

MARCH 1987

# LYCOMING QUARTERLY



John W. Long Hall

The Periodic Report  
Lycoming In Five Years

# President Blumer Comments



Dear Friend:

"The development of modern Japanese higher education began with the creation of Tokyo Imperial University in 1886."

"The inauguration of a new university system after the second world war produced mammoth private universities, many rooted in the Christian missionary movement."

"Japanese Christians account for only 1% of the total population" yet "approximately 80% of Japanese university students attend private institutions."

"Japanese private universities cannot receive donations or bequests exempt from taxation. They are financed chiefly by tuition (80% of revenue)."

"The basic problem in Japanese society is 'a life that destroys the heart.'"

As I listened, Dr. Michio Okamoto, President of Kobe College, filled in the landscape of Japanese higher education. I took notes self-consciously aware that the young interpreters working feverishly in the soundproof booth knew more about American higher education than I did about oriental institutions. Japanese education was as new to me as Japanese food. The mental chopsticks we used to pick up the information being fed to us often fell clumsily from our hands.

Two impressions of the Conference on the Future of Christian Higher Education in Japan echo in my memory. The first is that perceptive self-understanding does not often occur apart from the contrasts provided by an alien culture. I sensed this when I was a graduate student in Germany. I felt it even more keenly in Japan.

The second is that exposure to a different culture can awaken a vision of opportunity to improve oneself. The Japanese visit us like hunters. They explore the world with eager curiosity, collecting ideas while we tour the Rhine valley looking for the next McDonalds! Not only is the Japanese standard of living now higher than ours; the Japanese educational system is beginning to set the pace in the race to the 21st century.

I delivered a paper entitled "Higher Education Administration in a New Era." It was a case study of the Pennsylvania response to demographic changes in the United States. When finished I wondered if anything new had been added to their analysis of American higher education.

Their response was so wonderfully Japanese—polite, generous and discreet. But why was I learning more than I was sharing? Does sushi clear the brain? Did being surrounded by clean streets, uncompromising honesty and near full employment stimulate academic life? Does the absence of street crime, drug abuse and litter signal a more civilized way of life?

The notes I took on Japan are even more confusing than those I took in sophomore lit. That was when I was introduced to Thomas Hardy and the Canterbury Tales. I'm not sure I'm comfortable being a sophomore again. Or have I been one all along? I'll probably have to go to China to find out!

Sincerely,

President



Lycoming Quarterly March issue (ISSN No. 0887-2902) is published quarterly and distributed at no cost to the recipients by the Director of Publications, Lycoming College, 700 College Place, Williamsport, PA 17701-5192.

Editorial Staff: Mark Neil Levine, senior editor  
Molly Sue Wentz, managing editor  
Bill Byham, sports editor

Class Notes and Alumni News: Office of Alumni and Parent Relations  
Production Credits: Typeset and Printed by Precision Printers, Inc.  
Designed by Molly Sue Wentz

Photo Credits: Brian Long  
Molly Sue Wentz

Illustrations: Paula Bartron '87  
Volume 2, No. 4

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE PERIODIC REVIEW .....Page 2



THE BOUNDARIES OF LIFE .....Page 4



CELEBRATING THE  
CONSTITUTION .....Page 7



TERRORISM.....Page 10



DOER'S PROFILE .....Page 12

FACULTY NOTES.....Page 12

SPORTS .....Page 13

ON CAMPUS .....Page 14

ALUMNI NEWS .....Page 18

CLASS NOTES .....Page 19

# The Periodic Report: A New Step in the Planning Process

By: Shirley Van Marter

The Periodic Review Report came into existence in 1978 as part of the Middle States Commission's accreditation cycle. Prior to 1978, institutions prepared a report based on their own self-study every ten years. This report and a visiting team's evaluation of the institution became the basis for the Commission's decision to reaffirm or deny accreditation. The Periodic Report was introduced into the 10-year cycle to encourage institutions to view planning and evaluation as a continuous process. Because accreditation is the confirmation by an outside agency of an institution's mission and goals, performance and resources, the process provides a singular opportunity to strengthen the quality of an institution and to make it worthy of public confidence through thoughtful self-appraisal and sound action.

In the Periodic Review Report, institutions are expected 1) to identify the significant developments that occurred since the last evaluation, 2) to indicate how the institution responded to recommendations that emerged from the previous evaluation, and 3) to present a five-year plan for the next five years.

Lycoming submitted its first Periodic Report in April, 1986. It covered the period from 1980-81 to 1985-86. During these five years, substantial changes were made in the academic program and the physical facilities of the college. New majors were added in computer science, nursing and art; mass communication was reorganized as a single department to provide more supervision for its growing number of majors. To prepare for these new programs, faculty, support staff, facilities and equipment were needed. A new computer graphics laboratory was added in 1984 complementing another new computer laboratory that opened in the same year with terminals tied into the college main frame. Recent expansion of computer applications in many other disciplines has led to the growth of microcomputers on campus and the opening of a third computer laboratory during the fall of 1987.

In May, 1986, 20 students received the Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing. They represent the first class of graduating seniors to finish the program begun in the fall of 1982. Currently, the nursing faculty consists of eight full-time members plus a chairperson, making this the largest department on campus. Two part-time RN's staff a new Nursing Skills Laboratory built in 1983 as a replica of a modern hospital ward. It is complete with ten simulated work stations, a nurses' station, and all the medical equipment used by nurses. An adjacent Audio-Visual Laboratory also opened in 1983 for nursing students and others who make extensive use of audio-visual materials. The college is currently seeking accreditation for its nursing program. Ninety-five percent of the students in the first graduating class passed the State Board Licensure examination in July of 1986. Lycoming has already received full approval for its

program from the Pennsylvania State Board of Nursing and is expecting a decision on accreditation from the National League of Nursing in March, 1987.

Mass communication has developed significantly since 1980. Although the program began as an interdisciplinary major in 1976, it was not until 1982 that it became a separate department with a new full-time chairperson. A new mass communication facility opened this year with a TV production studio and control room, film editing rooms, classroom space, and faculty offices.

A new Freshman Developmental Program, started in the fall of 1980, has been successful in helping students with remedial problems persevere in college. The program began as a two-year experiment with 30 entering freshmen and was later expanded to include as many as

***"...the process provides a singular opportunity to strengthen the quality of an institution and to make it worthy of public confidence through thoughtful self-appraisal and sound action."***

96 students. Identified through placement testing, students combine a developmental course in English with a course in reading and study skills. Materials in the reading course are coordinated with a social science elective to give deliberate attention to verbal skills in the student's first semester. The attrition rate for developmental students remains relatively consistent from year to year and the percentage of those who graduate is close to the mean for the class as a whole.

Another step to improve the quality of education at Lycoming for all students is the Writing-Across-the-Curriculum Program recently introduced to incoming freshmen. The program has two features: all courses for which students receive distribution credit must include a writing component, and all students must successfully complete two "Writing-Intensive" courses in addition to the English requirement. To support this program the Writing Center opened this fall in Rich Hall. It is staffed by a director and trained student tutors who work closely with students on their writing problems. Several workshops in writing were offered last year to equip faculty from all disciplines to develop strategies for teaching writing and grading written work. More than half of all full-time faculty have now completed nine hours of writing training. Others are cooperating with the library staff to improve bibliographic instruction and to introduce students to computer-assisted searches in the specialized literatures of many fields.

Minors were added to the curriculum in 1983 as a way of assisting students to further their educational and

career goals. It was felt that the ability to document on a transcript that a student has fulfilled the requirements for a minor might lead more students to choose courses from a wider group of options. Until the introduction of minors, students had only the option of a double major in order to highlight on their record a second field of interest.

Improvements were also made in the internship program to address the concern voiced by some students that their internships lacked academic integrity or were not well supervised. The entire program was recently reviewed and new guidelines were developed for students, faculty and agency supervisors.

The college even reformed its course unit system. One additional 50-minute period of classroom instruction was added to many courses so that every four-unit course would meet for a minimum of 200 minutes of instruction per week. To implement this change, a new document on faculty teaching load was designed to formulate teaching equivalencies for laboratory, studio and physical education instruction, and to clarify the application of these general principles to special circumstances. To meet the increased time spent on classroom instruction, a new schedule of class meeting periods was also implemented.

During the past five years, many enhancements have been made in the physical plant. A striking million dollar renovation of the old gymnasium provided a new home for the department of art. The remodelled facility offers an ideal setting for studio instruction, while providing an aesthetically pleasing environment for students enrolled in the fine arts. The photography laboratory was moved from the academic center to group all the arts under one roof and to free up space needed for the growing computer program.

*“One of the highest priorities in the next five years must be given to the faculty.”*

Extensive renovations to the stage area in Clarke Chapel have increased its attractiveness and versatility for performance. New sound and lighting systems, a hardwood stage floor and black drapes were installed in the summer of 1984. A new listening laboratory on the first floor of Clarke enhances instruction while the acquisition of a Dowd 2-manual harpsichord permits the performance of Renaissance and Baroque music. The theatre department's inadequate sound system was replaced in 1984 with the installation of a flexible recording and playback system. A state-of-the-art computerized lighting board has transformed the technical capabilities of the Arena Theatre.

Administrative and support services at the college were improved through the purchase of a new Prime computer with an integrated management software system expressly designed for higher education. A new phone system, word processing equipment at secretarial stations, Toshiba copy machines, an offset printing press, collator and paper cutter have all enabled the college to perform routine tasks more rapidly while improving the quality of work that can be done in our own print shop.

Student living quarters have been enhanced by the addition of private phones in all rooms, improved access for the handicapped, new lockers in the student center, 1300 locked mail boxes in Rich Hall, new lounge and dormitory furniture, and the upgrading of the college radio station from Class D to a Class A stereo station.

Support for faculty development continues through three major sources of funds: sabbatical leaves, professional development grants, and faculty travel funds. A strong sabbatical program remains in effect. Since 1980, only one application for a sabbatical leave has been denied while 25 leaves were granted. The college makes available \$10,000 annually in professional development grants to help faculty defray the costs associated with research, such as travel to archives, publication costs, photocopying, workshop fees, and related expenses. Grants vary from several hundred dollars to \$1,500 or more and provide welcome assistance for worthy summer research projects. These grants are supplemented by faculty travel funds which are also available to help individuals attend professional meetings.

One of the most significant actions taken by the faculty during the last five years was the adoption of a comprehensive faculty evaluation procedure. It went into effect in the spring of 1984 on a trial basis. Now in its third full year, it is currently being evaluated for its fairness, diagnostic accuracy and its effectiveness in stimulating improved faculty performance.

The Periodic Report also included a five-year plan for the college. The major instructional need at this time is a new science building. An improved admissions facility, coupled with the appointment of a cabinet-level dean of admissions and financial aid to keep the college competitive in an era of declining enrollments, is also of high priority. Other needs identified by the faculty are an additional laboratory for astronomy/physics, an improved heating and cooling system in the Academic Center, expanded facilities in the audio-visual laboratory, equipment for the sciences, an automated library information system to provide computerized circulation control and an on-line catalog, updating of the language laboratory, renovations of the pianos in the music department, utilization of the all-purpose room in the gymnasium, improved practice fields for athletics, refurbishing of the Arena Theatre lobby, and refurbished lounges in the Academic Center.

In addition to these physical needs, one of the highest priorities in the next five years must be given to the faculty. To recruit and retain superior faculty, Lycoming must provide more competitive compensation and benefits. Increased funds for secretarial support, research, faculty travel and development, computer equipment, software and training will all be needed if the college hopes to nourish a challenging intellectual environment for its faculty and students. Lycoming made enormous strides in the past five years while still increasing its endowment and reducing long-term debt. The next five years will offer no less of a challenge. ☺

Shirley Van Marter is Dean of Lycoming College.

See related story on page 6

# Crossing The Boundaries Of Life

By: Dr. Richard Hughes

Understanding our moral role in the cosmos requires a knowledge of the boundaries of life. This knowledge depends upon the meaning of death. But the nature of death is not self-evident. Our present task is to construct a concept of natural death and to formulate a responsible public policy. An appropriate arena for these activities is the legislature. But when the legislature fails, the burden falls upon case law.

Currently, *Patricia Brophy vs. New England Sinai Hospital* (MA, 1986) illustrates this dilemma. On March 22, 1983, Paul Brophy suddenly fell unconscious. He was 48 years old and apparently in excellent health. A CAT scan revealed bleeding in his mid-brain. Later, an angiogram exposed an aneurysm in the apex of the basilar artery. On April 6, 1983, Brophy underwent major surgery. Since then, he has never regained consciousness.

*“Fascination for a right to die mirrors the omnipotent fantasy of an egalitarian ethos.”*

Subsequent testing found that Brophy possessed reflexes, spontaneous movement and breathing, and some responsiveness to pain. An EEG showed neural activity. Yet he could not chew or swallow, reason or interact. He passed through cycles of waking and sleeping. His right eye opened spontaneously. When awake, he was unaware. On February 20, 1985, his condition was defined as a “persistent vegetative state.”

Paul Brophy suffered extensive brain damage. Both sides of the thalamus, the left temporal and occipital lobes, half of the parietal lobe, the anterior aspect of the right temporal lobe, and the medial portion of the mid-brain were disabled. But the frontal lobes, right occipital and parietal lobes, half of the left parietal lobe, the lower part of the brain stem, and much of the cerebral cortex were intact. Thus, a significant portion of the neural chassis was functional.

His condition may be illumined by describing the hierarchy of the brain. Distinctly human activities come from the neocortex, which has four regions, each correlated with specific functions. The frontal informs action and deliberation, the parietal space and information exchange between the brain and the body, the temporal various perceptual connections, and the occipital vision. Beneath the neocortex lies the mid-brain, containing the limbic system. Having evolved from old mammalian stock, the limbic lobe integrates emotions and bodily behavior for self-preservation.

The limbic cortex encircles the brain stem as a cap. The stem has evolved from the primitive reptilian stratum. It generates compulsive behavior in strict

obedience to genetic information. Together, the old mammalian limbic system and the reptilian stem comprise the animal brain. The animal brain is the neural root of religious experience, the conduit of myth, dream, and revelation.

Two sub-divisions of the animal brain regulate intense emotion and self-defense, sexuality and procreation. They are closely related to the archaic olfactory center. A third division by-passes the latter and coalesces with the prefrontal cortex. This limbic division and the cortical regions express contact-bonding and contact-seeking, empathy and anticipation.

