

# LYCOMING

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ALUMNI BULLETIN

1872



# LYCOMING

## The Alumni Bulletin

Volume 18                      April, 1965                      Number 2

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## In this issue . . .

	Page
President's Message .....	1
Lycoming Presents a Virtuosa .....	2
The Alumni Executive Board .....	8
On Campus .....	11
Faculty News .....	12
The Plight of the Humanities .....	13
A SPECIAL REPORT	
"I Am Not Convinced" .....	29
by DR. ROBERT H. BYINGTON	
And Outside Our Gates .....	32
Interviews with:	
THE HON. H. T. SCHNEEBELL .....	32
COMM. JOHN W. HINKELMAN, JR. ....	33
GORDON L. FULLERTON .....	34
Warriors Hot This Winter .....	36
From Here and There .....	38

### ON THE COVER

Elaine Shaffer, internationally celebrated flutist, plays a Mozart concerto in a brilliant performance for a hometown Williamsport audience. Lycoming College was host for her visit which is pictured on pages 2-7.

Dear Alumni:

Lycoming College is a college of arts and science in the tradition of the Christian liberal arts. We devote ourselves to "the vocation of humanity: the vocation which enables man to become aware of what it means to love truth, beauty and goodness."

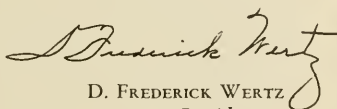
These are critical days for the liberal arts college. In a society which is oriented to the scientific emphasis of a technological culture, there is little attention given to the humanities and to the arts.

But man is more than the chemistry of his body or the physical law of his world. He consists of the desire to understand and to appreciate, to know and to believe. It is to all of man's hungers that the liberal arts college must speak. And the Christian college must speak in such a way as to emphasize the commitment which the institution has made. At Lycoming College we "affirm the Christian faith as a valid interpretation of the vocation of humanity." This is to say that we believe a man is never more nearly himself than when he has made a commitment to the Christian faith as a way of life.

It is important for the entire College community to understand its reason for being. Out of such understanding, loyalty evolves, and loyal devotion is the touchstone of dynamic existence for the institution.

Lycoming College is proud of its long tradition in the Christian faith and equally proud of its long association with The Methodist Church.

Very sincerely,



D. FREDERICK WERTZ  
President





*Stamina and skill made a 14-karat gold flute sing.*



*"The Symphony," said conductor McArthur, "was up tonight."*



*Gaiety and good food at the hotel preceded the concert.*

# *Lycoming Presents A Virtuosa*

"Unforgettable!" expresses the experience of an evening with flutist Elaine Shaffer. "Magnificent!" reflects the opinion of the twenty-three hundred people who heard her play in Williamsport on January 27th. "Breathtaking!" was their reaction to the variously dulcet and luxurious tones that Miss Shaffer produced on the delicate instrument that is rarely heard in solo performance by American audiences.

Her accessibility was a stroke of luck. After five years of playing exclusively in Europe, she returned on a flying visit for a



*To meet the artist was to discover a lovely woman.*



*Student ushers prepared for a standing room only audience and had one.*

single appearance with the Harrisburg Symphony Orchestra conducted by Edwin McArthur. News of her Harrisburg plans reached Williamsport ninety miles away, where there had long been a special interest in her career. Elaine Shaffer, world-renowned virtuosa, was graduated from high school and early touched her talented lips to the flute in Williamsport. Lycoming College learned that Miss Shaffer was available the night following her scheduled Harrisburg date and quickly engaged her and the Harrisburg Symphony for a Williams-

port concert. With the assistance of a grant from The Williamsport Foundation, the college presented Miss Shaffer and the orchestra in a free concert at the Capitol Theatre open to students, faculty, and townspeople. It entertained Miss Shaffer at a formal reception on campus following the concert where faculty and guests from town met and talked with her. The evening was her first official homecoming.

Elaine Shaffer left Williamsport in 1943 to study at Curtis Institute in Philadelphia with William Kincaid, Leopold Stokowski's



*Finding a moment of tranquillity — Miss Shaffer and her mother.*



*"I've never seen my name in lights!" After Europe's music hall posters, the hometown marquee was a new pleasure.*

star flutist with the Philadelphia Orchestra. Until then she had been self-taught on the flute, as well as on cello and violin. After several seasons in the Philadelphia Orchestra, she played a few months with the Kansas City Symphony, then qualified as solo flute with the Houston Symphony, conducted by Efrem Kurtz. Soon thereafter she married conductor Kurtz and continued to develop her command of the flute's solo literature under the demanding tutelage of Yehudi Menuhin. In 1953 she made a debut in



*Flowers and the naming of Elaine Shaffer Day expressed community pride.*



*Edwin McArthur is a precise, intense musician, widely respected.*

London's Royal Festival Hall and was lauded as "one of the greatest artists on the platform today." Since then she has remained in Europe to record successes in sixteen countries with dozens of orchestras, as well as in the Middle East and Australia. Composers Virgil Thomson and Earnest Bloch have written special works as a tribute to her. Critics in Rome, Berlin, Madrid, Paris, Milan, London, and Vienna acclaim her as "the first lady of the flute." So did her audience in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.



*Among alumni in the audience was Harvey Kubus '49 here in the foreground.*



*Elaine Shaffer remembered Bob Griggs from high school. Lycoming remembers him from the class of '50. Next to Bob is Jean Albert Staiman '47.*







*The Rev. George Kramer '53 (right), president of the Executive Board, keeps in touch with college developments by campus visits in between regular Board meetings. Here he talks with John Bruch '40 and Dorothy Patton Knights '36.*

## THE ALUMNI EXECUTIVE BOARD

### *A Primer On the Persons Who Stay in Touch*

The cry is the same throughout the land. "How do we draw the alumni back to campus?" It is an important question. Every college is stronger and more effective when its alumni maintain a constant, active interest in its program. Yet no alumni group remains stimulated about its alma mater without a dedicated, hard-working nucleus to spur its activities and set its direction. The success of the alumni organization of any college or university depends upon its membership's choosing willing, imaginative persons to guide its activities.

At Lycoming the core of the Alumni Association is its volunteer Executive Board. The Executive Board consists of twenty-seven persons who guide the alumni activities throughout the year. Current members' names are listed on the index page of each issue of the Alumni Bulletin. Three groups of seven Board members serve three years each as

members-at-large. In addition, there are five officers elected annually and a representative elected by each graduating class to serve one year. The last retiring president continues to sit on the Board in a voting capacity. Alumni Club presidents are ex officio members of the Board.

The Board is the governing and policy-making body of the Alumni Association. It conducts the annual meeting on Alumni Day, which is always the day before Commencement in June. At this meeting officers for the coming year are elected. During the summer, following election, the Board holds a planning meeting. At this time the president appoints committees to carry out the various phases of the alumni program for the next twelve months.

Seven committees serve the Alumni Association. They are: Alumni Day, Alumni Fund, Athletic, Editorial, Financial Planning, Homecoming, and Nominating.

The Alumni Day Committee is responsible for the entire day's events beginning with registration in the morning and ending with the evening choir concert. Current chairman of this committee is Mrs. Dorothy Patton Knights '36. A special attraction this year on Alumni Day, June 5th, will be the Anniversary Banquet in the evening celebrating President D. Frederick Wertz's tenth anniversary at Lycoming. As another innovation, the Alumni Day Committee has initiated an annual award to be given each year to an outstanding alumnus of the college.

The Alumni Fund Committee organizes and supervises the appeal for annual giving by alumni. Logan A. Richmond '54 has been the chairman for 1964-65. It is Logan's committee's job to insure that each class has an agent who will assume the responsibility for writing to his classmates during the year. Last year, under Logan's direction, a special house-to-house campaign was organized in Lycoming County. This year, a local campaign was carried out under the guidance of Lycoming County Chairman T. Max Hall '56, in which each alumnus visited was asked a series of pertinent questions in addition to the usual request for money. Two of these questions, "Would you be interested in seeing the Williamsport Alumni Club started again?" and "Would you like to have the Lycoming County alumni of

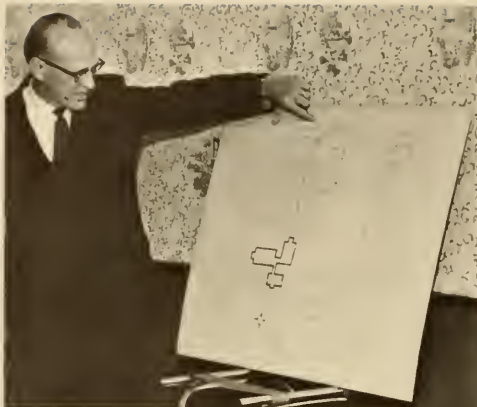
Lycoming College sponsor an alumni dance the Friday of Commencement weekend . . .?" are aimed toward a more energetic alumni program. Logan Richmond, as Alumni Fund Chairman, contacts a selective list of alumni urging them to become Century Club members, which means that they contribute \$100 or more. He writes a letter in the winter to all alumni announcing the goals and purposes of the current year's annual giving drive. In the spring he sends a follow-up letter as a reminder. This year Logan and the committee spent many hours wrestling with the question of the greatest need to which to apply alumni dollars. With the increased availability of Federal funds, they felt it was no longer necessary to continue the Alumni Loan Fund. They therefore examined other areas of need at the college. They decided that with the imminent construction of a \$4,000,000 classroom-library building (academic complex) it would be fitting for the alumni to designate one of the rooms in this building as an alumni lecture hall and set about raising money toward the cost of it. A request was made and permission granted from the development staff to set a goal against the cost of a lecture hall. The naming of the room for a person or group always is dependent upon the amount of the gift so that the cost is proportional. A \$25,000 goal for 1965 was thus established for the Alumni Fund to meet to put toward the total cost of a lecture hall. This year, then, that is the emphasis — helping to pay the cost of an alumni hall in the new building so that students in successive years will make an early acquaintance with the concept and active participation of our alumni organization.

The Athletic Committee, this year under the leadership of chairman James J. Keller '50, promotes interest in and attendance at all college athletic events.

The Editorial Committee serves as an advisory body to the publication of the alumni magazine. The current chairman is Mrs. Dorothy Long Spotts '32.

