa works. Women labor beside their husbands in the fields, many times carrying children on their backs. Children, in turn, take over household responsibilities at an early age. Men learn to operate heavy equipment and complicated machinery, thus reinforcing United States Forces manpower. The total labor force on Okinawa numbers about 345,000.



*Seeds are sold to farmers at local markets.*



Approximately 142,000 of these people earn their livelihood from agriculture, fishing or forestry; 201,000 are employed either by our government or by industry. The remaining 3,000 are classified as unemployed.

Agriculture is still, as it was in prewar days, the mainstay of the economy and most of the farm land is devoted to growing rice and vegetables. There are two rice crops grown—one harvested in May and another in November. It is amazing to see a rice crop grown—especially when everything from planting the seed beds to harvesting the ripe plant is done by hand. The Okinawan farmer is extremely neat and methodical. He cultivates every possible inch of land even though much of the terrain is considered too rugged for farming. It is not at all unusual to see a mountainside terraced into small plots of land which are owned or rented by many different farmers. The average farmer produces enough for his own needs, but very little else. Although rice is a chief crop, thousands of tons are imported every year to meet the demand. This is a big factor in raising the economy. Even though Okinawa's exports have more than tripled in the last eight years, her imports have also more than doubled. For this reason, it is hard to see rapid growth in the economy.

Although industry contributes little more than ten per cent of the nation's income, some progress has been made and more is promised. There are many types of industrial enterprises on Okinawa, but sugar cane refining is the largest. There are approximately 10 sugar cane mills, and more are being constructed. The amount of sugar exported has more than tripled in the last four years. Fishing is another growing industry, and new improved methods have definitely put it on a commercial basis. The work of skilled craftsmen has contributed to the growth of various industries such as lacquerware, pottery, and handspun textiles.

The minimum wage on Okinawa is nine cents an hour—a little different than the one dollar and twenty-five cents we are accustomed to. However, familiar words to Americans such as inflation or recession are seldom heard here.

There are approximately fifty-five thousand Ryukyuan employed by various United States agencies which are located throughout the island chain. This includes everything from professional people to domestic help. In order to maintain a balance of wealth, all U. S. government wages closely parallel those that are received on the local economy. The maximum wage paid to a clerk typist is thirty-two cents an hour; an Okinawan school teacher receives an average monthly wage of sixty dollars.

Between seven and ten thousand Okinawans are employed for domestic purposes. These include "house boys" used by local military units, and maids, cooks, "sew girls," and garden boys whose services are usually ren-



*Dried and smoked fish are shown for sale in a local market.*

dered to individual families. Wages vary from \$23 to \$30 a month for maids; garden boys and "sew girls" are paid an average of \$1.50 a day; house boys are paid \$2 per month by each man in the group they personally work for. I am sure you can understand a few of the reasons why United States Forces personnel enjoy their tour of duty on Okinawa.

As a result of its hard-working people, Okinawa, with the aid of United States assistance programs, has made great strides in its upward climb. In the short time we have been stationed here, we have noted improvement in both living and working conditions. We are sure the future holds much for Okinawa—not only as the strategic military base it is today, but as an example of an Asiatic nation moving forward.

*Jean Lambertson Hort, '58, is the wife of Lt. John H. Hort, also of '58. Mrs. Hort was active in The College Players, majorettes, and Phi Alpha Mu while a student. The Horts have a young son, John.*



*Moscow is shown as it prepared to celebrate the arrival of the newest cosmonauts.*

## Khrushchev's Millions *by Margaret Ann Zacharias, '63*

What would you expect to find in the Soviet Union? Solemn, quiet people? Suppressed intellectuals? Fat women wearing shades of brown, gray, and black? Hateful crowds? Cut-throat communists? Atheists? I found all of these. I also found the peace-loving, happy, simple and gay, the style-conscious, the religious . . . people just like you and like me. There is certainly no one way to describe Russians, their attitudes, their lives.

At a sports camp on the Black Sea, I met students, teachers, doctors, newspapermen, labor union secretaries, construction workers, foreigners. I met a middle-aged woman who loves mankind. She gave up a week of her vacation to stay with one of our girls who became ill and could not continue with us. But, I also met people who were prejudiced, girls who were afraid of their dark-skinned "brothers." I met a man who greeted me in one breath and proposed to me in the next. I danced to American rock and roll and to waltzes. I discussed philosophy, economics, religion, government. I asked political questions and, in reply, heard the "party line."

The people do not spend all of their time at luxurious sports camps, however. The Soviet Union has its city dwellers and its "cave" dwellers, its farmers and its sheepherders. There are not only industrialized areas, but also the quaint and the crude.

On collective farms in Georgia we were wined and dined and entertained, and wooed. The simple peasant women were as hospitable as the situation allowed. They

brought forth a rather antique electric iron and later modestly pointed the way to the outside plumbing. They brought out their best linens and gave up their bedrooms to us. In general, these women seemed quite honored to have us stay at their homes and to have us come to know their way of life. In the evening some of the peasants took us to a song and dance concert. Georgian men are well aware of their charm and masculinity. Although some are reserved and most behave quite properly, there exists that ever-so-forward segment which tries to take advantage of girls, especially on country lanes at night.

The people of one small Georgian village, situated on a curve in the road, expressed deep concern for us after our group had added a bus accident to the list of its experiences. They also revealed an ignorance of the dangers of washing cuts in polluted rivers. The villagers were amazed when we started singing after all had been pulled from the overturned bus. And, they were somewhat upset that we were so camera-happy. Our Georgian guide feared we would use the pictures as anti-soviet propaganda.

Although it was necessary to "fight" to get on crowded buses in Moscow and Kiev and sometimes we had to push our way through rather discourteous people at sales counters, the group was treated quite warmly by other crowds. We were allowed to "cut" in line at the mausoleum in Red Square and were often given priority at

sales counters (by the customers). On one occasion, our party felt the wrath of some young fanatics who objected to our taking a picture of two old men; but a crowd came to our defense. We met people who were quite willing to help Americans find their way, or to help us find things which we wanted to buy. One gentleman spent a half hour trying to find us a special type of musical instrument which we wanted to buy. In Armenia, we were mobbed by people who wanted to see and talk with Americans.

