Christmas Message

Christmas, 1959, finds us with no real relaxation of individual and world tensions. The temporary cessation of the steel strike hangs over the head of the national economy. The visitations by heads of state with other heads of state, already accomplished or planned, has relaxed the immediate tensions of the Cold War but the feeling continues that we may be sitting on a bomb that may still explode. Someone has said that human existence has always been in a race with catastrophe and that today this race is more pronounced than ever.

A new star in the sky was a symbol of hope in Jesus' day but in ours it but increases fear and tension for us if this new star be of Russian or Chinese origin and for them if it be ours.

Today we do not talk much about it but concern about survival is deep in the hearts of all of us. It is not just national and economic but personal and pertains to all of those values that are a part of our way of life.

The carols we sing of joy, peace and goodwill are in sharp and often ironical contrast to our preoccupation with the search for weapons of total destruction. Will this be so in 1960? Will we continue policies of inflexibility, stubborn pride, and power superiority at whatever cost?

Perhaps it is not too much to suggest that "Peace on earth, good will toward men" is not just an ideal to be acknowledged and achieved in some future age when we feel we can afford it, but a most practical formula for survival—soul survival.

By Dr. Reuben S. Holthaus
The period just before Christmas vacation is one of the busiest times on the Hill. Parties, plays and concerts fill the schedule right up to the time to pack suitcases and head for home.

A sonata recital by Professor Philip Royer and Dr. Arleen Heggemeier opened the month's activities on December 4. The two members of the music department joined piano and violin in a program which included music by Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven.

The College Choir presented its annual program on December 6 in Baker Memorial Chapel. Under the direction of Professor Alfred deLong the choir sang a selection of carols from different countries. The concert, which came during the Sunday evening chapel period, included solos by members of the choir. The women's octette was featured in an arrangement of Polish Christmas carols.

On December 13 in Alumni Hall the Dramatic Art and Music departments joined to present the Christmas Vesper Service. The Girls' Glee Club, directed by Professor Margaret Wappler, sang the first portion of the service. Their program included a combination of familiar and foreign carols.

The second part of the vesper service was a play "The Child" presented by the College Players. The play was directed by Miss Esther Smith with technical staging by William Tribby. Incidental choral and instrumental music was directed by Miss Wappler. Set in a French peasant's cottage the story takes place on Christmas Eve during a war.

The annual carol program by the French Club was on Monday, December 14. Directed by Professor Margaret Snader the group sang the familiar carols in the original French.

Another traditional event is the school Christmas banquet sponsored by the Trumpeters. Held during the last week before Christmas vacation the dinner features singing waiters and a special menu.

All during the Christmas season the college community tree added its note of festiveness to the campus. Usually the tree is lighted on the first Saturday evening in December with appropriate ceremony. This year rain prevented the caroling.
Two Attorneys Elected To Board of Trustees

E. Dale Adkins, Jr., of Salisbury and Joshua W. Miles, '18, of Baltimore were elected to the Board of Trustees at the annual fall meeting held Friday, October 30, on campus.

Both are attorneys. The two men fill vacancies created by the deaths of Stanley B. Trott of Baltimore and Senator Milton L. Veasey of Pocomoke City. Election to the board is a lifetime position. Full membership is 40.

Mr. Miles was born at Marion, Somerset County, in 1898. He entered Western Maryland in 1914 and graduated with the B.A. degree in 1918. Following graduation, Mr. Miles enlisted in the Armed Forces and was discharged in the spring of 1919. That fall he entered the University of Maryland Law School, graduating in June, 1922.

He has practiced law since that time in Baltimore and is now located in the First National Bank Building. Mr. Miles is a member of the American, Maryland and Baltimore Bar Associations. He is past president and an active member of the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City.

The new trustee was married in 1923 to Lurline Gibbons, '19. They have one son, Joshua W. Miles, III, a graduate of Yale. Mr. and Mrs. Miles are living at Tuscany Apartments in Baltimore.

Mr. Adkins was born in Salisbury in 1915. He received a B.S. from Haverford College in 1936 and the LL.B. from Harvard University School of Law in 1939. Mr. Adkins was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1939. He was a referee in bankruptcy from 1946-50 and a member of the Tax Survey Commission in 1949. From 1952-53 Mr. Adkins was a member of the commission to revise Public Service Commission Laws. He became a trustee of Morgan College in 1952.

Mr. Adkins was State Senator from Wicomico County from 1950-52 and resigned as Associate Judge, First Judicial Circuit, in 1953 after one year. He is a member of the Wicomico County and Maryland State Bar Associations and was vice president of the State Association in 1951. Mr. Adkins is a member of the firm of Adkins, Potts and Laws of Salisbury.

The death of Dr. Sexsmith (see column 1) leaves one more vacancy on the board. The trustees are not expected to make another appointment before the annual spring meeting. The new member will probably be a member of the ministry.

Poland, '49, Supervises New Children's Center

Martin J. Poland, '49, is superintendent of the recently opened Maryland Children's Center located at 5200 Westland Boulevard.

The Institution, operated by the State Department of Public Welfare, was dedicated on November 2. Governor J. Millard Tawes and a number of other state officials attended the ceremony.

Maryland Children's Center opened with a trial run of one 14-bed unit for boys on October 21. The three remaining units are being opened as staffing and furnishing are completed. Children are sent by the Juvenile Court to the Center for study.

Dr. Sexsmith Dies in Gaithersburg

Dr. Edgar A. Sexsmith, a trustee of Western Maryland since 1933, died November 2 at Gaithersburg. He was 64.

Dr. Sexsmith was for five years president of the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. He was also a former trustee of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church and the Asbury Home of the Methodist Church.

Dr. Sexsmith graduated from Wesley Theological Seminary and held several charges in Missouri. In 1923 he received a doctorate in divinity from Western Maryland and served as pastor of several churches in Maryland and the District of Columbia.

NOTICE

Iota Gamma Chi Alumnae are in the process of revising their address file. Please send recent change of names and addresses to Helen H. Wiley
44 Bloomsbury Avenue
Baltimore 28, Md.
Professor Publishes Monologue

In July, the Rice Institute at Houston, Texas, published as a separate booklet a 72 page monograph by Dr. Joseph W. Hendren, associate professor of English, called "Time and Stress in English Verse with special reference to Lanier's theory of rhythm."

The coordination between time and accent (stress) in verse rhythm has been the most controversial problem in prosody throughout the world, Dr. Hendren states. The system of using "feet" (iamb, trochee, etc.) for the purpose of metrical study has held sway for centuries in English-speaking countries. But, he explains, this system, though useful in a limited way, takes no account of the element of time in rhythm.

Poe Was First

In America, Poe was first to point out the insufficiency of the foot system as a scientific instrument. Sidney Lanier, in the Science of English Verse (1879), attempted a new approach, using musical notation to designate the time values of spoken syllables in poetry, Dr. Hendren notes. Lanier's book met with a cold or hostile reception; but since Lanier's time the work of many careful investigators has shown that his central principle is valid, and the mechanical tests used by modern researchers have given strong support to his theory.

Still further corroboration has resulted from the studies of present-day linguistic scholars, who are working now with speech as a phenomenon of sound, in much the same manner as Lanier. Though the consensus of prosodists today recognizes (as it must) the role played by time in verse rhythm, as in all other rhythm, the findings of the researchers have not received adequate dissemination in educational circles, so that errors in rhythmic analysis still flourish and are daily propagated in the classroom.

Dr. Hendren's monograph attempts to bring the full resources of modern prosodic study to bear on the problem, and to present its solution in simple terms which can be understood by teachers and students and other interested readers—people who are not specialists in the field. The treatise points out the common academic fallacies resulting from disregard of syllabic timing in metrical analysis.

It is not true he says, for example, that English verse if accentual as opposed to quantitative, or that such terms designate mutually exclusive principles, or that iambic and trochaic patterns, though different in effect, represent different rhythms, or that verse sections shorter than two syllables or longer than three are necessarily redundant or fragmentary or otherwise irregular, or that one can discover the rhythm of a verse by simply dividing it into feet. Neither is it to music, or that a foot is a definable entity, or that accent in itself sufficiently accounts for rhythm.

Measured Time Needed

Dr. Hendren's conclusions are, in brief: that rhythm is neither performable nor conceivable without measured time; that every line of verse is divided into a number of sensibly equal time periods marked by stress; that the time periods so marked are themselves subdivided into equal segments of time (beats) by their syllabic configuration. The monograph contains many pages of illustrations and demonstrations in which these principles are discussed and tested in detail.

The author's conclusions are based on original research as well as on a study of authorities. His most important findings concern the psychological basis of rhythm in general and the application of recent phonetic studies (structural linguistics) to several key problems of prosody.

It is too early for reviews of such a technical work, but the author has already received a number of favorable letters from university professors in various parts of the country, as well as from other critics who have studied the monograph. Some have made the prediction that when the principle of "measure rhythm" becomes well understood, the prosody sections of poetry textbooks now in use will have to be rewritten and teachers will no longer be limited to what is really an obsolete technique of metrical study. Dr. Hendren's editors have called the booklet "a significant contribution in its field."

The February BULLETIN will be devoted to faculty writing. Selections will range from poetry to scientific research to original music. We will welcome your comments on this special BULLETIN.
Library Figures
Show Crowding

With a campaign underway to build a new library for Western Maryland alumni, it would possibly be interesting to know something more about the present library system at the college.

According to figures from the annual report by Librarian Elizabeth Simkins, the library had 578,384 volumes as of August 31. This includes bound government documents. Miss Simkins says that the library has not built up any emphasis in a particular department but is known for its well-rounded collection. She says this is one of the first things mentioned by students who go to do graduate work at other institutions.

Book selection is done in two ways. Librarians and faculty work together to obtain the needed materials. Each department is allotted a portion of the library budget. Members of the department make suggestions to the library that will be covered by that department's allotment. There is also a sum for general purchases which is spent by the librarians. They take care of replacements, purchases of general volumes, sets of special interest or books they feel will be of use to several departments. Any faculty member may submit cards for books he feels would be useful. Western Maryland is also one of the depositories for government documents.

Miss Simkins also had some figures concerning present crowding in the library. At the end of the last semester this spring when books were returned to the library, all of the volumes could not be fitted on the shelves. She indicated that shelves should never be totally filled in a library. There should be room for additions. Much of the library's material must be stored in another building on the campus. There are 4,091 volumes in the basement of Alumni Hall. This does not include any of the many duplicates which will not fit on library shelves.

At the same time Miss Simkins had some information on the new library. Among the proposals submitted by the library committee was a lounge area in the periodical room where smoking would be allowed. A record library, not only of music but also language and literature, has been suggested. More individual tables for study are also on the committee's list.
Book Published

In October, Columbia University Press published "John Jay Chapman—An American Mind" by Dr. Richard B. Hovey, associate professor of English.

Dr. Hovey's book (discussed in the February, 1958, BULLETIN) concentrates on Chapman as a stylist and "probably America's greatest letter writer." The college book store is handling the book.

Dr. Hovey spent ten years gathering material for his Chapman work. He visited almost 30 living persons who had known the critic and corresponded with people in many countries. Dr. Hovey first became interested in Chapman as a graduate student at Harvard.

Attends Meeting

Dr. H. P. Sturdivant, chairman of the department of biology, was invited to participate in discussions at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory during October. The sessions related to the science program of the small college and how the Oak Ridge Lab can be of assistance.

The lab already provides visiting lecturers, fellowships and student trainee programs but wanted to explore other areas to meet needs and desires of the institutions. About 40 representatives of undergraduate colleges attended the conference.

During the past summer a Western Maryland senior, Marvin Goldstein, was a member of the lab's summer trainee program. As a result of his work there, he is the junior author of two unpublished manuscripts.

Named to Commission

Dr. James P. Earp, chairman of the sociology department, recently was appointed to the Gunpowder River Park Advisory Committee. The purpose of the group is to advise and assist the Department of Forest and Parks in the acquisition and assessment of land for the new Gunpowder Park which was authorized by the State Legislature in its last session.

Dr. Earp also serves as Carroll County representative to the Baltimore Regional Planning Council and is program chairman for the Maryland State Conference of Social Welfare.

Heads Commission

Dr. Theodore M. Whitfield, chairman of the department of history, has been named a member of the commission for the Centennial of the Battle of Antietam and other events of the Civil War on Maryland soil. He was recently selected as chairman of the commission on history, theme and memorial. The Centennial Commission was appointed this summer by Governor Millard Tawes. Dr. Whitfield is a former president of the Carroll County Historical Society. He is also organizing a committee of the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association.

Workshop Discussed

Recent issues of "The Classical World," "The Classical Journal" and "The Classical Outlook," all read by high school Latin teachers, have articles on the Western Maryland Summer Latin Workshop. The "Classical World" article entitled "A Love Letter to Latin" was written by one of the 33 students at the 1959 session. The Workshop is directed by Dr. William R. Ridigton, chairman of the classics department.

"Classical Journal" is associated with groups of the midwest, south and New England. "The Classical Outlook" concentrates on high school teachers rather than including college interest and has a national coverage.

Please Keep The Alumni Office Informed Of Any Change In Your Mailing Address Or Marital Status
RELIGION ON CAMPUS

Professor Discusses the Church and Education

By DR. CHARLES R. EBERHARDT

Among the appearances and gyrations of history there is one datum level for the Christian, one bench mark for the church—the Cross upon which its founder "sank to His last sleep." Here where the crowded way of life finds a single meaning, where abject failure meets an uplifting promise—here God's people, who are the church, must in their trembling moment rediscover their mission in an act of silence and worship. Here we learn afresh that there is an order of charity crowning the order of sense and intellect. It is this charity—love, "insolent not to the intellect but to the egotism of the intellect"—that the church must bring to the campus. Indeed, I know of no more strategic frontier than the campus. Here the alert church may get at the world of men by getting at them while they are yet students.

The goals of education are more easily defined than attained. If some of them are these: the assimilation of the race's history, literacy, critical intelligence, the acquisition of specialized skills, and viewed as a whole, a humility before the vast complexity of nature and a habitually dispassionate judgment of others; then the role to be played by the church on the campus is to stand in the middle of the busy thoroughfare of the student's life asking: "Is it enough to make good or must I be good? Is my goal the achievement of material success or of human dignity?" These queries are impelled by the cross. Indeed, to these questions the cross brings its incontrovertible affirmations.

The college itself cannot provide the spiritual climate, the community which every individual must find, within which the competing and fracturing claims of the educational process may be fused and given a warm human frame of reference. This is the church's task. Around the church's central symbol the quiet business of understanding may go forward, and lost goals, empty ideals, ethical complacence, may be left behind. What have been called the "tremendous assertions" and the "flaming pronouncements" may here replace the timid evasions or harsh and piratical cynicisms which are the fashion on so many college campuses.

The church on the campus must insist that beyond all the abstractions necessitated by the demands for definition and classification, beyond race relations, political manipulations, etc., viewed academically and abstractly, there are only those very concrete realities—men! Aspirations and needs of men! Men trying to pry themselves out of the traps in which they are caught! It is the inertia of the West that delivers the colored and underprivileged into the lap of so patent and fraudulent a tyranny as communism. It is not secularized materialism per se which has men by the ears. It is not unmitigated perspicacity that delivers men over to the enemy. It is man's terrible need.

Let the college churches share the conviction, even in a world standing under the threat of annihilation and existing "through a balance of terror," that this is still God's world, and that for all its misery it is still, in His purpose, an infinitely redeemable world. I am certain, because of my close and happy associations with it, that the college is still a wonderful place for the church to get at the world. Be forewarned, but by no means dissuaded, by the collegiate puerilities, social preoccupations, and apathy toward political and world events. Courage, skill, a fine sense of humor and you may unmask the pose.

Let the church plant the symbol of its invincible faith, the cross, in the center of the campus. Let it teach that things are right with the world not because God's in His heaven, but because He is with us on the frontiers farthest forward, involved in, but not victimized by, history. Let it again be true to its role by causing our students to know that God's love in a man's heart is still the only dynamic alternative to the demonic hate that is there also.
BUILDING INSPIRES POETRY

The demolition of Old Main brought forth the following poem from Philip Myers, '16. This is not Mr. Myers’ first effort at poetry. In the 1916 Aloha, of which he was art editor, there is a poem of his entitled “How We Beat Yale and Harvard.”

HOMELESS GHOSTS

The homeless ghosts of College Hill
Are whimpering in distress.
Displaced are they, and cast away
From whence they formerly held sway,
Forced to ignoble idleness.

The hordes that once through Hering Hall
Roved recklessly at night,
Or made a myth of sacred Smith
By spreading fumes of deadly stythe.
Are fading from out sight.

McKinstry’s maids mysterious forms—
No hall to haunt have they.
The sprites of Ward are evil-starred,
Alas, hoist by their own petard,
They, silent, steal away.

No more from Owings, nor Old Main,
The silent shouts we hear.
Poor Jobby’s room, like pilfered tomb,
Is lost forever in the gloom.

I pause to shed a tear
No “luby,” no more “Shoot the strap!”
No laundry sent to Ed;
No JGC, no KOB,
Or other imbecility.
Our times, at last, are dead.

Then rest, ye ghosts! Be at your ease.
We have, at least, our memories.

Mud, Rain Greet Alumni At Homecoming

A large, enthusiastic crowd braved bad weather to attend Homecoming on November 14. They saw the Green Terrors down Drexel 26-6 on a muddy field.

Just as the parade was set to leave the armory in downtown Westminster the rain really came down. The Queen and her court were protected by umbrellas but other marchers, including the band and pompon girls, got thoroughly soaked. The Alumni Awards for the best floats developed into a first place tie between Sigma Sigma Tau and Gamma Beta Chi. Alpha Gamma Tau was second and the Class of 1961, third. Judges were Dennis Yingling, ’35, Mrs. Muriel Waltz Kable, ’36, and Mrs. Winifred Spencer Dulany, ’53.

Miss Beverly Jean Cox of LaPlata reigned as Queen. She was presented at half time and received her crown from Dr. Ensor at the Homecoming Ball. Members of her court included: senior attendant, Miss Judy Ellis, Union, N. J.; junior attendant, Miss Sylvia M. Scott, Arlington, Va.; sophomore attendant, Miss Helen Buehm, Bethesda; freshman attendant, Miss Sherry Muir, Oxon Hill.

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An honor student, Bever! has been a perennial member of Homecoming and May Day courts. She is active in the Future Teachers of America and the Freshman Advisory Council. An English major, Bev is on the staff of the yearbook and is a member of Argonauts.
Western Maryland's soccer team enjoyed its best season in several years but missed out on a much hoped for Mason-Dixon Conference championship.

In the final game of the season The Terrors lost to Hopkins 3-2 and thereby missed a tie for the title with Lynchburg. Earlier in the season the team had been in contention for the southern division Middle Atlantic States championship and was at one time among four teams in the South being considered for a possible bid to the NCAA playoffs.

The Terrors ended the season with eight wins, one defeat and a nothing-nothing tie with Washington College. Under the Dickinson scoring system Western Maryland entered the Hopkins game with 28% points. Lynchburg finished the season with 26% points so that the Terrors had to win to get a tie.

In his first year as soccer coach, former All-American Denny Harmon, '56, had a high scoring team. Led by George Varga, a junior, the team totaled 52 goals in the season; Varga accounted for 31 of them.