The three levels of the brain are co-active. The neocortex may control the animal brain but is dependent upon it for sensory and affective input. Emotions and the startle pattern derive from the limbic system. Sleep and breathing are brain stem functions. Brophy’s neural damage extended through some of these neocortical and limbic regions. The crucial question is where shall the boundary line be drawn. Does human life constitute neocortical activities alone? Or does the human being embrace the animal brain? The determination of the threshold is a metaphysical judgment.

The life of Paul Brophy was maintained by a gastrostomy tube. It was implanted surgically on December 22, 1983. Through this tube he got food and water. Liquid food was poured into a plastic bag; it slowly dripped into the abdomen by gravity. The patient also had a tracheostomy that removed excess secretions. Every day he was bathed, groomed, shaved, and turned over, so as to prevent bed sores. Clinically, his condition consisted of a lingering trajectory.

In August, 1983, Patricia Brophy obtained a “Do Not Resuscitate” order for her husband. The medical staff agreed to withhold cardio-pulmonary resuscitation in the event of a cardiac or respiratory arrest. By not applying extraordinary means, a natural dying trajectory would be allowed to run its course.

By the end of 1984, Patricia Brophy began to insist that the gastrostomy tube be taken out and her husband be permitted to die. She made her decision in terms of

*“The privatization of public policy is the triumph of Quaker Philadelphia.”*

his previously stated wishes. Once when discussing the prospect of being in a vegetative phase, Paul Brophy said: “If I’m ever like that, just shoot me, pull the plug.” Patricia Brophy consulted with members of her family, her parish priest, and professional ethicists. They all agreed that he lacked a quality of life and should be allowed to die.

The hospital refused to remove the tube. The physicians argued that it would put the patient to death and violate standard medical procedures. Their decision was based upon professional ethics and not statutory authority. For Massachusetts had not passed into law

either a Uniform Determination of Death Act or a Medical Decision Act. In Massachusetts, professional ethics descend from the code of the gentleman in the Puritan period. Representing traditional class authority, the physician is heir to the Puritan minister and magistrate.

The Brophy family sought a resolution of the controversy in the courts. Medical testimony furnished at the trial pointed out the consequences of removing the tube. Paul Brophy's eyes would dry up and fall back into their sockets. His lips would crack; his tongue swell and split. His breathing would cease with a convulsion. Death would come in agony within five days or three weeks. Family members said that they would stand beside the bed, offer water to keep his mouth moist, and prayerfully assist his dying.

On October 21, 1985, Judge David Kopelman issued the decision of the probate court. He forbade the hospital from removing or clamping the gastrostomy tube in order to deny food and water to the patient. The "DNR" order was upheld, thus allowing a natural dying trajectory to be completed, if one were to begin. The judge acknowledged that Paul Brophy was not dead. His life had to be preserved.

Judge Kopelman concentrated on the medical means. Only when medical procedures are "invasive, intrusive, or painful," he said, may the state permit death to occur. The judge ruled that the gastrostomy tube is neither invasive, intrusive, nor painful. He based his decision upon the unwritten right of privacy guaranteed in the Constitution. Thus, the gastrostomy tube does not violate the privacy of the patient.

The Brophy case reflects the tensions in current public policy making. The family asserts a cerebral definition of death and a subjective "quality of life" ideal. Implied in the family reasoning is an agreement with the "right to die" point of view. The hospital acts upon a whole-brain definition of death. This complies with the Uniform Determination of Death statutes that have been enacted in several states. The hospital also acknowledges the validity of the right to refuse treatment. By consenting to the hospital position the court attempts to establish an objective foundation on which the right to refuse treatment might be exercised.

Judge Kopelman continues a trend in recent case law by exploring the rights of incompetent patients (e.g. *Conroy*, NJ, 1985). His decision exemplifies the ethical consequences of according legal authority to the whole-brain definition. The judge also arrives inadvertently at a fundamental insight: the unconscious being makes moral claims for care. In this case the right to refuse treatment is overridden by the duty to care.

By using the terms "invasive, intrusive, painful," he takes over some of the military metaphors of modern medicine. Degenerative diseases are commonly conceived in territorial imagery. The "inner space" of the patient is imagined to be under assault by alien forces. Medicine wages a siege warfare, combating the disease and clearing the territory of the invader. Because degenerative disease threatens death, the primal adversary, medical means become militant forms of aggression.

When stating that the right of privacy is unwritten, Judge Kopelman appeals to the natural law. But this exposes an ambiguity in his position. The Supreme Court first laid down the doctrine of privacy in *Griswold vs. Connecticut* (1965). Since that time, case law has virtually privatized decision-making. By finding that privacy exists in the Bill of Rights, the courts have presumed its universality. However, privacy is not a universal value.

The concept of privacy is the product of Northwestern Europe. It appeared originally in the Celtic penitentials of the Irish and Welsh monasteries, during the fifth century of the Christian era. More than a thousand years later, the ideal of privacy was transmitted to American culture by Quakers through the port of Philadelphia. In that "private city" the virtues of individualism, egalitarianism, and self-disparagement have grown into a national sanction ethos. This attitude assumes that the individual is tolerant of but not responsible for the community. The privatization of public policy is the triumph of Quaker Philadelphia.

Nature is relational. To ground ethics in the natural law requires a concept other than that of privacy. A more appropriate notion would be that of responsibility. In moral and legal experience, rights tend to become absolute. So they must be balanced by a sense of duty. This truth was bequeathed to American culture by the Puritans, for whom the task of the citizen is to be responsible for the community. This sanction ethos embodies authority in corporate, hierarchical, and normative institutions.

Except for the privacy argument, the ethical and metaphysical assumptions in the Brophy probate decision are sound. Death means the irreversible cessation of the entire brain, including the stem. A vegetative state and death are not identical. The human being does comprise the animal brain. To withdraw the gastrostomy tube would put Paul Brophy to death intentionally.

Patricia Brophy appealed the ruling of the probate court. On September 11, 1986, the Massachusetts Supreme Court handed down its decision. By a four-three majority it upheld her right to have food and water removed from her husband. The court did not force the hospital to violate its ethical position. Instead it authorized a transfer of the patient to a facility where the wish of the family would be honored. On October 15 the gastrostomy tube was taken out. Eight days later Paul Brophy died.

The Supreme Court considers the gastrostomy tube to be invasive, intrusive and demeaning of one's humanity. It argues that the central cause of death would be the inability to swallow. Withdrawing the tube is necessary to allow a natural death with dignity. In arriving at this decision the court ignores the whole-brain definition of death that the probate judge had accepted as an objective standard. It cites the privacy doctrine to support the patient's subjective quality of life.

The Brophy case bears upon the public policy situation in Pennsylvania. In 1982, the General Assembly passed into law a Uniform Determination of Death Act

(Continued on page 6)

## Crossing The Boundaries Of Life (Continued from page 5)

(S.B. 1092). But for ten years it has failed to pass a Medical Decision Act. Reflecting the *Auslander* leadership tradition of egalitarian states, the Assembly took over models from California which enacted the first law in 1976 (H.B. 2310, 1976; H.B. 380, 1983; H.B. 1487, 1985). These did not pass because they neither established a natural moral ground for a right to refuse treatment nor protected the integrity of the medical profession.

On September 25, 1986, S.B. 1110 was proposed. This bill has become the vehicle of a new consensus but has not yet passed in both houses. It confines the right to refuse treatment to the expected dying trajectory. As a result of the *Brophy* case, the bill specifies that food and water must be provided to all patients in conscious or unconscious states. Food and water could be withdrawn only when their assimilation becomes too painful or burdensome.

S.B. 1110 properly acknowledges the natural moral ground for a right to refuse treatment. This right pertains to conscious and unconscious terminally ill patients. It excludes the mentally incompetent, pregnant women, children, or those who suffer a chronic impairment that in itself does not cause death. Controversies arising from the latter category would have to be resolved by case law.

As an example of current case law, *Brophy* is highly ambiguous. On the one hand, it extends the right to refuse treatment to the patient who neither nears the end of a normal life span, suffers great physical pain, nor is neurologically dead. On the other hand, it evades the problem of defining death, applies the privacy doctrine inconsistently, and uses military metaphors to assess the quality of treatment. The reason for the ambiguity lies in its preoccupation with a subjective right to die.

A right to die does not exist. Fascination for a right to die mirrors the omnipotent fantasy of an egalitarian ethos. The current suicide epidemic culminates the self-deprecating tendency inherent in that culture. Creating a normative public policy requires a shift from the rights tradition of Quaker Philadelphia to the duty tradition of Puritan Boston. Even though privacy and the military metaphors are deeply rooted in the Pennsylvania psyche, they are inadequate guides for statutory and case law.

Our responsibility is to care for the living and the dying, whether in a rapid or lingering trajectory. This ethical imperative extends to all living beings until the advent of death or the uselessness of treatment make caring impossible. Observing the duty to care grounds public policy in the natural law. ☪

Richard Hughes is associate professor of religion at Lycoming College

## Lycoming Receives Accreditation

*Editor's Note: The following excerpts are from the letter sent to Lycoming College President Dr. Frederick E. Blumer from the Middle States Association Commission on Higher Education. The letter is in response to the Periodic Review Report submitted by the College.*

Dear President Blumer:

At its sessions on June 26-28, 1986, the Commission on Higher Education acted to accept the Periodic Review Report submitted by Lycoming College and to reaffirm the accreditation of the College. The Commission commends Lycoming College on its progress in fiscal improvement and notes that the next evaluation will occur in 1990-91.

The chief issue facing Lycoming College in 1975 was financial and today (or as of June, 1985) the institution's endowment has more than tripled and the current unrestricted fund balance is five times larger than it was ten years ago. During this same period, the College has reduced its outstanding debt and enjoyed a substantial increase in total investments. This increase in assets has enabled Lycoming to make several important improvements to the campus including conversion of the old gym into an art instruction center and the purchase of an administrative computer and a telephone system. The College has managed to maintain a good enrollment base and has enjoyed substantial operating surpluses in the past three years.

Clearly, there is greater strength in the Board which has established close and good working relations with the rest of the campus. The Board appears to be appropriately involved in all areas of conventional board responsibility, and appears to be exercising excellent leadership in the area of fund raising.

The College student personnel administrators seem to be paying greater attention to student needs outside the classroom and this has strengthened the overall environment on the campus. Interestingly, the student profile appears to be as it was with essentially the same ratio of men to women, of resident to commuter, and with entry testing approximately equal to that of 1980.

Several new majors have been added, in particular, Computer Science, Nursing, and Mass Communications. With the successful graduation of Lycoming's first class of Nursing students, the College is ready to apply for NIN accreditation, and the Commission wishes the College well as it embarks upon this important enterprise. The commission applauds the efforts being made by the departments of Accounting, Business Administration, and Economics to find ways of better cooperation in order to strengthen all three areas.

The faculty has grown from 73 to 82 in the last five years partly as a result of the new Nursing program, and the number of women has risen from 15% in 1981 to 26% today, again because of Nursing. One of the most significant actions taken was the adoption of comprehensive faculty evaluation procedures as recommended by the Commission team. The Commission commends Lycoming for these important efforts and for the leadership provided by the Committee for the Improvement of Faculty Performance which has approached the matter of faculty evaluation in a collegial and, hopefully, non-threatening manner. The Commission urges Lycoming to continue its efforts to improve faculty development programs.

Clearly, many good and well planned things are happening at Lycoming College and all areas requiring additional work and effort have been identified. The Commission commends Lycoming for its excellent Periodic Review Report and for the progress which is reflected within it.

Sincerely,  
Edward V. Ellis  
Chair



# Celebrating The Constitution

By: Ernest Giglio

“What is 200 years old, has withstood wars, economic depressions, civil strife, physical and verbal abuse, and still remains in good shape? If you said Ronald Reagan, you would receive an A for effort, but your answer would be wrong. Although still going strong, the President is a young 76. Your next guess is George Burns. That’s not right either, although George may live to be 200. How about Zsa Zsa Gabor? Possibly, but only the Hungarian government knows how old she really is. Give up? The answer is a slight document, 12 pages of text, known as the United States Constitution!

During 1987, the nation will pay homage to the achievement of those 55 delegates who labored in that sweltering room in Philadelphia 200 summers ago. Their efforts produced a document characterized by William Gladstone, the English Prime Minister, as the “most remarkable work known to me in modern times to have been produced by the human intellect.” Although the planning for the anniversary event began two years ago and cities such as Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston are making preparations for the celebration, it appears there is less public interest and government support for this Bicentennial than for the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution. As of last November, total appropriations to commemorate the Constitution totaled \$25.2 million. Compare this with over \$200 million in today’s dollars that Congress spent to mark the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. In celebrating

***“It is this body which is responsible for protecting our rights and for ensuring that constitutionalism, or the rule of law, prevails in the nation.”***

our independence from Great Britain there were at least 5000 different programs and events throughout the country during 1976 that recognized the birth of our nation. Naturally we had every right to be proud of that event and to rejoice in our independence. Only last summer, the nation paid tribute to the Statue of Liberty with a spectacular weekend celebration, costing an estimated 30 million, marking the centennial of the monument’s dedication in 1886. Standing at the entrance to New York City, the Statue of Liberty has greeted more than 12 million immigrants to our shores, symbolizing for them the opportunity to share in the American dream.

Curiously, the Bicentennial of the Constitution is being conducted with much less fanfare and consequently is receiving much less public attention. Discounting the fact that the celebration has just begun and will run through December 15, 1991 (the 200th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights), the lack of interest is still surprising. Of course, the Constitution lacks the drama and action of the American Revolution and the emotional impact of the Statue of Liberty yet it deserves to be recognized—not only with parades and fireworks—but with out hearts and minds. We should never forget

***“The Constitution represents an experiment in self-government that has succeeded.”***

that the delegates who met in Philadelphia during the summer of 1787 produced a unique document, one which historian Forrest McDonald claims justifies the Latin inscription, “novus ordo seclorum”—a new order of the ages. The Constitution represented a departure from monarchy because it created a democratic form of government unknown to the 18th century. Jefferson recognized the revolutionary nature of the Constitution when he wrote: “We can no longer say there is nothing new under the sun. For this whole chapter of the history of man is new.” It was, as Justice Holmes would later proclaim, an experiment. Today it stands as the single, oldest written constitution in the world. A remarkable achievement, considering that since the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1791 there have been but 16 amendments approved in 200 years with only two—direct election of senators and limiting the president to two terms—related to how the government operates. If the Constitution represents such a remarkable achievement in human history, why have we not blown the trumpets, rung the churchbells, and fired the cannons? With the exception of two discussion seminars sponsored by the Pennsylvania Humanities Council, the city of Williamsport and Lycoming County have managed to ignore the occasion. Yet it is too easy to attribute this general lack of interest to public indifference and individual apathy. Americans are known for loving a celebration. Possibly the answer lies in our all too human failing to take what we have and love for granted.