In the parks, we saw little children (sex not always evident) chasing pigeons, and we quite frequently saw the man of the family walking the infants. In a state-run kindergarten, the six-year-old children entertained us. They danced and sang and led their own exercises in English: "hands over head, hands to the right, 1, 2, 3. . . ." These children seemed very happy and enjoyed all of the attention given to them by the state; yet, there were those who tended sheep on the lonely hills of Armenia or played games in the streets of Moscow because their mothers did not work and could not afford to send them to the kindergartens.

Exactly how many people believe in God? No one seems to know, not even the soviets. We were given many figures: 100% in Armenia, 50% in the soviet, 40% . . . no one in the soviet. We did not, however, notice many young people attending churches—mainly people over 50. In some areas, the congregation had few people under 60 or even 70. Attending church can often have repercussions on one's family, and can result in the loss of the belief in God to be a statement made by one of the cosmonauts: he did not see God when he was in orbit. However, it is apparent that there is something



Shown is a busy street in Kiev.

one's job. I am not even sure that I would endanger my social status by professing to believe in some of the doctrines with which I became familiar, but this could perhaps be attributed to a lack of understanding. It is rather interesting—and sad—to discover a main refutation



A housing development in Kiev, this is a familiar Russian scene.

very vital in religion to that courageous segment of the people who risk their jobs, their positions, when they worship an eternal being.

To review: I met the sophisticated (not very often) and I met the peasants; I met children, parents, priests, atheists; I even met the black market dealers. And, although everyone has been politically indoctrinated, each person is an individual. It is important to realize that differences in personality are found in nonpolitical realms. Yet, with all of these personalities—Khrushchev's millions—the fate of communism seems to depend quite heavily on one factor: how quickly the soviet can add just one more individual to its list "the new man!"

Margaret Ann Zacharias, a senior at the College, traveled through the Soviet Union this summer as part of an official exchange group between the YMCA-YWCA and the Komsomol, a Communist Youth organization. Peggy is an honor student, a member of the Freshman Advisory Council and Delta Sigma Kappa, and is president of the Inter-sorority Council.

# President . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

seven topics is followed by suggested avenues of inquiry, yet it is clearly stated and emphasized that these suggestions are for illustration only, and not directives to be taken literally. This makes room for all of the creative thinking our various committees can generate. The number of people who inevitably will be involved in this sort of research is all to the good, because not only will the great number of minds thinking creatively benefit the project, but perhaps the primary benefit will be to the participants themselves. A very good faculty will be an even better faculty when this is completed.

Now permit me to mention the seven major areas of study and comment briefly on each of them. The first two are fundamental and provide the springboard or direction the other areas of study will take.

## 1. *The Nature and Function of the Institution*

## 2. *The Results-the Educational Program Is Designed to Produce*

What kind of a college is Western Maryland, resulting from its history and hopes, its control and constituency, its characteristics and qualities? What do we expect our total educational program to accomplish in terms of student development and the sort of persons we graduate? Are we completely clear in our conception of just what Western Maryland College is and what its basic objectives are?

Of course, we are not starting from scratch in these two areas. There have been in recent years complete reviews of our nature and objectives. Studies in these areas were made a few years ago, when a special faculty committee studied the curriculum. Before such a study could be made that committee had to have clearly in mind the nature of the College and the objectives to which the curriculum was to contribute. These areas were reviewed again last year in preparation for the complete revision of the College Catalogue. You will find on page four of the catalogue, stated clearly and succinctly, the major objectives of the College; and on the following pages, still stated clearly but perhaps less succinctly since it is combined with other descriptive material, the nature of the institution.

This does not mean that the two committees working in these areas have had their work completed for them and that they will have nothing to do. In view of their fundamental importance in giving every other study its direction, our complete awareness of our function should be eternally fresh and our grasp of basic objectives must

be as vital and alive as the heart pumping blood to the various organs of the body.

## 3. *The Students*

How do we get them? What are they like? What do we do with them? Why do so many enter and then drop out—either by choice or by invitation? On and on we could go, because this is an area with almost infinite avenues of study and investigation. Again, studies of this sort are not totally new at Western Maryland College, because continually across the years there have been numerous studies of many facets in the area of the student by special and standing committees of the faculty, the deans, the Admissions Office, and by the students themselves. I believe, however, that there has never been a single committee charged with the responsibility of bringing all this together in a fresh approach. The results should be tremendously enlightening.

## 4. *The Faculty and Instruction*

This area deals with those factors that more than any other distinguish a good college from a mediocre one. The quality of instruction is the pivotal factor upon which a college rises or falls, both from the standpoint of the academic qualifications of the teaching personnel and the ability of that personnel to use methods of teaching that will stimulate the student to such a degree that the objectives set forth in area 2 can and will be accomplished. But the quality of instruction in an institution goes beyond the professor and what takes place in the formal classroom or laboratory setting. Everything that happens on a college campus is a part of the instructional process. Extracurricular activities, concerts, chapel, plays, lectures, exhibits, all have a place in the four-year development of the student toward the objectives that have been set.

Let me insert right here an aside. I sometimes become quite discouraged by the utter lack of concern on the part of a large portion of our student body in this entire area of extracurricular instruction. For instance, the College brings to the campus each year excellent programs of concerts, lectures, and exhibits and, except for those that appear in required assemblies, a large portion of the student body is conspicuous by its absence. I am thinking, for example, of the annual concert of the National Symphony, one of the foremost musical organizations of the country, but attended at best by not more than 50 per cent of the student body. It is not as though it will cost you extra money. You have already paid for it in your Activities Fee. Maybe you don't like this type of music as much as "rock and roll," but at least familiarity with, and possibly an acquirement of taste, are desirable characteristics of a college-trained man or woman.