*T. Max Hall '56, a Williamsport attorney, and Logan A. Richmond '54, a member of the Lycoming faculty, confer regularly on the progress of the alumni fund drive and the college building program.*





*President D. Frederick Wertz attends nearly every meeting of the Executive Board and introduces the latest decisions and changes affecting the college.*

The Financial Planning Committee helps establish the budget for the ensuing year. For 1964-65 the total operating budget (not including salaries) amounted to \$11,325, which included the publication of three issues of the Alumni Bulletin and two issues of the Alumni Newsletter. Although the Alumni Association budget is completely underwritten by the college, all funds contributed by alumni are credited directly to the college to help offset the total expenditures. However, the contributions of alumni average yearly less than 1.5 percent of this total expenditure. Nellie F. Gorgas '55 is the present chairman.

The Homecoming Committee begins functioning soon after its appointment in the summer, since Homecoming traditionally is in October. The committee plans all of the alumni activities for the day including events following the annual football game and crowning of the Homecoming Queen. The 1964 Homecoming Chairman was Fred Y. Legge '53.

The final committee is the Nominating Committee, which this year had as its chairman, Dr. Frank

W. Ake '27. Its duties are two-fold. First, at the fall meeting of the Executive Board it presents seven or eight names as nominations for representatives to the college Board of Directors for a three-year term. The three alumni receiving the highest number of votes by the Executive Board appear on a ballot mailed to all alumni the last week in January. Current alumni elected as representatives to the Board of Directors include: Dr. Ralph C. Geigle '31, Nellie F. Gorgas '55, and Robert W. Griggs '50. Second, the committee presents nominees for officers of the Executive Board for the coming year for a one-year term, and for the seven members-at-large for a three-year term.

The by-laws of the association provide that the Executive Board shall meet in September, January, and April. It meets the third Friday of the month on campus for dinner in the Student Union Building.

Executive Board members are volunteers. To assist them, the Alumni Office has three salaried staff members who implement their plans and programs. R. Andrew Lady '49, Assistant to the President, manages the Alumni Office. Part of Andy's responsibility in this position includes the co-ordination of alumni activities, with the assistance of a full-time secretary and part-time student help. During the past school year Nancy Hall Brunner '52, Director of Publications, has supervised alumni publications.

In the Alumni Office, which is located on the second floor of Old Main, there are facilities and equipment for handling the mailing operations. An assortment of machines duplicate various alumni communications, make addressograph plates, and bundle and tie bulk mail. Literature goes out to alumni on an average of twelve times a year. Since an Executive Board can function best when it knows where its alumni are living, the Alumni Office maintains current address plates filed by graduating classes and geographic locations.



*Dorothy Long Spotts '32 travels from Lincoln Park, New Jersey and her brother Henry Long '56 comes from Three Springs, Pennsylvania for Board meetings and a family reunion.*

# ON CAMPUS



*Kenneth E. Himes, business manager and treasurer of the college, presents Robert F. Rich Scholarships to: juniors Patricia Stere and Deanna Miller and sophomores Kathleen Corson and Edward Foley. The full tuition scholarships are awarded annually to the top two students in the three underclasses, for application toward the next year's academic fees. Freshman winners will be announced at the end of this term.*



*Lee Laszewski (holding citation) and Paul Bartlow, president of Nu chapter, receive the national scholarship trophy from Dr. Otto L. Sonder, Jr., chapter counselor and faculty advisor, on behalf of Alpha Gamma Upsilon.*

The Lycoming College Bulletin was one of six alumni magazines cited in January for publication achievement at the annual District II meeting of the American Alumni Council in Washington. Steven C. Swett, one of the judges and manager of the education department of Time Inc., presented certificates to representatives of each institution. Sixty-nine schools of higher learning including one from Puerto Rico entered publications in this year's competition. First place went to Goucher College with honorable mention being given to Lehigh University, Lycoming College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, State University of New York at Buffalo, and Washington and Jefferson College.

◆ Lycoming College has received a \$1,000 grant from the Pitcairn-Crabbe Foundation in Pittsburgh to support the chapel program.

◆ The highest balloting on record for the Alumni Representative to the College Board of Directors gave the nomination to **Nathan W. Stuart '36**. Nate is currently on the Board filling the unexpired term of Miriam W. Wendle, so his election will mean continuance of service.



*Nathan W. Stuart*

Other alumni-elected representatives currently on the Board of Directors are **Nellie F. Gorgas '55**, whose term expires in 1966 and **Robert W. Griggs '50**, whose term expires in 1967.

◆ Nu Chapter of Alpha Gamma Upsilon at Lycoming recently received the Scholarship Trophy, one of the national fraternity's top awards. It recognized the high grade point average achieved by the chapter members during 1963-64. Further special recognition was accorded the chapter for having three members who earned national scholarship keys, a first occurrence in twenty years. Key winners were Lee Laszewski, **Robert Markel '64** and **Martin Sher '64**. In late April AGU will merge with the national fraternity Alpha Sigma Phi, the tenth oldest fraternity in the country, founded at Yale in 1845. In February Ralph F. Burns, Executive Secretary of Alpha Sigma Phi, came to conduct a pledge ceremony which inducted the Lycoming College chapter as a colony of ASP. Nu Chapter, after a training period, will become the first chapter to be initiated into the merged fraternity.

# FACULTY NEWS

President D. Frederick Wertz was elected vice president of the National Association of Schools and Colleges of The Methodist Church. The election took place at the annual meeting in St. Louis.

Dr. Robert W. Rabold, Divisional Director, Business Administration, and Professor of Economics, has been named Director of Summer School for 1965.

Dr. Loring B. Priest, Divisional Director, Social Sciences, and Professor of History, will represent Rutgers University and Robert H. Ewing, Associate Professor of History, will represent the College of Wooster at the inauguration of Charles H. Watts II as President of Bucknell University on May 1st.

## Promotions . . .

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors approved these promotions for the academic year 1965-66:

Robert H. Ewing—*Professor of History*

Dr. Glen E. Morgan—*Associate Professor of Music*

Myrna A. Barnes—*Assistant Professor and Readers' Services Librarian*

William E. Updegraff—*Assistant Professor of Physics*

## Resignations . . .

The College accepted with regret the resignation effective June 30, of Daniel G. Fultz, Director of Buildings and Grounds and Assistant Business Manager to accept the position of Business Manager and Treasurer at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

## Leaves . . .

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors approved 1965 Summer Sabbatical Leaves for the following:

Robert H. Ewing, *Associate Professor of History*

John P. Graham, *Associate Professor of English*, to visit England and on the continent areas significant in the lives of various English writers.

Dr. Eric H. Kadler, *Professor of French*, to visit college campuses in this country and examine language training facilities as a guide in planning our new classroom building.

Each sabbatical provides a grant up to \$1500.

## Publications . . .

An English translation from Spanish by William F. Cooper, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, of Francisco Romero's book *Theory of Man* has been published by the University of California Press. It was published with the assistance of a grant from The Rockefeller Foundation.



President Wertz congratulates promoted faculty members Dr. Glen E. Morgan, Myrna A. Barnes, Robert H. Ewing, and William E. Updegraff.

# Alumni Club News



All officers elected at the January meeting of the Harrisburg Alumni Club were four-year graduates. The election took place at the Dutch Pantry, Camp Hill, at which Dean J. Milton Skeath was the guest speaker. Elected were (from left to right) Carlos C. Jayne Jr. '57, President; Dale V. Bower '59, Vice President; and Raydel Goldsboro '58, Secretary-Treasurer. At the meeting club members received a glimpse of preliminary plans for the \$4,000,000 classroom-library building which is expected to be built next year.

THE  
PLIGHT  
*of the* HUMANITIES







A  
SPECIAL  
REPORT

Amidst great  
material well-being,  
our culture stands in danger  
of losing its very soul.



**W**ITH the greatest economic prosperity  
ever known by Man;  
With scientific accomplishments  
unparalleled in human history;  
With a technology whose machines and methods  
continually revolutionize our way of life:

We are neglecting, and stand in serious danger of  
losing, our culture's very soul.

This is the considered judgment of men and women  
at colleges and universities throughout the United  
States—men and women whose life's work it is to  
study our culture and its "soul." They are scholars  
and teachers of the humanities: history, languages,  
literature, the arts, philosophy, the history and com-  
parison of law and religion. Their concern is Man  
and men—today, tomorrow, throughout history.  
Their scholarship and wisdom are devoted to assess-  
ing where we humans are, in relation to where we  
have come from—and where we may be going, in  
light of where we are and have been.

Today, examining Western Man and men, many  
of them are profoundly troubled by what they see:  
an evident disregard, or at best a deep devaluation,  
of the things that refine and dignify and give meaning  
and heart to our humanity.

**H**OW IS IT NOW with us?" asks a group of  
distinguished historians. Their answer: "Without  
really intending it, we are on our way to becoming a  
dehumanized society."

A group of specialists in Asian studies, reaching  
essentially the same conclusion, offers an explanation:

"It is a truism that we are a nation of activists,  
problem-solvers, inventors, would-be makers of bet-  
ter mousetraps. . . . The humanities . . . The humanities  
and super-science and super-technology have an increas-  
ingly difficult struggle for existence."

"Soberly," reports a committee of the American  
Historical Association, "we must say that in Ameri-  
can society, for many generations past, the prevailing  
concern has been for the conquest of nature, the pro-  
duction of material goods, and the development of a  
viable system of democratic government. Hence we  
have stressed the sciences, the application of science  
through engineering, and the application of engineer-  
ing or quantitative methods to the economic and  
political problems of a prospering republic."

The stress, the historians note, has become even more intense in recent years. Nuclear fission, the Communist threat, the upheavals in Africa and Asia, and the invasion of space have caused our concern with “practical” things to be “enormously reinforced.”

Says a blue-ribbon “Commission on the Humanities,” established as a result of the growing sense of unease about the non-scientific aspects of human life:

“The result has often been that our social, moral, and aesthetic development lagged behind our material advance. . . .

“The state of the humanities today creates a crisis for national leadership.”

**T**HE CRISIS, which extends into every home, into every life, into every section of our society, is best observed in our colleges and universities. As both mirrors and creators of our civilization’s attitudes, the colleges and universities not only reflect what is happening throughout society, but often indicate what is likely to come.

Today, on many campuses, science and engineering are in the ascendancy. As if in consequence, important parts of the humanities appear to be on the wane.

Scientists and engineers are likely to command the best job offers, the best salaries. Scholars in the humanities are likely to receive lesser rewards.

Scientists and engineers are likely to be given financial grants and contracts for their research—by government agencies, by foundations, by industry. Scholars in the humanities are likely to look in vain for such support.

Scientists and engineers are likely to find many of the best-qualified students clamoring to join their ranks. Those in the humanities, more often than not, must watch helplessly as the talent goes next door.

Scientists and engineers are likely to get new buildings, expensive equipment, well-stocked and up-to-the-minute libraries. Scholars in the humanities, even allowing for their more modest requirements of physical facilities, often wind up with second-best.