Highlight of the season up to the Hopkins game was a 3-2 triumph over Drexel, 1958 national champion. Drexel beat Hopkins 3-1 just the week before the final game of the season.

Western Maryland loses six regular players via graduation. Missing next year will be linemen Bob Cole and Karl Silex, halfbacks Jim Gibson and Ted Kinter, fullback and co-captain John Karrer and goalie Lloyd Musselman.

The record for the 1959 season was:

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<tr>
<th>WMC</th>
<th>Game</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mt. St. Mary's</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drexel</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>F. and M.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Catholic U.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Gallaudet</td>
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John Karrer
In the final game of the season Western Maryland lost the Mason-Dixon conference football championship to Johns Hopkins, 10-0.

Western Maryland needed the game to take the title. Hopkins, which already had the Middle Atlantic Southern Division crown, didn't expect the M-D title as well but backed into it via a tie between Randolph-Macon and Hampden-Sydney. The 10-0 win over Western Maryland capped a great season for the Jays.

The Terror season was the best in several years too with a 5-2-2 record. Under the Dickinson scoring system Western Maryland ended up with 24.38 points and a second place tie with Hampden-Sydney in the M-D conference.

At Hopkins Western Maryland controlled play during the first half but the Blue Jays came back strong and took the game. Junior Fred Dilkes managed to get 55 yards in 17 carries but the issue was decided at the line. Coach Bob Waldorf commented that the overall defensive line play by Hopkins was terrific.

Western Maryland will lose via graduation—quarterbacks, Al Dworkin and Bob Cuthrell; guard, Fred Burgee; tackle, Joe Bender; halfback, George Becker, and end, Jack Fringer.

The record for the 1959 season was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Bridgewater</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMC 14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>PMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMC 12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Randolph-Macon</td>
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<td>WMC 20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Hampden-Sydney</td>
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<td>WMC 0</td>
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<td>WMC 20</td>
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<td>Drexel</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMC 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personals from Alumni

1895
Miss Corinne W. Adams died at the Gaithersburg home...

1900
Dr. S. L. Bare died in September...

1903
Miss May W. Geiman died in September at her home in Westminster...

1915
Robert T. Norment has died...
Mrs. Mary V. Compher Gregg has died...

1920
Edwin Warfield died in September...

1921
Miss Matilda A. Shipley died at her home near Winfield...
1942

Lillian Baker Long died in October at her home in Cincinnati, Ohio...

William E. Beatty is instructor in Business Administration at Rochester Institute of Technology...

Clifford E. Baden, Jr., is attending the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Col. Baden was last stationed in Zodiac, Turkey... 

Robert O. Lambert is stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas...

A. Jerome Diener, president of the Jewish Big Brother League, received a B.B.A. In Business Administration Award in September...

William Drury has been named executive secretary of Council of Churches in Indiana...

Lt. Col. Emil Edmond has completed the course in Arabic at the Army Language School...

Lisabeth Ann Davis married Lawrence C. Little...

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Dick Clove was elected secretary-treasurer of the Maryland Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation at the annual business meeting of the association...

Homer Rain has opened a lumber broker's office in Westminster. He and Lodie (Hicks, '51) are now living in Westminster...

Bryan B. Haddaway is engaged to Miss Ann Caroline Stevenson...

Shirley J. Workman is engaged to Lt. Thomas Shanasan...

1951

Papakiong Sridvongs is a member of the Department of Math at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand...

1938

Mrs. Beatrice Conrad Robinet is teaching music at Smithsburg High School in Smithsburg...

Kenneth M. Plummer is now associate professor of church history at West Virginia Wesleyan College. He is also director of the library of religion and of the West Virginia Methodist Historical Society.

Dr. Harry E. Conkle is writing a history of the college. Dr. Conkle graduated magna cum laude from Drexel and received his doctorate in Library Science from the University of Chicago. He was previously assistant professor of religion and Director of Religious Activities at Cornell College, Iowa...

1939

Lt. Col. Emil Edmond has completed the course in Arabic at the Army Language School and is now stationed in Saudi Arabia...

1940

William E. Beatty is instructor in Business Administration at Rochester Institute of Technology...

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1952

E. Carter Baum has opened a law office at 327 14th Street in Washington...

Harry L. Evans and Mrs. Nancy L. Evans ('54) are stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma...

Betty Bixter Koban is living in Champaign-Illinois. Her husband is working for a large English literature at the University of Illinois...

Martin G. Broadhurst married Virginia Viemeister, '57...

Lee W. Saunders is engaged to Patricia Irene Morris...

Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Bryant (Betty Myers) announce the birth of a son, Darrell Lee, in September. They have a 17-month-old daughter, Allen...

1953

Janet Reck married Joseph Wunderlich on June 27...

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Frech (Dorothy Bach) announce the birth of Deborah Lynn on July 26...

Mary K. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Earld Samuel sep announced the birth of Robin Diane on October 9...

Bill and Marilyn Coomes Stewart announce the birth of a daughter, Terri Elizabeth, on September 27...

Samuel W. Reed married Barbara Willis, '59, in September... They are living in Cincinnati, Connecticut...

Lyndal Skinner married Frank M. Kratovil, Jr., in September...

Jean E. Cline has resigned her commission in the Marine Corps and is now part owner of a canine grooming salon called "The House of Gigi" in Mill Valley, California...

1954

Bill Shute has been named graduate assistant at Boston University School of Education. He is finishing his Master's. Bill is assistant to the director of the Harvard-Boston University extension service. He taught the past year at Southern High in Baltimore's Dave and Margi Hall Harper are living in the parsonage at Napanoch, New York, where Dave has a teaching charge... Dave received his second year at Drew Seminary...

George S. Trotter is taking his midyear session at Chestnut Hill College, Cambridge University, England. He will return to the Boston University School of Theology in the fall of the year...

Harley F. Rodgers has been named as assistant at the Graduate School of the U. S. Treasury Department...

2nd Lt. Gene L. Michaels and 2nd Lt. Charles M. Cock have completed the officer basic course at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia...

Jack Ross has been engaged to Malinda Burgess...

1955

Carey R. Rickhausha is engaged to Gladys A. Lurttt, '60...

Carey taught the past year in the public schools of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and now has begun a graduate course in political science at Western Reserve University...

MARCIA J. HAYES married Richard O. Carson in November...

Jean Lamberton married Lt. John B. Hert. Jean is teaching fifth grade in Fayetteville, North Carolina. John is with the 82nd Airborne Division...

1956

Louise D. Bonner is engaged to Walter E. Rose...

Shirley Ream married Don Dewey. Shirley is secretary to the Executive Director at Republican National Committee in Washington. Don is stationed at Fort Knox until January...

Sherry Phelps married Roger F. Jackson. She is teaching at Asbury Junior High School...

Ann Kinney married Tom Albertson, '60...

Diane Delden married John John Herbert in September...

Andy and Ann Urrahart announce the birth of Laura Lynn on October 30...

Teaching--Ann Louise Palmer at Ocean City College, Ocean City, New Jersey; Sharon Wheaton, seventh and eighth grades; Kirkland J. House, Latin at Asbury Junior High School, Frostburg...

Allen Spies is a student at Protestant Episcopal Seminary in Alton, Missouri...

Amin Jaff is a lab technician at University Hospital, Baltimore...

Sharon Shote is working as the customer service representative for the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company...

Doris Crampton and Fred Doscher are teaching home economics and arts and crafts at Union Bridge...
Bulletin Honored

At a recent meeting of the American Alumni Council, District II, six alumni magazines were singled out for recognition of outstanding improvement over the past two years. Western Maryland's BULLETIN was among those six.

The award for the greatest improvement, presented by Time-Life, Inc., went to Carnegie Institute of Technology. The six honored magazines were from: Carnegie Institute of Technology, George Washington University, Howard University, Swarthmore College, Syracuse University and Western Maryland College.

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Editor, Nancy Lee Winkelman, '51
Foreword

This edition of the Alumni BULLETIN has been an experiment. You will notice that all of the articles were written by members of the Western Maryland faculty.

We feel this is a good idea for several reasons and hope that alumni will agree: It gives the faculty a chance to express some opinions. It serves to introduce to the alumni, members of the faculty they might not otherwise know. Perhaps most important it gives the faculty a chance to engage in creative composition.

This first faculty-written edition of the BULLETIN contains a reasonable amount of variety and was produced with enthusiasm. We hope that alumni will receive as much satisfaction from reading it as the editor found in editing it.
COMMENT ON O'NEILL'S "HUGHIE"

WILLIAM L. TRIBBY

Since the death of Eugene O'Neill in 1953 we and the European continent have witnessed two of his posthumously-produced plays, Long Day's Journey into Night and A Touch of the Poet.

Less than two years ago, revelation was made of another play, and the announcement was received with double eagerness: It was by O'Neill, and it was a one-act play—a form which O'Neill had abandoned in theory in 1926, saying, "I am no longer interested in the one-act play. It cannot go far enough."

This play, Hughie, was to have been the first of an eight-play cycle of one-act monologues, entitled By Way of Obit. O'Neill never wrote the remaining seven, for even while writing Hughie (sometime between 1939 and 1943) he was working against the crippling advance of Parkinson's disease to complete Long Day's Journey and his proposed, but never-to-be-realized 11-play cycle, A Tale of Possessors Self-possessed. This is the cycle of which A Touch of the Poet was a part; another play of this cycle, only partially completed by O'Neill, More Stately Mansions, is reportedly under preliminary preparation by the Royal Dramatic Theatre in Stockholm.

It was this group which produced Hughie in Stockholm on September 18, 1958. The play received the plaudits of Sweden's most prominent drama critic, Ebe Linde, who wrote: "We have watched a performance of O'Neill's finest short play."

It was published by the Yale University Press in 1959, but has yet to receive a production in O'Neill's own country.

The play's primary strength resides in the depth of characterization provided Erie Smith, the protagonist. It is through him that O'Neill again presents the tragedy of a man who has lost his self-image, an ideal previously supplied him by Hughie, the timid night clerk in a small hotel in West Side, midtown New York. Hughie died a week before the play's time, and has been replaced at the desk by another man, oddly and, later significantly, called Charles Hughes. The play is the study of the meeting of these two men, and the forces which that meeting engenders in spite and because of each of them.

We walk into the three-to-four-a.m.-summer-1928 environment of that small hotel which began as a respectable establishment, but was "forced to deteriorate in order to survive." We meet Charles Hughes, current hotel clerk, a man preoccupied with all but his job, which is nonimportant in a world of nonimportance. A world offering nothing but hours falling into days falling into years of nothingness. He is a weak man with multitudes of blood brothers in O'Neill—paralyzed by his own environment and inactive self-will into a sterile dreamer.

Into this early-morning mood walks Erie, who, in spite of the big-gambler, man-among-women, first-friend-of-gambling-greats pose, has "something phony about his characterization of himself, some sentimental softness behind it which doesn't belong in the hard-boiled picture." He first asks for his keys, and is met with routine impersonality by Hughes. Yet, in spite of Erie's fumbling efforts to go to his room, in spite of Hughes' lack of attention to Erie, he stays—and talks of family, past life, the recently-deceased Hughie. And all the while Hughes is dreaming of being on the scene of significant garbage collections, fires, and holocausts. Erie talks on and on; and Hughes, long ago, has learned "not to give a damn."

But the very non-contact dreaming of Hughes permits Erie to talk—searching and crying for the force which might replace that identity of himself which died so recently with Hughie. Hughes' innocent, worshipping belief in Erie as a big-time gambler, acquainted with the immundoes of sewer-gambling Broadway, gave Erie the truth of the entity he wanted to believe himself to be. Yet, when the physical holder of that dream died, so died the spiritual liver of that dream. Erie tells the pipe-dreaming Hughes of his devotion—a devotion so great that Erie became Hughes' reciprocating alter-ego.

Gradually, in the moments of the early morning, lines begin to cross—the inattentive lines of Hughes, and the defensively boasting, deeply pleading lines of Erie. And it is simplicity which strikes the harp string. Hughes has long admired big-time gamblers, and he turns in awe of Erie when he learns, through a casual comment by Erie, of Erie's acquaintance with certain of these gamblers. Hughes then realizes the possibilities of a three-quarter-past moment as a means of helping himself through the tedium of this night. In the final moments of the play, we see Erie gradually conceiving himself in the reflected eyes of Hughes. Erie is purified by the experience of having talked and found; and he begins again.

The play becomes a cycle in itself. Death of an image has occurred before the play begins; we see the initial, practical fractionalization of both men and watch that tearing asunder become more complex as they come into contact with each other by the act of trying to avoid each other. There is another beginning at the end, and endings tumbling over each other to eternity as individual man seeks his reason for being by recreating the illusion through the past, present, and future archetype of Hughie, called Hughes. At the moment when noncommunication seems most intense, the objective correlatives, the analogue of common interest, is tempered, and the cubistics begin coming together into a new form—a birth from suffering and death. A thing made possible by two persons passing/pausing in the night.

We have been placed in a hotel described as not having "shared in the Great Hollow Boom of the Twenties." Yet, there is holiness in the beginning; a holiness which is filled only by separate notes of a chord waiting to be found. This unity comes about precisely as did the prior unity of Hughie: through man's use of the pipe dream in order to live the next hour of his life. We are not asked to judge beyond this to pose the inevitable question of the ethics of living by such a dream.

The important consideration in this Icarian environment is that a dream has brought two men alive, and will keep them alive for the next moment. Which is all we have.

To have found it is the miracle.
The aim of this article is to acquaint BULLETIN readers with some recent developments in the field of biology. We shall begin with a brief look into the past for some historical background and shall close with a rash glance into the future.

Our story begins late in the last century when Robert Koch was able to isolate a pure culture of bacteria from infected animals and inoculate these bacteria on a medium favorable to their growth so that they multiplied in a glass dish just as well as they had in the body of their living host. During the last several decades this technique of culturing organisms in an artificial medium has been extended to the growth of tissues and organs of many living things, including the human.

There are two main problems encountered in culturing human cells arti-
ficially. One is the difficulty of obtaining normal tissues. A person is not likely to part with any of his body willingly, so in the past tissues and organs removed at operations have been the main source of material. These are usually removed because of some abnormality and therefore may not qualify as normal tissue. The second difficulty is that even if normal tissues are used, they do not act like bacteria, which continue to produce others just like themselves. After a period of artificial cultivation in vitro the tissue cells invariably begin to multiply irregularly and show abnormalities typical of cancer.

Since 1938 these difficulties no longer exist, thanks to the work of Dr. Theodore T. Puck and his associates at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver. They have prepared an artificial medium where cells continue to thrive in their original normal condition. Moreover, the bugaboo of how to find normal tissue has also been overcome. They simply snip off a piece of skin (usually from the neck or the inner surface of the arm) weighing less than one-thousandth of an ounce, put it in a weak solution of the protein-digesting enzyme, trypsin, to dissolve the cement that holds cells together, shake this suspension in a mechanical shaker, and transfer to a nutritive medium the cells that have become free. In the words of these workers describing the skin operation, "Almost no bleeding results and the wound, which can be covered with a Band-Aid, heals with little or imperceptible scarring."

The reader who has persevered this far may be thinking, "Fine. They can grow human cells outside of the body. Why is this important?" For a number of reasons, it may be the most important technical discovery in biology in many years. For one thing, it has made us able to correlate certain hitherto mysterious abnormalities with faults in the chromosomes of affected individuals. (Chromosomes are the rod-shaped cellular bodies which contain the genes governing inheritance and parental traits.) Take Mongoloid idiocy, for example. This, as the name implies, is a condition of retarded mental development in which the afflicted person has an Oriental look, particularly around the eyes. Cells grown from skin fragments of such idiots have 47 instead of the usual 46 chromosomes. One of the 23 pairs of chromosomes contains three instead of the usual two. (Some textbooks still give the number as 24 pairs, but almost everyone is now convinced that the true chromosome number in man is 46.) More than 30 Mongoloid idiots have been analyzed by staining their skin cells with a stain that colors chromosomes so they can be seen with a microscope. In every case an extra chromosome was found, and always the same one.

Chromosomes occur in pairs because one member of each pair is received from the mother, one from the father. Evidently a Mongoloid idiot gets tooo of the same kind of chromosome from one parent, one from the other. It is probable that the mother is the generous parent, because there is a correlation between the age of the mother and Mongoloid idiocy, older women having a larger percentage of children so afflicted.

In many ways a population of reproducing human cells in culture is much like a population of reproducing bacteria, and one can experiment with them much as one might with bacteria. Puck has found that exposing cultures of human cells to X-rays will cause chromosomes to be rearranged so that some pairs may exchange pieces with other pairs. This is called a chromosomal aberration, and it may result in the death of a cell or, if the cell does not die, it may fail to reproduce. This explains the reason for the sterilizing effect of radiation which has been discussed during the continuing controversy over radioactive fallout. Radiation effects such as this have been known for years in other living things, especially in organisms like corn and fruit flies which have been used in genetic studies. Now it is possible to observe the same thing following direct radiation of human tissues.

The most exciting type of experimentation which human cell culture makes a possibility, however, is one which has already been done on bacteria, namely to transform one type of cell into another type by introducing into the cell a new kind of nucleic acid. There is good evidence that deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is the chemical substance of which genes are made. Some bacteria change the type of capsule surrounding their inner protoplasm if they are exposed to DNA extracted from bacteria whose capsule is of a different type. This change they pass on through succeeding cell generations, so it must be an hereditary change, presumably caused by new genic material. Similar results can be seen if, instead of pure DNA, bacterial viruses are transferred from bacteria of one type to another. In some cases the new host takes on characteristics of the original host and passes them on to future generations. Since Ochoa and Kornberg have discovered how to synthesize nucleic acids chemically, for which they were awarded the Nobel Prize in 1959, it may be possible to expose human cells to any desired kind of DNA and successfully alter their characteristics at will. If human cells are susceptible to transformation, if this technique could be applied to the gametes (eggs and sperm) of the human species, and the embryo resulting from the fertilization of treated egg and sperm be allowed to develop, it is a theoretical possibility to make to order the type of individual desired. Huxley's Brave New World may not be such a wild flight of the imagination after all.

JEAN KERSCHNER is associate professor of biology. She received her A.B. from Hood College and Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Kerschner has recently received a Fellowship from the National Science Foundation for a year's study at Columbia University.
A Tale of Old Mexico
in English Ballad Stanzas

JOSEPH W. HENDREN

Now you shall hear a curious thing
Which happened long ago
In and about a little town
Of Old Mexico.

Wherein a prosperous merchant lived,
Chipper and spry Miguel.
He owned a store, and all agreed
He ran his business well.

Quite shrewd he was in trades and deals,
And mostly on the level;
He got his money, people said,
By working like the devil.

Pedro, friend of the brisk Miguel,
Was a loafer of renown,
Well known to all the people as
The laziest man in town.

What Pedro did with all his time
Few but his wife could say;
He took life easy, that was sure,
Throughout each drowsy day.

Earlier he retired to bed
Than is the wont of men,
Mumbling instructions to his wife
To wake him up at ten.

Once in his bedroom Pedro hit
The straw with keen delight,
Nuzzled his pillow once or twice
And went out like a light.

He ate his breakfast propped in bed,
So great was his inertia,
And then required a peaceful nap
To rest from his exertion.

The able owner of the store,
Cash-on-the-barrel Miguel,
Except for Pedro's unpaid bills
Was doing fairly well.
For Pedro was in sad arrears,  
Which steadily grew sadder  
Until Miguel, at first annoyed,  
Grew mad, and then still madder.