Another area of informal instruction is living together in a college dormitory. This is tremendously important, particularly in a college that places emphasis on its residential character—learning to live together as a social group. I have always found it difficult to understand how certain individuals, coming from fine, well-regulated, normal home backgrounds, have a complete reversal of character as soon as they enter a college dormitory. It's an anomaly when, no matter how fine the formal instruction may be in the classroom, a student's own dormitory room, his sanctum sanctorum, his home on the campus cannot be used for concentrated study because of the persistent horseplay and lack of social concern by a minority.

All of these areas of informal instruction might well come under the purview of this committee on Faculty and Instruction, but I have used the above illustrations to show that the quality of instruction, particularly informal instruction, is not dependent upon the faculty alone, but also upon the students and attitudes engendered within the student body. This year of preparation might well be used by the students themselves to reverse a trend, the reversal of which will significantly enrich their entire college experience.

#### 5. Curriculum

The curriculum might be likened to the bone structure of the body. It gives form and character to the program. It is the formal subject matter of instruction. It is manifestly impossible to teach all things to all men within the short period of a four-year college course. The big question then is, what should be included in the curriculum and how should it be done in terms of requirements and electives, majors and honors courses in order best to fulfill the objectives we have set? Are all courses, now in the curriculum, relevant to the needs of the liberally educated person living in the second half of the 20th century? Is there a proliferation of courses that, like Topsy, have just grown up without any particular reason, or are in the curriculum simply because they are the pet interests of certain professors? Certainly we are not starting from scratch here either, because there is a standing committee of the faculty on curriculum which across the years has been the watchdog in this field, and several years ago the special committee to which I referred earlier made exhaustive studies. The 20th century, however, is moving rapidly, both in time and in educational content and procedures. We must be certain that Western Maryland College is in step with the movement.

#### 6. Instructional Resources and Facilities

Using Mark Hopkins' classical definition of a college

as the professor on one end of a log and the student on the other, this area of study will be dealing with the log or the physical equipment providing the facilities which the professor and student may use in implementing the instructional program. The planned development of the College within the last decade has been to bring our facilities into line with contemporary standards of quality for a college of 700 students. It has taken some doing, because it meant a complete replacement of the sub-standard and outworn facilities housed in the many-halled, multi-purpose building lovingly called and still revered as Old Main. The Thompson Infirmary, Daniel MacLea Hall, Baker Memorial Chapel, Winslow Student Center and now the new Library, and the contents of these buildings, were all steps in bringing up to contemporary standards the physical equipment of the College for a projected enrollment of approximately 700 students. With the erection of the Library the essential steps of this program have been completed, with a few minor exceptions that will be cared for during this year.

But, as most of you know, it has been decided to increase our enrollment to approximately 1,000, if and when adequate resources and facilities can be provided, so that Western Maryland can take some part, at least, in helping to solve the national problem of the increasing college-age population seeking a college education. The big questions we are now facing are briefly these: Are we making the most efficient use of our present facilities? If not, what can be done in terms of better space and time utilization? What new facilities must be added to adequately accommodate 300 more students—dormitories, cooking and dining facilities, classrooms and laboratories? Not the least of the questions is: Where will the money come from? Preliminary studies have already been made in this area by a joint faculty-trustee committee and some decisions are being reached, but by tying this study in with our over-all self-examination, we will have an even clearer understanding of our physical requirements, not only for the present, but also into the immediate future.

#### 7. Control, Organization and Administration

In view of my own ex-officio close relationship to this entire area, perhaps I am less qualified to comment on it than some others might be. Nevertheless, I am well aware that just as all these other aspects of the college program need constant review to be certain of their vital relation to contemporary, ever-changing conditions, so must the spotlight of inquiry be focused upon the college organization and administration. That which served the college well a quarter of a century ago, or even a decade ago, may be completely inept today. Sometimes the wheels within wheels may become so confused and confusing that their efficiency is no longer

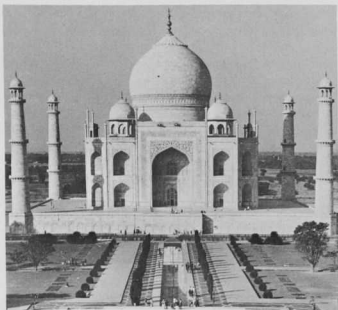
recognizable. Fifth wheels may creep in unknowingly. The avenues of communication between various parts of the organization may need an oil change to keep the machinery running smoothly. Yes, even the office of the president is not exempt from examination as a part of a total self-evaluation.

In spite of my emphasis this morning upon this major extracurricular activity of the year, let's make no mistake.

As of this morning the College begins the 95th year of its educational program, than which there is nothing else so all-important—even a re-evaluation for purposes of continued accreditation. Classes have met, laboratories will begin this afternoon, the library is open, organizations are starting activities, and the first football game has been won. Let's make this a banner year. Only we, students and faculty together, can do it.



## FOCUS—A Seminar on India



Black Star

*The Taj Mahal at Agra, India, is a tomb. It was built 300 years ago by the Emperor Shah Jahan for his favorite queen. The Taj Mahal is of white marble inlaid with semi-precious stones.*

The second continuing education program sponsored by the Alumni Association is now completely scheduled for November 3, 1962. The program will be A Seminar on India.

Members of the Indian community in Washington, D. C., will come to the Hill to take part in the program. Items from both the Baltimore Museum of Art and the

Indian Embassy will be displayed on campus. The day-long program includes luncheon and ends with an afternoon tea.

The morning panel discussion of the historic, religious and economic background of India will be conducted by Dr. K. V. Varki, assistant cultural attache at the Embassy of India; Swami Premananda, Golden Lotus Temple, Washington; and Dr. Ralph B. Price, chairman of the economics department. Dr. Price was a Fulbright professor in India this past summer. In the afternoon, Dr. Varki will give an interpretation of the dances of India through film and commentary. Dr. S. D. Kalelkar, Information Service of India in Washington, will talk on "India's Foreign Policy of Nonalignment."

To many Americans India is a mysterious land. Most know of the Taj Mahal, Madras fabric, Ghandi, that Mrs. Kennedy visited there in the spring—and little else. Western Maryland faculty members are currently studying both India and China under a grant from the Ford Foundation with the intention of adding courses concerned with non-Western culture to the curriculum.