Quite naturally, such conspicuous contrasts have created jealousies. And they have driven some persons in the humanities (and some in the sciences, as well) to these conclusions:

1) The sciences and the humanities are in mortal

competition. As science thrives, the humanities must languish—and vice versa.

2) There are only so many physical facilities, so much money, and so much research and teaching equipment to go around. Science gets its at the expense of the humanities. The humanities’ lot will be improved only if the sciences’ lot is cut back.

To others, both in science and in the humanities, such assertions sound like nonsense. Our society, they say, can well afford to give generous support to *both* science and the humanities. (Whether or not it will, they admit, is another question.)

A committee advising the President of the United States on the needs of science said in 1960:

“. . . We repudiate emphatically any notion that science research and scientific education are the only kinds of learning that matter to America. . . . Obviously a high civilization must not limit its efforts to science alone. Even in the interests of science itself, it is essential to give full value and support to the other great branches of Man’s artistic, literary, and scholarly activity. The advancement of science must not be accomplished by the impoverishment of anything else. . . .”

The Commission on the Humanities has said:

“Science is far more than a tool for adding to our security and comfort. It embraces in its broadest sense all efforts to achieve valid and coherent views of reality; as such, it extends the boundaries of experience and adds new dimensions to human character. If the interdependence of science and the humanities were more generally understood, men would be more likely to become masters of their technology and not its unthinking servants.”

None of which is to deny the existence of differences between science and the humanities, some of which are due to a lack of communication but others of which come from deep-seated misgivings that the scholars in one vineyard may have about the work and philosophies of scholars in the other. Differences or no, however, there is little doubt that, if Americans should choose to give equal importance to both science and the humanities, there are enough material resources in the U.S. to endow both, amply.

**T**HUS FAR, however, Americans have not so chosen. Our culture is the poorer for it.





*the humanities' view:*

Mankind  
is nothing  
without  
individual  
men.

*“Composite man, cross-section man, organization man, status-seeking man are not here. It is still one of the merits of the humanities that they see man with all his virtues and weaknesses, including his first, middle, and last names.”*

DON CAMERON ALLEN





**W**HY SHOULD an educated but practical American take the vitality of the humanities as his personal concern? What possible reason is there for the business or professional man, say, to trouble himself with the present predicament of such esoteric fields as philosophy, exotic literatures, history, and art?

In answer, some quote Hamlet:

*What is a man  
If his chief good and market of his time  
Be but to sleep and feed? a beast, no more.*

Others, concerned with the effects of science and technology upon the race, may cite Lewis Mumford:

“. . . It is now plain that only by restoring the human personality to the center of our scheme of thought can mechanization and automation be brought back into the services of life. Until this happens in education, there is not a single advance in science, from the release of nuclear energy to the isolation of DNA in genetic inheritance, that may not, because of our literally absent-minded automation in applying it, bring on disastrous consequences to the human race.”

Says Adlai Stevenson:

“To survive this revolution [of science and technology], education, not wealth and weapons, is our best hope—that largeness of vision and generosity of spirit which spring from contact with the best minds and treasures of our civilization.”

**T**HE COMMISSION on the Humanities cites five reasons, among others, why America's need of the humanities is great:

“1) All men require that a vision be held before them, an ideal toward which they may strive. Americans need such a vision today as never before in their history. It is both the dignity and the duty of humanists to offer their fellow-countrymen whatever understanding can be attained by fallible humanity of such enduring values as justice, freedom, virtue, beauty, and truth. Only thus do we join ourselves to the heritage of our nation and our human kind.

“2) Democracy demands wisdom of the average man. Without the exercise of wisdom free institutions

and personal liberty are inevitably imperiled. To know the best that has been thought and said in former times can make us wiser than we otherwise might be, and in this respect the humanities are not merely our, but the world's, best hope.

"3) . . . [Many men] find it hard to fathom the motives of a country which will spend billions on its outward defense and at the same time do little to maintain the creative and imaginative abilities of its own people. The arts have an unparalleled capability for crossing the national barriers imposed by language and contrasting customs. The recently increased American encouragement of the performing arts is to be welcomed, and will be welcomed everywhere as a sign that Americans accept their cultural responsibilities, especially if it serves to prompt a corresponding increase in support for the visual and the liberal arts. It is by way of the humanities that we best come to understand cultures other than our own, and they best to understand ours.

"4) World leadership of the kind which has come upon the United States cannot rest solely upon superior force, vast wealth, or preponderant technology. Only the elevation of its goals and the excellence of its conduct entitle one nation to ask others to follow its lead. These are things of the spirit. If we appear to discourage creativity, to demean the fanciful and the beautiful, to have no concern for man's ultimate destiny—if, in short, we ignore the humanities—then both our goals and our efforts to attain them will be measured with suspicion.

"5) A novel and serious challenge to Americans is posed by the remarkable increase in their leisure time. The forty-hour week and the likelihood of a shorter one, the greater life-expectancy and the earlier ages of retirement, have combined to make the blessing of leisure a source of personal and community concern. 'What shall I do with my spare time' all-too-quickly becomes the question 'Who am I? What shall I make of my life?' When men and women find nothing within themselves but emptiness they turn to trivial and narcotic amusements, and the society of which they are a part becomes socially delinquent and potentially unstable. The humanities are the immemorial answer to man's questioning and to his need for self-expression; they are uniquely equipped to fill the 'abyss of leisure.'"

The arguments are persuasive. But, aside from the

scholars themselves (who are already convinced), is anybody listening? Is anybody stirred enough to do something about "saving" the humanities before it is too late?

"Assuming it considers the matter at all," says Dean George C. Branam, "the population as a whole sees [the death of the liberal arts tradition] only as the overdue departure of a pet dinosaur.

"It is not uncommon for educated men, after expressing their overwhelming belief in liberal education, to advocate sacrificing the meager portion found in most curricula to get in more subjects related to the technical job training which is now the principal goal. . . .

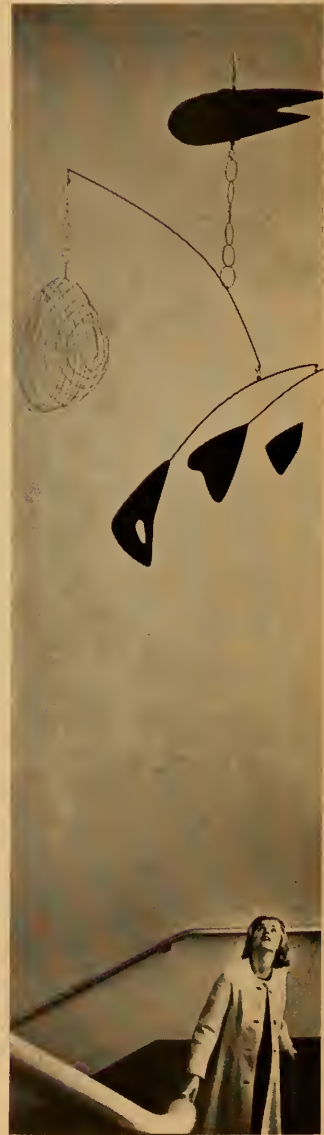
"The respect they profess, however honestly they proclaim it, is in the final analysis superficial and false: they must squeeze in one more math course for the engineer, one more course in comparative anatomy for the pre-medical student, one more accounting course for the business major. The business man does not have to know anything about a Beethoven symphony; the doctor doesn't have to comprehend a line of Shakespeare; the engineer will perform his job well enough without ever having heard of Machiavelli. The unspoken assumption is that the proper function of education is job training and that alone."

Job training, of course, is one thing the humanities rarely provide, except for the handful of students who will go on to become teachers of the humanities themselves. Rather, as a committee of schoolmen has put it, "they are fields of study which hold values for all human beings regardless of their abilities, interests, or means of livelihood. These studies hold such values for all men precisely because they are focused upon universal qualities rather than upon specific and measurable ends. . . . [They] help man to find a purpose, endow him with the ability to criticize intelligently and therefore to improve his own society, and establish for the individual his sense of identity with other men both in his own country and in the world at large."

**I**S THIS reason enough for educated Americans to give the humanities their urgently needed support?

☀ The humanities: "Our lives are

*"Upon the humanities depend the national ethic and morality. . .*





the substance they are made of.”

*... the national use of our  
environment and our material accomplishments.”*



*... the national aesthetic and  
beauty or lack of it ...*



ROBERT PHILLIPS



*“A million-dollar project without a million dollars”*

**T**HE CRISIS in the humanities involves people, facilities, and money. The greatest of these, many believe, is money. With more funds, the other parts of the humanities’ problem would not be impossible to solve. Without more, they may well be.

*More money* would help attract more bright students into the humanities. Today the lack of funds is turning many of today’s most talented young people into more lucrative fields. “Students are no different from other people in that they can quickly observe where the money is available, and draw the logical conclusion as to which activities their society considers important,” the Commission on the Humanities observes. A dean puts it bluntly: “The bright student, as well as a white rat, knows a reward when he sees one.”

*More money* would strengthen college and university faculties. In many areas, more faculty members are needed urgently. The American Philosophical Association, for example, reports: “. . . Teaching demands will increase enormously in the years immediately to come. The result is: (1) the quality of humanistic teaching is now in serious danger of deteriorating; (2) qualified teachers are attracted to other endeavors; and (3) the progress of research and creative work within the humanistic disciplines falls far behind that of the sciences.”

*More money* would permit the establishment of new scholarships, fellowships, and loans to students.



*More money* would stimulate travel and hence strengthen research. “Even those of us who have access to good libraries on our own campuses must travel far afield for many materials essential to scholarship,” say members of the Modern Language Association.

*More money* would finance the publication of long-overdue collections of literary works. Collections of Whitman, Hawthorne, and Melville, for example, are “officially under way [but] face both scholarly and financial problems.” The same is true of translations of foreign literature. Taking Russian authors as an example, the Modern Language Association notes: “The major novels and other works of Turgenev, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Chekhov are readily available, but many of the translations are inferior and most editions lack notes and adequate introduc-



ROBERT PHILLIPS

THUS PROFESSOR GAY WILSON ALLEN, one of the editors, describes the work on a complete edition of the writings of Walt Whitman. Because of a lack of sufficient funds, many important literary projects are stalled in the United States. One indication of the state of affairs: the works of only two American literary figures—Emily Dickinson and Sidney Lanier—are considered to have been collected in editions that need no major revisions.

torical Association says, “our historians too often have shown themselves timid and pedestrian in approach, dull and unimaginative in their writing. Yet these are vices that stem from public indifference.”