Why, then, should we celebrate the Constitution? Let me briefly provide three persuasive reasons why we ought to pay our respect to the Constitution during its Bicentennial year. First, the genius of the Founding Fathers deserves worldwide admiration. The Constitution represents an experiment in self-government that has succeeded. While Americans are quick to market Coca

Cola and blue jeans to the rest of the world, why are we reluctant to promote the Constitution? Although the British Constitution is composed of various documents and bills enacted over centuries, dating back to Magna Carta in 1215, and therefore precedes our Constitution, its influence in the world has been restricted primarily to former members of the British Empire. Although the United States has had little success in exporting the idea of the American Revolution abroad, our Constitution has served as a model for nation building. It had a direct effect on the 1791 French Constitution, for example, which in turn influenced the Spanish Constitution of 1812. Both the French and Spanish Constitutions subsequently served as models for other constitutions in Europe and Latin America. Why is it that we are willing to advertise our material goods to the world, to show off American inventiveness and technology, but reluctant to promote the creativity of the Framers in creating a political system which translated the constitutional philosophy of the enlightenment into reality? Out of the Constitutional Convention, the Framers created a governmental system that political scientist Martin Landau has compared to the Newtonian principles of balance, equilibrium, and stability. Power was to be checked by the power of other branches of government so as to minimize the risk of human error. That is why the government is organized into a federal system whereby each person lives under two governments, state and national, and why the federal government is arranged into separate branches, each capable of exercising a check over the other. In essence, Landau claims the genius of the Framers lay in their ability to create a government that works as a self-regulating and self-correcting mechanism, providing the kind of strength necessary to overcome internal stress and external adversity. As a pragmatic nation, the Bicentennial provides us with an opportunity to shout to the world that our great experiment in constitutional government works. What a message for the Third World and for people everywhere who are seeking a model for a new political beginning!

Second, the Bicentennial can serve as a necessary reminder to all Americans that more than half the world lives under repressive regimes without the freedoms we enjoy and take for granted. Democratic government is clearly in the minority in the modern world. The Bicentennial is an appropriate time for us to reflect on those freedoms which the Constitution guarantees; liberties denied to the vast majority of the world's population. The reader should note, however, that the United States does not hold a monopoly on constitutional government. It is not unusual for totalitarian regimes, such as the Soviet Union, to have constitutions, proclaiming rights, without possessing constitutionalism. The Soviet Constitution serves only as a symbolic device by which to screen government repression. The U.S. Constitution provides the government with delegated and implied powers, but it also restricts the exercise of certain powers. Our government is expressly forbidden to pass *ex post facto* laws or bills of attainder and to deny writs of habeas corpus. These and other restrictions on the exercise of

government power were written into the Constitution itself. In 1791, the first 10 amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, were appended to the Constitution. The Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, nominated by the President but with confirmation required by the Senate, enjoy independence even from those who selected them. It is this body which is responsible for protecting our rights and for ensuring that constitutionalism, or the rule of law, prevails in the nation.

I often suggest to those students who want to learn quickly whether they are visiting a free country or a totalitarian regime to get themselves arrested. The experience may prove painful, but I know of no American government textbook that would make the point better. A less drastic measure, but still memorable lesson, can be learned in the comfort of their dormitory rooms by reading Solzhenitsyn's account of his days in the **Gulag**. The reader may recall that Solzhenitsyn was accused of "political crimes"—later found to be baseless—but this conviction on those false charges resulted in eight years of undeserved punishment in the **Gulag**. His fictional alterego, Ivan Denisovich Shukhov, as described in harrowing detail in Solzhenitsyn's **One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich**, experienced the same basic punishment. Serving in the Russian Army during World War II, Ivan is captured by the Germans. With several other prisoners he manages to escape back to the Russian lines. Instead of being welcomed as a hero, Ivan is accused of being a German spy. Having come of age during the Stalinist regime, Ivan realizes that it would be pointless to try to explain his innocence and to insist on it would likely get him shot. He therefore confesses and receives as punishment 10 years in one of the Soviet slave labor camps. Solzhenitsyn's book is a detailed account of one day in that camp, where Ivan and his fellow prisoners sole purpose is to survive—so they can face another brutal tomorrow! How fortunate we are to live under a Constitution that practices due process of law, that requires the government to prove our guilt, and that provides us with our day in court rather than a choice between death or the camps.

One can take the case of Jacobo Timerman, the editor and publisher of the Argentine newspaper, **LA OPINONE**, who in 1977 was suddenly seized by the military authorities. Timerman describes his ordeal in his book, **Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number**. Arrested for no apparent reason, Timerman was blindfolded, thrown into the rear of a car and driven to one of the many clandestine prisons in Argentina. There he is stripped, interrogated, tortured, and thrown into a 2x2 cell with only a slit in the wall for light. Argentine National Commission on the Disappeared recently reported that over 9,000 people "disappeared" between 1976 and 1983 when the country was ruled by military regimes. What crimes had these people allegedly committed to warrant such punishment? The Argentine Commission was impeded in their investigation because the military authorities apparently destroyed almost all the records of their activities. Hence the commission was forced to reconstruct that history of official misconduct through depositions from the victims

who survived, eyewitness accounts of the abduction, torture and execution of those who never returned, and the collective memory of families, relatives, and friends.

Timerman's story is the recounting by one victim of state complicity in the violation of human rights. What crimes had Timerman committed? Apparently two: first for being born a Jew and second for writing critical editorials in his newspaper! After four months of dehumanizing treatment, Timerman's case was finally brought before the Argentine Supreme Court. Even though that Court ruled his arrest illegal, the military refused to release him. Timerman would spend two more years under house arrest before being abducted once again without warning, stripped of his citizenship, and flown to Israel. How lucky we are to live in a country that provides us with legal rights, such as the writ of *habeas corpus* and the Fourth Amendment, to protect us from unreasonable searches and seizures, arbitrary arrests, and clandestine imprisonment. How privileged we are to live in a country with a First Amendment that permits citizens and the media to speak out against the government without fear of reprisal. During the Bicentennial, Americans should express their thanks to the Framers of the Constitution, but more importantly, we need to publicly display to the victims of these slave labor camps and secret prisons that there are countries, like ours, where freedom still reigns.

Finally, the Bicentennial celebration can serve as an educational device, an occasion for collective action. The Bicentennial provides a unique opportunity for all segments of the population to participate in a meaningful experience. The burden of community leadership, however, falls heaviest on the shoulders of our political officials and the legal and teaching

***“The Constitution represented a departure from monarchy because it created a democratic form of government unknown to the 18th century.”***

professions—those persons who particularly appreciate the virtues of living under constitutionalism. Here is the perfect opportunity for government, lawyers, and educators, aided by the private sector, to engage in a common project, namely, civic education. Here is an opportunity for both the public and private sectors to share in the common purpose of advancing good citizenship through promoting the Constitution. While the task is challenging, it may prove particularly rewarding for our children and young adults, many of whom have never experienced deprivation.

On the other hand, our adult population, especially those born in the 1930's and 1940's, have lived through personal suffering or deprivation commonly shared with other Americans. It is this group that survived the hardships of the economic depression, the deaths and

disabilities of World War II, the horror of the Holocaust, the frustration of the Korean conflict, the demonstrations and protests of the 1960's, and the scars and sorrows of Vietnam. But I worry that our young adults and children, nurtured in an affluent, protective, and relatively peaceful environment, have received passively or will come to accept without thought, the great gift that is ours in the Constitution. The time has come for the generation that has suffered to share that

***“As a pragmatic nation, the Bicentennial provides us with an opportunity to shout to the world that our great experiment in constitutional government works.”***

history with the young. That lesson in civic education comes at an opportune time as the Constitution is under attack, not only from our ideological foes abroad, but also from voices within the government and groups within the country. What better answer to these divisive forces than for us, as a nation, after examining, discussing, and debating the Constitution, discover our agreement in the document's commitment to the social contract idea of government by consent, the acknowledgement of individual freedom and liberty, and the advancement of equality and human rights.

This brief for a robust Bicentennial should not be misconstrued as a plea for blind devotion, an idolized worshipping of the Constitution. Rather it is a call for the nation to engage in the kind of vigorous discussion that characterized the work of the Framers 200 years ago and to serve as a reminder to the rest of the world that constitutionalism is alive and well and residing in America. How appropriate it would be for Lycoming College, celebrating its 175th anniversary, to assume a leadership role in the city and county and appropriately recognize May 25th as the 200th anniversary of the opening of the Constitutional Convention and September 17th as the signing of the Constitution. I urge the Lycoming community to take advantage of this opportunity to promote a common celebration. In paying tribute to the Constitution, we also do honor to ourselves. ☺

Editor's Note: Dedicated to the memory of former colleague Donald Flaherty of Dickinson College who gave the writer his first opportunity to teach Constitutional Law. Ernest Giglio is professor of political science at Lycoming College and teaches in the American Studies, criminal justice, and mass communication programs.

# Terrorism: A Personal Viewpoint

By: Stan Wilk

Many students of terrorism have rightfully condemned it and offered various short term solutions to the dangers it engenders. In these remarks I will confine myself to the attempt to understand the terrorist in human terms. To understand in human terms is to start from a sense of oneself and to move through an understanding of a different human context to an understanding of the human other as oneself in another form.

To begin with let us all agree that war is hell and that the difference between blowing up two urban centers as a closing act of war is only different in degree from kidnapping and at times randomly killing innocent people for a cause. Secondly, we should realize that the same act performed in two different contexts may have a very different moral status. Thus, yelling "fire!" in a crowded theater that is ablaze is quite a different thing from yelling "fire!" in a crowded theater that is simply stuffy and uncomfortable. The same act performed in two different contexts may receive two very different social responses, as different as that between receiving a medal or a long prison term.

I wish to stress this point because I believe that the contexts of one's actions are, psycho-socially speaking, largely determined by one's sense of personal identity. As one's sense of personal identity changes so will one's actions, just as the judgment of the same actions by people living in two different contexts may be very different.

What precisely are the contextual differences that are most important in influencing one's judgment of terrorists? There is of course the obvious difference between being in the victimizing or victimized group. But there is an equally important if less obvious difference that we can get at by thinking about the contextual difference between the actions of Harry Truman in authorizing the use of the atomic bomb against Japan and a terrorist leader's authorization of, for example, a plane hijacking.

I would submit that the key difference is that Harry Truman was the president of a nation-state while the terrorist leader is not. In this regard it is important to notice that if we look at terrorism in the world today, we see that the creation of a new nation-state is precisely the goal of most terrorist groups from the P.L.O. through to the I.R.A., and the terrorist groups associated with the Sikhs, Basques, Tamils and other separatist movements.

One may object that Harry Truman did not want to kill and maim innocent civilians but felt that he had to do so in order to save American lives. Indeed, the recent book *Terrorism: How the West Can Win*, edited by Benjamin Netanyahu, defines terrorism in terms of the "deliberate and systematic murder, maiming, and menacing of the innocent." Mr. Netanyahu has good reason to deplore terrorism . . . he is the present Ambassador of Israel to the United Nations. Moreover, his brother, Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Netanyahu, was killed in action while successfully leading the Israeli

rescue mission at Entebbe on July 4, 1976. However, such a definition of terrorism is, I fear, of little help in coming to understand terrorism in human terms. For we have no reason to believe that terrorist leaders have any different feelings from those of Harry Truman in regard to the acts they authorize. However, they authorize such acts in the name of stateless peoples.

Perhaps the relevance of my point to our consideration of terrorism can be clarified by thinking for a moment about the former Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Prior to the creation of the state of Israel, Begin was a leader of the Irgun, a Jewish terrorist group that sought to violently end the British Mandate in Palestine. We can see in Begin's career that through the creation of a new state, yesterday's terrorist can be transformed into yesterday's freedom-fighter. To mention another example, Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the dreaded Mau-Mau movement, became the revered ruler of the new African state of Kenya.

One may object that Messers, Begin and Kenyatta were fighting in a legitimate cause and terrorist leaders are not. But are evil means justified by noble ends? More to the point, how many of us have even the slightest understanding of the circumstances, past and present, of the peoples that have spawned contemporary terrorist leaders? On what basis other than national or personal self-interest are we making our judgments?

If we look at history, whether it is that of the Jewish or Palestinian Refugee, of the Catholic in Northern Ireland or the French in Canada, we see that peoplehood as a human identity is born of human suffering. From this perspective we can come to see terrorism as an act of political desperation. Victor Frankl, reflecting on his survival of the Nazi concentration camps, concluded that human beings can survive any horror if they have a reason to, a meaning or purpose in their life. I would add to this that the creation of an existential "why" requires a pragmatic "how." Indeed, for the camp victim survival fulfilled both needs; "I want to survive for in my desire to survive is expressed both my love of my own and my power over my enemy." Such is the psyche of enduring peoples. Thus it is not surprising that the terrorist comes to see his plight as a political victimization and his salvation as political change. As the terrorist comes to define his personal dilemma in terms of a supreme political cause, he is likely to see his innocent human victims in terms of an evil political caricature. How else could he threaten or take their lives? Why else would he risk his own to save it?