He sent his wife to Pedro's house,  
Some way across the hills  
With a message, "Friend, I'm sorry, but  
You've got to pay your bills.

"And if, as you are used to say,  
You don't possess a dime,  
Come help me haul my rocks—I'll give  
You credit for your time."

"Advertise your husband not to fret,"  
The lazy one replied.  
"I can't haul rocks, but tell the fool  
To throw his cares aside.

"Some gift from God must help me soon  
To square accounts, I'm sure.  
There's many a way to meet a debt  
In spite of being poor.

"To whom God means to give, He'll give,  
I'll fortunes to amend,  
Even if through the window He  
Must put it in, my friend."

So matters rested for a time;  
Eventless days dreamed by,  
Until for lack of any rain  
The poor man's spring went dry.

Now moisture is, for man or wife,  
A rather urgent matter,  
And Pedro soon was forced to look  
About in quest of water.

He followed up a forest path  
Toward where, on higher ground,  
He hoped some mountain spring of running  
Water could be found.

And while a tiny streamlet he  
Was tracing to its source,  
He heard, approaching up the trail,  
The hoofbeats of a horse.

An aged senor Pedro saw,  
As he cast a glance behind,  
Mounted upon a runaway  
And coming like the wind.

Right here the lazy man performed  
A most unusual deed:  
He deftly seized the bridle rein  
And stopped the frightened steed.

The rider was superbly dressed;  
He had a long white beard  
And in his eyes a piercing look  
That Pedro slightly feared.

But then the stranger spoke him fair—  
With simple dignity  
Thanked him for his courageous act  
In such a jeopardy.

And in his gratitude declared  
A secret he'd unfold  
Of where a rich tatema lay  
Beneath the forest mold.

A tatema is a fabulous thing,  
A buried treasure store  
Revealed by supernatural means  
To one man and no more.

A treasure he alone can touch—  
There can be no transmission  
To others' hands without the lucky  
Man's express permission.

"Move that flat rock," the stranger said,  
"And you will find a treasure  
Under the oak leaves." Pedro smiled.  
"Sir, that would be a pleasure."

His musings on the dried-up spring  
Were now completely banished.  
And while he stopped to move the rock,  
The horse and rider vanished.

The digger scratched away the leaves  
With frequent stops for rest,  
For digging's devilish on the back  
And ants a cursed pest.

But what eventually met his eyes  
Would gladden any heart:  
Coin!—six full chests of it—Dios!  
Enough to fill a cart.

But Pedro had no cart, and so  
Without a shrug or frown  
He pocketed some silver coins  
And slouched on into town.

On reaching home, for sheer fatigue  
He stretched in bed, full length,  
And took a long siesta to  
Recuperate his strength.

When he rose yawning from his couch,  
The sun had nearly set,  
And jingling coins reminded the  
Poor fellow of his debt.

"Tomorrow take this silver to Miguel," he told his spouse.  
And duly she delivered it  
At his compadre's house.

Miguel was grateful for the cash  
And just a bit surprised.  
My lazy friend's been up to  
Something new, the man surmised.

The money? Diablo! One thing's sure—  
He never worked to earn it.  
Well, if he's got a secret I'll  
Be hanged if I don't learn it.

An easy way to gain some coin  
Is not a cause for sorrow—  
I think I'd better visit my  
Compadre on the morrow.

Betwixt he reached the hut, for he  
Was spry as any rabbit—  
And had to wait till Pedro woke  
At ten, as was his habit.

Put to the question, Pedro neither  
Roasted nor demurred;  
He simply told him everything  
Just as it had occurred.

"Mi madre!" gasped Miguel. "If buried  
Treasure you have found,  
Why didn't you go away, you dunce,  
And leave it in the ground?"

His lazy friend responded with  
A slow, congenial smile,  
"Repaid, I couldn't carry it;  
It's nearly half a mile.

"But, mi amigo, you have two  
Good mules," continued he;  
"If you'll help tote the boxes home,  
We'll split it evenly—

"A half for you, and half for me."

"You mean that?" cried Miguel;  
"Saint Francis! It's the soundest deal  
That ever I heard tell.

"Now, let us plan our strategy:  
We'll not need any tools;  
I'll meet you here an hour before  
Midnight, and bring the mules—

"You need not walk a step."—"Suits me,"  
Replied the lazy one.  
"And now I think we'd better catch  
Some sleep before the fun."

They parted and good Pedro slept.  
About eleven, too,  
His wife roused him from his bed,  
As she'd been told to do.

But when no step of mule was heard  
Nor any knock on door,  
The drowsy Pedro closed his eyes  
And slumbered as before.

At midnight, now in some alarm,  
His wife shook him awake,  
Imploving him to search within  
The woods, for Heaven's sake.
For fear his crafty friend might toss
His friendship on the shelf,
And pack the treasure on his mules
Entirely for himself.

"Go back to bed," the husband said,
"There is no cause for fright,
Nor do I wish to be disturbed
At this hour of the night.

"To whom God means to give, He'll give,
Be virtue or be sin,
Even if through the window hole
He has to put it in."

The wife had ample reason, though,
For her anxiety.
Miguel, sore tempted, had indeed
Behaved abominably.

He guessed his friend would sleep all night
And—well, to summarize,
He figured he would go alone
And cash in on the prize.

I've worked hard all my life, thought he,
That's why I have the mules
And he has none—why must such riches
Be controlled by fools?

Besides, how can a shiftless lout
Make proper use of money?
Pedro a glittering millionaire!
The whole idea's funny.

And so with mules and servants and
With motives gross and tawdry,
He went to play this scurvy trick
Upon his old compadre.

To find the place was easy, from
Pedro's precise account.
And when he saw the rock, Miguel
Gave orders to dismount.

The servants brushed aside the leaves,
Opened the chest—God's blood!
Instead of coins they found a mass
Of evil-smelling mud.

The storekeeper was so surprised,
And disappointed too,
He stood there stupefied, like one
Who knows not what to do.
Two Score Set
for
Piano

GERALD E. COLE

GERALD E. COLE is associate professor of music and chairman of that department. He received his B.Mus. from the University of Kansas and the M.Mus. from Oberlin College. He has done additional work at the Eastman School of Music.
University Education and Modern Conditions

BERTRAND RUSSELL

Education is a vast and complex subject involving many problems of great difficulty. I propose, in what follows, to deal with only one of these problems, namely, the adaptation of university education to modern conditions.

Universities are an institution of considerable antiquity. They developed during the 12th and 13th centuries out of cathedral schools where scholastic theologians learned the art of dialectic. But, in fact, the aims which inspired universities go back to ancient times.

One may say that Plato's Academy was the first university. Plato's Academy had certain well-marked objectives. It aimed at producing the sort of people who would be suitable to become Guardians in his ideal Republic. The education which Plato designed was not in his day what would now be called "cultural." A "cultural" education consists mainly in the learning of Greek and Latin. But the Greeks had no need to learn Greek and no occasion to learn Latin. What Plato mainly wished his Academy to teach was, first, mathematics and astronomy, and, then, philosophy. The philosophy was to have a scientific inspiration with a tincture of Orphic mysticism.

Something of this sort, in various modified forms, persisted in the West until the Fall of Rome. After some centuries, it was taken up by the Arabs and, from them, largely through the Jews, transmitted back to the West. In the West it still retained much of Plato's original political purpose, since it aimed at producing an educated elite with a more or less complete monopoly of political power. This aim persisted, virtually unchanged, until the latter half of the 19th century. From that time onwards, the aim has become increasingly modified by the intrusion of two new elements: democracy and science. The intrusion of democracy into academic practice and theory is much more profound than that of science, and much more difficult to combine with anything like the aims of Plato's Academy.

Until it was seen that political democracy had become inevitable, universal education, which is now taken for granted in all civilized countries, was vehemently opposed on grounds which were broadly aristocratic. There had been ever since ancient times a very sharp line between the educated and the uneducated. The educated had had a severe training and had learnt much, while the uneducated could not read or write. The educated, who had a monopoly of political power, dreaded the extension of schools to the "lower classes." The President of the Royal Society, in the year 1607, considered that it would be disastrous if working men could read, since he feared that they would spend their time reading Tom Paine. When my grandfather established an elementary school in his parish, well-to-do neighbors were outraged, saying that he had destroyed the hitherto aristocratic character of the neighbourhood. It was political democracy—at least, in England—that brought a change of opinion in this matter. Disraeli, after securing the vote for urban working men, favored compulsory education with the phrase, "We must educate our masters." Education came to seem the right of all who desired it. But it was not easy to see how this right was to be extended to university education; nor, if it were, how universities could continue to perform their ancient functions.

The reasons which have induced civilized countries to adopt universal education are various. There were enthusiasts for enlightenment who saw no limits to the good that could be done by instruction. Many of these were very influential in the early advocacy of compulsory education. Then there were practical men who realized that a modern State and modern processes of production and distribution cannot easily be managed if a large proportion of the population cannot read. A third group were those who advocated education as a democratic right. There was a fourth group, more silent and less open, which saw the possibilities of education from the point of view of official propaganda. The importance of education in this regard is very great. In the 18th century, most wars were unpopular; but, since men have been able to read the newspapers, almost all wars have been popular.

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Western Maryland's Question

WILLIAM M. DAVID, JR.

A function which every society has found it necessary to perform is that of education. By this I mean that every group has found it necessary through informal or formal ways to secure its members for the performance of roles which that group considers important for the continuation of its way of life. This was true in the time of Plato's Greece as it is in the United States today.

As far as education is concerned the most obvious difference between Greece of the Fourth Century, B.C., and the United States of the Twentieth Century, A.D., is the vastly greater complexity of the American way of life. There are few persons in America today who can perform satisfactorily as adults without formal schooling outside of the home. It is safe to say that even these people would enjoy more satisfying lives and would make greater contributions to us all if they were to have formal education to the limit of their abilities.

The present self-consciousness of the American society in regard to its program of education is unique in human history. Education is the object of a great many studies and of a vast array of emotional outbursts both by people who know what they are talking about and by people who only think they do.

The complexity of American society is such that no one can learn all that he needs to know within his home or from his friends and neighbors. The real controversy arises from the questions of what socially useful knowledge should be taught formally and whose responsibility it should be. For example, should our schools and our colleges be expected to be responsible for turning out teachers, authors, hairdressers, model parents, capable drivers, garbage collectors, business tycoons, professional athletes, missile experts, insurance salesmen, scientific farmers, philosophers, God-fearing leaders, confirmed believers in democracy and private enterprise, possessors of the social graces, and socially-conscious and well-adjusted human beings? All these and a thousand more are qualities or skills considered desirable in the American way of life. All are advocated as legitimate and necessary objectives of our educational system. Thus it is that all can be found consciously being taught in public schools and public higher education.

Plato's Academy was a private institution designed to produce men capable of following the highest vocation in his ideal state. In the relatively simpler society which he envisaged he saw the primary requirement for the filling of the position to be the ability to make wise decisions on important matters. And he considered the best preparation for this to be training in such matters as mathematics and astronomy and discussion of basic concepts, such as justice. He did not visualize a way of life which would be ever-changing or one in which it was considered right that all men should have a voice in their own government.

Like Plato's Academy, Western Maryland is a private institution, not bound by the public to attempt to meet all the needs of the society. We have the opportunity relatively freely to choose what we will try to do. A look at our objectives will show that we, like many other privately-endowed colleges, have taken upon ourselves a broad responsibility: to give a liberal education, to provide vocational preparation, to encourage belief in the highest values, to develop well-adjusted leaders possessing reason, taste, and vision.

The immediate future for Western Maryland, as for all institutions of higher education, will be one of change with the increasing number of capable students seeking entrance. The fundamental question facing the College is: upon which of our objectives will we place primary emphasis—what kind of a college do we want to be?

This is only one instance of the hold on public opinion which Authority has acquired through education.

Although universities were not directly concerned in these educational processes, they have been profoundly affected by them in ways which are, broadly speaking, inevitable, but which are, in part, very disturbing to those who wish to preserve what was good in older ideals.

It is difficult to speak in advocacy of older ideals without using language that has a somewhat old-fashioned flavour. There is a distinction, which formerly received general recognition, between skill and wisdom. The growing complexities of technology have tended to blur this distinction, at any rate in certain regions.

There are kinds of skill which are not specially respected although they are difficult to acquire. A contortionist, I am told, has to begin training in early childhood, and, when proficient, he possesses a very rare and difficult skill. But it is not felt that this skill is socially useful, and it is, therefore, not taught in schools or universities. A great many skills, however, indeed a rapidly increasing number, are very vital elements in the wealth and power of a nation. Most of these skills are new and do not command the respect of ancient tradition. Some of them may be considered to minister to wisdom, but a great many certainly do not.

But what, you will ask, do you mean by “wisdom”? I am not prepared with a neat definition. But I will do my best to convey what I think the word is capable of meaning. It is a word concerned partly with knowledge and partly with feeling. It should denote a certain intimate union of knowledge with apprehension of human destiny and the purposes of life. It requires a certain breadth of vision, which is hardly possible without considerable knowledge. But it demands, also, a breadth of feeling, a certain kind of universality of sympathy.

I think that higher education should do what is possible toward promoting not only knowledge, but wisdom. I do not think that this is easy; and I do not think that the aim should be too conscious, for, if it is, it becomes stereotyped and priggish. It should be something existing almost unconsciously in the teacher and conveyed almost unintentionally to the pupil. I agree with Plato in thinking this the greatest
thing that education can do. Unfortunately, it is one of the things most threatened by the intrusion of crude democratic shibboleths into our universities.

The fanatic of democracy is apt to say that all men are equal. There is a sense in which this is true, but it is not a sense which much concerns the educator. What can be meant truly by the phrase "All men are equal" is that in certain respects they have equal rights and should have an equal share of basic political power. Murder is a crime whoever the victim may be, and everybody should be protected against it by the law and the police. Any set of men or women which has no share in political power is pretty certain to suffer injustices of an indefensible sort. All men should be equal before the law. It is such principles which constitute what is valid in democracy.

But this should not mean that we cannot recognize differing degrees of skill or merit in different individuals. Every teacher knows that some pupils are quick to learn and others are slow. Every teacher knows that some boys and girls are eager to acquire knowledge, while others have to be forced into the minimum demanded by Authority. When a group of young people are all taught together in one class, regardless of their greater or less ability, the pace has to be too quick for the stupid and too slow for the clever. The amount of teaching that a young person needs depends to an enormous extent upon his ability and his tastes. A stupid child will only pay attention to what has to be learnt while the teacher is there to insist upon the subject-matter of the lesson. A really clever young person, on the contrary, needs opportunity and occasional guidance when he finds some difficulty momentarily insurmountable. The practice of teaching clever and stupid pupils together is extremely unfortunate, especially as regards the ablest of them. Infinite boredom settles upon these outstanding pupils while matters that they have long ago understood are being explained to those who are backward.

This evil is greater the greater the age of the student. By the time that an able young man is at a university, what he needs is occasional advice (not orders) as to what to read, and an instructor who has time and sympathy to listen to his difficulties. The kind of instructor that I have in mind should be thoroughly competent in the subject in which the student is specializing, but he should be still young enough to remember the difficulties that are apt to be obstacles to the learner, and not yet so ossified as to be unable to discuss without dogmatism. Discussion is a very essential part in the education of the best students and requires an absence of authority if it is to be free and fruitful. I am thinking not only of discussion with teachers but of discussion among the students themselves. For such discussion, there should be leisure. And, indeed, leisure during student years is of the highest importance. When I was an undergraduate, I made a vow that, when in due course I became a lecturer, I would not think that lectures do any good as a method of instruction, but only as an occasional stimulus. So far as the able students are concerned, I still take this view. Lectures as a means of instruction are traditional in universities and were no doubt useful before the invention of printing, but since that time they have been out of date as regards the able kind of students.

It is, I am profoundly convinced, a mistake to object on democratic grounds to the separation of abler from less able pupils in teaching. In matters that the public considers important no one dreams of such an application of supposed democracy. Everybody is willing to admit that some athletes are better than others and that movie stars deserve more honour than ordinary mortals. That is because they have a kind of skill which is much admired even by those who do not possess it. But intellectual ability, so far from being admired by stupid boys, is positively and actively despised; and even among grown-ups, the term "egg-head" is not expressive of respect. It has been one of the humiliations of the military authorities of our time that the man who nowadays brings success in war is no longer a gentleman of commanding aspect, sitting upright upon a prancing horse, but a wretched scientist whom every military-minded boy would have bullied throughout his youth. However, it is not for special skill in slaughter that I should wish to see the "egg-head" respected.

The needs of the modern world have brought a conflict, which I think could be avoided, between scientific subjects and those that are called "cultural." The latter represent tradition and still have, in my country, a certain snobbish pre-eminence. Cultural ignorance, beyond a point, is despised. Scientific ignorance, however complete, is not. I do not think, myself, that the division between cultural and scientific education should be nearly as definite as it has tended to become. I think that every scientific student should have some knowledge of history and literature, and that every cultural student should have some acquaintance with some of the basic ideas of science. Some people will say that there is not time, during the university curriculum, to achieve this. But I think that opinion arises partly from unwillingness to adapt teaching to those who are not going to penetrate very far into the subject in question. More specifically, whatever cultural education is offered to scientific students should not involve a knowledge of Latin or Greek. And I think that whatever of science is offered to those who are not going to specialize in any subject should deal partly with scientific history and partly with general aspects of scientific method. I think it is a good thing to invite occasional lectures from eminent men to be addressed to the general body of students and not only to those who specialize in the subject concerned.

There are some things which I think it ought to be possible, though at present it is not, to take for granted in all who are engaged in university teaching. Such men or women must, of course, be proficient in some special skill. But, in addition to this, there is a general outlook which it is their duty to put before those whom they are instructing. They should exemplify the value of intellect and of the search for knowledge. They should make it clear that what at any time passes for knowledge may, in fact, be erroneous. They should inculcate an undogmatic temper, a temper of continual search and not of comfortable certainty. They should try to create an awareness of the world as a whole, and not only of what is near in space and time. Through the recognition of the likelihood of error, they should make clear the importance of tolerance. They should remind the student that those whom posterity honors have very often been unpopular in their own day and that, on this ground, social courage is a virtue of supreme importance. Above all, every educator who is engaged in an attempt to make the best of students to whom he speaks must regard himself as the servant of truth and not of this or that political or sectarian interest. Truth is a shining goddess, always veiled, always distant, never wholly approachable, but worthy of all the devotion of which the human spirit is capable.
NEW MUSIC—This is how a musical score might appear for a musical composition in the tape medium.

MUSIC OF THE SPACE AGE?

MARGARET C. WAPPLER

Some musicians wonder if they are soon to be among the unemployed. Their fears might arise from a sketchy knowledge of a relatively new phase of musical composition—music in the tape medium. Yet many experimenters in the area contend that their developments will not replace traditional music, but will merely extend the frontier of the sources of musical sound.

Music in the tape medium is a convenient description which includes all the various aesthetic concepts concerning sound that is electronically manipulated. The Germans have an approach they call Electronic Music; the French dub their experiments Musique Concrete. The most prominent American composers delving into the new possibilities of machine-sounded art have not become involved in one particular school of composition, but have utilized any ideas which could prove helpful to them. All have in common the use of the tape recorder as an active agent in the creation of new sound.