*More money* would enable some scholars, now engaged in “applied” research in order to get funds, to undertake “pure” research, where they might be far more valuable to themselves and to society. An example, from the field of linguistics: Money has been available in substantial quantities for research related to foreign-language teaching, to the development of language-translation machines, or to military communications. “The results are predictable,” says a report of the Linguistics Society of America. “On the one hand, the linguist is tempted into subterfuge—dressing up a problem of basic research to make it look like applied research. Or, on the other hand, he is tempted into applied research for which he is not really ready, because the basic research which must lie behind it has not yet been done.”

*More money* would greatly stimulate work in archaeology. “The lessons of Man’s past are humbling ones,” Professor William Foxwell Albright, one of the world’s leading Biblical archaeologists, has said. “They are also useful ones. For if anything is clear, it is that we cannot dismiss any part of our human story as irrelevant to the future of mankind.” But, reports the Archaeological Institute of America, “the knowledge of valuable ancient remains is often permanently lost to us for the lack of as little as \$5,000.”

tions. . . . There are more than half a dozen translations of *Crime and Punishment*. . . . but there is no English edition of Dostoevsky’s critical articles, and none of his complete published letters. [Other] writers of outstanding importance. . . . have been treated only in a desultory fashion.”

*More money* would enable historians to enter areas now covered only adequately. “Additional, more substantial, or more immediate help,” historians say, is needed for studies of Asia, Russia, Central Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa; for work in intellectual history; for studying the history of our Western tradition “with its roots in ancient, classical, Christian, and medieval history”; and for “renewed emphasis on the history of Western Europe and America.” “As modest in their talents as in their public position,” a committee of the American His-

**M**ORE MONEY: that is the great need. But where will it come from?

Science and technology, in America, owe much of their present financial strength—and, hence, the means behind their spectacular accomplishments—to the Federal government. Since World War II, billions of dollars have flowed from Washington to the nation's laboratories, including those on many a college and university campus.

The humanities have received relatively few such dollars, most of them earmarked for foreign language projects and area studies. One Congressional report showed that virtually all Federal grants for academic facilities and equipment were spent for science; 87 percent of Federal funds for graduate fellowships went to science and engineering; by far the bulk of Federal support of faculty members (more than \$60 million) went to science; and most of the Federal money for curriculum strengthening was spent on science. Of \$1.126 billion in Federal funds for basic research in 1962, it was calculated that 66 percent went to the physical sciences, 29 percent to the life sciences, 3 percent to the psychological sciences, 2 percent to the social sciences, and 1 percent to "other" fields. (The figures total 101 percent because fractions are rounded out.)

The funds—particularly those for research—were appropriated on the basis of a clearcut *quid pro quo*: in return for its money, the government would get research results plainly contributing to the national welfare, particularly health and defense.

With a few exceptions, activities covered by the humanities have not been considered by Congress to contribute sufficiently to "the national welfare" to qualify for such Federal support.

**I**T is on precisely this point—that the humanities are indeed essential to the national welfare—that persons and organizations active in the humanities are now basing a strong appeal for Federal support.

The appeal is centered in a report of the Commission on the Humanities, produced by a group of distinguished scholars and non-scholars under the chairmanship of Barnaby C. Keeney, the president of Brown University, and endorsed by organization after organization of humanities specialists.

"Traditionally our government has entered areas

where there were overt difficulties or where an opportunity had opened for exceptional achievement," the report states. "The humanities fit both categories, for the potential achievements are enormous while the troubles stemming from inadequate support are comparably great. The problems are of nationwide scope and interest. Upon the humanities depend the national ethic and morality, the national aesthetic and beauty or the lack of it, the national use of our environment and our material accomplishments. . . .

"The stakes are so high and the issues of such magnitude that the humanities must have substantial help both from the Federal government and from other sources."

The commission's recommendation: "the establishment of a National Humanities Foundation to parallel the National Science Foundation, which is so successfully carrying out the public responsibilities entrusted to it."

**S**UCH A PROPOSAL raises important questions for Congress and for all Americans.

Is Federal aid, for example, truly necessary? Cannot private sources, along with the states and municipalities which already support much of American higher education, carry the burden? The advocates of Federal support point, in reply, to the present state of the humanities. Apparently such sources of support, alone, have not been adequate.

Will Federal aid lead inevitably to Federal control? "There are those who think that the danger of

*"Until they want to,  
it won't be done."*



BARNABY C. KEENEY (opposite page), university president and scholar in the humanities, chairs the Commission on the Humanities, which has recommended the establishment of a Federally financed National Humanities Foundation. Will this lead to Federal interference? Says President Keeney: "When the people of the U.S. want to control teaching and scholarship in the humanities, they will do it regardless of whether there is Federal aid. Until they want to, it won't be done."



ROBERT PHILLIPS

Federal control is greater in the humanities and the arts than in the sciences, presumably because politics will bow to objective facts but not to values and taste," acknowledges Frederick Burkhardt, president of the American Council of Learned Societies, one of the sponsors of the Commission on the Humanities and an endorser of its recommendation. "The plain fact is that there is *always* a danger of external control or interference in education and research, on both the Federal and local levels, in both the public and private sectors. The establishment of institutions and procedures that reduce or eliminate such interference is one of the great achievements of the democratic system of government and way of life."

Say the committeemen of the American Historical Association: "A government which gives no support at all to humane values may be careless of its own destiny, but that government which gives too much support (and policy direction) may be more dangerous still. Inescapably, we must somehow increase the prestige of the humanities and the flow of funds. At the same time, however grave this need, we must safeguard the independence, the originality, and the freedom of expression of those individuals and those groups and those institutions which are concerned with liberal learning."

Fearing a serious erosion of such independence, some persons in higher education flatly oppose Federal support, and refuse it when it is offered.

Whether or not Washington does assume a role in financing the humanities, through a National Humanities Foundation or otherwise, this much is certain: the humanities, if they are to regain strength in this country, must have greater understanding, backing, and support. More funds from private sources are a necessity, even if (perhaps *especially* if) Federal money becomes available. A diversity of sources of funds can be the humanities' best insurance against control by any one.

Happily, the humanities are one sector of higher education in which private gifts—even modest gifts—can still achieve notable results. Few Americans are wealthy enough to endow a cyclotron, but there are many who could, if they would, endow a research fellowship or help build a library collection in the humanities.

**I**N BOTH public and private institutions, in both small colleges and large universities, the need is urgent. Beyond the campuses, it affects every phase of the national life.

This is the fateful question:

Do we Americans, amidst our material well-being, have the wisdom, the vision, and the determination to save our culture's very soul?

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

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DR. ROBERT H. BYINGTON

Dr. Robert H. Byington says:  
“I  
Am  
Not  
Convinced”

### *An On-Campus Reaction to a Peal of Doom*

#### EDITOR'S NOTE . . .

On page 13 you'll find a special report on "The Plight of the Humanities" prepared under the Editorial Projects for Education. Nothing could be timelier. At presstime one hundred Representatives and thirty-five Senators had introduced bills in Congress to give Federal support to the humanities. President Johnson, in his State of the Union message, asked Congress to set up a National Arts Foundation. To make this article pertinent to Lycoming and meaningful to our alumni, we asked four people to read it and comment on it from their various vantage points. Dr. Robert Byington in the accompanying article presents the viewpoint of a scholar in the humanities. On pages 32-35 we present the reactions of three men outside the field of education — a Congressman, a scientist, and an industrial executive — all of whom have ties with Lycoming College.

I read this special report on "The Plight of the Humanities" ("the product," one is assured in a footnote, "of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of colleges and universities are taking part") with a quickening sense of uneasiness, not at the prospect of our culture "losing its very soul," but, rather, at the muddled thinking of the authors of the report — humanists all, presumably — who, however well-intentioned they may be, have nonetheless grossly exaggerated the humanities' "plight."

I do not deny that America's need for the humanities is great. I endorse without cavil the clear description by the Commission on the Humanities of

the immediate and eminently practical contribution the humanities make to a culture so complex and frenetic as ours. But I still do not see any alarming evidence that America's Heliconian springs are about to dry up. To be sure, the authors of this report at least *think* they see "an evident disregard, or at best a deep devaluation, of the things that refine and dignify and give meaning and heart to our humanity." Why else their stirring pleas to save the humanities "before it is too late" (their new-minted phrasing enhances the appeal)? But I am not convinced. These jeremiads are expressed in a vacuum of supporting — to say nothing of confirmatory — data. One has no choice but to ask, where is the *evidence* that the humanities are actually on the wane? The report is replete with alternately boastful and lugubrious generalities, but none is supported by specifics that the worried reader can come to grips with. The symptoms of malaise the report *does* cite are even less convincing: (1) "Scholars in the humanities are likely to receive lesser rewards (than scientists and technologists); (2) "Scholars in the humanities are likely to look in vain (for the financial grants that scientists and technologists are given by government agencies, foundations, and industry);" (3) "Scholars in the humanities . . . often wind up with second-best (in the way of buildings and equipment)." While I acknowledge that scientists in our society are normally paid more than, let us say, professors of English, I cannot help feeling these complaints reveal more of a preoccupation with the pork barrel than becomes scholars responsible for the "soul" of culture; and, unaccompanied as they are by any evidence of deprivation, financial, psychic or otherwise, I cannot agree they reflect a cultural devaluation of humane studies. "Scholars in the humanities" may not be so welcome at the Federal-foundational-industrial trough as scientists, but they *are* better paid, more highly regarded, and busier than at any time in our history. For those whose primary interest is not in material well-being, anyway, this should provide sufficient assurance of their cultural importance.

But, alas, it obviously doesn't. What the humanities *want* (as this report makes clear and explicit) is money; but that the continued existence of the "very soul" of our culture depends on their getting it is not so clear. "*More money* would help attract more bright students into the humanities," claims the report. "Today the lack of funds is turning many of today's most talented young people into more lucrative fields." I doubt this; but even if it *is* true, I do not think that any potential musician, philosopher or literary scholar who elects to become a mathema-

tician, physician, or actuary, *simply because it pays more*, would be much of a loss to the humanities anyway.