The importance of knowing and understanding the East becomes more vital each day. Through the continuing education program, alumni have an opportunity to add to their liberal arts background.

Members of the Baltimore chapter are handling registration under the chairmanship of Mrs. Nancy Kroll Chesser, '53. The Wilmington chapter—Mrs. Mary Anne Thomas Stazesky, '49, chairman—is in charge of hospitality. Mrs. Henrietta Little Foutz, '33, is chairman of the Carroll County chapter's committee for the tea. General chairman is Philip E. Uhrig, alumni secretary.

## Enrollment Figures

Four million students entered American colleges this fall, and of this number about 230 began college life at Western Maryland. The essential qualities are present for this to become one of the finest classes in the ninety-five-year history of the College. These students, selected from more than 1,000 applicants, possess the nonacademic talents and personality traits which have traditionally characterized Western Maryland students.

Academically, one student in ten ranked below the top thirty per cent of the graduating class, and most student programs included "Enriched and Accelerated" courses. The median scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Boards show substantial gains over previous years (Verbal 543; Math 557). Admission to college is but a means to an end and not an end in itself. The realization of this prediction of future success now rests in the hands of each individual freshman.

H. Kenneth Shook  
Admissions Counselor

There are 747 students currently enrolled at Western Maryland. This means that the College is filled to capacity and then some.

A breakdown on the student body indicates that the sophomore class is the largest. Seniors—men, 82; women, 92; total, 174. Juniors—men, 67; women, 58; total, 125. Sophomores—men, 102; women, 123; total, 225. Freshmen—men, 99; women, 124; total, 223.

Two students are taking their sophomore year in France. This is the first year for a study abroad program at Western Maryland. Jeanette L. Breland and Mary Ellen Hemmerly are studying at the American College at Tours under the auspices of the University of Poitiers.

## Political Science Seminar

From August 19 to 25, Dean William M. David, Jr., attended a post-doctoral seminar for political scientists held at Syracuse University. The seminar was sponsored and arranged by the American Political Science Association and was attended by forty political scientists invited by the Association from the northeastern part of the United States. Seminar leaders were nationally known political scientists who led discussions on various phases of the teaching of the subject: Arthur E. Naftalin, practicing political scientist, who is now mayor of Minneapolis, and Charles E. Hyneman, President of the American Political Science Association.

Changes and promotions in the faculty and administration were announced at the initial faculty meeting of the year on September 17.

Because of the increase of students in the chemistry department, Dean Samuel B. Schofield, chairman, has returned to teaching full time. Because of this heavier schedule, Dr. Schofield has relinquished the post of Dean of Administration. Mr. Philip B. Schaeffer is now Business Manager and Treasurer of the College. He has incorporated some of Dr. Schofield's former duties. Mrs. Mary Shoemaker, Cashier of the College, will assist Mr. Schaeffer.

Promotions were announced for the following: Dr. William M. David has been promoted from assistant to associate professor of political science; Mr. Joseph C. Wilen, from assistant to associate professor of modern languages; and Dr. Miriam K. Whaples from instructor to assistant professor of music.

## Concert, Lecture Series

An extremely full concert and lecture series has been scheduled for 1962-63 at the College. In addition to artists secured by the concert committee and the speakers engaged by the lecture committee, several members of the faculty and various student groups have scheduled programs.

Lectures are held at 11:30 a.m. in Alumni Hall. Additional arrangements for those speakers who will make more than one talk are generally announced at that time. Most of the following programs are open to the public without cost. An asterisk denotes that tickets will be necessary. They may be obtained at the Alumni Hall ticket office on the evening of the performance.

October 5—Arleen Heggemeier, piano recital, 8:15, Alumni Hall

October 8—Leon Volkov, Soviet Editor of *Newstweek*; former Lt. Colonel, Soviet Air Force. Lecture: "Russia and the United States—Can We Do Business?"

\*October 19—Hugh Miller, "Bare Boards and a Passion," 8:15, Alumni Hall

October 26—Julia Hitchcock, voice recital, 8:15, Alumni Hall

November 2—Philip Royer, Violin recital, Arleen Heggemeier, accompanist, 8:15, Alumni Hall

November 9—Gerald Cole, organ recital, 8:15, Baker Memorial Chapel

\*November 16—Thanksgiving play, 8:15, Alumni Hall

November 19—College Choir, Fall Pop Concert, 11:30 a.m., Alumni Hall

November 26—John Howard Griffin, author of *The Devil Rides Outside, Nuni, and Black Like Me*. Lecture: "Black Like Me"

December 6, 7—Claire Huchet Bishop, author of *France Alive and All Things Common*, Danforth Visiting Lecturer. Lectures: Public Lecture: "Algeria: The Human Element"; Convocation: "The Miracle of Reading"; Two Informal Meetings: "New Approach to Jewish-Christian Relationship" and "Creative Writing and Children's Books"

December 9—College Choir, Christmas Program, 7:15, Baker Memorial Chapel

December 16—Christmas Program, 4:30, Alumni Hall

January 14—Students conduct the Little Symphony, 11:30 a.m., Alumni Hall

January 18—Olive Spangler, Arleen Heggemeier, original four-hand compositions for piano, 8:15, Levine Hall

February 18—Ernest Kehr, *New York Herald Tribune* editorial staff member on roving assignment. Lecture: "U. S. Foreign Policy at Work"

\*February 22—The National Symphony Orchestra, 8:30, Alumni Hall

March 15—The Junior Plays, 8:15, Alumni Hall

March 18—Dr. William Yost, author of *Road to Survival and People*; expert on world-wide population explosion and underdeveloped countries. Lecture: "Population Is Everybody's Business"

\*March 20—The Sheridan String Quartet and Arleen Heggemeier, 8:15, Alumni Hall

April 5—Miriam Whaples and Mildred Johnson, piano-violin recital, 8:15, Levine Hall

April 7—College Choir, "Stabat Mater," 7:15, Baker Memorial Chapel

April 8—Sergio Rojas, economist and former Cuban ambassador to Great Britain. Lecture: "Cuba—The Great Communist Conspiracy"

April 19—The Little Symphony, 8:15, Alumni Hall

\*April 22—The National Players in Moliere's "School for Wives," 8:15, Alumni Hall

\*May 3—The Junior Follies, 8:15, Alumni Hall

May 31—Commencement Play, 8:15, Alumni Hall

June 2—College Choir, "St. Paul" oratorio, 3:00, Baker Memorial Chapel

## Distinguished Teacher

Dr. Jean Kerschner, associate professor of biology received the Distinguished Teaching Award at the Fall Convocation. The Award is made by the Baltimore Alumnae Chapter of Sigma Sigma Tau. Dr. Kerschner, who is extremely active in campus affairs, joined the faculty in 1952. She is a graduate of Hood College and received her doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania.