Ordinary familiarity with the operation of a phonograph illustrates how sound can undergo many transformations. Playing a 33 1/3 R.P.M. record at 78 R.P.M. speed changes the pitch, duration, tempo, and timbre of the music. There are, of course, extensive possibilities in variation of speed with a precision tape recorder. One tone can be recorded as a whole pitch spectrum through such manipulation. The composer has only to select the pitches, durations, and timbres which he wants—splice the bits of tape together, and he has a composition.

Further control over the selected sound may be achieved by use of electronic filters and resonators. A filter allows the suppression of any unwanted element such as a raspiness or percussive quality. The resonator emphasizes certain frequency bands, perhaps extreme treble or bass. Depending on the patience of the composer and the quality of finesse sought after, he has virtually complete power to choose the color of his material.

Musicians have known for some time that the reverberation within a great cathedral...

or hall could enrich the sound of a performing group. Late in the sixteenth century Giovanni Gabrieli was writing particularly brilliant music for Saint Mark’s Cathedral in Venice, brilliant because separate choirs and instrumental groups performed antiphonally. The reverberation was intense. Now such an effect can be induced artificially with any sound by electronic reverberation units or by allowing a “feed-back” with the tape recorder.

The Frenchmen working in Musique Concrete believe that the sounds which they govern should be derived from nature. This includes all the natural musical sounds (the human voice, the singing of birds, etc.) as well as tones produced on musical instruments. In addition, the noises of daily life (doors shutting, cars stopping, etc.) may, in tape alteration, have musical properties. Naturally, their original sound characteristics are no longer recognizable.

The French composers include Pierre Schaeffer, Pierre Henry, and such notables in the traditional music world as Darius Milhaud, Edgar Varese, and Oliver Messiaen. For the most part, they have spliced together their selected sounds in loose patterns of rhythmic similarity, or with a delight in sheer contrast of pitch levels and timbres.

German Electronic Music has been centered about experiments begun in 1951 by the Cologne Radio. In 1954 the first real concert was given. It included music by Karlheinz Stockhausen and Herbert Eimert, two of the leading composers in the field. Contrary to the Frenchmen, they use only sound material produced by an electronic generator, an instrument capable of creating sounds without overtones. Their aesthetic aim is complete serial organization of compositions, a concept springing from the works of the late Anton Webern. A whole piece is constructed by governing the qualities of timbre, pitch, intensity, and duration of every sound or combination of sounds in proportion to one another. An integrated unit grows from the parts in a detail never before possible.

Because they feel art grows from order, these men frown on the loose-knit structures of Musique Concrete. They claim that mere contrast of sound is in the realm of acoustical experimentation, not music. However, the sensitivity of most ears used to the music of European-American culture is not up to the perceptive demands made by Electronic Music. To the uninitiated listener, compositions in both Musique Concrete and Electronic Music are apt to sound like hyper-sensitive mood music.

Interest in the new control of sound has spread over the world. There are now studios in Milan and Tokyo where composers may work in the tape medium. Last year the Rockefeller Foundation announced a $175,000 grant to set up a studio at Columbia University which will be administered jointly by Columbia and Princeton. Two Columbia faculty members, Vladimir Ussachevsky and Otto Luening have been composing at their own expense with tape since 1952. They have worked with natural and electronically produced sounds, and have even written a work for tape recorder and orchestra.

Other institutions of higher learning have begun to recognize that this is a musical area which cannot be ignored. In 1958 Karlheinz Stockhausen lectured at Juilliard, presenting both electronic works and music composed for conventional instruments. The University of Illinois has instigated a graduate course in the musical application of electronics.

Where could this trend eventually leave the performer? There are those in agreement with H. H. Stuckenschmidt who has described musical evolution in three stages. “The first was music written principally for and restricted by the limitations of the human voice. The second stage was an instrumental stage in which playing techniques were influenced by the imitation of the human voice, but were also extended in range, color, and virtuosic possibilities. The third, the electronic stage, retains human participation in the compositional process, but excludes it from the means of realization. Such a dehumanized music is conceived by the intellect alone; the range of experience derived from tradition procedure is transferred to a radically new material.”


MARGARET C. WAPPLER is instructor in music. She received the B.Mus.Ed. and M.Mus.Lit. from the University of Michigan.
THE CLOSING DOOR

H. KENNETH SHOOK

An Illusion
A high school counselor recently requested that I speak to a group of his advisees on the topic: "The Closing Door In Our Institutions of Higher Learning." The counselor undoubtedly wanted his students to feel the necessity for superior academic achievement in high school as a prerequisite for college entrance. With colleges employing higher standards for admission than ever before in history, and with many above-average students receiving rejection letters from the colleges of their first choice, the request to address the group seemed justified. I naturally accepted the counselor's invitation, but I took issue with his suggested topic.

The door to institutions of higher learning is not closing, and it would be harmful to allow the prospective student to believe the contrary.

It does not take an engineer to understand that a doorway should remain in proportion to the building. The larger the building, or college, the larger the doorway. The closing door in college admissions is but an optical illusion created by a large number of applicants attempting to pass through ivy-covered portals at the same time. If the "closing door" label were allowed to remain, colleges could certainly be held responsible for creating the tensions and pressures which surround college admissions today. The admissions officer could then be likened to a streetcar conductor who moves the car just fast enough to tempt those in pursuit without allowing them aboard. Such a conductor would also take delight in watching the unsuccessful stumble and fall by the wayside.

The National Scene
To gain an insight of the problems of college admissions, we must first consider the national scene. The 20-year period from 1940 to 1960 showed a 100 per cent increase in college enrollment. At present, three million students are attending one of the more than 2,000 colleges and universities in this country, and six million students will be enrolled by 1970, if space allows, thus representing another 100 per cent increase.

Why this sudden increase? There are many explanations. The present world situation has emphasized the need for developing our national resources, and the most valuable resource is that of human talent. The National Education Defense Act, passed in 1938, points out this driving desire to locate the academically talented and to assist them, financially if need be, in developing their talent. Occupational demands in industry also encourages young people to go on to college by picturing the economic gain and social prestige.

Public and private secondary schools are constantly being re-evaluated in an effort to determine the best methods for uncovering hidden talent in students and developing those skills to a high degree of proficiency. Nationwide surveys, such as the Conant Report, have stressed the need for improved curriculums in high schools for college-bound students.

These conditions, to be sure, influence the size of our college enrollment. However, the greatest single factor is the sharp rise in the national birth rate in the late '40's. This wave of "war babies" as they are called will have its main influence on college entrance in 1965 and taper off about 1970. It is predicted that no more than 35 per cent of the college age group in this country will seek college entrance and approximately 17 per cent of all 22-year-olds will possess college degrees. The percentages are more impressive when compared to the five per cent figure representing that portion of the population going on to higher education in England. As indicated in Chart I, there is an equal balance between men and women in the top quarter of high school graduating classes, and the higher the rank in class, the larger the percentage going on to college.

The fact that national trends do not coincide with local conditions has created much of the confusion that exists today. During the past year, nearly 1,200 students sought admission to Western Maryland and slightly less than 300 were eventually enrolled. Selection of this type is unknown to most colleges throughout the midwest, and many such schools were only partially filled when classes began in September.

For the present, even below-average students can gain college admission if they are willing to journey to the uncongested areas of the country. This is but a temporary solution however to a problem which is still in its infancy. The Association of College Admissions Counselors, realizing the problem of unequal geographic distribution of the college population, established a sort of clearing house to lend a hand where nature had failed. Called the College Placement Center and located at Northbrook, Ill., it is designed to assist students who have been turned away from

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CHART I
the college of their choice in contacting colleges still possessing vacancies. A large percentage of the applications received at this center are from students in the northeastern section of the country, and it is interesting to note that 91 per cent of the group eventually attend a college or university in the midwest. All but one per cent received contract offers.

The Jeffersonian principle, education for the masses, has strong support in our democratic way of life; however, as college entrance becomes more competitive, institutions of higher learning will of necessity turn to the Jeffersonian principle, education for the most talented. Every college and university would have to increase in size by 50 per cent to accept everyone desiring entrance, but educators know that this simply will not occur. Most private colleges will increase enrollments to a degree, but many factors will hold this area of expansion to a minimum. Expansion requires enormous funds for new facilities and additional faculty members, and there is always a danger of losing the small college atmosphere which we have come to prize so highly. The bulk of college expansion in the next 10 years rests with state-supported institutions and schools in cosmopolitan areas. New colleges will also appear. Some will be junior colleges, acting as feeder schools for larger universities, and others will be of the four-year variety.

The Local Scene

Selectivity appears to be the key word in admissions circles. The better a college's selectivity, the higher the caliber of student enrolled. A common fallacy however is the belief that quantity necessitates quality. A college representative recently boasted that 1,200 students applied to his small college last year for admission. On the surface, one would conclude that good selectivity existed, however such was not the case. The quality of the group must have been very poor indeed, because the admissions office was unable to fill the desired entering class quota.

Western Maryland differs from the college just mentioned in that our applicants represent quality as well as quantity. This situation is a compliment to the loyal alumni and friends of the college who have proudly endorsed their Alma Mater over the years. As the number of qualified applicants increases, it becomes obvious that new admission procedures must be introduced and higher entrance standards employed. The Admissions Committee has the difficult task of final selection. The question is no longer "Who can succeed?" but rather "Who will meet with the greater success?"

High school grades and rank-in-class are of primarily importance in predicting college success; however, as the caliber of student improves, rank-in-class ceases to be the deciding factor and test scores measuring potential become the major interest. Figure 2 A illustrates a situation in which high school achievement alone can be used as a satisfactory basis for selecting 10 of the 30 applications involved. Figure 2 B illustrates a situation in which test scores (I.Q. Tests, College Boards, etc.) make the distinction. A person of low basic potential can often meet success in high school through hard work, but present college competition greatly reduces the possibility of a similar occurrence at the college level.

Educators are constantly seeking improved methods for predicting college success. It is recognized that high schools differ in quality and content of their college preparatory curriculum, however studies have been unsuccessful in showing a high correlation between the size of the high school graduating class and college freshman grades. Older students tend to do better work than younger students as a rule, but attempts to relate personality ratings and college success have consistently failed. The home background of the student seems to have its major importance in the area of adjustment to college life and not in the area of scholastic achievement predictions.

The Perfect System

No one can truthfully claim to possess the perfect system for measuring human potential and predicting future success, and I feel certain that such a system will never be devised. This should in no way curb the desire for improvement, however, and certain problem areas need immediate attention.

Some colleges face the problem of "trying to be all things to all people," and a realistic reappraisal is needed before improved guidance and admission procedures can be obtained. High schools in many sections of the country should improve counseling services for prospective college students and also their parents. This is a major flaw in the present educational picture as indicated by the fact that there are but 7,000 high school guidance counselors as compared to approximately 22,000 high schools. Admissions procedures will have to change in an effort to locate not only the academically talented but also to give preferential treatment to those students desiring that particular college as a first choice.

Although such factors as: personality ratings, participation in high school activities, letters of recommendation, and alumni relationships are shown to have a limited value in the area of academic predictions, they shall continue to play a vital role in future admissions procedures. College admissions offices will also need to emerge from under their shell of secrecy and provide high school counselors with a truthful picture of the caliber of student being enrolled at that college.

For those persons who claim to possess the perfect system for student selection, an appropriate article appeared in the December issue of the Readers Digest entitled: "Least Likely to Succeed." The article disclosed that 12 members of an admissions committee of a small New England school were presented an application by the admissions director. The committee quickly arrived at a negative decision. The vote was unanimous. The 13-year-old boy

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applying for admission showed little likelihood of future success. His grades for the most part were poor and his rank was 12 in a class of 14 graduates. A delicate health condition was noted, and the boy was said to be “rather stubborn.” The one thing in his favor was the counselor’s recommendation “on the grounds of general ability.”

Following the decision, the director revealed to the committee that they had just refused admission to one of the great men of our age. The application was actually that of Winston Spencer Churchill, when he was a boy of 13.

H. KENNETH SHOOK is admissions counselor and instructor in mathematics. He received his A.B. from Western Maryland College and his A.M. from Wesleyan University.

SCIENCE MOTIVATES MUSIC

PHILIP S. ROYER

The “Moho” Song, written in the modern idiom was inspired by the project to drill through the earth’s crust. This project, promoted by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, consists of drilling a hole six miles deep to see what the earth’s interior is made of.

The project, which is known as “Mohole,” derives both its name and its goal from the discovery by Professor Andrija Mohorovicic, a Yugoslav seismologist, of a transitional boundary between the earth’s outer crust and its adjoining mantle at which seismic waves produced by earthquakes suddenly increase in velocity. This boundary, which geophysicists refer to as the “Moho,” lies so close to the earth’s surface at certain points on the ocean’s floor that it seems to be within reach of present day drilling techniques, once the problems of drilling in the deep ocean can be solved.

The various levels of drilling have been used in the four stanzas of the song. The chorus is made up entirely of the name of the Yugoslav seismologist, Mohorovicic. The rhythm and melody, while akin to rock and roll, is also related, somewhat, to the spiritual and the American Folk Ballad.

The “Moho” Song

Words and Music by Philip Royer
Piano Arrangement by Herbert Sell

We’re gonna drill, drill, thru the basalt
Down, down under the sea. (Repeat Chorus)

We’re gonna go right thru the—mantle
We’re gonna go right thru the—mantle
Down, down under the sea

Final Chorus:
Mo-ho-ro-vicic
Mo-ho-ro-vicic
Mo-ho-ro-vicic
Down, down under the sea
Down, down under the sea
Down, down under the sea!

(Pronunciation for Mohorovicic: long o; vicic as Ve-shik.)

PHILIP S. ROYER is assistant professor of music. He received his A.B. from Western Maryland College and his A.M. from Columbia University. He has done additional work at Temple University.

Personals from Alumni

1885
On January 1 over 500 people attended a celebration in recognition of John H. Cunningham’s 75 continuous years as a banker and his 83rd birthday. His record is believed to be the longest of continuous banking duty in the United States. In honor of his achievement the Carroll County National Bank, of which he is chairman of the board, has established a four year scholarship at Western Maryland for a Carroll County student...

1897
Mrs. Emma Bowen Kistler died on December 2...

1899
Mrs. Blanche Buckingham Hipsey has died...

1901
T. K. Harrison is living with his daughter Martha in Abingdon, Virginia...

1902
Dr. Hessie L. Gambrill of the department of education at Yale University has retired. She is living in New Haven, Connecticut...

1918
Dr. Fred C. Holloway, president of Drew University, was principal speaker at the 20th Annual Dinner and Meeting of the Queens Federation of Churches in New York...

1924
Florence Simpson Calhoun is now living in Charleston, West Virginia. Her husband has been elected to the State Supreme Court of Appeals...

1926
Wayne V. Straussbaugh has been appointed Director of Development at Lebanon Valley College...
1940
Rev. John W. Schauer, Jr., is now living in Eden, New York . . . John E. Thompson, chief of Civilian Personnel Division, Fort Detrick, Frederick. has received one of the Army's highest awards for his work in the personnel field . . .

1941
William Anthony, supervisor of teacher recruitment of the Maryland State Department of Education, has been awarded a certificate of outstanding leadership in the field of driver education . . .

1942
A. Jerome Diener has been nominated to serve a fourth term as president of the Jewish Big Brother League. He is an assistant city solicitor . . . Richard J. Baker and his wife (Jean Lamereau) have moved from Texas to Coral Gables, Florida . . .

1943
Marie Crawford Allnutt is a student at Wesley Theological Seminary . . .

1944
Viron L. Diefenbach is Regional Dental Consultant for the U. S. Public Health Service in Denver, Colorado . . .

1948
Sarah Smith Leffel is living in Baltimore where her husband is working at the Applied Physics Laboratory of The Johns Hopkins University. They have a son, Spencer, who was 10 months old in January . . .

1949
Doris Ritter Ensinger and her husband Bill announce the birth of Leslie Elizabeth on October 4. Roger is now 2 . . . Em and Jim Cotter announce the birth of Jeffrey Lynn, their second boy and third child. . . .

1950
Chris Nichols (Nikolaopoulos) is Director of the International Seaman's Club of the Seaman's Church Institute in New York. Chris, whose wife died in July, has two children, Marlene Diane, 4½, and Dean Jonathan, 2. He was formerly with ANG YRA—International Society for the Aid of Greek Seamen, as executive secretary and editor of the monthly publication . . .

1951
Anthony Konstant announces the birth of a daughter in December . . .

1952
Maurice A. Cubberley is chief analytical chemist for Nestle Company, Inc., in Fulton, New York. He has three sons, Raymond, 7, Kenneth, 5, and Bruce, born November 17 . . . WAC 1st Lt. Mary Ruth Williams is commandant of the WAC detachment in the Southern Area Command near Munich, Germany . . .

1953
John Isaac, chairman of the Carroll County Council of Social Agencies, has been appointed to the Governor's Committee on Youth to attend a White House Conference in Washington in March . . .

1954
Juan Stahlberger married Victor A. Trotta in June. They are living in Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Juan has been teaching history at Ramsey High School, Ramsey, New Jersey. She received her M.A. in 1956 from Teachers College, Columbia . . .

1955
Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hues (Jean Nicodemus) announce the birth of their 3rd son, Daniel, on December 21. Jean's husband is now a senior at VPI . . . Rev. and Mary Ryder are at Rock Island, Illinois, where Roy is stationed at the Ordnance Arsenal . . .

1956
Sue Burkins married Thomas J. Halley, Jr., on November 14. Her husband is manager of a bowling house for Fairlanes Bowling . . .

1957
Mary Jane Thorney married Richard Wilson on November 10. Dick is teaching phys. ed. at Damascus High School. They are living near Sykesville . . . Ernesto C. Ramires was married in December. He is now living in San Francisco . . . Pat Patterson has extended her stay in Japan another year. She is teaching at Asayama Gakuin . . .

1958
Wilson A. Stredliff is now superintendent of schools at Oelrichs, South Dakota. He received his M.Ed. degree from Western Maryland . . .

1959
Dorothy Mathias is engaged to Maurice Arsenault, 61 . . . Melba Lou Neims married Bruce Lee on January 2. They are living in Lawton, Oklahoma . . . Roger Butts is attending Wesley Theological Seminary and is pastor of Deer Park Methodist Church . . . Phyllis Emig Howard announces the birth of a second daughter, Karen Lynn, on November 12. Beverley Jeanne is 1½ . . .

1960
Evangelina Grim married Robert M. Byers in December . . .

1961
Myra Ann Hess is engaged to Lamir Hilterbrink . . .

1962
Don E. Bellinger is engaged to Elizabeth Hall . . .

The annual dance sponsored by the Western Maryland College Alumnae Intersorority Council will be held on Saturday, February 20, 1960, from 9 till 1 at the Edmondson Village Hall. The cabaret style dance will feature the Rhythmers directed by Bill Cheveront. Proceeds will be donated to be used for future building projects at the college. Each year the chairmanship of the dance is held by one of the four sororities comprising the Intersorority Council. This year Iota Gamma Chi is in charge and Mrs. Ann DeCourcy is the chairman. Sigma Sigma Tau, represented by Mrs. Betty Saltmarsh, is in charge of the refreshments and the decorations are being handled by Miss Suzanne Blair of Delta Sigma Kappa sorority. Miss Marie Quintana of Phi Alpha Mu is organizing the publicity. Tickets may be purchased at the door at $3.50 a couple. Grouping of two to five persons at $1.50 each is requested. Grouping of ten or more will be charged at the rate of $1.00 per person. Tickets will be on sale from 5 till 9 at the Edmondson Village Hall.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In recent weeks the alumni office has been receiving a number of letters concerning the February BULLETIN which was devoted to faculty writing. There were a few dissenting voices but such an overwhelming number of alumni seemed to enjoy the magazine that a yearly edition is planned.