Normal human beings are capable of a phenomenal range of cruelties to fellow members of the species. I remember reading Hannah Arendt's account of the Israeli trial of Adolf Eichmann and being struck by her summative reflection on the experience. Arendt had received an epiphany on the horrific dimensions of the natural human condition. She contemplated Eichmann in Jerusalem and was given a vision of the banality of evil. Ordinary human beings under certain circumstances were capable of extraordinary cruelty. This is the lesson that 20th century history teaches under the magnifying glass

of modern technology. Perhaps the cruelty of contemporary terrorism can be understood in human terms if we understand it in relation to the extraordinary circumstances in which the powerless peoples of terrorist groups find themselves. Perhaps such contemplation will cause us to alter, or think out for the first time, our largely assumed sense of political innocence and cause us to give serious consideration to the concept of political responsibility. Or do we believe that horror should match horror, the Achille Lauro for the bombing of Libya? Do we believe in the politics of revenge, and if so, how does that differentiate us from the terrorist?

*“I want to survive for in my desire to survive is expressed both my love of my own and my power over my enemy.”*

I believe that there is more than enough human horror and cruelty in the world already and that two wrongs do not make a right. I believe political wisdom lies in working to achieve common human solutions to common human problems. This belief dictates how I choose to see terrorists. For, in my thinking, it is imperative that we come to take personal responsibility for our attitudes. It is important to realize that victims of terrorism have often led lives of relative privilege while terrorists have often led lives of deprivation and desperation. To understand evil in human terms is not to condone or excuse it in the public arena. But we must

not be afraid to gain human understanding. It is precisely because we deplore aspects of the consciousness of contemporary terrorists that we must strive to understand their minds and our own in their unity. I am foolish enough to believe that human understanding and human compassion are our most powerful weapons in overcoming terrorism, not just temporarily but permanently. To overcome terrorism as a political evil we must be willing to reconstitute the terrorist as a human being in our own minds. We must be able to move from our fixation on what the terrorist has become to a consideration of how he came to be and what he may become in a different human context.

To stop terrorism we must approach it wisely and in a spirit of universal good. Human ugliness comes from human ugliness. In terms of the politics of experience, the moral challenge of terrorism is fundamentally whether or not they become like us or we become like them. It is not enough to eliminate the present manifestations of terrorism, we must root out and eliminate its causes, whether they be found in their social circumstances or our own minds.

To undertake such an ennobling effort does not require us to give up our efforts to secure our physical safety, but it does require us to exchange our stark portrait of a world of absolutes, of whites and blacks, so as to see the greyness of normal human being in the political world. To combat terrorism in the name of wisdom and goodness we must combat human suffering in general, not only our own in particular. The world of good guys and bad guys is best left behind with other childhood pleasures. ☺

Dr. Stan Wilk is associate professor of anthropology at Lycoming College.

## 1987 Athletic Hall of Fame

Nominations are requested for the selection of the 1987 Lycoming College Athletic Hall of Fame inductees. The '87 inductees will be announced at a Hall of Fame breakfast at Homecoming '87. Please return the nomination form below with supporting data and comments.

### LYCOMING COLLEGE ATHLETIC HALL OF FAME

Nomination Form  
Official Nomination for Membership

Name of Nominee \_\_\_\_\_

Years at Lycoming \_\_\_\_\_

Sports \_\_\_\_\_

### Accomplishments/Additional Comments

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

Nominated by \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Return to: Frank Girardi  
Director of Athletics  
Lycoming College, Box 143  
Williamsport, PA 17701

# Doer's Profile

## J. Richard Stamm

Class Year: 1976

Home: Ellicott City, Maryland

Age: 31

**Profession:** Tax Partner, Price Waterhouse, Baltimore, Maryland

**Hobbies:** Golf, train collecting, church activities

**Latest Accomplishment:** Became a tax partner with Price Waterhouse this past July. (Editor's note: According to Harold Shreckengast, Partner, Price Waterhouse, Philadelphia, Rick Stamm is the youngest partner in the firm's history.)

**Why I Do What I Do:** "I enjoy the challenge of keeping my clients informed on the constantly changing tax laws and helping them adapt to situations that arise in their businesses."

"Originally I pursued an accounting degree because I loved working with numbers and had an interest in mathematics. I enjoy the logic accounting and mathematics demands as well as the analytical parts of the profession."

**Profile:** Goal oriented, perfectionist to the first degree. Enjoys training new staff members as well as analyzing the new tax law.

**Philosophy:** "I'm an optimist - I try to see the good in everything. I always believed that anything you really want to do badly enough and are willing to work for can be accomplished."

**Lycoming Recollection:** "Having to work awfully hard in Logan Richmond's accounting courses and Charles Getchell's math classes. They were tough - but I learned a lot. I remember a summer internship spent with Ingersoll Rand as an internal auditor. I spent that summer in Seattle, San Francisco and Portland. I gained a wealth of experience that has helped me even today. I understood why I was learning things. I remember the basketball games at the old gym. We used to call it the

'pit'. It was fun to intimidate the opposition!"

**Lycoming Experience:** "I remember playing in the College band and attending the coffeehouse concerts.

The practical education (mathematics and accounting) together with the internship are what really helped me get off to a good professional start.

My Lycoming education dove-tailed beautifully with Price Waterhouse's own continuing education program. The emphasis on writing, even in the accounting courses, proved to be a valuable asset. It helps make a Lycoming education more in tune with the requirements of the marketplace."

## FACULTY NOTES

**DR. ELISE GOLD**, assistant professor of English, has had her article "Touring the Inventions: Shelley's Prefatory Writing" accepted for publication in the 1987 issue of the *Keats-Shelley Journal*. Also, her essay "King Lear and Aesthetic tyranny in Shelley's *The Cenci*, *Swellfoot the Tyrant*, and *The Witch of Atlas*" has appeared in *English Language Notes* 24.1 (September 1986): 58-70.

**DR. RICHARD HUGHES**, associate professor of religion, delivered an address entitled "The Nature of Aggression" to the Pennsylvania Catholic Bishops and Protestant executives during a meeting in Harrisburg.

**DR. STEVE GRIFFITH**, associate professor of philosophy, has been notified that his paper "Prayer In Public School" will be published in the inaugural volume of *Public Affairs Quarterly*, a scholarly journal devoted to the philosophical study of public policy issues.

**DR. CAROLE MOSES**, assistant professor of English, recently had an article entitled "Typee and Spenser's Bower of Bliss" accepted for publication by *English Language Notes*. Additionally, Moses' article entitled "Spenser and the Structure of *Mardi*" was recently published in *Studies in the Novel* 18 (1986): 258-269.

**DR. JOHN WHELAN**, associate professor of philosophy, delivered a paper "Hard Hearts and Bad Samaritans" to the Eastern Pennsylvania Philosophical Association meeting at the University of Scranton and also to the philosophy club at Mansfield University.

**DR. ROBERT ZACCARIA**, associate professor of biology, attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Zoologist in Nashville, TN, where he was a guest speaker during the banquet of the symposium on Comparative Endocrinology of the Thyroid.



# LYCOMING COLLEGE

## The Wertz Student Center

*Expanded from Remarks by John Hollenback on 25th Anniversary of Wertz Student Center  
September 29, 1984*

*Editor's Note: Research for this article was provided by Emily Büchle and Jack Buckle.*

The Wertz Student Center was the first student activities building on this campus in 150 years and a building badly needed when it was dedicated in 1959. It is the *Wertz* Student Center, named in honor of Bishop D. Frederick Wertz, who was president of Lycoming College from 1955 to 1968, when he was elected a Bishop of the United Methodist Church.

Students and parents often ask about the names of college buildings and perhaps think buildings are named only for millionaires or college presidents. Not true. We have a dorm named for a much loved and respected professor of psychology, James Milton Skeath, who did not donate a million dollars; he merely donated a lifetime. We did name buildings for two college presidents, John W. Long Hall and Crever Hall, but only at the end of their presidencies when it was apparent they performed extraordinary services, and left a major impact on the institution.

Bernard Barauch once said, "old age to me is anyone 15 years older than I am." It has been 25 years since this building was dedicated - the lifetime, more than the lifetime, of many of the people in this room. Let's go back to the 1950's and see why this is the *Wertz* Student Center and why it was desperately needed.

In 1955 when a tall, vigorous red-headed young man named D. Frederick Wertz appeared as the new president, we had 843 students. Nearly 374, or one-third of them were residents; the other two-thirds were "day" or commuting students. We had been a four-year degree granting Methodist liberal arts college for 5 years. In addition, we granted two-year associate degrees in music, art, secretarial science and medical secretarial. But we were primarily a local college, a college of the

community - only one-third of the students came from outside the Williamsport area.

The physical campus was also small, virtually confined to the top of the hill. The ancient gray form of Old Main, the oldest building on campus, stretched across the crest of the hill on the grassy plot between Lamade Gym and the Science Building. It contained administrative offices, bookstore, classrooms and an assembly hall. At the east side of the campus was Bradley Hall, a 19th century mansion, with classrooms and offices, topped by Sigma Pi Fraternity on the third and fourth floors.

North of Bradley, between it and Clarke Chapel was Memorial Hall, a 3 story army barracks (literally - students said if you sat in it at midnight on Veteran's Day you would be visited by the Ghosts of Dead Soldiers). It was old in 1955 and, as happens to all of us eventually, it tended to sag a bit around the edges. As a result, it was propped up with steel beams at its north end, a head-bashing hazard for students creeping back to the dorms at night.

West of Clarke Chapel was Hilltop Gym (now the Fine Arts building); to the north of Rich Hall, and across the quad Wesley Hall, and the John W. Long Library (now Long Administration Building). On the corner of Washington Blvd. and College Place, stood the President's House, paired with the Fine Arts Building, equally white, with a pillared portico. That was Lycoming College-campus, a local college. A short 13 years later, it was a different college, no longer primarily a local college, but a regionally known college, well on its way to becoming what it is today.

During his 13 years as president, Frederick Wertz increased the student body from 843 to 1562, almost double, with resident students growing from 374 to 1,000 - from one-third of the student body



to two-thirds. The 2 year programs vanished, the 4 year program was strengthened; all about us buildings leaped from the ground: *Dormitories* were built for the increasing number of resident students (5 of them - Williams, Crever, Asbury, Skeath and, East Hall designed for the fraternities). The *Student Activities Center* - with dining rooms, lounges, bookstore, meeting rooms, game rooms, radio station was also built. In the late 1960s, *The Academic Center* with library, classrooms, theater, faculty offices, computer center was constructed. *College Field*, an athletic field north of the campus off of Packer Street was acquired. Before that, football was played on the quad; sometimes it was difficult to tell the spectators on the sidelines from the players. Imagine all of this, and a balanced budget too thanks to the efforts of Kenneth Himes, college treasurer. That is why the trustees named the building the *Wertz Student Center*.

During the middle 1950s a social center for living was badly needed. All of the social areas were scattered about the campus, dropped here and there - drab oases in a desert of classrooms and offices. There was no center where students could gather for food, companionship, or entertainment in the off-hours.

The bookstore occupied part of Old Main; it was forcefully managed by Mrs. Dorothy Streeter and minions made the purchase of a textbook an occasion, usually happy, depending upon the cost.

The dining room was under Clarke Chapel, located where the music classrooms are now. It was a warm room with French doors which were opened in warm weather so one could breathe. Remember, this was a primitive era with no air conditioning. An added feature was the view over the tennis courts where attractive young women in shorts bounced up and down in pursuit of a tennis ball and often the meal was highlighted by the famous "mystery balls" created by Mrs. Jessie Spitler, the Escoffier of the kitchen. During the meal the diners, dressed in sports jackets and ties or in dresses were served by student waiters. After the meal the tablecloths were scraped by the Crumbies - women students armed with brushes and trays. It was a large room, a pleasant room, but not large enough for the increasing number of resident students.

For off-hours eating, companionship, a quiet place to talk or to meet loved ones, we had lounges and snack bars, none of which were entirely suitable. Two of the lounges belonged to



*Main Building*





*“All the social areas were scattered about the campus, dropped here and there—drab oases in a desert of classrooms and offices.”*



*From left to right: Flock Brewery, with smoke stack (present site of Skeath Hall); Bradley Hall; Old Main, with tower, completed in 1855 (razed in 1968); “The Barn.”*

fraternities - one, Lambda Chi Alpha, in the old Flock Mansion on Franklin Street, where Asbury dorm now is; the other, Sigma Pi, on the third floor of Bradley Hall. After that climb you needed a lounge for recovery. Ask Walt Zeltner, Fred Legge or Craig Kane. The other two lounges belonged to women and to men: in Rich Hall, a day room and lounge, tables and lockers for women; in Old Main, a day room and lounge, tables and lockers for men - equality of the sexes, equal but separate, for this was a time of segregation when sex was only a word. The integrated lounges were the formal parlors of Rich Hall where boy met girl, properly chaperoned, for a discussion of James Shaeffer's Music 10 or Eric Sandin's popular American Lit course.

Snack bars, a 1950's name for coffee, pop and sandwiches in a congenial setting, were few; there were two, one off-campus and one on. The off-campus eatery was George and Liz Kline's on Fourth Street, near where the Pub is now. This was a place of commingling for faculty and students and the luncheon spot for many faculty. John

Graham and Marion Maynard (English), John Chandler (Art), Helen Weidman (Political Science), Francis Knights Skeath (Math), Jim Skeath (Psychology), Roger Cogswell (French), Jimmy Sterling (English), Phil Gillette (German), Robert Ewing and Loring Priest (History), and even sometimes a Dean (David Mobberley), were the shifting core.

On campus was the between-classes, “Time For a Quick One” place, a lively and raucous jammed-to-the-walls little room on the east side of the Hilltop Gym. It was a former practice room (20 x 20) for the wrestling team, originally looking like a padded cell. They took the mats from the walls and the floor, threw in a counter, a couple of noisy, gigantic coffee machines, a growling ice chest for sodas (some people insisted it was alive), a couple of boxes of cupcakes and snack crackers, and a griddle.

Behind the counter, young men in white aprons tossed pop, cupcakes, hamburgers and quips with equal dexterity to the admiring crowd, a snack bar with resident comedians, and the place to be seen.

At various times the counter men were J.P. Maltby, Elmer Peake, Hugh McCutcheon, Tom Dunkleburger, Joe Clark or Al Mortimer - all high spirited, overcoming the physical deficiencies of the room and turning the occasion into a party. It was an intimate snack bar, particularly during class breaks when 60 or 80 ravenous students would rush the doors sometimes forming a human chain to pass the coffee to latecomers who could not force their way in. Places for recreation were not adequate; we needed a building, a center for social activities.