# The Alumnus and His Alma Mater

by Philip E. Uhrig

For many years in colleges and universities, the alumni chapter, an off-campus extension of the Alumni Association, has been questioned. In planning our fourth annual alumni chapter presidents' conference we thought a good way to resolve this problem would be to mount a debate on the question: An alumni chapter can provide satisfaction for an alumnus.

Capable people, conversant with both sides of chapter administration were chosen for the debating teams. David L. Brigham, alumni secretary for the University of Maryland, and John F. Silber, Jr., '50, president of the Baltimore Metropolitan Alumni Chapter, spoke for the affirmative. Representing the negative were: Ethel R. Cockey, alumnae secretary for Goucher College, and Homer C. Earll, '50, president of the Carroll County Alumni Chapter. The judge was Dr. Joseph R. Bailor, chairman of the education department at Western Maryland College.

The judge decided in favor of the affirmative. In summarizing the material for report to our alumni chapters, it was forcefully brought home to us that the arguments presented by the winning side displayed some provocative thinking. We submit it for all to read, not only as it may affect alumni chapter members, but as it may apply to the relationship of any alumnus to his college.

The affirmative side opened its presentation with this observation: an alumni chapter can provide satisfaction for an alumnus, with one limiting proviso—the alumnus must either desire or be willing to absorb such satisfaction.

Suggested were three basic bench marks on which to hang the argument: what does Alma Mater want from her alumni; what does an alumni association want from the parent institution which will provide greater satisfaction for the alumnus; and what does an alumnus want for greater satisfaction?

This is what Alma Mater wants from her alumni:

—Interest, loyalty and constructive recom-

mendations without adamant insistence on adoption

- Financial support for physical facilities, research projects, faculty incentive, athletics and scholarship
- Success and accomplishment which reflects credit
- Salesmanship to prospective students, influential citizens and the general public based on knowledgeable and justifiable pride
- An appreciation of the progress and goals of the institution

To provide greater satisfaction for the alumnus, an alumni association wants this from the parent institution:

- Opportunity to promote the best interests of the institution
- A climate in which mutually beneficial relations are fostered
- Recognition of and an appreciation for any actions or expressions of loyalty and support by alumni
- An institution that is progressive, respected and a credit to the degree holder
- An understanding ear for well intentioned and sincere alumni voices

This is what an alumnus wants for greater satisfaction:

- An achieving Alma Mater that enhances the value of his degree
- An administration that has vision and leadership tempered by tradition and heritage
- An opportunity to keep abreast of the institution
- An opportunity to in some way return to Alma Mater a tangible expression of appreciation for the education it provided and the doors it opened
- A limited voice in current institutional affairs
- The privilege of directing college prospects in whom they have a special interest to the Alma Mater
- Close fellowship with those having similar interests, backgrounds
- Employment opportunities and business contacts

—A chance to see a part of the College in their community

In summarizing the affirmative position the crux of the matter lay in these statements. Basically, alumni are bound together by the regard they hold for their institution, pride in it, and a desire to identify themselves with its past, present and future. There is a desire to associate with other men and women who have also attended. Fellow alumni want to promote the welfare and interest of their school. An alumni chapter is an outgrowth of this natural desire on the part of alumni to find satisfaction through identifying themselves with the College, its various components and each other. Satisfaction can thus be guaranteed for those who desire and seek it in the alumni chapter.

The negative side, though failing to win the debate presented two arguments with emphasis. Their opponents agreed. They were that chapter success is definitely based on strength of leadership and effective programming. Leadership must grow from within, it cannot be imposed by the Alumni Office. Lack of vision in programming leads to bad publicity for the institution, dissatisfaction among its membership and eventual collapse of the chapter. There must be a sense of satisfaction derived from chapter work for it to be successful. This statement brings us full circle to the opening remarks of the affirmative side.

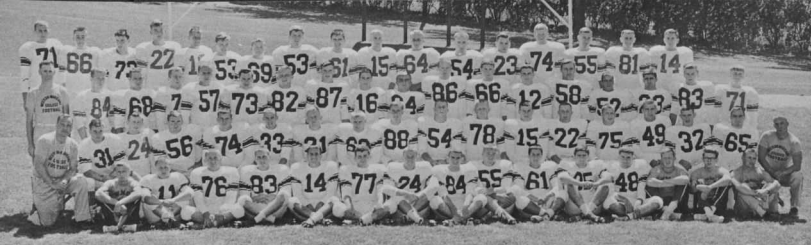
## November Chapter Activities

Carroll County Chapter—Buffet—November 5, 1962, 7:00 p.m.—Westminster Riding Club. Speaker—Dr. Lowell S. Ensor.

Metropolitan Philadelphia Chapter—November 9, 1962, 6:30 p.m.—Kuglers, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Speaker—Dr. Lowell S. Ensor.

Metropolitan Baltimore Chapter—Victory Buffet—November 17, 1962, 6:00 p.m.—Penn Hotel, Towson, following Hopkins football game.