Because we have not in the past had a Letters to the Editor column we could not print any of the comments—either favorable or unfavorable—without writing to each person for permission. We decided against this but from now on would like to run a Letters to the Editor column from time to time. We will therefore assume that, unless otherwise noted, persons writing letters will be willing to have their opinions printed. Of course, the alumni office reserves the right of editorial discretion.

THE COVER

As everyone who has ever been here knows there are few spots more lovely than the Hill in springtime. The cover is just a suggestion, most persons will remember a particular favorite view—the old urn with some geraniums, daffodils in Robinson garden—All will mean spring on the Hill.

Every editor sooner or later gets the urge to write a column. Problems of typography and headline counts being under control, new worlds have to be conquered. BULLETIN readers may not have been aware of perfect editorial control but—any editor worth his salt writes a column, the BULLETIN'S must too.

The foregoing gets the first step in column writing out of the way—justification. There probably never has been an editor who just went ahead and wrote a column. An explanation is necessary, one of those things everyone does.

Choosing a name is an even more serious matter. Plain "Editor's Column" lacks a certain eclat. Besides, there should be the slightest hint of erudition or away from it all—ness. The Yale editor, for example, calls his column "The Editor's Window" which suggests looking down on the campus from a suitably lofty position. Any editor who ignores these unwritten rules is just not up and coming in his field. Besides, to deliberately fly in the face of established procedure seems a bit brash.

So, a considerable amount of thought was devoted to the business of a name. The window idea will not do since from this office only a rather large pine tree can be seen. There used to be something with the proper tone in the Gold Bug called "Pencil Shavings" but stealing a name is frowned on. "From The Easy Chair" had a definite attraction. Perhaps the column could then be composed from the depths of a nice soft chair? However, the alumni office did not come equipped with a sufficiently comfortable chair and no one seems inclined to produce one for the editor's benefit. Sundry doors on the same floor have them but editors can't really aspire to such grandeur.

There is one distinction of this office—brilliant yellow walls. The aforementioned deans look at them with considerable shuddering so perhaps they shouldn't be memorialized in the BULLETIN. The editor is very attached to this particular brand of yellow wall (probably indicating a certain lack needed for writing editorial columns) but when it came down to a matter of "well, why not use the yellow walls" there really didn't seem any logical way to situate them at the top of a column of printing.

There are also a pair of red shutters in this office—taken from Old Main just before it finally toppled. The shutters were quite literally dug from the walls after all other scavengers had decided they were not to be pried loose. One dignified alumni secretary and a not-so-dignified editor salvaged them on the hottest day in summer and then sanded and painted them. But red shutters at the top of a column?

As you can see this office has certain distinctions and alumni who remember the drab rooms over the old Grill will be surprised—if not a bit alarmed—at all the color. But, the new rooms are tucked away in a dim corner of Elderdice Hall which in itself never was a particularly bright and cheerful place. Dramatic measures seemed indicated. All of which is an explanation of the present state of liveliness in the Alumni Office but not a title.

However, it occurs to the editor that the person or persons who perpetrated the name Gold Bug on a defenseless student newspaper were not moved by considerations of appropriateness. Therefore why not red shutters? And, "Red Shutters" it will be unless alumni demand a conversion to something more conventional like "The Editor's Corner."

Having settled these weighty matters there is no room left for a column—in June we shall get down to business at the new stand.
Dr. Kent R. Greenfield, '11, one of Western Maryland's most outstanding scholars, has been knighted by the Italian Government.

He is probably the only former Hill resident to be so honored. Dr. Greenfield, however, will not come charging up the Hill as the knights of old waving a green and gold pennant on his lance and crying "Down with Hopkins." First of all, Dr. Greenfield lives in an apartment house in Baltimore which apparently does not take kindly to resident knights stabling trusty chargers on the premises. Secondly, as a former chairman of the history department at Hopkins he has established friendly relations with the traditional Western Maryland foe.

To take the place of all these ancient appurtenances of knighthood the Italian Government presented Dr. Greenfield with the Cross of a Cavaliere Ufficiale Al Merito, an enamel and gold decoration. The citation states that the honor was granted for "important scientific and historical studies of Italy."

Dr. Greenfield, who has specialized in the study of Italy in the 19th century has recently finished a bibliography of American publications on Italian history. He is also the author of "Economics and Liberalism in the Risorgimento," a work that was translated into Italian. Now that he has retired Dr. Greenfield is once again pursuing his studies of the Risorgimento, the movement for political unity of Italy during the 19th century.

The scholar has not had much time for his favorite subject since 1942 when he left Hopkins on Military leave. From 1942 to '46 he was historical officer for the Army ground forces and from '46 until retirement he was editor of the "U.S. Army in World War II." He was chief historian for the War Department.

Dr. Greenfield was born in Chestertown, Maryland, in 1893, the son of Rev. and Mrs. David L. Greenfield. Following graduation from Western Maryland he attended Johns Hopkins and received his Ph.D. there in 1915. He has taught at Delaware, Rutgers and Yale Universities. He was a Sterling Fellow for a year's research in Italy. At Hopkins Dr. Greenfield was professor of modern European history and chairman of the department.

Recently the historian has been president of the Society for Italian Historical Studies and is now chairman of the committee which annually awards the author of the best paper on Italian Studies.
Alumni, as you will see in the following section, can be very important people. This is a fact recently receiving more serious recognition from colleges and universities.

Truly important people, of course, are those who see responsibility and accept it but too many alumni in past years have felt that educational institutions, like weeds, would grow and prosper without any noticeable cultivation. Education does not flourish without care—excellence in education requires additional attention and expense. At Western Maryland that extra effort is made.

We are, as you know, in the midst of the Annual Alumni Fund Campaign. The emphasis—“continuing, creating and supporting excellence.” Financial support, while not the only way, is a very tangible method alumni can use to indicate their concern that this form of education continue and even improve. Contributing to the Fund is definite expression of support for the Western Maryland program specifically, and higher education, generally.

You have an opportunity to be a very important person—to your college, to yourself and ultimately to future generations. Won’t you consider this as you read the following material?

For the third year Western Maryland has joined colleges across the country in printing the following insert, a special 16-page report on the role of alumni in higher education. Appearing in 350 alumni magazines this month, the material was prepared by Editorial Projects for Education.
As student, as alumna or alumnus: at both stages, one of the most important persons in higher education.

a special report
Salute... and a declaration of dependence

This is a salute, an acknowledgment of a partnership and a declaration of dependence. It is directed to you as an alumnus or alumna. As such, you are one of the most important persons in American education today.

You are important to American education, and to your alma mater, for a variety of reasons, not all of which may be instantly apparent to you.

You are important, first, because you are the principal product of your alma mater—the principal claim she can make to fame. To a degree that few suspect, it is by its alumni that an educational institution is judged. And few yardsticks could more accurately measure an institution's true worth.

You are important to American education, further, because of the support you give to it. Financial support comes immediately to mind: the money that alumni are giving to the schools, colleges, and universities they once attended has reached an impressive sum, larger than that received from any other source of gifts. It is indispensable.

But the support you give in other forms is impressive and indispensable, also. Alumni push and guide the legislative programs that strengthen the nation's publicly supported educational institutions. They frequently act as academic talent scouts for their alma maters, meeting and talking with the college-bound high school students in their communities. They are among the staunchest defenders of high principles in education—e.g., academic freedom—even when such defense may not be the "popular" posture. The list is long; yet every year alumni are finding ways to extend it.

To the hundreds of colleges and universities and secondary schools from which they came, alumni are important in another way—one that has nothing to do with what alumni can do for the institutions themselves. Unlike most other forms of human enterprise, educational institutions are not in business for what they themselves can get out of it. They exist so that free people, through education, can keep civilization on the forward move. Those who ultimately do this are their alumni. Thus only through its alumni can a school or a college or a university truly fulfill itself.

Chancellor Samuel B. Gould, of the University of California, put it this way:

"The serious truth of the matter is that you are the distilled essence of the university, for you are its product and the basis for its reputation. If anything lasting is to be achieved by us as a community of scholars, it must in most instances be reflected in you. If we are to win intellectual victories or make cultural advances, it must be through your good offices and your belief in our mission."

The italics are ours. The mission is yours and ours together.

Alma Mater...

At an alumni-alumna meeting in Washington, members sing the old school song.

The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the institution to high school boys and girls who, with their parents, were present as the club's guests.
The popular view of you, an alumnus or alumna, is a puzzling thing. That the view is highly illogical seems only to add to its popularity. That its elements are highly contradictory seems to bother no one.

Here is the paradox:

Individually you, being an alumnus or alumna, are among the most respected and sought-after of beings. People expect of you (and usually get) leadership or intelligent followership. They appoint you to positions of trust in business and government and stake the nation’s very survival on your school- and college-developed abilities.

If you enter politics, your educational pedigree is freely discussed and frequently boasted about, even in precincts where candidates once took pains to conceal any education beyond the sixth grade. In clubs, parent-teacher associations, churches, labor unions, you are considered to be the brains, the backbone, the eyes, the ears, and the backbone—the latter to be stuck out, for alumni are expected to be intellectually adventurous as well as to exercise other attributes.

But put you in an alumni club, or back on campus for a reunion or homecoming, and the popular respect—yea, awe—turns to chuckles and ho-ho-ho. The esteemed individual, when bunched with other esteemed individuals, becomes in the popular image the subject of quips, a candidate for the funny papers. He is now imagined to be a person whose interests stray no farther than the degree of baldness achieved by his classmates, or the success in marriage and child-bearing achieved by her classmates, or the record run up last season by the alma mater’s football or field-hockey team. He is addicted to funny hats decorated with his class numerals, she to daisy chainmaking and to recapturing the elusive delights of the junior-class hoop-roll.

If he should encounter his old professor of physics, he is supposedly careful to confine the conversation to reminiscences about the time Joe or Jane Wilkins, with spectacular results, tried to disprove the validity of Newton’s third law. To ask the old gentleman about the implications of the latest research concerning anti-matter would be, it is supposed, a most serious breach of the Alumni Reunion Code.

Such a view of organized alumni activity might be dismissed as unworthy of note, but for one disturbing fact: among its most earnest adherents are a surprising number of alumni and alumnae themselves.

Permit us to lay the distorted image to rest, with the aid of the rites conducted by cartoonist Mark Kelley on the following pages. To do so will not necessitate burying the class banner or interring the reunion hat, nor is there a need to disband the homecoming day parade.

The simple truth is that the serious activities of organized alumni far outweigh the frivolities—in about the same proportion as the average citizen’s, or unorganized alumnus’s, party-going activities are outweighed by his less festive pursuits.

Look, for example, at the activities of the organized alumni of a large and famous state university in the Midwest. The former students of this university are often pictured as football-mad. And there is no denying that, to many of them, there is no more pleasant way or spend an autumn Saturday than witnessing a victory by the home team.

But by far the great bulk of alumni energy on behalf of the old school is invested elsewhere:

- Every year the alumni association sponsors a recognition dinner to honor outstanding students—those with a scholastic average of 3.5 (B+) or better. This has proved to be a most effective way of showing students that academic prowess is valued above all else by the institution and its alumni.
- Every year the alumni give five “distinguished teaching awards”—grants of $1,000 each to professors selected by their peers for outstanding performance in the classroom.
- An advisory board of alumni prominent in various fields meets regularly to consider the problems of the university: the quality of the course offerings, the caliber of the students, and a variety of other matters. They report directly to the university president, in confidence. Their work has been salutary. When the university’s school of architecture lost its accreditation, for example, the efforts of the alumni advisers were invaluable in getting to the root of the trouble and recommending measures by which accreditation could be regained.
- The efforts of alumni have resulted in the passage of urgently needed, but politically endangered, appropriations by the state legislature.
- Some 3,000 of the university’s alumni act each year as volunteer alumni-fund solicitors, making contacts with 30,000 of the university’s former students.

Nor is this a particularly unusual list of alumni accomplishments. The work and thought expended by the alumnus means much...
alumni—or does it?
the group somehow differs from the sum of its parts

Behind the fun

of hundreds of schools, colleges, and universities in behalf of their alma maters would make a glowing record, if ever it could be compiled. The alumni of one institution took it upon themselves to survey the federal income-tax laws, as they affected parents’ ability to finance their children’s education, and then, in a nationwide campaign, pressed for needed reforms. In a score of cities, the alumnae of a women’s college annually sell tens of thousands of tulip bulbs for their alma mater’s benefit; in eight years they have raised $80,000, not to mention hundreds of thousands of tulips. Other institutions’ alumnae stage house and garden tours, organize used-book sales, sell flocked Christmas trees, sponsor theatrical benefits. Name a worthwhile activity and someone is probably doing it, for faculty salaries or building funds or student scholarships.

Drop in on a reunion or a local alumni-club meeting, and you may well find that the superficial programs of organized alumni activity—in clubs, at reunions—liea new seriousness nowadays, and a substantial record of service to American education.

of organized alumni activity—in clubs, at reunions—liea new seriousness nowadays, and a substantial record of service to American education.

yore have been replaced by seminars, lectures, laboratory demonstrations, and even week-long short-courses. Visit the local high school during the season when the senior students are applying for admission to college—and trying to find their way through dozens of college catalogues, each describing a campus paradise—and you will find alumni on hand to help the student counselors. Nor are they high-pressure salesmen for their own alma mater and disparagers of everybody else’s. Often they can, and do, perform their highest service to prospective students by advising them to apply somewhere else.

The achievements, in short, belie the popular image. And if no one else realizes this, or cares, one group should: the alumni and alumnae themselves. Too many of them may be shying away from a good thing because they think that being an “active” alumnus means wearing a funny hat.
Why they come back: The popular view

1. To see the old dean
2. To recapture youth
3. To develop new territory
4. To renew old acquaintance
5. To place the face
6. To impress the old prof
7. To contribute materially
8. To be a "poor little sheep" again
9. To find Mem Hall
10. To bring the word

He says he's a frat brother of yours!

Which way to Mem Hall, lad?

And there will be turbulent years!

Appearances would indicate that you have risen above your academic standing, Brehmter!
Money! Last year, educational institutions from any other source of gifts. Alumni support is

Without the dollars that their alumni contribute each year, America's privately supported educational institutions would be in serious difficulty today. And the same would be true of the nation's publicly supported institutions, without the support of alumni in legislatures and elections at which appropriations or bond issues are at stake.

For the private institutions, the financial support received from individual alumni often means the difference between an adequate or superior faculty and one that is underpaid and understaffed; between a thriving scholarship program and virtually none at all; between well-equipped laboratories and obsolete, crowded ones. For tax-supported institutions, which in growing numbers are turning to their alumni for direct financial support, such aid makes it possible to give scholarships, grant loans to needy students, build such buildings as student unions, and carry on research for which legislative appropriations do not provide.

To gain an idea of the scope of the support which alumni give—and of how much that is worthwhile in American education depends upon it—consider this statistic, unearthed in a current survey of 1,144 schools, junior colleges, colleges, and universities in the United States and Canada: in just twelve months, alumni gave their alma maters more than $199 million. They were the largest single source of gifts.

Nor was this the kind of support that is given once, perhaps as the result of a high-pressure fund drive, and never heard of again. Alumni tend to give funds regularly. In the past year, they contributed $45.5 million, on an annual gift basis, to the 1,144 institutions surveyed. To realize that much annual income from investments in blue-chip stocks, the institutions would have needed over 1.2 billion more dollars in endowment funds than they actually possessed.

Annual alumni giving is not a new phenomenon on the American educational scene (Yale alumni founded the first annual college fund in 1890, and Mount Hermon was the first independent secondary school to do so, in 1903). But not until fairly recently did annual giving become the main element in education's financial survival kit. The development was logical. Big endowments had been affected by inflation. Big private philanthropy, affected by the graduated income and inheritance taxes, was no longer able to do the job alone. Yet, with the growth of science and technology and democratic concepts of education, educational budgets had to be increased to keep pace.

Twenty years before Yale's first alumni drive, a professor in New Haven foresaw the possibilities and looked into the minds of alumni everywhere:

"No graduate of the college," he said, "has ever paid in full what it cost the college to educate him. A part of the expense was borne by the funds given by former benefactors of the institution.

"A great many can never pay the debt. A very few can, in their turn, become munificent benefactors. There is a very large number, however, between these two, who can, and would cheerfully, give according to their ability in order that the college might hold the same relative position to future generations which it held to their own."

The first Yale alumni drive, seventy years ago, brought in $11,015. In 1959 alone, Yale's alumni gave more than $2 million. Not only at Yale, but at the hundreds of other institutions which have established annual alumni funds in the intervening years, the feeling of indebtedness and the concern for future generations which the Yale professor foresaw have spurred alumni to greater and greater efforts in this enterprise.

And money from alumni is a powerful magnet: it draws more. Not only have more than eighty business corporations, led in 1954 by General Electric, established the happy custom of matching, dollar for dollar, the gifts that their employees (and sometimes their employees' wives) give to their alma maters; alumni giving is also a measure applied by many business men and by philanthropic foundations in determining how productive their organizations' gifts to an educational institution are likely to be. Thus alumni giving, as Gordon K. Chalmers, the late president of Kenyon College, described it, is "the very rock on which all other giving must rest. Gifts from outside the family depend largely—sometimes wholly—on the degree of alumni support."

The "degree of alumni support" is gauged not by dollars alone. The percentage of alumni who are regular givers is also a key. And here the record is not as dazzling as the dollar figures imply.

Nationwide, only one in five alumni of colleges, universities, and prep schools gives to his annual alumni
received more of it from their alumni than now education's strongest financial rampart

fund. The actual figure last year was 20.9 per cent. Allowing for the inevitable few who are disenchanted with their alma maters' cause,* and for those who spurn all fund solicitations, sometimes with heavy scorn,† and for those whom legitimate reasons prevent from giving financial aid,§ the participation figure is still low.

Why? Perhaps because the non-participants imagine their institutions to be adequately financed. (Virtually without exception, in both private and tax-supported institutions, this is—sadly—not so.) Perhaps because they believe their small gift—a dollar, or five, or ten—will be insignificant. (Again, most emphatically, not so. Multiply the 5,223,240 alumni who gave nothing to their alma maters last year by as little as one dollar each, and the figure still comes to thousands of additional scholarships for deserving students or substantial pay increases for thousands of teachers who may, at this moment, be debating whether they can afford to continue teaching next year.)

By raising the percentage of participation in alumni fund drives, alumni can materially improve their alma maters' standing. That dramatic increases in participation can be brought about, and quickly, is demonstrated by the case of Wofford College, a small institution in South Carolina. Until several years ago, Wofford received annual gifts from only 12 per cent of its 5,750 alumni. Then Roger Milliken, a textile manufacturer and a Wofford trustee, issued a challenge: for every percentage-point increase over 12 per cent, he'd give $1,000. After the alumni were finished, Mr. Milliken cheerfully turned over a check for $62,000. Wofford's alumni had raised their participation in the annual fund to 74.4 per cent—a new national record.