During the decade following the dedication, the Wertz Student Center truly became the living room of the campus. The snack bar was usually occupied by various combinations of students and faculty being friendly over coffee; the outer room resounded with the friendly pings and pongs of the Ping-Pong table and the dings and donges of the Pin-Ball machines as students toned their muscles. The SUB desk was the nerve center, dispensing information, games and directions to the lost.



*The Music Room*

Burchfield Lounge became the place for more formal activities. Every fall the metal Indian over the fireplace, the symbol of the Warriors, was dusted and polished, the circular rugs with the college seal were cleaned, baskets of flowers appeared and one of the highlights of the year, the President's Reception, took place. This was a black tie, town-and-gown affair to introduce new faculty to the college and Williamsport communities. The women of the college, wives and faculty, dignified, soigne and sophisticated in long gowns and gloves and the men of the faculty and administration, local Cary Grants in their tuxedos, moved around the room greeting parents and townspeople. The



*The Chapel*

reception line of president, deans, new faculty and administrators were introduced to guests by student ushers, all shining and looking as if they had been newly created. It was a handsome and glittering affair orchestrated by Helen Felix, the dean of women.

Mrs. Felix was also responsible for the Associated Women's Student Teas. Less formal than the President's Reception, and only for the college community, it too was an elegant party. Students and faculty balancing tea cups, small cakes and cookies and napkins, moved around the room chatting and smiling, small talk and large talk, politics, grades and romance.

More informal but no less lively were the president's fireside socials after home football games. Cocoa, cider and donuts, crackling fire in the fireplace and greetings from President Wertz, it was an occasion for alumni, faculty and students to renew old friendships and to make new ones, to celebrate the victories, to mourn the losses.

On the ground floor of the Wertz Student Center a new large dining room was opened. The waiters made way for a cafeteria line. The Crumbies, no longer glamorous with brushes and trays, became simply busgirls and busboys. The elegance of French windows and white tablecloths was gone with the fifties.

With a loss there is frequently a gain. The echoes of the fifties are heard at Homecoming, made beautiful and funny and sad by the patina of time. But the gain of a Student Union Building to house the scattered social areas created a centralized focal point for campus activities, enhancing our quality of life.

# S P O R T S

## Student Spotlight: Cathy Gustafson

By: Bill Byham

For a second I thought someone had pulled a con job and sent in an imposter instead of the real Cathy Gustafson for the interview for this article in the *Quarterly*.

I mean, champion athletes are supposed to show up looking powerful, maybe even with some sort of aura about them that indicates they have spent a lot of hours in the weight room or at least the locker room.

Cathy Gustafson showed up elf-like, petite, attractive and somewhat in question why she had been summoned to the sports information cubicle for a session of questions and answers about her background in both academics and athletics.

In just a few minutes it was quite obvious that the real Cathy Gustafson was here and why her selection as a candidate for certain honors as a scholar athlete was very deserving.

The daughter of Mrs. Maria Gustafson and the late Dan Gustafson, a former English instructor at Lycoming, graduated from Williamsport Area High School in the Class of 1983 and took on the very difficult challenge of the four year nursing program at Lycoming.

"I think I have always wanted to be in nursing. My mother is a registered nurse with a Bachelor of Science in Nursing and is currently a teacher at the Williamsport Hospital. My grandparents were ill at times and I found out that I enjoyed giving them what help I could. Then when my sister was pregnant it made me confirm my decision to follow a career in the nursing field," said Cathy.

She then added that after her graduation this spring she will spend some time in the field of obstetrics before going on to specialize in midwifery "where there is a need and a challenge."

Heading into this last semester of collegiate work Cathy is carrying a cumulative grade average of 3.5 out of a possible 4.0 and added that her first semester of this senior year was right at that same level.

"I came to Lycoming because of my father being on the faculty and my mother felt that the BSN program being offered here would be comparable to any other similar program I could find. I have found the program to be demanding, extensive and it calls for a lot of organization, hard work and the willingness to give up free time."

Aha! Maybe I was right the first time. The Cathy Gustafson talked about in the sports file showed three letters in cross country, two basketball letters, a track letter and was now competing with the Lady Warrior swim team. Hardly a person who used her "free time" willingly for studying her nursing subjects.



"Athletics have been my release, my outlet. After all, you spend all day in class and have to come back for more study at night. I just plan for a couple of hours away from that and I chose to use it running. I first became interested in running because my sisters were avid runners. I began to run competitively in high school when a friend encouraged me to join the cross country team," she said to make it clear once more that the academic Cathy Gustafson was also the athletic Cathy Gustafson.

"It wasn't until I started running at Lycoming that I got into it as I should. In high school I ran only during the season and then I would not step out of the house with my running shoes on. When I came here I began to run year round and it just became a firm part of my routine and the rest is history," she continued.

That "history" shows her name as a three-year captain of the Lady Warrior cross country team, a course record holder with a 20:26 clocking, a Lycoming record setter in the 3,000 meter run as well as in the 1500 meters with times of 12:30.5 and 5:53.5 respectively.

Cross country coach Dr. John Piper said of his leading runner, "Cathy has been the only female runner who has been there since the start of her freshman year. She has been the spirit and the drive of the team over those years. She has essentially been the best woman runner and it's going to be difficult to replace a front runner like her."

Replacing her is now a hard reality despite a final track season coming up in the spring.

As she described it, "I suffered an injury last fall, some type of tendonitis in one of my hips, and it just has not healed. Even some dancing will show up the next day in the form of soreness. That's one of the main reasons I went to swimming and now I am on the college swim team."

(Continued on page 17)

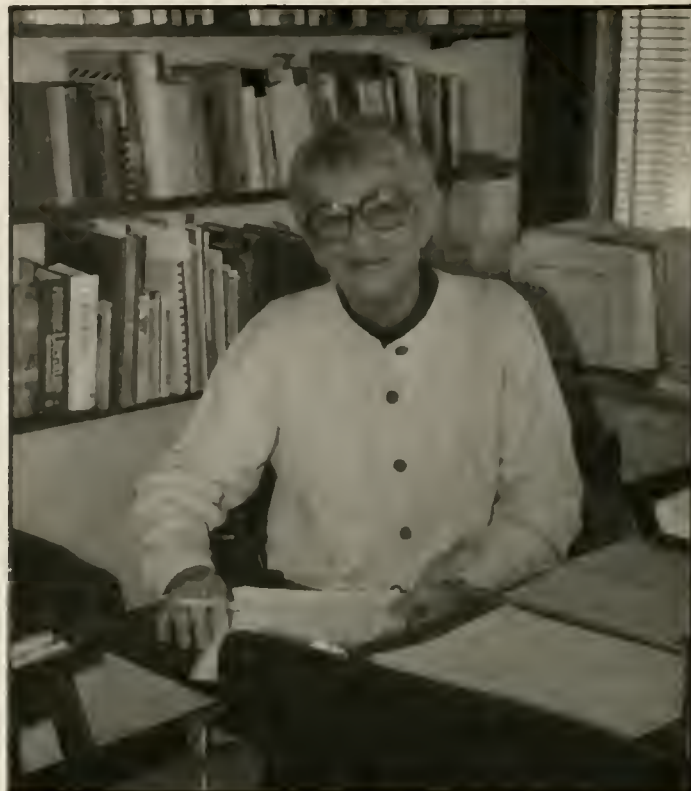
# ON CAMPUS

## Gertrude Madden, Program Creator at Lycoming, Dies

Gertrude (Jerry) Madden, a retired associate professor of English and creator of the mass communication program at Lycoming College, died on December 15th.

Mrs. Madden retired from the Lycoming faculty in 1984, after a 26 year teaching career. In 1976, she was appointed coordinator of the college's interdisciplinary major in mass communication. She held that post, in addition to her English department duties, until 1981.

In 1985, the students of the Mass Communication Society established the Gertrude B. Madden Mass Communication Award in her honor. The award is presented to the senior mass communication major who, in the judgement of his or her peers, best integrates academic excellence, professional development in a mass media field, and contributions to campus media.



## Byham Named Sports Information Director

Bill Byham of South Williamsport, PA, has been named sports information director at Lycoming College. He succeeds Jerry Zufelt, who left to take the sports information director's job at Fairfield University.

Byham, a native of Kane, PA, has been a sports broadcaster in the Susquehanna Valley since 1961. He has also been a sportswriter for the Williamsport *Sun-Gazette* and the Sunday *GRIT* and the sports editor for the now defunct *Citizen's Press* in Williamsport. He has been the "voice" of Lycoming football for the past several seasons.

He received a bachelor's degree in education from Bloomsburg University, where he lettered in football, basketball and baseball. The lefthander was a relief pitcher in the minor league systems of the New York Giants and St. Louis Cardinals baseball teams for eight years and played one year of professional basketball in the old Eastern League.

Byham was a teacher and coach at Downingtown High School outside of Philadelphia for six years before taking a teaching job at South Williamsport High School in 1959. He retired from teaching in 1984 and has been a sportscaster for WOPA radio in Williamsport since then.

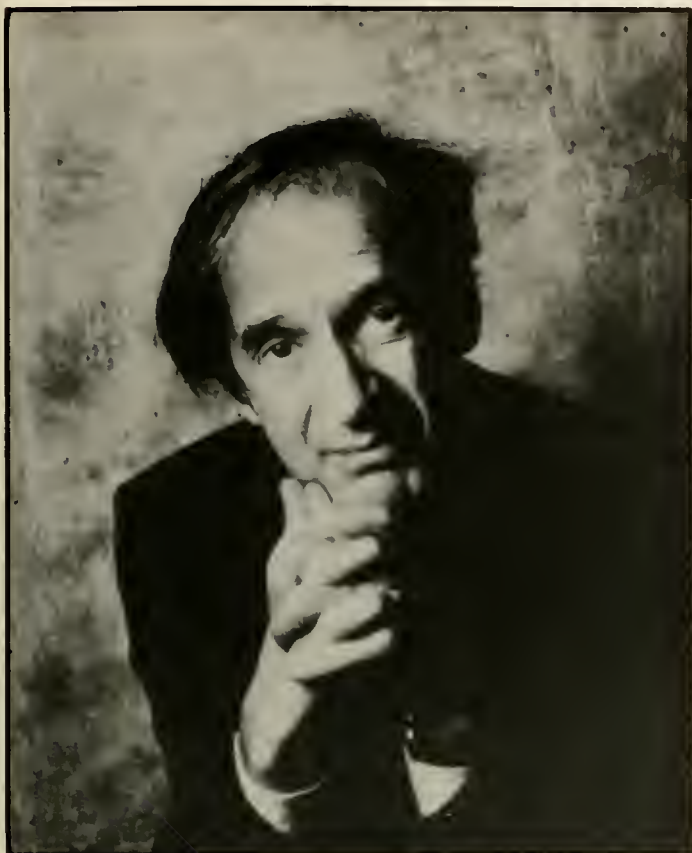
## Tuition: Lowest Increase In 15 Years

The Lycoming College Board of Trustees has approved the lowest tuition increase in 15 years, according to College President Dr. Frederick E. Blumer. The cost of room, board and tuition will increase a mere 3.89% as a bold initiative to encourage a new era of financing private institutions of higher education.

Rates, per semester, for 1987-88 will be: Tuition, \$3,840; Room, \$750; Board, \$750. In announcing the increase, Dr. Blumer noted, "We want Lycoming to lead independent colleges in breaking the historic pattern of price increases that have outpaced the rate of inflation and the rise in the Higher Education Index."

"Through our strong program of gift support from alumni and friends of the college and increased revenue from endowment fund earnings, we are able to adopt a new strategy in providing the resources required to offer quality undergraduate education while restricting our dependence on tuition, passing on the benefits of lower increases to students and their families," Blumer continued.

The increase is one of the smallest in the college's recent history. Lycoming is currently celebrating the 175th anniversary of its founding as the Williamsport Academy.



## Wiesel To Speak At 1987 Lycoming Commencement

The 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Elie Wiesel, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address during Lycoming College's 1987 commencement on May 3rd. In making the official announcement, Lycoming President Frederick E. Blumer termed Wiesel's appearance "a fitting capstone to the college's 175th anniversary celebration." Blumer described Wiesel as one of the world's most important speakers on man's inhumanity to his fellow man. "Elie Wiesel relates a message based on his own personal experience of total humiliation and of the utter contempt for humanity shown in Hitler's death camps. I am honored that Lycoming College will serve as forum for Mr. Wiesel to rekindle his message," Blumer added.

Elie Wiesel, the Romanian-born 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner, survived the Nazi concentration camps at Auschwitz and Buchenwald. His experiences form the basis for numerous books and articles.

"Elie Wiesel's deeply moving and personal first-hand recollection through his writings and lectures insured that the tragic consequences of World War II will not be permitted to happen again," Blumer added.

## Lycoming Represented At Japanese Conference

Thirty Christian colleges of Japan were represented in a conference with United Methodist educators in Sanda, Japan, November 17-20. "The Future of Christian Higher Education" was the theme of the meeting hosted by Yasushi Kuyama, Chancellor of Kwansei Gakuin University.

"Many of the Christian colleges of Japan are celebrating their centennial years," noted Chancellor Kuyama. "Their founders were American missionaries and during these celebrations the schools are taking stock of their religious purposes."

Dr. F. Thomas Trotter, General Secretary of the Board of Higher Education and Ministry of the United Methodist Church, in the conference keynote address, urged "a renewed initiative in the church's colleges to reclaim their historic roles in providing moral and intellectual leadership in the world." Dr. Trotter suggested the establishment of a center where scholars from these institutions could explore the shapes the schools of the church should take in the next century.

President Stephanie M. Bennett of Centenary College, New Jersey, warned the educators of the "spectre of fragmented learning" and called for educational designs based on the values of democratic and Christian thought.

President Frederick E. Blumer of Lycoming College and President James A. Davis of Shenandoah College presented papers on planning for change and administration. President Samuel Dubois Cook of Dillard University, Professor Everett Laning of Simpson College, the Reverend David Harada of Los Angeles, California, President Donald Welch of Scarritt Graduate School, and Dr. Ken Yamada of the Board of Higher Education and Ministry were included in the U.S. delegation.

Visits by the U.S. presidents with alumni/ae were a feature of the visit. The educators also visited several campuses and met with students and faculty.