1962 FOOTBALL SQUAD—Top row (left to right): Gary Kulick, Charles Sohn, Gerald Winegrad, Ronald Boone, Allan Ingalls, Ed Daniels, Charles Woodey, Richard White, George Schwebler, Richard Basje, Milton Hendrickson, Roger Shipley, Michael Roney, Jonathan Holthaus, Russell Cook, Bruce Knowles, Grayson Winterling. Second row: Fern Hitchcock (I.V. Coach and Trainer), Larry Brown, David Blizson, John Giesey, Ronald Roth, Michael Knudler, Gerald Owens, Franklin Kidd, Tony Magnotto, Karl Schuele, Richard Steen, Dan Pearson, Torrence Confer, Sterling Haines, Rex Walker, Dennis Amico, Wayne Millon, Bruce Cohen. Third row: Bob Waldorf (Head Coach), Ben Laurence, Ronald Giesey, Ronald Lerch, John Norris, Bruce Read, Robert Shaw, James Stephens, Jerome Baroch, Tom Bowman, Arthur Renkutz, Cecil Walsh, Alex Ober, Bill Sitter, James Cupp, Wilford Wrightson, Charles Spencer, Sam Case (Assistant Coach). Fourth row: Peter Alexander (Manager), Richard Jones, Griffith Harrison, James Gray, Leon Biser, Ed Kelso, Roy Terry, Richard Yobst, William MacDonald, Eric Buckner, David Markey, Charles Walter, David Sutton (Manager), Lewis Goodley (Student Trainer), Ronald Jones (Backfield Coach).

## NEWS FROM ALUMNI

1896

Alice Mabel Elderdice Freeny died March 23 at Deer's Head Hospital in Salisbury. She is buried at Pittsville beside her husband, Dr. Laurence Carl Freeny who died in 1919 . . . Hannah Hill Cordrey Davis died June 16 at Spring Hill Nursing Home in Salisbury . . .

1900

Catharine F. Thomas, of Baltimore, died June 6 . . .

1903

Mrs. Nora Nelson Peach died April 21 at her home, "Journey's End," Mitchellville . . . Helena Stauffer died June 30 at her home in Walkersville . . .

1906

Norman H. Leonard, of Trappe, Maryland, has died . . .

1907

M. Winona McComas died April 12 at Sinai Hospital in Baltimore . . .

1911

Rev. George H. Enfield is living at Glen Alpine in North Carolina after retiring as a Presbyterian minister and educator. He is an expert in grapho-analysis, the study of handwriting. "The News and Observer," of Raleigh, has recently published an article about Rev. Enfield's interest . . .

1919

Josephine Evans Holmes died April 29 . . . Dee A. Yount died July 26 at his home in Sao Paulo, Brazil. He had been in charge

of sales in Brazil for Socony-Mobil Oil Company until his retirement in 1960 . . .

1939

A group of Carroll County "girl day dodgers" held their annual reunion picnic August 26 at Pipe Creek Park in Taneytown. Attending were: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Yingling (Amelia Weishaar) and son, Douglas; Mr. and Mrs. James LeFevre (Dorothy Starman) and daughters, Christine and Lynne; Mr. and Mrs. Donald K. Myers (Louise Brown, '40, an exception), all of Westminster. Also: Mr. and Mrs. Royal L. Clagett (May Snider) and daughters, Becky and Martha, of Hampstead; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hailley (Louise Leister) and sons, John and Fred, of Manchester; Mrs. Gordon Lockard (Thelma Yohn) and daughter, Bonnie, and friend, of Reisterstown . . .

1940

Quentin L. Earhart has been appointed assistant superintendent for instruction in the Baltimore County public school system. Dr. Earhart was formerly in Frederick County . . . Rev. J. Howard Link, minister of the Asbury Methodist Church of Smyrna, Delaware, has been named to the Board of the Peninsula Conference . . .

1941

C. William Anthony has been named director of the State Scholarship Board . . . Lt. Col. Donald E. Honeman has been named executive officer to the assistant chief of staff, GI, at the U. S. Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky . . . Judy, youngest daughter of Rev. John Bayly Jones and a sophomore on the Hill, was Queen Infanta

of Ocean City, New Jersey, this past summer . . .

1943

Dr. and Mrs. Clarence E. McWilliams (Jean Eckhardt, '44) announce the birth of a son, Craig, on July 31. He is their 8th child . . . Ruth Whitmore Collenberg died August 21 . . .

1947

Lillian Gillis Mowbray is admitting officer at Memorial Hospital, Easton. She has two children: Barbara Ann, 9, and Mace, 6 . . . Marian Stoffregan Fox is a kindergarten teacher for the New Pine Orchard Kindergarten in Howard County. Her girls are Susan, 10, Sally, 7½, and Stacey, 5 . . . Mary Lou Stephens teaches physical education at Northwood High School in Montgomery County . . . David C. Benningshof is a doctor of internal medicine and Chief of Medicine, Aliquippa Hospital, Aliquippa, Pennsylvania. He has three children . . . Rev. and Mrs. Robert Grumline (Fern Ray, '48) announce the birth of Carol Sue in March. She joins Cathy, 11; Eddie, 8; Ann, 5; and Ray, 4. Bob is a mission priest of the Episcopal Church in Sitka, Alaska . . .

1948

Rev. Dr. J. Harry Haines, in February, will become the Asia secretary of the World Council of Churches' Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service. He has been granted a leave-of-absence as a missionary of the Division of World Missions of the Methodist Board of Missions . . . Captain John L. Barnes has returned to his civilian position as Senior Internal Revenue



Captain Edward P. Smith, '55, is stationed in Viet Nam. While on the Hill he was student sports publicity director, a member of Gamma Beta Chi and was selected for Who's Who.

In a recent letter Ed said, "things here are going quite well. I can't say that there's any marked improvement in the overall situation but many of us advisors feel we're making small gains now that should be paying off big in six months to a year from now."

He is now training his sixth company. "We spend three weeks with each of these, at their home site. This new area of 'counter-insurgency' is certainly a challenging, interesting and at times a frustrating one." Ed adds, "One company that I trained in April got ambushed by the communists recently and had 18 killed. Still, all in all, the government kills 4 Viet Cong for every government soldier lost." (Ed is the tall officer in the center of the group.)

Agent in Washington. He had recently been stationed as logistical and staff supply officer at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington . . . Jeane Patterson Ensor, who is Montgomery County residential chairman for the United Fund, was featured recently in the Washington Post. The mother of four—3 boys and a girl—she also teaches ballet, is delegate to the County Council of the PTA and on the board of the County Health Center.