"It was a remarkable performance," observed the American Alumni Council. "Its impact on Wofford will be felt for many years to come."

And what Wofford's alumni could do, your institution's alumni could probably do, too.

* Wrote one alumnus: "I see that Stanford is making great progress. However, I am opposed to progress in any form. Therefore I am not sending you any money."

† A man in Memphis, Tennessee, regularly sent Baylor University a check signed "U. R. Stuck."

§ In her fund reply envelope, a Kansas alumna once sent, without comment, her household bills for the month.

memo: from Wives to Husbands

- Women's colleges, as a group, have had a unique problem in fund-raising—and they wish they knew how to solve it.

The loyalty of their alumnae in contributing money each year—an average of 41.2 per cent took part in 1959—is nearly double the national average for all universities, colleges, junior colleges, and privately supported secondary schools. But the size of the typical gift is often smaller than one might expect.

Why? The alumnae say that while husbands obviously place a high value on the products of the women's colleges, many underestimate the importance of giving women's colleges the same degree of support they accord their own alma maters. This, some guess, is a holdover from the days when higher education for women was regarded as a luxury, while higher education for men was considered a sine qua non for business and professional careers.

As a result, again considering the average, women's colleges must continue to cover much of their operating expense from tuition fees. Such fees are generally higher than those charged by men's or coeducational institutions, and the women's colleges are worried about the social and intellectual implications of this fact. They have no desire to be the province solely of children of the well-to-do; higher education for women is no longer a luxury to be reserved to those who can pay heavy fees.

Since contributions to education appear to be one area of family budgets still controlled largely by men, the alumnae hope that husbands will take serious note of the women's colleges' claim to a larger share of it. They may be starting to do so: from 1958 to 1959, the average gift to women's colleges rose 22.4 per cent. But it still trails the average gift to men's colleges, private universities, and professional schools.
for the **public educational institutions**, a special kind of service

Publicly supported educational institutions owe a special kind of debt to their alumni. Many people imagine that the public institutions have no financial worries, thanks to a steady flow of tax dollars. Yet they actually lead a perilous fiscal existence, dependent upon annual or biennial appropriations by legislatures. More than once, state and municipally supported institutions would have found themselves in serious straits if their alumni had not assumed a role of leadership.

A state university in New England recently was put in academic jeopardy because the legislature defeated a bill to provide increased salaries for faculty members. Then the university's "Associate Alumni" took matters into their hands. They brought the facts of political and academic life to the attention of alumni throughout the state, prompting them to write to their representatives in support of higher faculty pay. A compromise bill was passed, and salary increases were granted. Alumni action thus helped ease a crisis which threatened to do serious, perhaps irreparable, damage to the university.

In a neighboring state, the public university receives only 38.3 per cent of its operating budget from state and federal appropriations. Ninety-one per cent of the university's $17 million physical plant was provided by private funds. Two years ago, graduates of its college of medicine gave $226,752 for a new medical center—the largest amount given by the alumni of any American medical school that year.

Several years ago the alumni of six state-supported institutions in a midwestern state rallied support for a $150 million bond issue for higher education, mental health, and welfare—an issue that required an amendment to the state constitution. Of four amendments on the ballot, it was the only one to pass.

In another midwestern state, action by an "Alumni Council for Higher Education," representing eighteen publicly supported institutions, has helped produce a $13 million increase in operating funds for 1959-61—the most significant increase ever voted for the state's system of higher education.

Some alumni organizations are forbidden to engage in political activity of any kind. The intent is a good one: to keep the organizations out of party politics and lobbying. But the effect is often to prohibit the alumni from conducting any organized legislative activity in behalf of publicly supported education in their states.

"This is unfair," said a state-university alumni spokesman recently, "because this kind of activity is neither shady nor unnecessary.

"But the restrictions—most of which I happen to think are nonsense—exist, nevertheless. Even so, individual alumni can make personal contacts with legislators in their home towns, if not at the State Capitol. Above all, in their contacts with fellow citizens—with people who influence public opinion—the alumni of state institutions must support their alma maters to an intense degree. They must make it their business to get straight information and spread it through their circles of influence.

"Since the law forbids us to organize such support, every alumnus has to start this work, and continue it, on his own. This isn't something that most people do naturally—but the education of their own sons and daughters rests on their becoming aroused and doing it."
a matter of Principle

ANY WORTHWHILE INSTITUTION of higher education, one college president has said, lives “in chronic tension with the society that supports it.” Says The Campus and the State, a 1959 survey of academic freedom in which that president’s words appear: “New ideas always run the risk of offending entrenched interests within the community. If higher education is to be successful in its creative role it must be guaranteed some protection against reprisal...”

The peril most frequently is budgetary: the threat of appropriations cuts, if the unpopular ideas are not abandoned; the real or imagined threat of a loss of public—even alumni—sympathy.

Probably the best protection against the danger of reprisals against free institutions of learning is their alumni: alumni who understand the meaning of freedom and give their strong and informed support to matters of educational principle. Sometimes such support is available in abundance and offered with intelligence. Sometimes—almost always because of misconception or failure to be vigilant—it is not.

For example:

► An alumnus of one private college was a regular and heavy donor to the annual alumni fund. He was known to have provided handsomely for his alma mater in his will. But when he questioned his grandson, a student at the old school, he learned that an economics professor not only did not condemn, but actually discussed the necessity for, the national debt. Grandfather threatened to withdraw all support unless the professor ceased uttering such heresy or was fired. (The professor didn’t and wasn’t. The college is not yet certain where it stands in the gentleman’s will.)

► When no students from a certain county managed to meet the requirements for admission to a southwestern university’s medical school, the county’s angry delegate to the state legislature announced he was “out to get this guy”—the vice president in charge of the university’s medical affairs, who had staunchly backed the medical school’s admissions committee. The board of trustees of the university, virtually all of whom were alumni, joined other alumni and the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors to rally successfully to the v.p.’s support.

► When the president of a publicly supported institution recently said he would have to limit the number of students admitted to next fall’s freshman class if high academic standards were not to be compromised, some constituent-fearing legislators were wrathful. When the issue was explained to them, alumni backed the president’s position—decisively.

► When a number of institutions (joined in December by President Eisenhower) opposed the “disclaimer affidavit” required of students seeking loans under the National Defense Education Act, many citizens—including some alumni—assailed them for their stand against “swearing allegiance to the United States.” The fact is, the disclaimer affidavit is not an oath of allegiance to the United States (which the Education Act also requires, but which the colleges have not opposed). Fortunately, alumni who took the trouble to find out what the affidavit really was apparently outnumbered, by a substantial majority, those who leaped before they looked. Coincidentally or not, most of the institutions opposing the disclaimer affidavit received more money from their alumni during the controversy than ever before in their history.

IN THE FUTURE, as in the past, educational institutions worth their salt will be in the midst of controversy. Such is the nature of higher education: ideas are its merchandise, and ideas new and old are frequently controversial. An educational institution, indeed, may be doing its job badly if it is not involved in controversy, at times. If an alumnus never finds himself in disagreement with his alma mater, he has a right to question whether his alma mater is intellectually awake or dozing.

To understand this is to understand the meaning of academic freedom and vitality. And, with such an understanding, an alumnus is equipped to give his highest service to higher education; to give his support to the principles which make higher education free and effectual.

If higher education is to prosper, it will need this kind of support from its alumni—tomorrow even more than in its gloriously stormy past.

Ideas are the merchandise of education, and every worthwhile educational institution must provide and guard the conditions for breeding them. To do so, they need the help and vigilance of their alumni.
The Art of keeping intellectually alive for a lifetime will not be found if the policy of keeping intellectually alive for a lifetime is to be found.

If alumni wish, their intellectual voyage can be continued for a lifetime.

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alumni-ship

JOHN MAISEFIELD was addressing himself to the subject of universities. "They give to the young in their impressionable years the bond of a lofty purpose shared," he said; "of a great corporate life whose links will not be loosed until they die."

The links that unite alumni with each other and with their alma mater are difficult to define. But every alumnus and alumna knows they exist, as surely as do the campus's lofty spires and the ageless dedication of educated men and women to the process of keeping themselves and their children intellectually alive.

Once one has caught the spirit of learning, of truth, of probing into the undiscovered and unknown—the spirit of his alma mater—one does not really lose it, for as long as one lives. As life proceeds, the daily mechanics of living—of job-holding, of family-rearing, of mortgage-paying, of lawn-cutting, of meal-cooking—sometimes are tedious. But for them who have known the spirit of intellectual adventure and conquest, there is the bond of the lofty purpose shared, of the great corporate life whose links will not be loosed until they die.

This would be the true meaning of alumni-ship, were there such a word. It is the reasoning behind the great service that alumni give to education. It is the reason alma maters can call upon their alumni for responsible support of all kinds, with confidence that the responsibility will be well met.
Philip Myers, WMC '16, poses with some of the work which was shown in his one-man show at the Vagabond Theater in Baltimore February 1, 1960. Mr. Myers has one criterion for art. "If it is something that you want to live with, or that I want to live with, I generally consider it good art." But he has no time for "moderns." (Photo Credit—Baltimore Evening Sun)

ALUMNI GET TOGETHER

Several peripatetic alumni got together in Laurel, Maryland this fall for the first time in more than six years.

It is a little hard for the alumni office to always keep track of former Western Marylanders. This group, which probably gets around more than most, is an illustration of the problem. Mrs. Charles B. Gannon, Jr., a Western Marylander by adoption, let us know what they have all been doing. The Gannons are living in Monroeville, Pennsylvania where Chuck is employed by the Westinghouse Nuclear Research Program. They have two children.

Visiting in October at the home of Jack Larrimore, '51, were: Ernest K. McFadden, Jr., '48 and his family; Paul Schaefer, '50 and his wife (Shirley Wells, '49); Arnold (Unk) Garrett, '49 and his wife (they were married last year in California); Cliff and Carol (Krebs) Pedone, '49; Charles B. Gannon, Jr., '50 and his wife.

Ernie McFadden, who graduated from U of M law school, is a government attorney for the Corps of Engineers and has served in Casablanca, Georgia, Pakistan and is now in Livorno, Italy. He and his wife have one son. During his tours of duty Ernie has run into Richard A. Palmer, '48—both at the University of Geneva, Switzerland and in Casablanca. In Morocco he also met Douglas K. Beakes, '48 and his bride, who is Austrian.

The Schaefers and their three children were visited in Nurenberg, Germany. Ernie saw John Delmar (Skryglio) and his wife in Paris, France. The Larrimore's stopped to see the McFadden's in Italy on their way from two years in Bangkok, Siam en route to Seoul, Korea.

CLUBS

Three alumni groups have been active in the past year—one an older club, one a new club and the last not really a club at all.

The Frederick group held a dinner in October with Admissions Counselor H. Kenneth Shook as guest speaker. This spring the women of the club held a morning coffee for present and prospective women students. This gave girls who will be freshmen in the fall a chance to meet some Western Marylanders from their own area. The men of the Frederick Chapter are planning an informal get-together later in the spring. Plans are already underway for the annual fall dinner, biggest event on the Frederick alumni calendar.

Brand new Wilmington Chapter held its Charter Night on April 9. The group got started when the Harold Lewises (Mariann Murray), '46 and the Donald Wassmann's (Katherine Bliss) '51 and '52, who are living in the same development, met by accident. Wilmington club has already had two dinner meetings, adopted a constitution and by-laws and seems to be in business. The club meets with students who want to attend Western Maryland and keeps guidance counselors in the area provided with information on the college.

Down in Florida, nine alumni got together in Orlando for an informal meeting. Walter Short of 1908 was a guiding force in arranging things. The group had Mrs. Clara Lewis Richmond as its guest. She told stories of the early days of Western Maryland as related to her by her grandfather, Dr. J. T. Ward, first president, and her father, Dr. Thomas Hamilton Lewis, second president. Mr. Short notes that there are about 100 alumni in Florida and apparently plans something more.
ART AWARDS

Gail Mercey, '58, has recently won two outstanding art awards—first place in the annual members' show of the American Art League and the George F. Muth Award in the national watercolor exhibit sponsored by the Washington Watercolor Association.

Gail, who is teaching in the Hyattsville Junior High School, was an art major while on campus. She created the original designs which were a highlight of the 1958 Aloha.

The first place award was for "Construction" a large oil showing the new State Department building during construction. The 1960 show was held in the George F. Muth Gallery in Washington. Gail's special award in the watercolor show was for a painting she calls "Carnival." The show, held at the National Museum, included entries of many of America's leading painters.

In addition to her studies in the Western Maryland art department, Gail has studied at the Corcoran School of Art with Edmund Archer and at American University with Lothar Brebanski. She has also studied with Jack Perlmutter. Gail has been exhibiting paintings and sculpture for about three years.

College Choir Will Release Program

Early in May the College Choir will release a recorded program of sacred music. Featured on the record will be choral works and carols familiar to all who remember the Sunday evening chapel services.

The record will be a 12" High Fidelity 33 1/3 Long Playing commercial pressing on pure Vinyl enclosed in a distinctive art jacket.

Price of the record will be $5.00 which includes the cost of packaging and mailing. All orders should be addressed to Western Maryland College Choir and checks made payable to the same.

C. Newton Kidd, a member of the Board of Trustee since 1945 died Monday, February 22 at his home in Baltimore.

Mr. Kidd, who had a wide reputation as a specialist in railroad securities, was an allied member of the New York Stock Exchange. He also was a leader in other Maryland businesses, education institutions and charitable projects.

Mrs. Mary Meredith Hendrickson, wife of Professor Emeritus Dean W. Hendrickson, died in Frederick Memorial Hospital in January after a long illness.

Professor and Mrs. Hendrickson had lived in Westminster since Mr. Hendrickson joined the Western Maryland faculty in 1925.

Sports Award

Two Western Maryland students were named to All American teams at the end of the fall sports season—Frederick P. Burgee, Little All American Football Team and George Varga, All American Soccer Team.

Fred, a senior, was co-captain of the 1959 team. He is a physical education major and a member of Alpha Gamma Tau fraternity. Fred, who plays left guard, was also named to the American Methodist College, All Mason-Dixon Southern Division and All Middle Atlantic, Southern Division teams. He was named Western Maryland Defensive Lineman of the Year. Fred came to Western Maryland from St. James School and Frederick High School, Frederick.

George Varga came to Western Maryland from Budapest, Hungary. A junior economics major, he is an honor student. At fall convocation of his sophomore year, he received the Felix Woodbridge Morley Memorial Award as the outstanding member of the freshman class. George is a member of Gamma Beta Chi and was co-captain of the 1959 soccer squad. He was named to the All-Mason Dixon, All Middle Atlantic and All Southern teams as well as the All American. In ten conference games George scored 31 goals. Against Lycoming he scored nine goals, a school record.
1894
Mrs. Aladelva Jones Ward died January 28 at her home in Coral Gables, Florida. Mrs. Ward was past regent of the Evanston, Illinois Chapter of the D.A.R.

1898
Dr. William Miles Garrison died January 31

1903
Miss Emma Duncan died January 26 at her home in Laguna Beach, California

1905
Guy W. Caple has died

Dr. William H. Mikevell, director of the Student Guidance Center at Anderson College, Anderson, Indiana has sent to press his 14th book called "The Psychology of Christian Purpose." The foreword is written by Dr. Alberi Buckner Coe.

1915
Mrs. Lettie Dent Gough was named "Woman of the Year" by the Chamber of Commerce of St. Mary’s County for her outstanding work in the field of education. Mrs. Gough was the first woman in Maryland to serve as a superintendent of public schools.

1920
Mrs. Grace Melvin May married Dr. Robert S. Cotterill on January 9. Dr. Cotterill formerly taught at the college.

1926
Robert H. Wagoner, teacher of physics, chemistry and general science at Laurel High School, received a citation from the Washington, Academy of Science and D.C. Council of Engineering and Architectural Societies for outstanding teaching of science.

1928
Miss Margaret R. Myerly, teacher of mathematics at Laurel High School received a citation from the Washington Academy of Science and D.C. Council of Engineering and Architectural Societies for outstanding teaching in math.

1929
Mrs. Edith Kinkead Ault has moved to Worcester, Massachusetts where her husband is working with the YMCA.

1930
Dr. Howard Amos, pastor of the Bethesda Methodist Church, will serve as protestant chaplain for the Delmarva Council of Boy Scouts at the 1960 Jamboree in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

1932
Dr. and Mrs. Stuart Passon Sunday announce the birth of Douglas Stuart Sunday on December 27, 1959.

1933
Robert R. Reese has been appointed manager of the Technical Services Division of the Austin Laboratories of Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

1934
The Rev. Earl S. Hekter, founder and pastor of the Community Evangelical Church in Baltimore, died in February.
The Rev. Walter H. Stone has been appointed Director of Christian Education for the Peninsula Conference of the Methodist Church ...

1938
Mrs. Martha Wilmer Benton has been director of rehabilitation through the years at Spring Grove State Hospital since 1935. A recent feature article in The Baltimore Evening Sun described her work ...

1941
Charles M. Earl is now establishment officer for the Food and Agriculture Program in the UN and is living with his family in Rome, Italy ...

1942
The Rev. Danzal C. Willdey has been appointed Executive Secretary of The Council of Churches of Maryland. He had formerly been Executive Secretary of The Peninsula Conference Board of Missions. Dr. Marie P. Bina has been named Product Manager of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, industrial Chemicals Division ...

1943
Dr. Martin K. Gorten, staff pediatric hematologist at the University Hospital in Baltimore has been chairman of the medical advisory board of the Greater Baltimore chapter of the Leukemia Society. Mrs. Elizabeth McAlbee Britten is with her husband, a Methodist missionary, in the Belgian Congo, Africa ...

1944
Mrs. Rebecca Wooden Rhoden died at her home in Woodensburg on December 19, 1959.

1946
David C. Young married Miss Helen Louise Culum on December 26. He is assistant supervisor of arts in Prince George County ...

1948
William G. Anders is Research Engineer, Aeronautical Instrumentation, U.S. Navy Yard in Philadelphia. George A. Gipe is engaged in marketing in New York ...

1949
Stanley Hamilton, Jr. is with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Maryland State Department of Education. David Turner is working toward a Master’s degree in library science at the University of Kentucky. For the past seven years he has been with the National Archives Department at College "Lived in New Orleans and has been appointed principal of the new Beltsville Junior High School. Howard Hall is engaged in the business of a flower grower in Glen Burnie. Births: a son, G. Fletcher Ward III, to Fletcher and Marabel Clayton Ward on October 13, 1959; a son, Jasen Simon, to Eve and Simon Tullai, February 5; a son, James David, to Linnell and Ruth Anderson Burgess, July 30, 1959. James is their fourth child, second son ...

1950
William H. Shannon, who teaches history at Catonsville High School, has been awarded a John Hay Fellowship for a year of study in the field of humanities. The program, established by the John Hay Whitney Foundation, now operates on a grant from the Ford Foundation. William B. Dulaney, Westminster attorney, is chairman of the Heart Fund drive in Carroll County. John R. Roberts is with the Alabama-Florida Field Service of Southeastern Area Headquarters, American National Red Cross, in Atlanta, Georgia. Shirley J. Workman married Lt. Thomas L. Shanahan, U.S.N. They are living in Hawaii. Dorothy Alexander Bickley is living in Rochester where her husband is working a PhD in pathology at the University of Rochester Medical School. Dorothy is frequently visits with Martha Schaeffer Herting ...