The report goes on to say that "*More money* would stimulate travel and hence strengthen research." While I am much in favor of both travel



"Scholars in the humanities . . . are better paid, more highly regarded and busier than at any time in our history."

and research on the part of "scholars in the humanities," I am disturbed by the conspicuous lack of detail in this statement. Research in what? If the only products of such research are more monographs entitled "Kinesthetic Imagery in Chaucer's *Book of the Duchess*," or the like, I can only say I fail to see their relevance to the preservation of ethical and moral values in our society (unless this preservation is dependent upon maintaining "scholars in the humanities" in a state of purring contentment). And there is some evidence that the writers of this report *do* see the vitality of our culture somehow ensured by giving "scholars in the humanities" most of the things they want. For example, the report points out that "*More money* would finance the publication of long-overdue collections of literary works." True enough, but to suggest that our souls will wither without them is absurd. These editions are for





*"I still do not see any alarming evidence that America's Heliconian springs are about to dry up."*

scholars; and while it would be boorish to contend that for this reason they have cultural importance only in some pedants' Elysium, it is nonsense to imply that the spiritual integrity or viability of society somehow depends on their rapid completion. The great Variorum edition of Shakespeare is nowhere near completion, and neither Shakespeare nor the English speaking peoples have exactly fallen by the wayside.

In brief, the case for the humanities this report makes is overstated to the point of irresponsibility. It conveys the erroneous impression that in a time of burgeoning college enrollments in all human disciplines, a time of Lincoln Centers, packed museums and concert halls — to say nothing of the ever-thickening annual bibliographies in language, history, and the arts — the humanities are being increasingly neglected. Nothing could be farther from the truth. But what disturbs me even more in this report is an interest in "more money" on the part of the humanist-authors that comes close to cupidity. One cannot help thinking they might better leave the culture's soul alone for awhile and tend to their own.

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*Dr. Robert H. Byington is Associate Professor of English and Chairman of the English Department at Lycoming College. He earned both his A.B. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and his M. A. from Lehigh University. Before joining the Lycoming faculty in 1960 he taught at Lehigh, the University of Cincinnati, the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Tennessee. A widely recognized folklore authority, Dr. Byington is executive secretary of the Pennsylvania Folklore Society and associate editor of the Keystone Quarterly. He has written numerous articles on folklore and co-edited last year with Dr. Kenneth S. Goldstein of the University of Pennsylvania an anthology entitled PENNY BALLADS AND TWO DOLLAR WHISKEY. Currently he is completing a book on children's rhymes and games which traces their derivation and interprets their social significance. He is writing, with Dr. Glen E. Morgan of Lycoming's music faculty, a critical biography of the English writer Mary Butts, after making a surprise discovery of her personal journal.*

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# And Outside Our Gates . . .

## Three Professional Men Respond To Questions On "The Plight"

THE HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI



The Hon. Herman T. Schneebeli

Q. *Is Federal control automatic with federal assistance in educational programs?*

A. "Control" can exist on several levels. Aside from educational aid in the form of tax rebates or credits there must be audit controls over all Federal aid programs. That is the first level. However, all Federal grants for education specify the purposes for which the funds are to be spent. Inevitably, Federal funds for specific purposes, to varying degrees, determine State and local priorities for the use of their own funds in structuring their own programs. This, then, is the second level of control.

In recent legislation we are approaching a third level — that of Federal involvement in curriculum development, course content, and instructional methods. Already, there is a Federally-financed high school curriculum in mathematics and physics. Now there is increased talk of the same type of development in English, history, and the social sciences. This area perhaps should have some discussion.

It is my feeling some type of control is inherent in the very concept of Federal grants for specified purposes; and in education we are now threatened by the worst type of control, which may well result in a standardized, uniform, and sterile system of education.

Q. *In the operation of the National Science Foundation who decides what projects and institutions shall be aided — government officials or independent scientists?*

A. There are many forms of grants and other assistance for the sciences administered by the National Science Foundation. Generally speaking, these are screened and proposals for projects are passed upon by panels of scientists having expert knowledge of the needs in various fields of science. So far as I am aware, National Science Foundation has done a remarkably good job through the years of assuring that informed, independent judgments are made on specific proposals presented for support of various projects.

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*The Hon. Herman T. Schneebeli has served as a Member of Congress representing the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania since 1960. His past committee assignments have included the Public Works and Banking and Currency Committees. Currently he is a member of the influential Ways and Means Committee to which he was appointed in 1961 when he was only a freshman congressman. In another remarkable appointment he was selected to be one of the two Congressional Advisors to the GATT Conferences in 1961.*

*An active, successful businessman, Herman Schneebeli joined and travelled for the Gulf Oil Corporation after graduating from Dartmouth College in 1930. Since 1939 he has been the Gulf Oil distributor in Williamsport. He is also a partner in several oil and tire businesses. During his entire adult life he has been a leader in civic accomplishments.*

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It is apparent, however, that Federal research projects, now amounting to over \$1 billion per year, are concentrated heavily in a very few major universities. Whether the programs of National Science Foundation have tended to offset this by widening the scientific research potential in smaller institutions is, I believe, open to question.

Q. *From your vantage point, do you believe the various governmental bodies are too preoccupied with pragmatic affairs to pay heed to the plights of the humanities?*

A. There are quite a few bills that have been introduced and actively promoted concerning the establishment of a department in the government for

the promotion and encouragement of cultural development. There have been more such bills introduced and supported in this session of the Congress than there have been in a long time and it is quite possible something will come to fruition sometime during the 89th Congress.

Q. *What can concerned groups or individuals do to induce the government to take action in supporting the humanities? In other words, what justification is demanded?*

A. This legislation has the support of many groups interested in the arts and cultures and, currently, hearings are being held in both the House and the Senate on this subject. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Special Subcommittee on Arts and Humanities, and House Education and Labor, Special Subcommittee on Labor began hearings on February 23rd on legislation designed to establish a national foundation to provide federal assistance to the arts and humanities. These two Subcommittees held joint hearings on that date and are now continuing hearings separately.

Q. *Do you think that there is a plight such as is described in the accompanying article?*

A. I believe that the magazine article overstates its case and I do not believe we are in serious danger of "losing our culture's very soul." It seems to me that those institutions promoting the increase of interest in the humanities such as our liberal arts colleges are increasing in size and influence. In the main, they are presently being supported by alumni, friends, individuals and corporations interested in a furtherance of this type of education so it would appear that on an international basis we are increasing our stature in the humanities.

Q. *Would you be in favor of the Federal government assuming any kind of role in financing the humanities?*

A. It is difficult to strike a proper balance in having the government assume a role in financing humanities. It is dangerous, for the Federal government to get too deeply into this area since it raises questions such as:

- a. How much should the Federal government finance deficits of municipal symphony orchestras?
- b. To what degree should the Federal government determine who should be the recipient of music and arts scholarships?
- c. To what degree should the Federal government finance the purchase of art treasures?



*"It is always from some curious abstract, 'day dreaming' egghead that our marvelous new ideas come."*

I am not opposed to Federal interest and limited participation but once this barrier is broken it is difficult to keep the Federal government from increasing its influence and domination in this field as it has done in most of the other areas where it has extended financial aid.

COMMANDER JOHN R. HINKELMAN, JR.

Q. *Do you agree that the study of the humanities — history, languages, literature, the arts, philosophy, and the history and comparison of law and religion — is being neglected in the United States?*

A. Yes, I do. Our society has become materialistic to the extreme. Not so strangely, the very foundations of our democratic society were and are humanistic, — we are a nation of the people, by the people, for the people. However, our national economic motivation has forced students to pursue narrow disciplines which offer the greatest probability of financial success, — the physical and engineering disciplines.

Q. *Can you see any national trends or symptoms that are emerging as a result of such a neglect?*

A. Yes, we are becoming a nation of conformists. The greatness of our nation did not result from conformity — but from the boldness of curious men (to quote from Leo Rosten). Conformity means mediocrity. Our national mania has become economic security. However, our quest for security has in effect made us less secure. The American weekend has become a prolonged exercise in the destruction of time — don't ruminare, don't think, fill up every free moment with strenuous relaxation.

Q. *From your contacts with representatives of other nations do you ever discover the opinion that Americans culturally are barbarians?*

A. Yes. Foreigners frequently describe the American way of life as the "Cocktail-Hour Society." Everyone wants to be accepted, to keep up with the

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John W. Hinkelman, Jr. '42 is Director of the Aviation Research Facility at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado. In 1963 he retired as commander from the U. S. Navy after completing twenty years of service.

A 1942 graduate of Dickinson Junior College, forerunner of Lycoming, he entered the Navy in 1943. While in the service he attended Middlebury College. After World War II he graduated with a B. S. degree from the Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey, California, where he specialized in meteorology. Later he undertook graduate work in physics at the University of Maryland.

As a Navy Project Director, he conducted flight research into high altitude jet-stream regions. He wrote articles published in the JOURNAL of METEOROLOGY and NAVAL AVIATION NEWS, and was author of several Navy research publications. He has presented professional papers in Europe and the United States.

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neighbors in the block. Europeans often say that Americans are too busy to understand and enjoy the fine things of life.

Q. Do you feel we will better improve the condition of society with a concentration on scientific and technological skills and a de-emphasis on the humanities?

A. No. I believe in a balanced approach to improving social conditions. Paradoxically, our great national efforts in space and atomic energy contradict this, and emphasize sterile technological advances. The most practical things in this world of ours are not reactors, computers, rockets, aircraft; the most practical things are ideas — ideas spawned by man's curiosity. It is always from some curious abstract, "day dreaming" egghead that our marvelous new ideas come. I am convinced that the materialistic advances science can bring, will be truly understood, utilized and enjoyed only by a thoughtful and enlightened culture, — through re-discovery of the humanities.

Q. What do you think would motivate the American people to preserve or refine our culture?

A. On a national scale (with Federal support) we must strive for excellence in education — a total education. We must come to realize that the real freedom we seek and that our constitution guarantees can come about only through truth, and truth through education. We must seek truth under God and abandon the straight jacket of conformity in our thinking. In our teaching we confuse a way

of thinking with the way to think. We must all try desperately hard to see things not as we are but as they are. The function of the scientist, the writer, the editor, the theologian — the function of the free man, and the free mind — is stubbornly, to try to find truth — as it is, not as we want it to be, or take it to be, or prefer it to be. Also, we must re-establish — as Albert Schweitzer states it — "a reverence for life" — life beyond ourselves. Our materialism, our quest for personal security has dulled our social and cultural senses. Life holds nothing more precious than the process by which, to the fullest extent that man is capable, we stretch the mind, the heart, and the soul. All of this can only come about through a renewed national realization of the vital importance of the humanities, and the development of a balanced but truly challenging educational program for our children.

GORDON L. FULLERTON

Q. Do you agree with Dean George C. Branam that "the population as a whole sees the death of the liberal arts tradition only as the overdue departure of a pet dinosaur?"