#### 1949

Katharine Manloef Jester is living on a farm at Summit Bridge, Route 1, Middletown, Delaware . . . Caroline Benson Schaefer announces the birth of a daughter, Jill, on August 12. The Schaeffers, who live in Greenwich, Connecticut, also have two adopted children—Jane, 7, and James Russell, 4 . . .

#### 1950

Thomas N. Shaw has been elected vice president of the Avalon Hill Company. He will be in charge of design, evaluation, test and creation for the Baltimore firm. A game inventor in his own right, he joined the game-manufacturing company in 1960 . . . Rev. and Mrs. Edward Wright (Libby Schubert, '52) announce the birth of Thomas Garrison on September 3. Shirley is 8, Freddie, 6, and Violet, 2 . . . Sherry Donovan

is now Mrs. Howard W. Schindler. Her husband is stationed in Viet Nam. Sherry is attending the University of Hawaii.

#### 1951

Park J. Ranck has graduated from the Lancaster Theological Seminary and was ordained in June into the ministry of The United Church of Christ. Park is married and has two children. He is serving the Millbach-Newmanstown Church in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania . . .

#### 1952

Kay McLaughlin Burkhardt's husband is minister of the new Congregational Church in Helena, Montana . . . On August 4 Dorothy Schmidt married Thomas K. Rettew, of Baltimore. They are living in Baltimore County where Dorothea is teaching at Kenwood Senior High School. Her husband teaches at Pinlicko Junior High School in Baltimore City . . . Mr. and Mrs. James J. Muller (Jane Wullschlegler) announce the birth of Eric James on June 29 . . . Mr. and Mrs. Robert Millar (Helen Wiley) announce the birth of Robert Irwin Millar, III, on July 12.

#### 1953

A. Frank Grumbine is special projects officer with the Maryland Civil Defense

Agency . . . Captain Dennis M. Boyle has completed the command and staff officers course at The Aviation School, Fort Rucker, Alabama . . . Carolyn Jones Compton announces the birth of a son, Mark, on February 20 . . . Lis Adams Holm announces the birth of a son, Eric Martin, on July 5 . . .

#### 1954

John H. Haslip has been named district sales manager in the New York metropolitan area of the Chemical Division of Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation . . . Mr. and Mrs. R. Thomas Douglas (Dorothy Phillips) are off to Europe with their three children for a year of study and travel. Tom has been granted a Fulbright scholarship for advanced study on the basis of his thesis research at the University of Pennsylvania. He will be studying at the University of Madrid in Madrid, Spain . . .

#### 1955

Bessie Belle Myers Bryant is living in Ames, Iowa, where her husband is a graduate student at Iowa State University . . . Dr. Carlton I. Halle is an Army captain stationed in Seoul, Korea. He married Miss Josephine Joffe on July 1 . . . Mr. and Mrs. J. William Bimestejer (Florie Willis, '58) are living in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. Bill is working out of the Philadelphia office of the California Packing Sales Corporation . . . Dr. and Mrs. Craig N. Schmalt (Mary Lee Younger) announce the birth of Craig Randolph on June 21 . . . Mr. and Mrs. Walter Preston (Ruth Dickson, '56) announce the birth of Linda Lee on September 17. Mike is 5 and Wayne 2½ . . . Charles E. Phimp has been promoted to assistant branch manager of the Dundalk branch of Sealtest Foods Inc. Charlie was formerly sales supervisor of the Annapolis branch . . .

#### 1956

George A. Gipe has written an original revue, "Gaslight Gayeties," spoofing the Gay Nineties. It played in a Baltimore cabaret theater over the summer. George also does scripts for WJZ-TV's weekday morning show in Baltimore called "Almanac" . . . William L. Tribby presented a paper, "The Medieval Prompter: A Reinterpretation," at the annual convention of the American Educational Theatre Association at the University of Oregon in August. Bill's paper was one of four selected in national competition and was given in the debut section of the convention which is for those who have not previously published or given a paper . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Halley, Jr. (Stevie Burkins), announce the birth of Susan Craig on July 24. Tommy is almost 18 months old . . . Franklin Murray Benson, Jr., graduated from University of Maryland Law School in June and was admitted to the Bar in October . . .

#### 1957

Donald Zauche is at the Karls-Eberhardt

University in Tubringen, Germany. He is working on his doctorate under a German government grant. Don completed his Master's degree at Northwestern University where he held a teaching assistantship. The whole family is in Germany—his wife, Jean, Deborah, 8, and David, 4. . . *Mr. and Mrs. James R. Crouley (Carol Burton, '58)* announce the birth of Judith Ann on August 11. . . *Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ensor (Mary-West Pitts)* announce the birth of Carol Jean on August 5. . . *Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hoffert (Quincy Polk)* announce the birth of Charles Norman on September 4. . . *Leroy D. McWilliams* had an exhibition of paintings and collages in August at the Special Services Library, Aufredi Caserne, France. . . *Robert C. Radcliffe* has been promoted to Manager of Industrial Relations with Air Reductions, Inc. The Radcliffes (*Helen Boardman*) and their two children—Vicky, 4, and Scott, 3, will live in the New York area. . .

#### 1958

*Mr. and Mrs. Jack Anderson (Jane Roeder)* are living in Fayetteville, North Carolina, where Jack is Assistant Planning Director. He has completed the requirements and thesis for his Master's degree in regional planning at the University of North Carolina. The Andersons have a daughter, Jacquelyn. . . *David J. Harper* has graduated from Drew Seminary and was ordained an elder in the New York Methodist Conference. . . *Barbara Ann Lawrence* has been appointed a Recreation Specialist by the Department of the Army. She will serve in Europe. . . *Mr. and Mrs. Roger L. Schelm* announce the birth of a daughter, Sandra Lee, in August. . . *Harry (Buzzy) Lambert* is assistant principal, athletic director, and head basketball coach at Francis Scott Key High School. . .