1951
Daniel H. Honsannah has been appointed an assistant United States attorney in Baltimore. Laura Hooper Grunbach is living in Bandung, Indonesia. She is beginning the last of a four-year tour of duty ...

1952
Charles Immer, vice president of International Commodities Company, stopped on the way from Japan to his home in Tangiers, Morocco. Chuck and his wife have two children, Violan, two, and Gerald, one. Lt. Lt. Jane B. Roettner of the Army Nurse Corps was married on January 16 to Guy L. Stevick and is now living in San Francisco, California ...

1953
Raymond Faby, now studying at the University of Baltimore law school, has filed for the Democratic nomination from Maryland’s 7th Congressional District. Born: a girl, Mary Allyn, to Jack and Beth Waite Barrow on January 29; a daughter, Linda Helen, to Russell and Patricia Messick Brachman, on March 4; a son, Daniel Kimbrell, to Louis and Barbara Wilson Kolheimer, on February 18 at St. Louis, Missouri ...

1954
Dr. Charles E. Silberstein is assistant resident in general surgery at Sinai Hospital. In June he will begin an orthopedic surgery residency at Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia. He has two children, Susan and Richard. Deborah Meyis Leonard announces the birth of Jennie Lee on January 27. Eddie III is 3 and Randy is 1½ ...

1955
Kemal B. Reid, Jr. is engaged to Lorettta A. Marolan of hostess ... Capt. and Mrs. Walter Ritterman (Marilyn Goldring) announce the birth of a second child, Nancy Allyn, on January 1. The Rittermans are stationed at the Base in Middletown, Pennsylvania. Born to Mason and Judy Johnson Zerbo, their second son, Craig, on January 10 in Omaha, born to Ernest and Martha Nicholson Bertner, a son, Ernest E. III, on March 1. Lorraine is 3 ...

1956
1st Lt. Ellis F. Cline drowned in the Gulf of Mexico in January during a training exercise with a Ranger unit of the Army. James A. Towson ... Sue Burkins married Thomas J. Halley, Jr. in November ... Ruth Allen married Samuel J. Higbee in August ... Mr. and Mrs. Donald P. Wallace (Mary Lowe) ’58 announce the birth of David Scott on January 20. Don is working for Park Davis Pharmaceutical Company in Norfolk, Virginia ...

1957
Anna M. Vidi is engaged to Milton J. Potter Jr. ... Patricia Ann Wanner is engaged to George Palmer Callender ... Byron E. Hollinger is engaged to Miss Martha E. Baskett ... Gitsevitch and Andrei Branskiy announced the birth of a daughter, Holly McLean on February 6 ...

1958
Violet E. Fonner has been elected to Phi Delta Gamma, the fraternity for graduate women at The George Washington University. She is studying psychology in secondary education. John G. Gunderson is in a sales training program with the Caterpillar Tractor Company and is stationed at the Chicago area. Claudia A. Payne is working as an interior decorator with Woodard and Loothrop in Washington, D. C. ... the Rev. Ira D. Stackman was consecrated a bishop at the Methodist Church in January. He and his wife will go to the isolated community of Unalaska on the Aleutian Island chain to do pastoral educational and social work. Susanne Joy Blair is engaged to H. Davey Definbaugh ... Michael M. Brill married Barbara Schimmer on January 24 ... Lt. Charles M. Cock married Juanita Sellman. They are living in Salinas, California while Charles is stationed at Fort Ord ... Dick and Betty Flehr Plasket announce the birth of Richard, Jr. on February 8 ... Fort Benning, Georgia in recent months has been home for Dan Leit, Joel Bailey, Raymond Wright, Tony Sarnes and from ’59—James Cole, Stu Derwies, Don Dewey, Ray Kennard, Jim Lewis and Dave Edington. Jim Cole is in airborne training. Joel Bailey is in Ranger training. Jim Lewis is now at Fort Dix. Ray Wright has been to airborne school and is now at Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri ... Fred H. Stonesifer received a Master of Science in Engineering Mechanics at the January commencement of the Pennsylvania State University ...

1959
Gordon Hurthirnk is engaged to Jill Brown, ’60 ... Evelyn Todd is teaching exceptional children in Pennsylvania near Carlisle ...

1960
Powell R. Anderson is engaged to Melanie Stange, ’62 ... Nancy Brittrick is married to the Rev. Donald H. Traylor ... David Karl Gamber married Junetta Lee Mains, ’63 ...
EDITORS NOTE

On Saturday, April 2, an automobile accident claimed the life of Miss Margaret Wappier, instructor in the Music Department. Seriously injured in the accident was your BULLETIN editor, Miss Nancy Lee Winkelman. Miss Wappier was a graduate of the University of Michigan where she received her music education degree and Master's degree in Music Literature. This was her second year on the Western Maryland faculty. Miss Winkelman suffered several broken bones and a fractured pelvis. She left Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, for recuperation at her home on May 21.

Until her return, Phil Uhrig, Alumni Secretary, will be temporary editor of the BULLETIN.

THE COVER

Ninety-four years ago the Cornerstone of Old Main was laid. In the summer of 1959 when the building was razed, this cornerstone was discovered. A large rectangular rough-hewn fieldstone had been used. Until then it had looked like all the other foundation stones. Tucked into a small pocket cut in the stone was a tin box containing a Bible.

Early on the morning of Saturday, May 13, a handful of spectators watched three workmen lower the cornerstone onto a low pedestal marking the spot where Old Main originally stood.

Cut into the face of the old stone are these words:

Corner-stone of "Old Main"
Erected On This Site
1866

It would seem unfortunate to omit the "Red Shutters" column following its induction in the April BULLETIN. So, while Nancy Winkelman, is absent from the Alumni Office, we will try to carry the ball. Guest editing a column carries certain privileges, the most important of which is choice of subject.

In spite of the fact that the spring calendar on campus is crowded with many activities from Investiture to Commencement, there should be time for reminiscing and nostalgia. It is important to glance back and recall things of the past year and years which have become a part of the tradition of Western Maryland College. In a time of international strain, of summit walkouts, of political stress, can we dare let our minds wander to the events that are repeated here year after year in the spring? None of these local traditions will move the world nor stir the nation, but they may encourage a few young men and women to take time out in some future year to look back and remember. There are times in life it seems when foundations built on spiritual experiences prove the strongest fortifications against disaster.

You may not have sensed it when it happened to you in the senior year, but since then probably many of you have looked back on these occasions with pride, satisfaction and reverence. Remember Lantern Chain evening, the Rose Cup ceremony, Participation in a sport, May Day, the senior fraternity or sorority banquet, Baccalaureate and Graduation?

You may ask, "What ever possessed him to get sentimental?" Well, it all started one evening not long ago as the writer sat in his office. Hearing the sound of young voices drifting up from Hoffa Field, he looked out and saw the traditional Lantern Chain carriers weaving patterns back and forth. He watched the girls later as they came back up the Hill. And, he felt he was not alone in thinking that here was something worth remembering, the spirit of friendship and love—hallmark of Western Maryland College. There was no denying it, the eye got a bit moist and the throat a bit lumpy at the thought of the many other young men and women he had had the privilege of knowing in college life.

Yes, spring on a college campus is a time for endings and beginnings. As one class graduates another takes over the senior berth. This goes on eternally. For those of us who stay to watch the parade of youth through these halls, most would agree I believe that there is a catalyst which molds these young people into manhood and womanhood. No question about it, the influence of the professor, the coach, the counselor plays the key role in this evolution. But underlying it all is that something we find hard to define which makes the Western Maryland graduate unique. And we hope it will always remain.
A Message to the Class of 1960

BRADY O. BRYSON, '35

We have long accepted the proposition that every time six is multiplied by seven, the product will be 42. A corollary is that even though one endlessly divides 42 by seven, the result is invariably six. Moreover, if six is subtracted from 42, and successively from the remainder after each subtraction, seven operations will always bring the remainder to zero. Inversely, sixes added successively to zero will always reach 42 in seven additions.

In short, the law of numbers, formulated by man ages ago, is absolutely reliable.

More recently, we have learned that, all within an incredibly tiny fraction of a second, the fission of a small quantity of plutonium will induce a temperature of approximately 50,000,000 degrees and result in the nuclear fusion of a somewhat larger quantity of lithium deuteride, which in turn will produce the temperature and supply of neutrons necessary to the fission of a half-ton of uranium metal—and thus release explosive energy on the order of that released by 20 million tons of TNT.

Of course, the 20-megaton bomb exploded by the United States at Bikini in 1954 was an awesome thing in concept and in operation, as Dr. Linus Pauling so effectively points out. Properly placed, 300 of them would completely destroy (for any purpose of man) the United States; 4,000 the entire world. Possibly there are 15,000 such bombs in existence and in good operating condition right now, in the hands of United States and Russian military personnel. This has frightened the thinking scientist nearly out of his wits.

But he should be not less impressed by and should take courage from the invention of the system of arithmetic. It is impossible to measure precisely the human achievement (including the atomic bomb) based to a large extent on the reliability of arithmetic, but it is obviously tremendous. Here we have a perfect tool. It never wears out, never misfires. Its production and use consume nothing in the way of material resources; it is within the reach of everybody; it enlarges the powers of all who use it; and the great bulk of its use is constructive.

We do not think of the thumb as an "invention," although its marvelous mechanics may have been second only to the brain in setting man apart from beast. Likewise, it is at first puzzling to think of arithmetic as an invention. It has been with us so many centuries that we regard it more like a thumb, something that comes with man. But obviously the science of arithmetic was developed by thinking men who conceived it, systematized it, made it useful and practical. What men they must have been! How clear their minds! How intuitive their visions! How responsive to human needs!

An uneducated man does not invent a system of arithmetic. Indeed, a totally uneducated man cannot even apply it. But to invent it is a superb achievement, conceivable only in a mind which has been quickened by those who pursue knowledge for the love of it and disciplined by influences which teach that additions to knowledge come not from the blue, but from a grasp of what has gone before.

Such is the prime function of education. Man has seen its value and wisely provided for his young probably ever since he made the fateful decision, in the dim, dark long ago, not to travel alone and thus become a social being. Even primitive civilizations perceived the need for education. The Incas, who performed remarkable engineering feats without the benefit of the wheel, and even understood rudimentary astronomy, had no comprehensive system of writing; but they preserved and added to their knowledge from one generation to another by maintaining a special class of professional memorizers who functioned as human textbooks.

The vast scope and profound effect of organized education, after so long a history, is not easily comprehended. But in its hands is held the future of civilization, and your college is a part of it. And you, the Class of 1960, are a permanent part of your college. For a college is a complex of individual human influences exerted by all connected with it—trustees, officers, faculty, students, graduates. You contributed a great deal, probably more than you realize, as students. In the future, as graduates, you will continue to contribute. Your contribution may take the form of money, interest, loyalty, pride, your own personal achievement, or (more likely) a mixture of these—or an absence of them—for whatever course you follow, you will add to or detract from the forces and influences that make Western Maryland what it is.

The College has already contributed, in the main, what it had to offer you. Again, you are doubtless not fully aware of the reach of this contribution. Here, in varying degrees, your minds were aroused to the pleasures of knowing things and were made acquainted with the disciplines of learning—pleasures and disciplines that will never leave you. Here you gained experience in social adjustment, a capacity you will always need and use. Here your faith in the innate decency and dignity of the human spirit was unconsciously enlarged. Here you developed a conception of mankind which will ever enable you better to understand and have sympathy for your fellow beings. After 25 years much of this will be plainer to you, as it has become to me, and you will appreciate it the more.

Yours is not a college as old and famous, nor is its endowment as large or its faculty as eminent, as some. But it has come a long way in a short time, especially in the last 25 years. The College is not just an average but a good one. More important, its trend is distinctly for the better.

(Continued on Page 4)
Faculty Gain National Science Foundation Grants

Three members of the college faculty have been awarded National Science Foundation grants for study this summer and next year.

Dr. Isabel T. Isanogle, professor of biology, has been awarded a summer institute grant for study at the University of North Carolina in August where she will participate in the National Science Foundation Botany conference. She will join 30 botanists chosen from colleges and universities across the country to discuss the latest developments in the field of plant hormones and nutrition. Dr. Isanogle joined the Western Maryland faculty in 1942. She is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati and received her Ph.D. from Ohio State University.

Immediately following commencement, Dr. J. Lloyd Straughn, professor of chemistry, will leave for the University of North Carolina also. The recipient of a N.S.F. grant, he will participate in an "in-service" training program along with approximately 55 chemistry professors.

Dr. Straughn returned to the chemistry department this year after several years in industry working with Aero Projects, Inc., of West Chester, Pa. He had originally come to the faculty in 1942. His undergraduate study was done at Mansfield State Teachers College, and his Ph.D. degree completed at The Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Jean Kerschner, associate professor of biology, has been granted a sabbatical leave from the College next year to study at Columbia University.

She has been awarded a National Science Foundation Fellowship. Some 300 such grants are given annually selected from thousands of applicants for study or research to improve teaching.

Dr. Kerschner will do some of her work under the famous cytologist, Dr. Herbert Brown, professor of biology at Columbia. Her study will cover new techniques in the use of radioactive substances to tag chromosomes to determine how they duplicate. These beta-ray producing substances are non-toxic. The use of them could be applied to work by college students.

Dr. Kerschner, who has been on the college faculty since 1952, is a graduate of Hood College, Frederick, Md., and received her Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

ALUMNI ELECTION

C. Lease Bussard, '34, was elected president of the Western Maryland College Alumni Association at the general election held on Alumni Day, June 4.

For the past two years he has been vice president and alumni visitor to the college board of trustees.

Bussard makes his home in Frederick, Md., where his business, the Farmers Feed and Supply Company, is located. He is the immediate past president of Optimist International.

Other officers elected were: Paul F. Wooden, '37, vice president. Paul is a member of Wooden, Benson and Walton, Certified Public Accountants, Baltimore, Md. Re-elected to office were: Philip B. Schaeffer, of the class of '48, treasurer, and Philip E. Uhrig, '32, executive secretary.

New members of the board of governors are: Homer C. Earll, '50, plywood mill representative, whose office is in Westminster, and John W. Manspeaker, '36, vice principal of the Francis Scott Key High School in Carroll County.

Two new alumni visitors to the college board of trustees are: John L. Carnochan, '46, of Hagerstown, principal of the Williamsport High School and Thomas W. Reed, '28, of Wilmington, Del., vice president of the Continental Life Insurance Company.

ALUMNI FUND PROGRESS

May has been a big month for the 1960 Alumni Fund. Nearly $12,000 has come in to swell the total to $23,714.32 as of the end of the month. Last year's total, $26,000, looms ahead as a total to be exceeded.

Class totals show 1907 out in front with $21,653 and 1931 in hot pursuit with $1,867.50. In total number of contributors, 1950 leads with 57; 1953 is second with 50, and 1957 third with 49.

June 30 is the closing date of the campaign. The average gift to date is a shade over $18, but the span of giving runs from 50 cents to $1,700. If you haven't already, send your contribution to the Alumni Office.
W. M. Faculty, Students Take Important Action

Students

Since the honor system at Western Maryland was abandoned some 30 years ago there have been many students and faculty members who have felt that it should be reintroduced on the Hill. Many graduates, particularly of the last 10 years, will recall discussions on the subject and efforts which have been made in this direction. Samuel W. Reed president of the Class of 1957, acting for the Student Government during his senior year, compiled data from several other institutions regarding their honor system. During the following year a committee under the direction of Manfred Joeres made further study. It was the subject of discussion in the Student Government that the Judicial Board of which Manfred was chairman.

At the beginning of the current school year, the second Annual Leadership Conference drew up a recommendation “that an honor system is wanted and needed in all parts of this college. We recommend that the Judicial Board consolidate its efforts and set up such a system for the college which will be put into effect next September.” This year’s Judicial Board consisted of James Worden, chairman, Beatrix Gill Harmon, Mary Lou Eaton, seniors; Fred Dilkes and Rhea Ireland, juniors, and from the faculty Dean Howery, Dean David, Mr. Spangler, and Dr. Summers.

The student members were authorized by the Student Government to draw up the basis for an honor system and to make plans for its introduction to the student body. They did so with the faculty members acting as consultants and saw their proposals approved by the Student Government and submitted to the student body at large by Norman Davis and Donna King, president and vice-president of the S.G.A.

After an intensive nine-day period of meetings and discussions on the campus a vote was taken on April 27. Of those eligible to vote, 92.6 per cent cast ballots and 79.2 per cent voted in favor of the system. This was a resounding endorsement from the student body for the existence of an honor system on the campus.

The “system” which has been adopted is more of a framework than a finished set of procedures. The principles have been established to cover the academic part of the college life. In a sense the real work lies ahead. Initially this will involve the implementation of the program and the education of the new students as well as the present ones to a knowledge of what an honor system really means.

Faculty

In 1958, largely as a reaction to the apparent success of the Russians in their missile program, Congress approved the National Defense Education Act. Its purpose broadly was to increase the security of the Nation in the present emergency by contributing to the fullest possible development of the “mental resources and technical skills of its young men and women.” One part of the Act established a student loan program under which the Federal Government makes available to participating institutions of higher education funds for loans to students provided the institution will contribute to the fund an amount proportional to the contribution of the United States Government.

The Act in general and the student loan program have received wide-spread approval. The exception has been the requirement that the student seeking the loan must, in addition to asserting his oath of loyalty to the United States, also sign the following affidavit.

"I, , do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I do not believe in, am not a member of and do not support any organization that believes in or teaches, the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods."

Many institutions of higher education as well as professional education associations have felt strongly that such a disclaimer affidavit is undesirable in many ways. At Western Maryland the discussion developed mostly around the two questions: whether such an affidavit implied that the most intelligent young people in the United States—the college students—were particularly susceptible to subversion; and whether a statement of disbelief was an infringement of academic freedom—that state of affairs wherein the scholar is permitted to follow his inquiry wherever it may lead without being bound to make it an issue to any given conclusion. After much debate 36 individuals comprising 63 per cent of the full-time faculty signed the following resolution:

"We, the undersigned members of the faculty of Western Maryland College, wish to express our opposition to the disclaimer affidavit required of students seeking to borrow money under the National Defense Education Act."

We feel that the requirement is ineffective and is also undesirable because it applies to students and not to many other categories of citizens who receive federal assistance of various types. It is particularly inappropriate for application to students since it requires a statement of belief. Institutions of learning have struggled for maintenance of the principle that freedom of individual belief is not only the right but the duty of the searcher for truth in an institution of learning. To question this right is in the long run to question the ability of our democratic way of life to adapt to the challenges it meets in each generation.

We wish our views on this matter to be brought to the attention of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Maryland. The faculty has authorized the secretary to send copies of this statement to our official representatives in Congress."
The Western Maryland College baseball team won a double-header with identical scores, 5-3, against Randolph-Macon College to capture the Mason-Dixon Conference Baseball Championship at Ashland, Va., Saturday, May 21.

This has been a good year in sports for Western Maryland College. Reviewing the 1959-60 sports picture on the Hill at the Awards Assembly May 16, Bob Waldorf, director of athletics and head football coach had this to say, "According to the record book and to the best of our knowledge, the three major sports, football, basketball and baseball, have produced the finest record ever to be attained at Western Maryland in one year."