A. Personally, I would not care to assume that the population as a whole has any substantial opinion which they can acknowledge as being associated with a demise of the liberal arts tradition. Likewise, I am sure the population as a whole benefits from the work of science and technology but has no particular concern of its status but rather takes the fruits therefrom for granted. However, convincing evidence is gathering which indicates that more leisure, better communications, and particularly more educational opportunity are providing a growing concern by more people for the cultural, ethic, and moral fibre of our daily lives. There is little question that these are moments in man's history when science and technology represent the predominant force in shaping our existence. However, there are few of us who are not awed by lovely architecture, inspired by good music or pleased by meaningful poetry. As the level and frequency of education improve, more people will become concerned and inquisitive regarding art, philosophy, literature, religion and civilization of the past and all that their distilled understanding can teach us concerning life and ourselves.

Q. You meet, supervise and deal with engineers. Do any of them have a background that includes the study of the humanities? Are they better able to judge, criticize, and improve society than men with solely a technical job training?

A. Most of the engineering personnel with whom I am associated each day have been required to study some humanities along with their technical education.

Fundamentally, I believe it is to be remembered that engineers as a professional class are interested in the facts, the whole facts and nothing but the facts. This tracking, experimenting, logical thinking, and ferreting out truths also has the effect of making them an unusually inquisitive group of individuals. However, with the exception of that very rare specialist, they are inquisitive concerning a broad range of subjects and are great participants, both publicly and privately. Many of them read and research much on religion and philosophy, are interested in art and drama and are active members of clubs, societies, churches and fraternities.

My personal observation is that the average engineer is utilizing the leisure, which has been brought about through the application of his objective searches, as effectively as any professional group. Interestingly enough, much of their personally-disposable time is being spent in the pursuit of subjective matters which increase and enrich their existence, judgments, and value to a company as well as to society in general.

Q. *Do you feel that the sole function of higher education is job training?*

A. Although not the sole function, job training has to be a substantial portion of the function of higher education. To me, higher education is one of the formal steps in a never-ending quest to satisfy a curiosity or an inquisitiveness concerning everything that happens about us every day.

Even though there will always be a place for the specialist and a need for specialized education, more and more emphasis in real life is being placed upon the ability of a person to make prudent judgments, his range of knowledge, and his ethical and moral behavior as it relates to the environment in which he lives and works. These qualities are not necessarily the product of the objective in all cases and, therefore, the humanities and a sharpening of one's sensitivities for appreciation and wisdom concerning a variety of problems is becoming a more important consideration.

Q. *Assuming the plight of the humanities is a reality and that it is worth correcting, what steps do you think would be effective?*

A. First, I would suspect that the humanities themselves are not in a state of retrogression. Perhaps today we have more young people majoring in liberal arts courses and more public exposure to cultural media than at any previous time. However, the growth of this interest has been far out-distanced by our entire society, placing massive emphasis upon scientific and physical matters so as to disturb what was, at one time, considered a better balance. The excitement, adventure, and accomplishment of



Gordon L. Fullerton

*Gordon L. Fullerton '42 is Vice President-Operations for the Electronic Tube Division of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. He is a graduate of Dickinson Junior College, The Pennsylvania State University, and Harvard Business School.*

*He joined Sylvania in 1942 in Mill Hall, Pennsylvania, as an industrial engineer and subsequently served as general foreman, manufacturing superintendent, plant manager and division manufacturing manager in various locations. In 1960 he was appointed Vice President and General Manager of the Parts Division and Vice President of the Picture Tube Operations. Last year he was appointed to his current position.*

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science leave little wonder that it attracts and fascinates our young and old alike. The promise of much more to be done will only serve to further stimulate this interest. Stimulation and promise of the same proportion are needed for the humanities to strike a reasonable balance with science.

The Commission on the Humanities formed by the American Council of Learned Societies, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Council of Graduate Schools seem to have been an excellent early move in supplying emphasis to the humanities. The establishment, as recommended by the Commission, of a National Humanities Foundation would be a tremendous next step forward, provided it can be administered without government interference. The establishment of needs, programs to meet the needs and administration of programs by the Foundation would appear to be the next logical move in sequence of events.

Q. *Do you feel the answer lies in Federal Aid?*

A. Whether or not Federal Aid should be forthcoming will likely be a matter of much debate. Beyond provision for the means required for formation and support of the Foundation, I would be hopeful it would not be required for support of most programs. Although the perpetuation and growth of the humanities is a matter of the greatest public interest, I would prefer to see the approach the product of an unencumbered effort supported by laymen who have rallied to provide the needs of the educator and scholar with Federal Aid being a minimal support.

# WARRIORS HOT

The 1964-65 winter sports season at Lycoming was the most successful to date. The basketball, wrestling, and swimming squads competed against some of the best small-college teams in the East and finished with a combined total of 30 wins and 12 losses.

For eight years the wrestling team had the best winning record of the three winter sports. This year the Warrior swimmers finished on top with an 11-1 record while the wrestlers of Coach Budd Whitehill compiled a commendable 9-2 record. The basketball squad, coached by Clarence "Dutch" Burch, won 10 and lost 9.

## Basketball on the Upswing

The last Lycoming basketball team to record more victories than losses was the 1955-56 edition which won 12 and lost 10. Under former coach Bob Smith the top-flight teams of the early 1950's won 96 and lost 53 in seven straight winning seasons. The team which established the top record so far was the 1950-51 combination that won 16 and lost 3.

The immediate future looks bright for basketball at Lycoming. Burch will greet his top seven men next fall: Ron Travis, Bob Barnhill, Dick O'Donnell, Bud Frampton, Irv Post, George Young, and Dave Pearson. Only Frampton and Post will be seniors.

Highspots of the past season were the 104-82 win over a good Scranton team and the close overtime losses to both Dickinson and Elizabethtown. Dickinson, Middle Athletic southern division champions, won over the Warriors, 74-72, and Elizabethtown eked out a 75-72 win on their own court.

Lycoming averaged 84.9 points per game and broke the 100-point barrier on five occasions. The team allowed the opposition an average of 83.3 points.

Four Warriors had averages in double figures. Co-captain Ron Travis, a first semester junior from



*Champion Ron Knoebel rolls his opponent in a brilliant maneuver.*

# THIS WINTER

Williamsport, led the team in scoring and rebounding with 364 points, an average of 19.2 per game, and 295 rebounds. Bud Frampton, a junior from Linwood, Pa., had 306 points, an average of 17.0 points per game. He made fifty-seven percent of his field goal attempts and was leading the MAC northern division in shooting at the last report.

Sophomore Dick O'Donnell from Williamsport, had 275 points, a 14.5 average, and Bob Barnhill, sophomore from Altoona, scored 236 points, an average of 12.4 points per game.

## Wrestlers are Second in Championship

Coach Whitehill's wrestlers completed their season by finishing second in the Middle Atlantic Conference wrestling championships at Gettysburg. In dual meets the Warriors had only two close matches and dropped both of them: 14-11 to Waynesburg and 15-13 to Wilkes. In the nine winning meets the most points scored by an opposing team was 5. Lycoming ranked tenth in the nation among NCAA college division wrestling teams at the end of the season.

Four wrestlers were unbeaten in dual meets this year: Gary Guasp, 123-pound freshman from Brentwood, N. Y. (7-0-1); Rod Mitchell, 130-pound sophomore from Bellefonte, Pa. (8-0-2); Ron Knoebel, senior from Elysburg, Pa. (8-0-1); and Bill Bachardy, junior from Flemington, N. J. (8-0-0).

Two of the four, Guasp and Knoebel, added Middle Atlantic Conference individual crowns to their unbeaten seasons. Bachardy finished second and Mitchell third in the MAC event.

Four Lycoming wrestlers have completed their intercollegiate careers. The seniors are Knoebel; Bob Lorence, 147-pounder from Irwin, Pa.; Dave Fortin, 177-pounder from South Williamsport, Pa.; and Bob Obetz, heavyweight from Manheim, Pa.

Ron Knoebel concluded a brilliant wrestling career. The soft-spoken 137-pounder will be remembered along with such former Warrior greats

as Harry Romig, Bob Pac, and Bill Kehrig. He compiled a four-year dual meet record of 33-3-1 and was unbeaten in his last twenty-two dual matches. The Elysburg native won the MAC 137-pound championship for the past two years and was named the tournament's outstanding wrestler last year.

Ron added a trophy to his crowded shelf when he won the NCAA Small College championship at 137 pounds. The event was held March 12 and 13 at Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado. Lycoming's other entrant, Bill Bachardy, finished fourth at 157 pounds. The two Lycoming wrestlers accumulated enough team points to finish sixth in the national event.

## Swimmers Break Records

The Warrior swimmers completed their most successful season to date. Coach Mort Rauff's squad had a 11-1 dual meet record.

Lycoming lost to Franklin and Marshall, 51-44, in the first meet of the season and then won 11 straight dual meets. During the course of the season the Warriors disposed of the Dickinson Red Devils, 57-38 and Gettysburg, of the MAC's University division 49-46.

The squad entered the Middle Atlantic college division swimming championships at Elizabethtown and finished third behind F&M and Dickinson.

Seven team records were broken during the season as the current Lycoming team continued to improve upon the marks set by last year's squad that won six and lost three meets.

Jack Hodgins, a freshman from Williamsport, led the team in scoring and set school records in the 100, 200, and 500-yard freestyle events and the 200-yard individual medley. He won the 20-yard freestyle and the 200-yard individual medley events in the MAC tournament.

Wilson Bradley, sophomore from Camden, N. J., was the second high scorer. He broke the team record in the 200-yard breaststroke early in the season. Co-captain David Schultze, a senior from Little Silver, N. J. set the backstroke mark and diver Rick Meeks, a freshman from Pottstown, established a performance record in his event. The 400-yard freestyle relay team of Hodgins, Jim Kremzier, freshman from King of Prussia; Clark McFadden, freshman from Cedar Grove, N. J.; and Paul Pitkin, sophomore from Scranton, clipped over four seconds off the team record in that event.

Co-captain David Schultze, a backstroke specialist and Jeff Fisher, a breastroker from Williamsport, were the only seniors on the squad.

# FROM HERE AND THERE

'64

The Church of the Brethren in Waynesboro, Pa. was the scene of the December 19, 1964 wedding of Sandra Kay Hahn and David Stephen Martz. The bride is a graduate of Shippensburg State College. She is a sixth grade teacher in the Waynesboro schools. Steve is presently employed by the Hollidaysburg Trust Company.

Trinity Episcopal Church, Williamsport, Pa. was the scene of the marriage of Jean Marie Parker to William Charles Roegner on January 23. The bride was employed as a savings bond teller at the Williamsport National Bank. Bill is employed by Kendall Company of New York City. Following a wedding trip the couple is residing at South Arlington, Virginia.