Among the Japanese colleges represented were Kwansei Gakuin University, Kobe College, Seiwa College, Aoyama Gakuin University, Tohoku Gakuin University, International Christian University, Meiji Gakuin University, Kanto Gakuin University, Doshisha University, Kassui Women's University, St. Andrew's University, Fukuoka Women's College, and Doshisha Women's College.

Christian colleges have played a major role in higher education in Japan since their founding. Their influence far exceeds the size of the Christian community in the nation, assumed to be about 1% of the population. These schools generally consider themselves to be a major part of the church's mission of outreach to society.

The conference was hosted by Kwansei Gakuin University of Nishinomiya and was held in the nearby university conference center at Sengari, Sanda.

# Reaching For A Dream

By: Tom Speicher '89

How does it feel to live in a country for 15 years and suddenly pack up and move to a foreign land? To go from the city of Tokyo to the state of New Jersey? One student on the Lycoming College campus can easily answer those questions.

Sophomore Kiyoshi Toda is a Japanese immigrant who has lived in the United States for nearly four years. He came to the U.S. in 1982 after his father, an executive at RCA Corporation, was transferred to Princeton, New Jersey. His transition from Japanese culture to an American way of life is in some ways truly remarkable.

When he entered America, Kiyoshi didn't know how to speak any English, which is a required school subject in the Japanese school system for seventh, eighth and ninth graders. "The teachers concentrated on *written* English instead of *spoken* English because they didn't know the language very well," says Kiyoshi.



When it came time for him to choose a college, Kiyoshi applied to several institutions but decided on Lycoming because of the atmosphere and size of the school. "The people here were very nice when I visited and at a large school I would receive no individual attention which is a disadvantage to a foreign student," he says.

Kiyoshi admits that he was "a little nervous" when he came to Lycoming in the fall of 1985. "I was one of a few foreign students in the freshman dorm," he states. Quiche, however, made friends and eventually felt more at ease on campus.

During his freshman year he had a much tougher time academically than socially. Kiyoshi found his classes much harder than he had anticipated but was happy with his grades by the end of the second semester. "It is very hard because I am Japanese and have to think English," he states.

While in class, Kiyoshi tries to understand what is being said in English instead of translating the lesson to Japanese in order to comprehend the class. "I really don't have time to translate the lesson because the professors don't talk slow enough," he says.

For relaxation Kiyoshi likes to play his violin and listen to a combination of American and Japanese music. Kiyoshi started playing the violin when he was five, and he has played first violin in the Williamsport Symphony Orchestra.

However, Quiche doesn't want to make a career out of music. Instead he says business is an attractive career possibility. Kiyoshi's main goal is to "graduate from an American four-year college and return to Japan. The people are nice here, but I miss home," he states.

When he gets the chance to once again pack his bags and head home for Tokyo, Kiyoshi says, "I will always be grateful that I got to see what the view of Japan is from outside the country."

Tom Speicher is a sophomore mass communication major at Lycoming College.

***"When it came time for him to choose a college, Kiyoshi applied to several institutions but decided on Lycoming because of the atmosphere and size of the school."***

Known as "Quiche" to his friends, Kiyoshi concentrated on learning how to *spea*k English when he came to the U.S. He took a special English course at West Windsor Plainsboro High School, his school in Princeton. However, it was Kiyoshi's contact with his American classmates that helped him learn most of the English he now uses at Lycoming. "During my first year in the American high school I concentrated on making friends rather than studying," says Quiche.

One of the main reasons Kiyoshi's family accepted the transfer to New Jersey was the chance for a college education for him and his brother. "It is very hard to get into most colleges in Japan," Kiyoshi explains with a sharp Japanese accent. "It is much harder than here." Quiche also wanted the benefit of an American college education because he says, "Most successful people in Japan speak English very well."

# FACULTY FOCUS

## Mary J. Vestermark, Counselor

By: Laura A. LeValley

Mary J. Vestermark is a special lady who provides Lycoming College with a very special service.

A member of the Lycoming family since 1977, Vestermark currently serves as the College's counselor. "I feel counseling service is very needed here," Vestermark explains. "The whole person comes to college, not just the mind. While the College does provide students with a Career Development Center and fine faculty advisors, there is still the need for a person to deal with just the personal and social concerns."

Vestermark received her A.B. from Oberlin College and her M.A. from Stetson University. She went on to earn her doctorate in guidance counseling from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. "I first became interested in counseling while I was teaching at Ball State University in Muncy, Indiana. While I was teaching, I was also counseling around the edges. If I had to pick between teaching and counseling, I would choose counseling because there is such a need on any college campus."

While Vestermark is considered a part-time faculty member, anyone wishing to speak with her will find that if the need is there, so is she. While she is visited by mostly students and occasional staff members on an appointment basis, Vestermark likes to see some persons more than once if she feels they are having a serious problem. "Usually people come on their own, which is wonderful because it is a sign that they are very motivated towards solving their problem. On occasion, however, I do receive referrals from Dean Buckle and Resident Advisors. Although how busy I am tends to fluctuate, it's always busy enough," she adds.

No matter how busy she is, Vestermark does insist on quality time and confidentiality. "I don't like to do counseling in my office. The lighting is much too harsh and I like the feeling of being entirely removed from the college atmosphere so that I can really talk with the people who come to see me." To achieve this feeling, Vestermark has her own private counseling room, with soft lighting, tucked away in the academic center to encourage the heart to heart chat that Vestermark finds so helpful.

While Vestermark helps people to deal with stressful situations, she believes that everyone needs a little stress in their lives to keep them moving. "We all need a certain amount of stress in our lives for stimulation," Vestermark explains. "Although it's on an individualized basis, I believe in stress without distress."

What does Vestermark do when her stress becomes distressful? "I travel. I have four daughters in all parts of the country and six grandchildren. With the flexible schedule that I have, it allows me time to visit with them and relax."



"The whole person comes to college, not just the mind."

When talking about her job, Vestermark carefully draws the fine line between enjoying what she does and finding her job satisfying. "I do not enjoy seeing people have problems; it's not something anyone should enjoy. But I must say that my job is highly satisfying when I can be there to help just at the right time, and in a severe case, to save a life."

Laura A. LeValley is a May 1986 mass communication graduate.

### Student Spotlight: Cathy Gustafson (Continued from page 13)

That makes four different intercollegiate sport teams of which she has been a member of in her combined career at Lycoming and if she would earn a letter in swimming it would raise that number to seven which is, in itself, a rarity among college athletes in these modern times.

Put the 3.5 grade average together with all of that athletic excellence and its then quite obvious why Cathy Gustafson has been named the recipient of the McDonalds/WKSB Award as a scholar-athlete while also being nominated, through the Sports Information Directors Association of America, for possible selection of the GTE Academic All-American program.

"Anything else we might add to all of this?" she was asked.

"I think that's enough. Thank you very much for the interest," she replied as she slipped out of the chair, eyes bright and headed off to whatever was next on the day's agenda.

I know I was convinced - that had been the real Cathy Gustafson.

Bill Byham is sports information director at Lycoming College.

## SURDNA Challenges Alumni

Confirmation of a \$50,000 grant for scholarship endowment was received by Lycoming College from the SURDNA FOUNDATION of New York City. The award would enable Lycoming to offer (beginning with the 1987-88 academic year) a minimum of \$4,000 per year in scholarship awards for academically talented individuals.

In order for the College to receive the \$50,000 grant, Lycoming alumni must increase their gifts to the 1986-87 annual fund by at least \$25,000 over their record setting amount in 1985-86 of \$107,784. College President Frederick E. Blumer anticipates that "the generosity of the SURDNA FOUNDATION will serve as a catalyst in providing the incentive for increased alumni participation."

Alumni gifts to the Lycoming College Fund have increased by 74% over the past two years. Romain F. Bastian '61, alumni representative to the Lycoming College Fund National Committee, echoed the thoughts of President Blumer.

"This is an excellent reason for Lycoming alumni to support our alma mater," Bastian said. "Opportunities such as this provide critical and much needed funding

for small, private, liberal arts colleges. But, to accomplish this will require both a greater effort by and an increased participation among our alumni. By working together, we can give Lycoming a \$50,000 gift this year!"

Only gifts received by June 30, 1987, will count toward the *minimum* alumni goal of \$132,784. And, only contributions made to the *annual fund* are included in the totals.

Established in 1917, the SURDNA FOUNDATION'S basic source of funds stems from the wealth of John E. Andrus whose fortune came from real estate, oil, and pharmaceutical investments. Upon his death in 1934, he designated a considerable fortune to the Foundation which bore a variation of his name (Andrus spelled backwards).

Further information concerning the SURDNA CHALLENGE can be obtained by contacting the Development Office, Lycoming College, Williamsport, PA 17701-5192, or by calling 717-321-4036.

## Class Agents Expand Volunteer Force

Class agents representing the 38 four-year graduating classes, plus one who represents the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary and Junior College (predecessor institutions of Lycoming College) are among the most recent alumni to accept volunteer assignments in service to their alma mater.

Each class agent assisting with the 1986-87 annual fund campaign will send special information to classmates asking for support of the College's many and varied programs. The Lycoming College Fund helps to bridge the gap between the tuition and fees students pay and the actual cost of providing that education.

Representing the Heritage Classes (those prior to 1949) is Marshall E. Sanders '36, McLean, VA. Serving as class agent for the Class of '49 is John S. Retkwa, Colonia, NJ.

Others serving in this volunteer assignment and the classes they represent are J. Robert Schrader, Jr. '50, Williamsport, PA; John P. Maltby '51, San Jose, CA; Nancy Hall Brunner '52, Cedar Grove, NJ; Fred Y. Legge '53, South Williamsport, PA; Roger B. Ludlum '54, Caledonia, NY; Stephen M. Wolf '55, Goulds, FL; Paul O. Shapiro '56, Randolph, NJ; Herman S. Horn '57, Honey Brook, PA; Thomas M. Aubrey '58, Mohnton, PA; Nancy Hall Gieniec '59, Lancaster, PA.

Herbert G. Kane '60, Tampa, FL; Dennis G. Youshaw '61, Altoona, PA; A. John Parsons '62, Upper Darby, PA; William J. Ainsworth '63, Deerfield, IL; Larry H. Sanders '64, Williamsport, PA; Murray C. Rosen '65, Rumson, NJ; Read P. Dunn, III '66, Howell, MI; R. Gary Houck '67, Glenmont, NY; Richard T. and Mary Swanson Hedden '68, Orlando, FL; William S. Jula '69, Clearwater, FL.

Nancy Gieb Jula '70, Clearwater, FL; R. Janice Fletcher '71, Harrisburg, PA; Ronald L. Bower '72, Williamsport, PA; John C. Teasley '73, Teaneck, NJ; Russell W. and Jeanne Hurley Twigg '74, Montoursville, PA; Lois Smires Argenbright '75, Edison, NJ; Douglas P. Trump '76, Chatham, NJ; Frank M. Kindler '77, Camp Hill, PA; Stephen W. and Leigh Thompson Howe '78, Baltimore, MD; Kenneth A. Holdren '79, Northumberland, PA.

Donna Petrizzi LaRosa '80, Bristol, PA; Heather Manley Virgulti '81, Pittsburgh, PA; Joseph M. Virgulti '82, Pittsburgh, PA; Ellen Talbert Callanan '83, Maplewood, NJ; Carol C. Scott '84, King of Prussia, PA; Patricia L. Loomis '85, Chadds Ford, PA; Elizabeth J. Barrick '86, Belvidere, NJ.



# CLASS NOTES

'15

MARGUERITE DERSTINE FORBES reports that it is good to be 90. She is less active but enjoying a very satisfying life. She lives in Pittston, PA.

'21

NORMAN R. WAGNER reports that he is doing fine after some major surgery. He resides in York, PA.

'23

THOMAS R. GALLAGHER reports that he is in reasonably good health for his age. He sends his regards to any of his class receiving the *Quarterly*. He resides in Short Hills, NJ.

'31

RALPH C. GEIGLE recently addressed the Reading Torch Club on "Education, Past, Present, Future." He is still conducting seminars on Soviet Union and China. He resides in Reading, PA.

'34

ROBERT G. WHARTON, JR. is retired as President of First Federal Savings & Loan Association in Williamsport, PA. He continues as a member of the Board of Directors.

'43

MARGUERITE RETTEW HORSLEY has retired from the insurance office after 27 years. She enjoys her work with the Church, Sunday School, and Bible study. She and her husband, Allen, enjoy camping. They reside in Gloucester, VA.

ROBERT J. SULLIVAN is retired as professor and chairman of the journalism department at Lehigh University. He is living in Bethlehem, PA.

'49

JEROME W. POUILLIOTT, JR. is on the staff of the Jersey Shore Hospital, Jersey Shore, PA. He is a surgeon and is practicing in the hospital's emergency room. He and his wife, Kathleen, have six children.

'50

ROBERT G. CHRISTIE was elected worshipful master of Eureka Lodge 335, F&AM, Montoursville, PA.

## In The News



**KAREN RUNDQUIST SWICK '63** is associate professor of mathematics at Palm Beach Atlantic College in West Palm Beach, FL. She was named recently the Ann Gold Distinguished Professor of the Year by the school. She joined the PBAC faculty in 1982 and has worked to significantly improve the college's mathematics department through curriculum revision. She and her husband, Richard, reside in Lake Worth, FL.

ELMER R. KOONS has retired after 30 years as an English teacher at the Williamsport Area High School where he was named Teacher of the Year for 1985. Prior to entering the teaching profession, he served six years as reporter and feature writer for the Grit Publishing Company in Williamsport, PA.

'54

CHARLES M. MITCHELL is president and publisher of *Office Systems Magazine, Inc.*, a Georgetown, CT, based monthly magazine for small and mid-size businesses. Office Systems '86 is an affiliate of Springhouse Corporation, Springhouse, PA.

DORIS HELLER TEUFEL has been elected president of the Bald Eagle Art League in Williamsport, PA, for the 1987 season. She is a member of the Alumni Association Executive Board and is a teacher in the Williamsport Area School District.

'56

PAUL O. SHAPIRO is vice president/quality of Radiation Technology, Inc. He and his wife, VIRGINIA (SHEPARD '58) live in Randolph, NJ. Their third son, William, graduated from the Culinary Institute of America and their fourth son, Nathan, will be graduating from high school. Paul serves as a Class Agent for Lycoming College.