Harry Haines . . . see 1948

#### 1959

*Evelyn Todd Pettersen* was on the Hill this summer. She mentioned that her husband is pastor of two small churches in Bennett, Iowa, and she is teaching in special education. . . *Sherry Phelps Jackson* announces the birth of Rebecca Ellen on August 18. . . *Mr. and Mrs. Richard Palmer (Natalie Warfield, '58)* announce the birth of Diane Claire on September 7. . . *Mr. and Mrs. James I. Lewis (Caryl Ensor, '58)* are living in Aldan, Pennsylvania, while Jim is studying at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. . .

#### 1960

*LaVerne Johnson* has been appointed Supply-Commodity Management Assistant at the Defense Industrial Supply Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. . . *Larry R. Cain* received his Master of Engineering degree in engineering mechanics at the Pennsylvania State University in September. . . *Carole Anderson Holthaus* is living in Norfolk, Virginia, where her husband, a Navy lieutenant, is stationed aboard a submarine. The Holthauses were married in 1958 and spent two years in Hawaii. They next lived in New London, Connecticut, while Lt. Holthaus attended the submarine school. They have two boys, Mark Anders, 3½, and David Scott, 2. . . *Helen B. George* is engaged to Louis H. Retberg, III. . . *Elizabeth M. Parker* married Norman F. O'Donnell, Jr., on August 4. . . *Marvin N. Goldstein* married Athene L. Schiffmann in August. . . *William F. Schweikert, Jr.*, married Wanda Lee Reed on September 8. . . *Harriet R. Whitmore* married Bruce Ziegler on August 4. Harriet is teaching art at Hillview Elementary School in New Providence, New Jersey. . . *Mr. and Mrs. John Karrer (Phyllis Cassetta)* announce the birth of John Christopher on August 18. . . Lt. and Mrs. James V. McMahan announce the birth of James V., III, on August 27. Jim is still stationed at Tobyhanna Army Depot in the Poconos. . . *George B. Wellings* died August 10 in Baltimore. . .

#### 1961

*Albert F. Brown* is student pastor at Calvary Methodist Church in East Orange, New Jersey. Al was ordained a deacon in the Newark Conference in June. . . *Lt. Donald Rember* and his wife (*Judy Ellis, '60*) are living in Zweibrücken, Germany. Don is attached to the 28th Ordnance Company. . . *Lt. Charles F. LeFev* recently graduated from the Cold Weather and Mountain School at Fort Greely, Alaska. . . *Lt. John H. Holter* married Diane B. Kanak, '62, on May 5. They are living at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. . . *Elizabeth A. Cairns* married *G. Richard Stonesifer* on July 21. . . *Mary Carol Karcher* married Edgar L. Purcell on August 11. . . *Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Norvell (Ann Weller)* announce the birth of a son, William Lewis, on June 24. . . *Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vaughn (Millicent Beutel, '59)*

announce the birth of Kevin Robert on March 17. David is now 3. Bob, in his first year as head basketball coach at Surrattsville High School, led his team to the Maryland State Class A Championship. . .

#### 1962

*Janet Pricer* is engaged to *John S. Warren, '63*. . . *Donald J. Hobart* is engaged to *Janice C. Mooney, '63*. . . *Louise Loffler* married Alan Dean on June 23. . . *Catharine Orr Reese* married Daniel D. Hartzler on August 11. . . *Margaret Anne Hiller* married Walter S. Kenton, Jr., in July. . . *Martha F. Woodward* married Richard G. Davis on September 17. . . *Mr. and Mrs. Donald Rabush (Carol Westerfield, '60)* announce the birth of J. Keith on September 4. . . with the Peace Corps in Ethiopia—*William C. Sittig*. . . social science analyst—*Patricia D. Harr*. . . lab assistant—*John T. McKenna*. . . research assistant—*Caroline Drechsler*. . . research analyst—*Katherine E. Schwabeland*. . . minister—*Warren W. Watts, Little Orleans*. . . case worker—*Marlene Zimmerman, Constance Barnes, Juanita Heil, Louise Landis*. . . electronics engineer—*Arthur Blumenthal*. . . accountant—*Charles E. Keighton*. . . chemist—*Jim Lomal*. . . physicist—*Jerry Gore, U. S. Naval Engineering Experiment Station*. . . county planning and zoning—*Edmund Cueman, Worcester County*. . . dietician—*Louise Stycje, Johns Hopkins Hospital*. . . student—*Arthur Alperstein, U. of M. Law School; Theresa Ann Black, Drexel Library School; Paul L. Grant; Mary Lemkau, Florida State University; David Martin, law school; Virginia Schurman, cytotechnology, U. of M.; William Yutzy, Virginia Seminary*. . . Army—*John DeMeay, Hunter Kirkman, Harry Rumberger, Charles Snyder, Robert Wolf*. . . teaching—*Marie Black, Carolyn Brown, Charles Brown, Samuel Corbin, Donna Grewell Cornwell, Fay Carmichael, Judith King Cole, Linda Reigelman Dean, Nancy Gardner, Leadaine Hackett, Catharine Reese Hartzler, Mary Frances Hohman, Christine Lewis, Linda Limpert, Judith Lorry, Margaret McIntyre, Courtney Jones McKeldin, John Meredith, Patricia Pink, Nancy Singer, Mildred Dickey Thomas, Lucy Tucker, Virginia McKay Ward, David Warner, Rachael Wentz, Betty Ogg Whitfield, Mary Wood.*

#### 1963

*Carole Jean Goldstone* is engaged to Alan L. Katz. . . *Helen F. Offutt* is engaged to *David H. Humphrey*. . . *Laszlo Zsebedics* married Janet Bowman on September 16. . . *Susan E. DeLuca* married *Joseph W. Runkles* on September 9. . . *Rita A. Michaels* married *Robert E. Lambert* on September 14. . .

#### 1964

*Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Davis (Sandra Kennedy)* announce the birth of a daughter on August 23. . .

Convocation and Dedication

of

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

will be held Saturday, the first of December,

at 2 o'clock in Alumni Hall.

Speaker will be L. Quincy Mumford, Litt.D., LL.D.,

the Librarian of Congress.



Tea will be served in the Library immediately following the Convocation.