Robert Heintz has accepted a teaching position in the Cambridge, Maryland, high school. He will teach economics.

Robert W. Berry has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. Selected for OTS through competitive examination, Bob is being assigned to Chanute AFB, Illinois for training as a missile launch officer.



Robert W. Berry

Kent T. Baldwin and his wife, the former Patricia M. Trudeau, became the parents of a daughter February 4.

Nancy Laporte and Stephen Jusick were married January 23 in the First Presbyterian Church of Tyrone, Pa. Nancy is an executive trainee at John Wanamaker in Philadelphia and Steve is

studying for a master's degree at West Chester State College. The Jusicks are living in Prospect Park, Pa.

Charleen Decker and Dr. John H. Whittaker were married February 13 in Christ Lutheran Church, Montgomery, Pa. Charleen is a teacher in the Montoursville Area Schools. John, a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh School of Dentistry, is interning at Children's Hospital in Baltimore, Md.

Roger L. Staley has begun a four-month course in marketing management at Mobil Oil Company's regional training center in Willow Grove, Pa. Roger joined Mobil as a marketing representative in the company's Philadelphia Division. On completion of the program, he will return to the Philadelphia Division for a short period of field experience prior to assignment to a sales territory. Roger is married to the former Barbara Kullan of Wynnewood, Pa. They have a boy, James Scott.



Roger L. Staley

Diane Decker was married January 30 in Trinity Episcopal Church in Williamsport to Charles F. Kinard of Middlebury, Vt. Diane is currently working for Filene's in Boston. Her husband is a student at the University of Vermont in Burlington.

Larry R. Maneval is teaching sixth grade at the Salona Elementary School in Clinton County. He will serve in

the capacity of the school's head teacher. He and his wife, the former Ann Tule, are the parents of one daughter.

Hubert D. Bowen recently was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force. He received his commission upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Hubert was assigned to an Air Training Command unit at Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado for training as a missile launch officer.



Hubert D. Bowen

A double-ring ceremony November 14, 1964 united in marriage Joyanne Esther Missigman to Daniel Thomas O'Brien. The wedding took place in St. Boniface Roman Catholic Church. Following a wedding trip to the Pocomo the couple is residing at Fayetteville, Pa. Dan is a field representative for General Motors Acceptance Corp.

Darla Nissley Andes has successfully passed the national registry of Medical Technology qualifying examination in laboratory medicine. Darla is employed by the Ephrata, Pa. community Hospital.

Larry E. Wirth has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Larry was assigned to an Air Training Command unit at Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado for training as an aerospace munitions officer.



Larry E. Wirth

Robert S. Custer was graduated from the Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island, Friday, February 5. He was commissioned an Ensign in the United States Navy and will serve on active duty for three years. On his first assignment he drew sea duty and reported aboard the USS NORFOLK (DL-1) presently operating in the Atlantic out of Norfolk, Virginia.

'63

John G. Engle, Jr. has been appointed a probation officer in the Lycoming County juvenile probation office. He began his duties January 4. He replaces Larry Strausser '59, who took a leave of absence to enter the University of Arizona to work for a master's degree in penal administration.

Making the rounds on the music circuit is Carl Thomas, a student at Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, Calif. Carl sings with the San Francisco Bach and Motet Choirs, directs the Seminary Choir at the Pacific School, and composed a choral work for a ministerial conference which was held in Berkeley in February.

A daughter, Beth Ellen, was born July 13, 1964 to Mr. and Mrs. Jay A. Fetterman.

Dorothy Ann Corson '65 was married December 19 to Jere Edison Kerr. Jere is presently a student at Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, D. C. and serves as assistant minister at Hughes Memorial Methodist Church in Washington. The wedding was held in the Canastota Methodist Church, Canastota, N. Y.



Morsemerse Methodist Church in Yonkers, N. Y. was the scene of the marriage of Mary Jane Schmitz to **James Richard McKee** on December 26, 1964. The bride, a graduate of Oberlin College, is a candidate for a master's degree in economics at the Maxwell School of Syracuse University and is employed as a research analyst by Mary O. Young and Associates, Inc. in Syracuse, N. Y. Jim is studying for a doctorate in economics at the Maxwell School of Syracuse University.

**Gerdi Kelsey** was presented an award of \$300 by the Columbia County, Pa. Medical Society for use in furthering his medical education. Gerdi is a second year medical student at Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia. Following graduation he plans to serve in the U. S. Navy for three years, then practice medicine in Columbia County.

Western Reserve University on Feb. 3 awarded to **Marvin A. Cochran** the degree Master of Arts in Education.

**'62** Mary Edith Hudson became the bride of **Marvin G. Feit** on November 14, 1964. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents.

On October 24, 1964 **Joanne L. Partridge** became the bride of Gerald C. Franc in the First Presbyterian Church, Honesdale, Pa. The groom is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University and is employed with the United States Forest Service in the Clearwater National Forest, Idaho. They are residing in Orofino, Idaho.

A daughter, Andrea Kay, was born August 28, 1964 to Mr. and Mrs. Dale L. Robbins. The mother is the former **Donna Lee Reec**.

A son, William Jon, was born December 2, 1964 to Mr. and Mrs. **Jon E. McNeal**. Jon is an analytical chemist for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany.

**Paul E. Sabin** has been awarded the Elizabeth Kay Becktel Traveling Fellowship in the amount of three thousand dollars from the Pacific School of Religion at the University of California. It will enable Paul to travel with Dr. Jack Finegan to the Near East to do research in the field of Old Testament archaeology. Chosen from the entire student body at the school, Paul's qualifications were based on his academic average, his Old Testament major, and his intent to do further graduate work. Paul and Dr. Finegan leave New York April 20 and will return from London June 12. In addition to this five-week tour, the fellowship includes a two-week tour of Greece and the Island of Crete. Paul's wife, the former **Onalee Barton**, will remain in Berkeley, Calif. during his tour.

**'61** A daughter, Jennifer Lynn, was born November 3, 1964 to Mr. and Mrs. **Harold B. Garner**. The mother is the former Geraldine Yarnnarrella. Harold is budget analyst for the weather bureau in Washington, D. C. He is also president of the Sterling Park Jaycees. They have two other daughters, Roxanne, ten and Denise, seven.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. **Samuel E. Belle** on December 7, 1964. The mother is the former Shirley Ungard.

The marriage of Carol Morgenthaler to **Ronald E. Kehler, Jr.** took place December 29, 1964 at Trinity Lutheran Church, Camp Hill, Pa. Ron is presently attending the University of Pennsylvania.

A son, Andrew William, was born January 10 to Mr. and Mrs. **Allen S. Norris**. They have another son, Gregory Allen, two. The mother is the former **Elsa Eastwood**.

**John R. Deitrick** has been named to the English faculty of Becker Junior College in Worcester, Mass. A magna cum laude Lycoming graduate, John holds a master's degree from the University of Maryland. He formerly taught at Loyalsock Junior-Senior High School in Williamsport, Washington, D. C., and the University of Maryland.

A son was born to **Judy Yeagle McCormick** and her husband, Bill, on February 6. The McCormicks are living in Williamsport.

**'60** **Charles L. Youngman, Jr.** has been appointed to the James V. Brown Free Public Library staff as extension librarian. Chuck is responsible for strengthening library service throughout the county. Chuck received a master of library science degree from the graduate school of Library and Information Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh.



*Charles L. Youngman, Jr.*

**Nancy Rauch** Moriarity and her husband Jim became the parents of a son, James Patrick, on November 27, 1964.

**Barbara Kehler McLain** was awarded a master of science degree in education from Bucknell University February 9. A school teacher in Muncy, Pa., Barbara completed her work last summer and will return to the

University for formal graduation exercises next June.

**'59** Holy Name Roman Catholic Church, Garfield, New Jersey was the setting November 6, 1964 for the marriage of **Marilyn Sharon Sarti** and Jeremiah J. Lane. The couple took a wedding trip to Jamaica and are residing in Redwood Village, Patterson, New Jersey. Marilyn is a fourth grade teacher in Clifton, New Jersey.

A son, Robert Talmage II, was born October 29, 1964 to Mr. and Mrs. **Robert T. Hart**. Mrs. Hart is the former Marilyn Gates. This is their first child. Bob is employed as a guidance counselor at the Henry C. Conrad High School, Woodcrest, Wilmington, Delaware and teaches one senior class in sociology. He is also attending the University of Pennsylvania working toward a doctorate in counseling.

A daughter was born November 20, 1964 to Mr. and Mrs. **K. Alan Himes**. The mother is the former **Diane M. Zurinsky '60**. They have another daughter who is one year old.

**John P. Simons** has been assigned to the United States Army Support Command in Viet Nam. He is a specialist fifth class and has been in the army since December, 1959.

**Roy C. Maurer, Jr.** is the author of a meditation accepted for publication by "The Upper Room," world-wide interdenominational devotional guide, according to an announcement by Dr. J. Manning Potts, editor.

The marriage of Elizabeth Ann Fuestel and **Charles F. Bonadio** took place December 19, 1964. The bride is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University. Following a wedding trip to the Virgin Islands the couple is residing in State College, Pa.

**Shirley L. Curtis** has been teaching science for the past two years in Addison, N. Y. She has been doing post-graduate work during the summers.

**Henry W. Codd** resigned from the staff of the Williamsport Redevelopment Authority to accept a position with the Easton Redevelopment Authority in Easton, Pa. On February 15 he became director of relocation and property management for the Easton authority.

A daughter, Julia, was born to the Rev. and Mrs. **Robert D. Carlyon** on January 10. Mrs. Carlyon is the former **Marsha Elliott '61**. The Carlyons are currently living in Alexandria, Virginia.

**Richard L. Karschner** completed his course work for the master's degree in public administration at The Pennsylvania University. He has been employed as a research analyst for the Department of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Municipal Affairs in Harrisburg, Pa. His wife, the former **June Amoss '60**, has been teaching English at Susquehanna High School. The Karschners have a three-year-old daughter, Anita.

A daughter, Ginger Lee, was born December 31, 1964 to Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Wendt. The mother is the former **Patricia Ann Aucker**. They also have a son Mark, one and a half years old.

**'58** A son, Mark Andrew, was born November 24, 1964 to Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Hodge. The mother is the former **Ruth E. Perry**. The Hodges have a daughter Perrienne, one.

Scott Paper Company has announced the promotion of **Robert L. Shell**. He has become cost accountant at the Fort Edward, N. Y. plant. Bob joined Scott in February, 1963. He and his wife, the former Mary Mraz, are the parents of two children.