'58

J. BRYSON YAWGER has been promoted to a claim consultant, Architects and Engineers Professional Liability Division of CNA, Cedar Knolls, NJ. He lives in Newfoundland, NJ.

'59

G. KENT BITTNER was recently elected president of the Williamsport Area School Board. In his role as president, he plans to strive for better relations between the district and the news media and a growing understanding in the community on the educational process. He is employed by Bethlehem Steel Corporation in Williamsport, PA, as manager of division services. He is married to LOIS (TASKER '57).

'60

C. EDWARD RECESKI is vice president of administration at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. He has been with the university since 1971 and has served in this capacity since 1980. He is an active member of several community organizations, including the American Cancer Society. He resides in Indiana with his wife, Julie, and their four children, Edward, Andrea, Janelle and Megan.

JAMES L. WILLIAMS is serving a pastorate in State College, PA. He has four children and one granddaughter.

'62

JOHN J. TARDITI, JR. is president of Associated Insurance Management, Inc., an employer and executive benefits firm located in Haddonfield, NJ. He is still serving as commissioner and mayor of Haddonfield. He is vice president of Camden County Mayors Association and vice president of New Jersey Conference of Mayors. He resides with his wife, Barbara, and four children.

'63

CHARLES W. LUPPERT is executive vice president, cashier and chief operating officer of Williamsport National Bank in Williamsport, PA. He has been with the bank since 1971 serving as auditor, cashier and senior loan officer.

## In The News



WALTER H. MANNING '64 has been named Interim Chair of the Department of Audiology and Speech Pathology at Memphis State University. He joined the Department in 1977 and was promoted to the rank of professor in 1985. Author of more than 50 articles about stuttering and acoustic phonetics, he teaches courses and conducts research in a newly constructed speech acoustics laboratory. Walt serves as president of the Tennessee Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

Along with several other alumni (MARTIN SHER '64, STUART NATHANS '65, MIKE WESTKOTT '66, WILSON BRADLEY '66, JACK HODGINS '69, and JEFF RAUFF '72), he is helping to establish the Morton Rauff Memorial Fund to create an endowed scholarship for a deserving Lycoming swimmer.

'65

ROBERT W. EDGAR, former U.S. Representative, has accepted a position as visiting professor at Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia. Having ended a 12-year career in the House of Representatives, the Lycoming Trustee will lecture on such political topics as toxic waste, clean water, and political process reform. He and his wife, Merle, and children reside in Glen Riddle, PA. His son, Robert, is a freshman at Lycoming.

DAVID I. SCHULTZE is recruiting/training manager for Shell Chemical Company in Houston, TX. He enjoys triathlon competition, and in 1984, he completed the Hawaiian Ironman Race. His wife, WINI (WATSON '65), is a homemaker. Their son is a junior at the University of California/Berkeley and their daughter is a sophomore in high school.

'66

JAMES T. BRENDLE has worked for the federal government as a civilian personnel officer with the Coast Guard for the past 16 years. He lives in Juneau, AK. Jim's son, Eric, received an appointment to the Coast Guard Academy in New London, CT. He has begun his four years of schooling.

'67

CARLYN J. ELLMS is director of alumni relations and annual giving at Pine Manor College, Chestnut Hill, MA. She lives at Wellesley, MA.

KATHY BALDWIN JOHNSON served as chairperson of the annual DuBoistown Garden Club's Holiday House held in Pennington Lounge in the Academic Center on the Lycoming College campus.

'68

DIANA SALBERG HUNTER is a communication specialist at The Williamsport Hospital & Medical Center in Williamsport, PA.

'69

DANIEL C. MANEVAL is employed by Information Resources, Inc., an international company dealing in marketing research. The company uses universal product codes (UPC) scanning equipment in supermarkets and a patented system of specific targeted television advertising to measure sales impact through the Shoppers' Hotline program. Dan is involved in operations at the Montoursville, PA, office. Dan resides in Williamsport.

DAVID L. MANGUN is in his 14th year as a United Methodist pastor and is currently serving the Manawa and Iola churches in Wisconsin. He and his wife, Rosemary, and their two sons, live in Manawa, WI.

WILLIAM R. MILLER is senior editor of a new book, *Treating Addictive Behaviors*, published in 1986 by Plenum Press. He is living in Albuquerque, NM.

SANDRA DERR OSGOOD is a teacher in the Loudoun County, VA, school system. Her husband, Bill, is a real estate appraiser with the Metro Subway & Bus System in Washington, DC. They reside in Reston, VA.

'70

PAUL BARFOOT works at Syracuse University in the research library. He has been working on a project with the photographs and writings of Margaret Burke White. He is living in Syracuse, NY.

WILLIAM JOHN GALLAGHER III is supervisor of the Communication Arts Department for the Shikellamy School District, Sunbury, PA. He also serves as the district's coordinator of public relations and publications. Recently, Bill was installed as the vice president of the Pennsylvania School Press Association, the statewide organization serving scholastic journalism.

ELLEN MOYLE HARRIS is executive director of the Domestic Violence Service Center in Wilkes-Barre, PA, and is an admissions-assessment clinician at the Luzerne-Wyoming County Mental Health Center #1. Her husband, David, is a computer program coordinator for the Lake-Lehman School District Elementary Schools. They have two children, Heather and Amy.

RICHARD C. HILER is vice president of sales/marketing for Carex Healthcare, a leading manufacturing company of walking aid devices in Newark, NJ. Rick and his wife, Denise, have two children, Richard and Scott.

'71

GRETCHEN KNIPE BARFOOT is working for an afterschool child care program and is studying to be an income tax preparer. She is living in Syracuse, NY.

DAVID B. WEBB is an assistant district attorney working with the homicide unit of the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office. He and his wife, Janet, are living in Philadelphia.

## '72

**BARBARA EDLEMAN BLOCK** is a consultant working with residential care facilities for the mentally ill and developmentally disabled. She is a licensed psychotherapist specializing in relationship addiction. She lives with her husband and 16-year-old stepdaughter in Fremont, CA.

**MELINDA L. FOWLER** is a supervisor of the Personalization Department of Reader's Digest. She lives in Dover Plains, NY.

**JAMES L. GLENN** is director, Forecasting and Analysis and Special Projects at Philip Morris Inc. Prior to joining Philip Morris in 1977, he was a financial accountant with Hershey Foods Corporation and a senior staff accountant in the Baltimore office of Price Waterhouse & Company.

**BARBARA G. GOODYEAR** is selling real estate in the Mechanicsburg-Carlisle area. She returned recently from California where she worked as an information systems consultant.

**ADRIEN D. MARCH, JR.** is district sales manager with Western-Southern Life, Ft. Lauderdale, FL.

**JOSEPH A. SONEY** is controller for Silverton Yacht and is responsible for all of their accounting and financial operations. He has been helping to develop various programs necessary for Silverton's independent operation in Millville. He and his wife, Jayne, with their two children, will be moving from Toms River to Millville, NJ, in June.

## '73

**MELANIE R. BOND** appeared recently in a new book *Women & Work Photographs and Personal Writings* by New Sage Press. She bought a home in Arlington, VA, and would like to hear from alums passing through that area.

**DOROTHY E. EVERHART** has been director of Family Services, Tioga County Human Services Agency, since 1984. She recently participated in a series of seminar/workshops entitled "Focus on the Family," to help individuals and families recognize and cope with the various issues that arise during daily living. Dot first went to Tioga County in 1976 as an ordained United Methodist minister to serve the Knoxville and Austinburg United Methodist Churches. She has been with the county since 1978, when she took a position as a caseworker. Currently, she is enrolled in a master of social work program through Temple University.

**ROBERT L. HAWTHORNE JR.** is administrator of Collingswood Manor Home for the Aging (United Methodist Homes of New Jersey) and of The Greenleaf Extension Skilled Nursing Home (Quaker related). He is a Board member of the New Jersey Association of Non-Profit Homes for the Aging. He and his wife, Sue, reside in Mantua, NJ.

## In The News



**DONALD A. ARMSTRONG '73** is assistant vice president, audit division of United Penn Bank, Wilkes-Barre, PA. He has been graduated from the School for Bank Administration at the University of Wisconsin. Armstrong has been with United Penn since 1981. He is past president of the Wyoming Valley Chapter of American Institute of Banking, a member of the Wilkes-Barre Jaycees and has served on annual campaigns for United Way, Lycoming College, Wilkes College, King's College and College Misericordia. He resides in Dallas, PA.

**KENNETH S. JENSEN** is administrative vice-president of Post Marine Company, Inc. in Mays Landing, NJ. He coordinates sales to the Post Marine dealer network and oversees administrative functions. Ken joined Post Marine in 1982 as business manager.

**DANIEL R. LANGDON** is treasurer and chief financial officer as well as a member of the board of directors for East Penn Manufacturing Company, Inc., Reading, PA. He joined East Penn last April as controller. He previously was employed as an audit partner with Reinsel and Company, Certified Public Accountants in Reading. He is living in Mohnton, PA.

**BEVERLY EKEY LANGLEY** is vice-president, Finesse Marketing, a builders' service company. She has been a real estate sales and marketing specialist since 1977, selling in both Maryland and Virginia. She resides in Severna Park, MD, with her husband, Robert.

**C. JEFFREY SMITH** is a senior staff fellow at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. He resides in Myersville, MD, with his wife, NANCY (TUCCIARONE '73) and one-year-old daughter, Sarrin Jean.

**ESTHER WILLIAMS STRONGMAN** is working as special projects coordinator for the county executive of Prince George's County, Maryland. She earned a master's degree in public administration from George Washington University in Washington, DC, in 1986.

## '74

**DENNIS L. DOEBLER** is pastor of First Evangelical Lutheran Church, Windber, PA. He was ordained in St. Luke Church, Williamsport, PA, in 1978. He and his wife, Judith, are the parents of two daughters, Stacie Marie and Megan Elise.

## '75

**KEITH P. GEIGES** is a Captain with the 6th Marine Amphibious Brigade, Camp Lejeune, NC. He recently received the Navy Commendation Medal for meritorious service while serving as fire support coordination officer, Headquarters, 26th Marine Amphibious Unit, from July 1, 1985 to May 21, 1986.

**MARSHA V. MILLS** is on the legal staff of the Medical Fraud Unit of Attorney Leroy Zimmerman in Harrisburg, PA. Previously she was deputy attorney general in the Tax Prosecutors Unit. Her new duties include the investigation and prosecution of criminal activity by a commonwealth licensee involving Pennsylvania's Medical Assistance Program. She received her juris doctor degree from Western New England College School of Law in Springfield, MA.

**MICHAEL A. PASNELLO** is manager of administration services at Grit Publishing and Printing Companies, Williamsport, PA. He previously was with the Brodart Company in Williamsport.

**VIRGINIA SILKWORTH** is a Spanish teacher at Marple Newton High School (Newtown Square, PA). She served as an interpreter for her dentist brother-in-law and a church group during their two-week mission to Manazo, Peru.



## Lycoming Alumni NIH Researchers

Medical health research is a complex process requiring the skills of many talented and knowledgeable individuals. At the National Institutes of Health—the principal medical research arm of the federal government—the mission is “to improve the health of the Nation” through understanding and knowledge.

Prevention, detection, diagnosis, and treatment of disease are benefits of such a program, benefits for all humankind.

Lycoming College alumni—M. Sue Preston '74, Janet G. Pumphrey '70, and C. Jeffrey Smith '73—daily contribute to the ongoing research program at these facilities. Janet and Sue work at the main NIH campus located in Bethesda, MD, whereas Jeffrey conducts his research at the nearby Fort Detrick facility in Frederick, MD. All three are involved in different areas of research.

Janet Pumphrey went to work at the National Cancer Institute upon graduation from Lycoming, culminating a desire that she harbored since childhood. As a biochemist, she is involved in the study of structure and function of antibodies, specializing in protein sequencing to clarify structure—a key step to understanding the mysteries of cancer.

Jeffrey Smith is a senior staff fellow in the laboratory of molecular microbiology in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. He earned his M.S. degree at Long Island University, Greenvale, NY, and a Ph.D. in microbiology at the University of Illinois, Urbana. His research involves the genetics of bacteria, specifically those anaerobic bacteria found in the digestive tract.

Although her laboratory is located on the NIH campus, Sue Preston is a biologist for the Office of Biologics of the Food and Drug Administration. Her specific area of responsibility involves plasma protein studies in the Division of Blood and Blood Products. Sue returned to Lycoming last fall to discuss research which she is conducting toward her Ph.D. program through the University of Maryland. She spends approximately 40 percent of her time doing research at the FDA and 60 percent in regulatory matters.

Late last August, Dr. Robert A. Zaccaria, associate professor of biology at Lycoming, and Ralph E. Zeigler, Jr., director of alumni and parent relations, visited with the three in their respective laboratories. Each independently praised Lycoming's biology and chemistry faculty and suggested that it was the personal interest shown in them as students that helped to encourage them in their work.

Commenting on his visit, Dr. Zaccaria said that “one could only be impressed with the contributions that these alumni are making to society. This is research at its finest!”

**KEVIN T. GILLEN** is assistant vice president of United Jersey Bank/commercial lending and banking office management. He is a member of the Board of Directors for the Orange Chamber of Commerce and a trustee for the Economic Development Authority of Orange. He and his wife, Heidi, reside in Totowa, NJ.

**CATHERINE GREGORY KENDRICK** is a college sales representative for Macmillan Publishing Company, Inc. Her husband, Timothy, is employed by Clarke Checks in Charlotte, NC. They are residing in Matthews, NC.

**JACK E. SMITH** is completing his medical residency at Presbyterian/University of Pittsburgh Hospital. Following the residency, he will train in cardiology at Duke University. He and his wife, Tammy, and their son, Jack Michael, reside in Pittsburgh.

## '81

**CARL D. BURNETT III** has completed his first post-graduate year at Delaware County Memorial Hospital. He is currently at Temple University Hospital in family practice residency. He and his wife, Debra, are living in Upper Darby, PA.

**PAMELA S. CIANCIOSI** has graduated from United Theological Seminary with a M.Div degree. She was ordained deacon in the United Methodist Church of the Central Pennsylvania Conference and is serving as Associate Pastor of Yorkshire United Methodist Church in York, PA.

**THOMAS J. COLANTUONO** is working as an accounting supervisor with the Philadelphia Water Department.

**JAMES A. GILLIS** is a district sales manager for Union Carbide Corporation in Huntington Beach, CA. His wife, Cynthia, is a product manager for Uniloc, a division of Rosemount Emerson Electric. They, with their two daughters, live in Garden Grove, CA.

**DAVID C. HANNAFORD** is controller in the accounting department of Alan Bush Group, Inc., Boca Raton, FL. He was a controller for The Caribbean Gulfstream Companies, a builder/developer.

**LINDA SCHNEIDER NELSON** is operations manager for Yegen Marine, a division of Yegen Associates, Inc., Fair Lawn, NJ. Her husband, Ed, is the owner of Nelson Construction Company of Mahwah, NJ. They are living in Mahwah.

**MICHAEL A. WACLAWSKI** has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

**MARK D. WOODRING** is an Elder in the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Methodist Church. He currently is serving the Wallaceton, PA, charge. He is married to CATHRYN (PARR '82).

## '82

**JAMES B. EKEY** joined Finesse Marketing, Inc., Severna Park, MD, in May, 1986, as a marketing specialist. Jim was presented the “Rookie of the Year” award in recognition of his new home sales. He resides in Pasadena, MD.

**DEBORAH R. FALK** is executive secretary for the rooms division manager at Four Seasons Hotel in Boston, MA. She is living in Allston, MA.

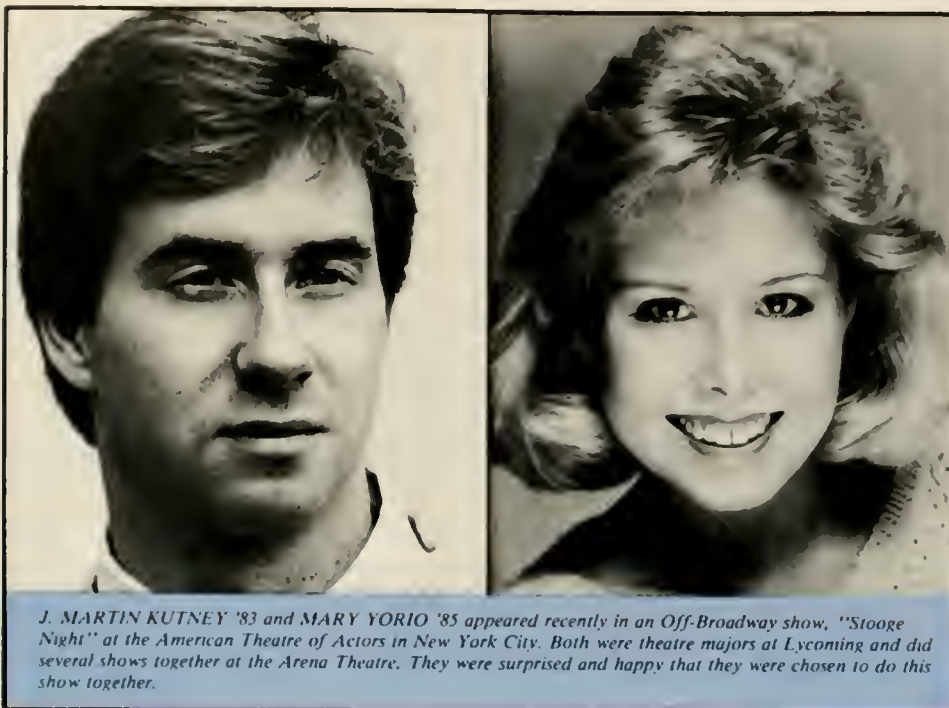
**JULIA K. MITCHELL** is working for the Visiting Nurse Association of Nashua, NH, as the Community Relations coordinator. She has also started a child care “Nanny Program” through the agency, the first in the State. She resides in Litchfield, NH.

**STEVEN B. SCHULTZ** teaches high school Spanish and biology in Lawrenceville, NJ. He is also a part-time instructor at Prudential Insurance Company in Princeton. He coaches the high school bowling team, is assistant band director and is doing many theatrical productions in the Princeton/Lawrenceville area. He resides in Bensalem, PA.

**JAYME S. WITWER** has been promoted from banking officer to banking officer/manager in cash management at Meridian Bank in Lebanon, PA. He also is pursuing his master's degree in finance at Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science.

## '83

**BONNIE SPEASE BATES** is a programmer/analyst for The Computer Company. Her husband, RANDOLPH, is a professor at Harrisburg, PA.



*J. MARTIN KUTNEY '83 and MARY YORIO '85 appeared recently in an Off-Broadway show, "Stooge Night" at the American Theatre of Actors in New York City. Both were theatre majors at Lycoming and did several shows together at the Arena Theatre. They were surprised and happy that they were chosen to do this show together.*

RONALD A. FRICK is a commercial loan officer in the Corporate Banking Division at Northern Central Bank in Williamsport, PA.

CLARK HANJIAN is working as coordinator for the National Conference on Nonviolence. He is living in South Dakota.

JOSEPH E. HOFFMAN, III is the controller of the Alfred I. DuPont Children's Hospital in Wilmington, DE. He and his wife and son live in Glendolen, PA.

MARC KRAMER is employed as a sales representative for J & J Distributing Company, a liquor distributor located in Millburn, NJ. His wife, MARTHA (AMATO '85), is employed in the personnel group of AT&T Communications, in Basking Ridge, NJ. They are living in Hackettstown, NJ.

KEITH A. LERNER is an investigator for the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice. He also is pursuing his master's degree at St. Joseph's University. His wife, Patricia, is employed as a secretary by the Burlington County Probation Department. They are living in Mount Laurel.

JAMES J. MAURER is an assistant manager for corporate real estate at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company in New York City. His wife, Nancy, is manager of compensation and benefits for Martin Marietta Data Systems in Princeton, NJ. They are living in Hamilton Township.

## '84

SUSAN M. CIAMPA graduated from The Milton S. Hershey Medical Center as a physician assistant. She is employed by Dr. Jerome Korinchak in Lewistown, PA.

JOHN D. CLARKE is employed by the Allstate Insurance Company in Bridgewater, NJ. His wife, Leslie, is employed by Chubb & Son of Warren. They live in Budd Lake, NJ.

LARRY D. ESTES is working for Westvaco Corporation in the Bleached Board Division, Primary Products Sales. He is located in the Chicago office to cover a midwest territory.

WILLIAM R. INGLIS is assistant manager and manager for "The Athletes Foot" stores in the Rockaway Mall, Rockaway, NJ, and Garden State Plaza, Paramus, NJ. He is living in Dover, NJ.

SALLY A. STOCK has earned her master's degree in rehabilitation counseling from Boston University. She is employed as a vocational rehabilitation counselor with The Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission in Boston. She is living in Brookline, MA.

## '85

CHARLES CZULADA is an accountant for Laventhal and Horwath, Certified Public Accountants in Wilkes-Barre, PA. His wife, Sandra, is director of advertising for First Impressions Graphics, Schoeneman Corporation, Pottsville. They are living in Hazleton, PA.

JEFFREY H. DOWNING is a computer scientist for the Center for Life Cycle Software Engineering, Satellite Communications Software Branch at Fort Monmouth, NJ. He lives in Ocean Grove, NJ.

PAUL D. JOHN is employed by the Ritz Craft Corporation in Mifflinburg, PA. His wife, Norelyn, is employed by the Architectural Design Center in Lewisburg. They are living in Mifflinburg.

## '86

ELIZABETH J. BARRICK is a third grade teacher in the Belvidere Elementary School. She is living in Belvidere, NJ.

PATRICIA M. DEMPSEY is a technical consultant at Solution Systems, Inc., a computer services company in Narberth, PA. She is living in Philadelphia.

DONNA WESTBROOK TOKARZ is a registered nurse in pediatrics at the State University Hospital of the Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse, NJ. Her husband, Gerard, is a group claims examiner with MONY Financial Services in Syracuse.

## In Memoriam

1913 - GRACE FLEMING BELL, August 31, 1986, Keystone Heights, FL.

1920 - MARY OLMSTEAD LONG, January 4, 1987, Renovo, PA.

1922 - CLEON M. BAIR, September 21, 1986, Williamsport, PA.

1923 - LEAH SYKES MAMOLEN, November 26, 1986, Jersey Shore, PA.

1927 - VIRGINIA L. DOWNS, September 23, 1986, Montoursville, PA.

1936 - JOHN R. SANDERSON, November 15, 1986, Treasure Island, FL. A retired United Methodist minister, he served churches in the Central Pennsylvania Conference from 1936 to 1954 and in the Florida Conference until 1979. Among his survivors is his wife, LOUISE CASTNER SANDERSON '35.

1940 - MIRIAM SHROYER WALLACE, September 28, 1985, Westminster, MD.

1950 - RICHARD A. CAULKINS, Clewistown, FL.

1953 - PAUL R. SMITH, South Williamsport, PA.

1957 - J. RONALD BECK, November 1, 1986, Williamsport, PA.

## Marriages

Janet Gail Guyes and DAVID B. WEBB '71, August 9, 1986, Greensboro, NC.

BEVERLY (EKEY '73) and Robert Lee Langley, Southampton, PA. KATHIE WOJCIK '73 served as matron of honor.

Patricia Anne Chambers and STEPHEN D. KEECH '76, September 27, 1986.

LINDA A. ROMMELT '76 and Gerry D. Scott, III, June 27, 1986, New Haven, CT.

KAREN SUSAN GRAY '78 and Dana F. Champlain, September 20, 1986, Elmira Heights, NY.

DEBORAH HONTHUMB '78 and Michael L. Duffy, October 4, 1986, Weston, MA.

PATRICIA A. MARR '78 and George L. Weisenburger, August 30, 1986, Blue Bell, PA.

KIMBERLY A. LAZAR '79 and Jerry L. Bolig, October 11, 1986, Lewisburg, PA.

Nicole Ann Fidance and MARK K. SMITH '79, September 20, 1986, Wilmington, DE.

CATHERINE F. GREGORY '80 and Timothy L. Kendrick, October 11, 1986, Charlotte, NC.

DENISE M. McCARTHY '80 and Leo A. Bordonaro, Rockaway, NJ.

Denise S. Dent and RONALD S. FRENCH '82, October 18, 1986, Lightstreet, PA. BRIAN VASEY '81 and MARK WOODRING '81 served as ushers.

BONNIE LYNN SPEASE '83 and RANDOLPH H. BATES '83, September, 1986, Lewistown, PA.

MARTHA L. AMATO '85 and MARC G. KRAMER '83, September 6, 1986, Whippany, NJ.

Patricia Renee Mulvaney and KEITH A. LERNER '83, September 13, 1986, Medford, NJ.

Nancy L. Vaccaro and JAMES J. MAURER '83, September, 1986, Princeton, NJ.

Leslie Fox and JOHN D. CLARKE '84, September 13, 1986, Liberty Corner, NJ.

Sandra E. Kozura and CHARLES CZULADA '85, September 6, 1986, Minersville, PA.

Norelyn Jane Herbert and PAUL D. JOHN '85, October 11, 1986, Sunbury, PA.

HELEN L. FORTNEY '86 and Daniel Yoas, May 31, 1986, Williamsport, PA. MURIEL HYKES-BAILEY '84 was matron of honor.

DONNA L. WESTBROOK '86 and Gerard C. Tokarz, November 1, 1986, Montoursville, PA.

## In The News

Lycoming alumni DAVID E. DETWILER '75 and JAY THOMSON '86 were among those finishing the New York City Marathon on November 2. They reported the 26-mile event to be both exhausting and exhilarating. David is a podiatrist living in Forest, VA, while Jay is vice-president of the Benton-Thomson Insurance Agency in Dover, NJ.

## Births

A son, James Clifford, to SANDRA (FREITAG '69) and Glenn C. Castner, December 17, 1986.

A son, Raymond W., Jr., to Joni I. and RAYMOND W. KELLER '70, July 5, 1986.

A son, William Ernest, to SUSAN (KAISER '72) and JOHN W. TURNER '71, September 19, 1986.

A son, Jeffrey Christopher, to JUDITH (AIKENS '72) and Christopher Mileto, May 3, 1986.

A daughter, Alexandra Seltzer, to CLARITA (ANDERMAN '73) and STANLEY J. KRALL '73, December 3, 1986.

A son, Eric Charles, to SUE (COOPER '73) and DANIEL F. PETERSON '73, September 19, 1986.

A son, Jonathan Stackhouse, to Susan (Stackhouse) and W. JAMES PALL '73, October 17, 1986.

A son, Bryan, to MAUREEN (LIBBY '75) and WILLIS J. SPOKAS '75, October 27, 1986.

A daughter, Shannon Renee, to LeeAnn and KEITH G. WINTERS '75, July 2, 1986.

A son, Seth Vincent, to CAROLIE (BALSON '76) and Vincent G. McLaughlin, September 26, 1986.

A daughter, Kathryn (Katie) Lynn, to AUDREY (HONS '76) and EARL C. SHERRICK '76, September 29, 1986.

A daughter, Carolyn Elizabeth, to Nancy and WILLIAM E. HAINES '78, July 1, 1986.

A son, Jonathan Thompson, to LEIGH (THOMPSON '78) and STEPHEN W. HOWE '78, November 2, 1986.

A son, Wayne Leo, Jr., to PATRICIA (DODARO '79) and Wayne L. Kenney, February 20, 1986.

A daughter, Ryan Noble, to SUSAN (IVERS '79) and Richard H. Kirwan, October 3, 1986.

A son, Timothy Ross, to Mary Jane and TIMOTHY J. VanSYCKLE '79, September 26, 1986.

A son, Brad Anthony, to MARY-MARGARET (MAFFAI '80) and MARK A. FALCONE '81, December 8, 1986.

A daughter, Samantha Aileen, to Cynthia and JAMES A. GILLIS '81, November 4, 1986.

A son, Shawn Michael, to DEBRA (McDERMOTT '81) and John P. Pietrovito, September 17, 1986.

A son, Joshua B., to BARBARA (WILLIAMS '81) and Brian D. Emberg, April 15, 1986.

A son, Joseph E., IV, to Brenda and JOSEPH E. HOFFMAN, III '83, August 31, 1986.

A son, Michael Bruce, to SHARON (VILLANO '84) and Francis P. Ryan, May 26, 1986.