After a fifteen month training course at Bryn Mawr Hospital laboratory **Judith Jon Hobensack** began work there as a hematologist. She is presently employed with the Haverford Hospital, Havertown, Pa. as assistant-head lab technician.

The Dental Division sales manager of Ritter Company, Inc. of Rochester, New York has announced the appointment of **William R. Koch** to represent the division in Wisconsin and Michigan. Rick recently completed a comprehensive training program at the Rochester plant. Rick and his wife, Beverly, are the parents of two children.

**Joseph C. Missigman, Jr.** has been appointed a member of the pharmaceutical staff at The Williamsport Hospital. Joe received a pharmacy degree in 1963 from the University of Pittsburgh. He and his wife, the former Mary Kellenstine, have two children.

**'57** A daughter, Tracey Leigh, was born October 11, 1964 to Mr. and Mrs. **Charles K. Post**.

**James E. Nolan** was married November 21, 1964 to Barbara Lynn Haas Putnam. The wedding took place at the Highland Park United Church of Christ in Miles City, Montana. They are making their home in Roundup, Montana, where Jim is pastor of the First Methodist Church.

**'56** **Richard H. Felix** recently was awarded the Silver Beaver award, the highest honor which a Boy Scout council can bestow on an individual, by the West Branch Council in Williamsport. Dick, a history teacher at Montoursville High School in Montoursville, Pa., is scoutmaster of Troup 39 at the Bethany Lutheran Church. His association with scouting began in 1956. In 1963 he received a Scouter's Key and served as an instructor for the University of Scouting. For four years his troop earned the National Camping Award under his leadership.



Richard L. Felix

**'55** **Jack Hunter** completed all of the requirements for the Ph.D. degree at Boston University with a major in social ethics. The degree will be formally conferred in June, 1965. Last fall he was appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology at Greensboro College in Greensboro, North Carolina. His wife is the former **Ruth Glazier '56**.

**'54** A daughter was born January 7 to Mr. and Mrs. **Vincent J. Leta**. Mrs. Leta is the former Roberta Young. The Letas have another daughter and a son.

On Saturday, January 30, Mr. and Mrs. **Louis Paternostro** became the proud parents of a son. The mother is the former Jean Santalucia.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. **Francis B. Paris** on January 29. The mother is the former Ann C. McKernan.

They have five other children, Deborah, eleven; Denise, ten; Michele, seven; Sandra, six and Lisa, three.

**Joel P. Stern** was married February 7 to Miss Harriet F. Banks of Silver Springs, Maryland. Joel is a trial attorney with the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, D. C. and lives in Silver Springs.

**'53** **Vernon L. Hevner** has been appointed accounting manager of Bro-Dart Industries' books operations. Vernon is a director and one of the founders of the Credit Executives Assn. of Lycoming County.

**'52** **Dr. Robert E. Edkin** has moved to Hartford, Connecticut to begin the practice of orthopedic surgery. Bob completed a four-year service as resident surgeon at Kings County General Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. He was graduated from the Howard University School of Medicine.

**'51** **Walter A. Troutman** has been named manager, solid fibre products, for the Delair, N. J. branch of the Weyerhaeuser Co.'s Shipping Container Division. Walter's background in the brewing and bottling industries has included a position as general manager of Bartels Brewery in Edwardsville, Pa. Most recently he was a sales representative for solid fibre products of the Delair plant, concentrating on sales to the brewing and bottling industry.

**'50** **Kenneth R. Brungard** was elected president of the Citizens National Bank of Muncy, Pa. on January 19. Ken has been associated with the bank for twelve years as cashier, vice president and a director. He succeeds **J. Rollin Ebner**, a member of the Dickinson Seminary class of 1899 and president of the Citizens National Bank for thirty-three years. Ken is married to the former **Pauline Pribble**, another 1950 graduate. They have three children.



Kenneth R. Brungard

**Morris F. Good** was named Williamsport postmaster and installed February 12. In 1953, Morris was graduated from Dickinson School of Law and passed the bar examination the same year. In 1954 he set up his own law office in Williamsport where he has been active in local civic programs. He and his wife, the former Juanita M. Robinson, have two children.

*Morris F. Good (left) is sworn in as Williamsport's postmaster by Charles M. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, director of the personnel division of the regional office of the Post Office Department.*



When the Junior League of Buffalo, New York follies opened last month, **Frances Wood Auffinger** and her husband George were featured as a husband-and-wife team in a beatnik dance number. "Rebel" also sang in the opening number in which she parodied an automobile commercial, and in a trio version of "Every Little Movement." Before enrolling at Lycoming, "Rebel" had studied at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in her native Baltimore and has appeared with the Baltimore Civic Opera. At Lycoming she sang in the alto section of the choir.



Frances Wood Auffinger

**'49** A daughter, Bonnie Louise, was born August 30, 1964 to Mr. and Mrs. Jack R. Lynn. The mother is the former **Greta L. Fullmer**.

**'47** An unusually spirited campaign is being waged for three seats on the Baltimore, Md. Board of Education with control of the Board and perhaps the fate of the school budget at stake. Six candidates are running for three three-year terms in the election. One of the candidates is **William F. Toohy**. He is the West African manager for the Parrell Lines Inc., New York City steamship line. Bill is married to the former Rosetta Cahill and they have seven children.

**'45** New recognition of his work in historical research has come to **Dr. George D. Wolfe**. Following publication of his dissertation on the "Fair Play Settlers of the West Branch Valley, 1769-1784," he has been working on an unpublished colonial journal which interests the Maryland Historical Society. His review is expected to be released later this year through the Maryland Historical Journal. In addition he has been awarded a Ford Foundation Fellowship for research work in political science. Beginning September 1, he will be on leave of absence from Lock Haven State College where he is a professor of history, to join the staff of Gov. William W. Scranton in Harrisburg. His fellowship is sponsored by the National Center for Education in Politics with Ford Foundation funds. George is married to the former Margaret McNeil; they are the parents of three children.



**'41** In the December Bulletin we recounted the exciting boat cruise **Margaret Fowler Lander** and her family experienced while travelling

through rough waters to the New York Worlds Fair from Rochester, N. Y. The accompanying picture arrived too late to include in December. On the deck of the "Ray Mar II" are Tom, Margaret, Susan, and Raymond Lander. They spent ten days on the water and rescued a family of fellow fair-goers whose craft had capsized in the icy Oswego River. For the summer of 1965 the Landers plan to make a Lake Champlain tour.

**'38** The Rev. **Wallace J. Cummings** has been appointed associate pastor of Grace Methodist Church in Harrisburg. Wallace has been pastor at Newberry Methodist Church, Williamsport for the past eleven years. For the past five years, he has been a part-time instructor in psychology here at Lycoming.

**'37** The Rev. Dr. **Howard T. Brinton** has returned to Africa after spending a six-month furlough in Williamsport. Howard, who has spent most of his adult life in the Congo and is a friend of prime minister Moise Tshombe, said that the Cold War, nationalism and the swift modernization of the country have placed tremendous pressures on the Congo. "It is sometimes discouraging because we seem to be hopelessly pushed about by forces beyond our control," he said. "Nevertheless, a great deal of good is being accomplished. This does not often make the news..." His current assignment is to help produce a film showing some of the genuine progress being made. The film will be produced by a Methodist agency, but will be available to anyone who wishes to see it.

**'28** **Margaret Cornely Schmitt** was married September 6, 1964 to Donald H. MacNab. They are residing in Rochester, New York, after a wedding trip to Europe.

## DEATHS

**1890—Caroline E. Stabler**, who resided at the Park Home in Williamsport, died January 30.

**1891—Wilhelmine Weddigen Hagerty** died July 14, 1964 at the National Lutheran Home for the Aged in Washington, D. C.

**1897—Charles B. Piper, M.D.**, formerly of Sunset Farm, West Hartford, Conn., died February 16 in St. Petersburg, Florida, at the age of 85. He retired in 1945 as medical director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. and moved to Florida in 1962. Dr. Piper received his M. D. degree from Syracuse University in 1901.

**1903—The Rev. Willis W. Scholl** died January 30 in the Epworth Manor Methodist Home, Tyrone, Pa. Willis began his ministry in 1897 and was pastor of the Calvary Methodist Church, Williamsport, from 1922 until 1930. He retired in 1942. At the time of his death he was 94.

**1914—Zelda Kline Sharbaugh** died February 19 at Mercy Hospital in Altoona, Pa. She was a past grand regent of the Catholic Daughters of America.

**1956—Robert A. Flint** died December 9, 1964.

### COLLEGE BOARD LOSES TWO MEMBERS

**Harold A. Brown**, an active member of the Board of Directors since 1948, died December 19, 1964. On December 22 the Rev. Dr. William E. Watkins, an honorary director of the Board, died in Williamsport.

Mr. Brown's banking career in Williamsport spanned fifty-three years. At the time of his death he was honorary chairman of the board of the Northern Central Bank and Trust Company. He was a dedicated and active community leader.

The Rev. Watkins was a native of Baltimore and had preached in Methodist churches of central Pennsylvania for nearly sixty years. He had been a trustee of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of The Methodist Church. In 1925 he was named a trustee of Dickinson Seminary and served as an active member on the Board continuously until his retirement in 1953.

# Don't Miss Alumni Day - June 5

**9:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon**

*Registration — Main Campus*

**12:00 Noon**

*Luncheon — College Dining Hall  
(All Alumni Guests of the College)*

*Annual Alumni Association Meeting —  
Immediately after luncheon*

**2:00 p.m.**

*Class Reunions*

**3:00 p.m.**

*Alumni Tea — Fraternity Lounge*

**6:00 p.m.**

*Anniversary Dinner—College Dining Hall  
(Tickets \$2.00 — may be purchased  
at Registration Table)*

**8:30 p.m.**

*Lycoming College  
Choir Concert — Clarke Chapel*

REUNING CLASSES — '64 '60 '55 '50 '45 '40 '35 '30 '25 '20 '15 '10

## Commemorating The President's Tenth Anniversary

This year's alumni banquet will be an Anniversary Dinner commemorating the tenth year of Dr. D. Frederick Wertz's presidency at Lycoming College. President Wertz will be guest speaker at the dinner and a special tribute will be accorded him afterwards. A new feature of the alumni banquet will be the recognition by the Alumni Association of an outstanding alumnus, to whom a gift will be presented. The name of the Alumni Award winner will not be revealed until banquet time.



*Dr. D. Frederick Wertz*

## See Our Growing Campus



Dr. Charles F. Berkeimer  
1150 Markoff Street  
Williamsport, Pa.  
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