Western Maryland ended the spring season with its athletes accounting well for themselves and the baseball team on the threshold of a championship in the Mason-Dixon Conference.

Baseball Team Takes Division Title
At this writing (May 17) Coach Dick Pugh's sluggers, having captured the northern division title, will travel to Randolph-Macon for the championship playoff May 20 and 21.

Overall, the Green Terror nine has a 12 won seven lost record. In the conference a seven and two record rated them tops. Visitors to the Hill on May Day were treated to a taste of the kind of ball the Pughmen have been playing. Towson State came off on the short end of a 14-3 rout. Not all the victories were this one-sided, however. Loyola and Washington College were hot contenders up to the last. In a game which saw Western Maryland pull into the conference lead by a few percentage points against Washington, it was the come-from-behind clutch batting of catcher Ken Barnhart which won the contest. With one on and two out in the home half of the ninth inning, Ken belted a towering home run to right field as Western Maryland dropped the Shoremen 5-4.

Loyola, still in contention for dual honors in the northern division then dropped a double-header with Washington on the same day the Terrors bested a determined Hopkins team. It was the sixth win for senior Clark Kirkman, ace right hander, against three defeats. While holding the Jays to three runs Clark chalked up the victory which brought the division title to the Hill. In this one, veteran first sacker Bob Cole of Middletown hit a two-run homer in the ninth to put the game on ice.

Al Stewart turned in a stellar role at center field while teammates Jack Baile of New Windsor at second and Dave Sullivan, Hampstead, on the hot corner at third turned in solid fielding work.

Cole, Kirkman and pitcher Bob Schmid will be graduating. Looking towards the future, Dick Pugh faces a big problem in supplementing his mound staff which suffers from graduation. Freshman Lance Klein, Washington, D. C., reliever should develop into a fine hurler. Although the credit for a fine season goes to the squad as a unit, it should not be overlooked that in just three years Coach Dick Pugh has brought his players into a division championship.
and (if the record book is correct) should his team win over Randolph-Macon, it will be the first baseball championship in the Mason-Dixon Conference for W.M.C.

Records Set in Track

With a two won and three lost dual meet record this spring, Coach Dick Clower's track team set a strong pace in breaking two conference records.

Bob Cuthrell, senior from Dover, Del., not only broke the college pole vault record which he set here last year with a 12' 6" jump, but established a new Mason-Dixon Conference record of 13' 4" in the annual championship meet. Earlier, in the Catholic University Invitation Meet, at Washington, Bob broke the record with a 12' 9" vault.

Also in the Mason-Dixon Championship meet, the W.M.C. Medley Relay team set a new conference record at 10:49.1 with Bob Vaughn, Lloyd Musselman, Alex Ober and Knight Bowles sharing the honors in the two and a half mile distance relay.

25-Year Record

The tennis team co-captained by Bob Anderson of Washington, D. C., and Jim Worden, Pompton Plains, N. J., finished the season with seven wins against nine losses. Although this is not the best record a Hurt-coached team has produced, it is a year that will not soon be forgotten.

This year marked a quarter of a century of coaching for Professor Frank B. Hurt at Western Maryland College. Attesting to their faith in him and joy of playing for him, the team presented Professor Hurt with a silver bowl at the Awards Assembly on May 16 as recognition of the 25 years' service as tennis coach. Hurt teams have had 22 winning seasons.

Injury to Jim Worden, number two singles man, was costly to the tennis team whose strength was not in depth. However, the doubles combination of Bill Sitter of Cumberland and Phil Brohawn of Cambridge posted a fine record with only three defeats in 16 matches.

Also for the Record

Records are set by teams and individuals. Contests are won and lost. Coaches squirm and smile and grimace but carry on in the spirit of the game as they watch their fledglings develop into skilled athletes. Occasionally it is the good fortune and hard work of a team to win a championship. Through it all a team manager waits and works. He never actually has the thrill of participating but to him comes the certain joys of victory when the team wins and a sense of defeat when they lose. In this respect his feelings are similar to the coach.

The manager is usually last to leave the field. You'll see him in fair weather and foul lugging equipment, but if he's a good one, an indispensable part of any team.

In closing out the sports column for 1960, recognition should be made to the work of a devoted Western Maryland manager—Bob Harris. A senior from Germantown, Pa., and a graduate of the William Penn Charter School he has for the past four years managed teams in every season on the Hill. This year he was senior manager for soccer, basketball and baseball. Bob's accomplishments will not be set down in the record book, but coaches and players for whom he labored agree that Bob has made a singular contribution to athletics on the Hill.
1836
Word has been received that Ada Trumbo, of Los Angeles, died.

1892
George E. Wassche died September 15, 1957.

1899
Lillian Erb Byers, Waymatoon, died.

1952
Ida Shone Ford, Aberdeen, died.

1909
William Roger Ravelle died March 16.

1836
The dedication of the new Strangburn dormitory was one of the highlights of the annual meeting of the Wesley Theological Seminary Alumni Association on April 20, in Washington, D. C. The new dorm was named for Bishop James Henry Straughn.

1900
Herbert Young died in New Hampshire in 1906.

1904
Elise Stoops Riggin died on February 22 at Crisfield.

1910
William Richard Wiley, Sr., died at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, on September 15, 1958, after a major operation, the third in 16 months.

1910
Highop James Henry Straughn, relation on April 20, in Washington, D.C. The new dorm was named for Rusk; Rockville, Baltimore County Board of Education and former Director of Public Relations there.

1913
Robert Repp Reno is manager of the Technical Services Division of the Jefferson Chemical Company, and is living in Austin, Texas.

1913
Frod and Mildred German Buchor living in Los Altos, California, are breeding pure-blooded Arabian horses.

1917
Edwin B. Fromm died December 15, 1958 . . . Beverly Harrison Zimmerman was recently elected to the Anne Arundel County Board of Education.

1919

1920
Emma E. Williams has been appointed as supervisor of guidance by the Baltimore County Board of Education.

1921
Rev. Dr. John Baley Jones, minister of the Calvary Methodist Church in Washington, has been appointed superintendent of the Baltimore South District of the Baltimore Conference. Dr. Jones is a trustee of the college and former Director of Public Relations here.

1922
Rev. Donnel Clayton Wilde (Ellen Renner) is Executive Secretary of the Maryland Council of Churches . . . a word from George H. Marshall, Jr., mentions that he is living at 2014 Wood Dale Terrace, Charlotte, North Carolina.

1923
Rev. Joseph P. Geary (Audrey Donaldson) received a Life Membership in the Little Neck Road School PTA, an award given annually to the person in the community who has contributed most to the community during the year. The Gearys are completing their 14th year in the parsonage at Centerport Methodist Church on Long Island.

1924
Thelma Evans Taylor is a guidance counselor and a teacher of English and French at Atlantic High School, Oak Hill, Virginia. The Taylors have two children, Linda 9, and Jeanette 6 . . . Bart Norman was baritone soloist with the Calvary Methodist Church Choir, Frederick, in the presentation of the Brahms “Requiem” April 10.

1925
A second boy was added to Margaret Buderer Rivin’s family in November . . . Katherine Manlove Jeser is teaching at Kresge School and living in Newark, New Jersey.

1850
William H. Shannon is one of four Maryland presidents of a John Hay Fellowship for a year of study in the humanities. Bill is a teacher of history at Catonsville High School. Fellowship awards include a sum equivalent to the teaching salary for 1956-57 in addition to full tuition and transportation costs . . . Edward Seemier (Gwendolyn Blizzard) has been promoted to captain and is a training officer of the army. The Seemiers have two children: Scoochen Edward 4½, and Tracey Ann 18 months . . . J. William “Bill” Kern (Gloria O’Kiefe) is a Criminal Enforcement Agent for the U. S. Treasury Department. They are living in Woodbury, New Jersey . . . Bryan B. Haddaway was married to Ann Stevenson of Towson recently . . . Born to Donald and Jean Murray (47) Clarke their fourth child, son Donald, April 12.

1851
Joanna L. Gerhard is now Mrs. Donald Geer and living in Parker, Florida.

1852
Rev. Wesley L. Gehard is living in McComb, Ohio, where he is minister of the First Methodist Church . . . William and Elise Maytrott Greenh hold announce the birth of their first child, Barbara Jean, on April 5, in Victoria, New Jersey . . . Recently, with her 6-month-old son, Michael Wilkes Arnold, after leaving WMC, Jean graduated from San Jose College, California. Her husband, an M.I.T. graduate, is in the U. S. Navy.

1953
Loma Cernak Rumens reports the birth of her second son, Paul Charles, on February 15 . . . Mr. and Mrs. Carville M. Downs have a boy, Carville M., Jr., born December 15. Carville is assistant county solicitor for Baltimore County . . . Charles Wheelcy (Charlotte Davis) has passed the Maryland bar and plans to set up a Law partnership in Baltimore and Hagerstown in early June.

1955
Dr. and Mrs. John A. Snow (Doreen McNeil) have moved from Indiana to Beverly Farms, Massachusetts. Jack completed work on his Ph.D. in inorganic chemistry at Purdue in March and is now employed by Metal Hydrides, Inc. Their son, Todd, was born December 17; Lynne's Jill is two . . . Walter and Ruth Dickson, '60, Preston announce the birth of Wayne Blake March 4; Michael is now two. They are living in Restorlew; Walt is teaching at Towson High Junior High School, but hopes to transfer to Towson High Junior High School in September . . . Richard and Joanne Stiebler Durst announce the birth of a son, Bradley Conrad, on February 17. Dick is administration manager for the J. H. Service Company in Alexandria, Virginia. Address them Box 834-B, Rt. 2, Annandale, Virginia ... Marianne P. Renshaw married Kenneth Hynd and is living in Maquok, New York . . . Margaret S. Gunn is now Mrs. Bacon living at 6119 Dunroamin Road, Baltimore.

1956
Lorna Hamblin Miller worked as a census taker this year . . . Charlotte Ridgely is now Mrs. Rumi and living at 128 3rd Avenue, Duluth, Minnesota . . . Janet Seymour Berg sends word of the birth of a daughter, Rebecca Alice, April 18 . . . Hugh and Patricia McCoy McIntyre are living in Ocean City, New Jersey, where Hugh is a real estate salesman. Their daughter, Susan Leslie, is 9 months old.

1957
Patricia Ann Wernor and George Callender will be wed in August . . . Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Atkinson announce the birth of Debra Lynn March 22 . . . Bob and Pat Snider Butler have been transferred to School Bay, Hawaii, where Bob is with Fighter Group, 21st Infantry. A daughter, Delia Rae, was born January 10 . . . Joyce Harrington is living in France with her husband, L. Richard Stotler, Jr., a graduate of the University of Maryland now with the U. S. Air Force.

1958
Patricia Krell Walsh is a case worker with the Prince Georges County Welfare Board of Hyattsville. She worked as a census taker last year too . . . Don Bailey designed settings for "Guest in the House," a three-set play presented in Baltimore through the Bureau of Recreation by the "Spotlighters." Dick Gardner is engaged to Frances Layton, 15 . . . Mary Louise McClay married George E. Clark, Jr., of Leonardtown, December 25 . . . Violet Fonner is teaching at Fredericksburg High School, Upshur. Their son, Harold, 13, and Stephen, 9, are in Ocean Pines, Maryland . . . Barbara Conover engaged to Chet Orzel, a lab technician at Bethesda Naval Hospital, to be married September 19, 1958.

1959
Andy and Anne Offut Urruhag are living in Arlington, Virginia, where Andy is employed by General Electric . . . Marie C. Allvait has been appointed one of five Flint County agents by the Methodist General Board of Education. Marie is in the first year of a two-year master of religious education program at Wesley Theological Seminary . . . Louise Dreyer Bonner was married to Walter Edward Rose on April 25. They will live in Shreveport, Louisiana . . . Ralph E. McDonald is engaged to Jean Ann Tawbrann, Ralph is a student at the Wesley Theological Seminary and is serving a charge at Bristol, Maryland . . . Don and Virginia Dreyer Staley are living in Fayetteville, North Carolina, while Don is in the Army at Ft. Bragg. "Ginny" is teaching first grade . . . Allen and Patty Garcia Worx have moved to 1984 Kyllyn Drive, Wilmetton 3, Delaware . . . Sam Upham completed a 12-week field artillery officer basic course at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in March . . . Albert T. Dawkins, Jr., medical student at the University of Maryland, represented the 1959 Annual Convention of the Student Acts in Los Angeles, in May . . . "Ginny" is president of his class, a member of the Student Government and Student Senate.

1960
Airman Second Class Robert M. Mort recently graduated as an honor student, receiving a non-foreign course at Goofall APS, Texas . . . Fred and Nancy Helwig Lintinhelm announce the birth of a daughter, Lori Leigh, in March.

1962
Judy Meredith was chosen queen of the fiftieth annual Cambridge, Maryland, Outdoor Show in February, Judy is engaged to Berge "Rick" Reisch, '46 . . . Don E. Hollinger is engaged to Elizabeth Ann Hall of Westminster. Don is with the Army Security Agency at Fort Devens, Massachusetts . . . Arden Traub Moore is engaged to Gerald Reynolds, '60, of Sykesville . . .
When the first of these columns appeared an idea to call it "from a window" was discarded because not much can be seen through our office panes but a pine tree. The guest column in June's issue was inspired by sounds heard by those windows. For this issue, we plan to look at some of the Hill's summer aspects and once more windows play a part. We may be in a rut!

A lot does happen here at this time of year and while not all is visible to your editor various bits and pieces suggest a complete picture. Our window captures a slightly different Western Maryland, though. The finished product doesn't duplicate the fall-winter scene: there is more green and blue, clothing is lighter and brighter, people are older and younger.

Conferences, of course, go on all summer. It gets commonplace to see hordes of youngsters attired in shorts and with name tags dangling around their necks. They play baseball, buy all sorts of college knick-knacks in the book store and indulge in a considerable amount of talking and squawling. These Methodist Youth Fellowship members try to look blasé but are quite excited about drinking milkshakes in a college grille or sleeping in a real dorm.

At the same time, summer school students and Latin Workshop members appear on campus—with much less squealing and fewer milkshakes and tee shirts. It is part of the Hill's summer aspect to see Workshop nuns coping with the ice cream machines, sun enthusiasts studying in bathing suits, old timers back to see our changes and faculty children stalking Indians on the grass. As summer progresses more and more groups meet. One contingent is even accompanied by a brass ensemble and hymns played over a loudspeaker. Out on the golf course a steady stream of sportsmen attack a small white ball, often with disillusionment. During all this the maintenance crew goes on painting, cutting lawns and cleaning—this summer's grass chores included hours of digging dandelions from the Administration building lawn.

For a change we don't have a construction project under way. The library is being planned but diggers, carpenters and bricklayers haven't yet arrived. Next summer there will probably be more construction activity but for the moment the Hill will stay as is.

In the center of this summer activity is the Old Main cornerstone mounted before Baker Memorial Chapel. It has its place of honor on a pedestal built where Old Main formerly stood. When found by a contractor, the stone contained only a small Bible which was removed. The opening this left is still visible and has proved irresistible to many people. For some reason, visitors have been tossing pennies into the stone which could develop into a full-scale tradition if students decide this is the way to get luck for exams. Tossing pennies at a statue is an old custom, putting them in a cornerstone may be a new approach.

Obviously there isn't the quiet summer idyl many people associate with a college campus during the off season. While we don't have the same volume of hustle and noise as during regular sessions, excepting the teen-agers, there is some!
As noted in the following pages there is a difference of opinion developing about marriage combined with college. The two states had been declared non-compatible for so long, rather emphatically and by impressive groups of people, that there didn't seem to be any argument.

Now, however, there is a change among educators, parents and students. Not as many are so firmly opposed. Numbers of married students in college have grown tremendously without running into the stiff opposition of just a few years ago. Why? Reasons mount up but no one seems to have a really definitive answer.

The trend, of course, began with the end of World War II and the influx then of married veterans. It has gathered momentum in the past 15 years. Only married students themselves can answer whether this is a good thing or not and they probably haven't reached a level of maturity sufficient to fully evaluate their experience. The BULLETIN can present this glimpse of the situation and readers may reach their own conclusions. But, it doesn't appear likely anything will stop the trend.

COLLEGE AND MARRIAGE?
... Are Not Compatible

by Margaret Mead

All over the United States, undergraduate marriages are increasing, not only in the municipal colleges and technical schools, which take for granted a workaday world in which learning is mostly training to make a living, but also on the green campuses once sacred to a more leisurely pursuit of knowledge.

Before we become too heavily committed to this trend, it may be wise to pause and question why it has developed, what it means, and whether it endangers the value of undergraduate education as we have known it.

The full-time college, in which a student is free for four years to continue the education begun in earlier years, is only one form of higher education. Technical schools, non-residence municipal colleges, junior colleges, extension schools which offer preparation for professional work on a part-time and indefinitely extended basis, institutions which welcome adults for a single course at any age: all of these are "higher," or at least "later," education. Their proliferation has tended to obscure our view of the college itself and what it means.

But the university, as it is called in Europe—the college, as it is often called here—is essentially quite different from "higher education" that is only later, or more, education. It is, in many ways, a prolongation of the freedom of childhood; it can come only once in a lifetime and at a definite stage of development, after the immediate trials of puberty and before the responsibilities of full adulthood.

The university student is a unique development of our kind of civilization, and a special pattern is set for those who have the ability and the will to devote four years to exploring the civilization of which they are a part. This self-selected group (and any other method than self-selection is doomed to failure) does not include all of the most able, the most skilled, or the most gifted in our society. It includes, rather, those who are willing to accept four more years of an intellectual and psychological moratorium, in which they explore, test, meditate, discuss, passionately espouse, and passionately repudiate ideas about the past and the future. The true undergraduate university is still an "as if" world in which the student need not commit himself yet. For this is a period in which it is possible not only to specialize but to taste, if only for a semester, all the possibilities of scholarship and science, of great commitment, and the special delights to which civilized man has access today.

One of the requirements of such a life has been freedom from responsibility. Founders and administrators of universities have struggled through the years to provide places where young men, and more recently young women, and young men and women together, would be free—in a way they can never be free again—to explore before they settle on the way their lives are to be lived.

This freedom once, as a matter of course, included freedom from domestic responsibilities—from the obligation to wife and children or to husband and children. True, it was often confused by notions of propriety: married women and unmarried girls were believed to be improper dormitory companions, and a trace of the monastic tradition that once forbade dows to marry lingered on in our men's colleges. But essentially the prohibition of undergraduate marriage was part and parcel of our belief that marriage entails responsibility.

A student may live on a crust in a garret and sell his clothes to buy books; a father who does the same thing is a very different matter. An unmarried girl may prefer scholarship to clerking in an office; as the wife of a future nuclear physicist or judge of the Supreme Court—or possibly of the research worker who will find a cure for cancer—she acquires a duty to give up her own dedicated search for knowledge and to help put her husband through professional school. If, additionally, they have a child or so, both sacrifice—she her whole intellectual interest, he all but the absolutely essential professional grind to "get through" and "get established." As the undergraduate years come to be primarily not a search for knowledge and individual growth, but a suitable setting for the search for a mate, the proportion of full-time students who are free to give themselves the four irreplaceable years is being steadily whittled down.

SHOULD WE MOVE so far away from the past that all young people, whether in college, in technical school, or as apprentices, expect to be married and, partially or wholly, to be supported by parents and society while they complete their training for this complex world? Should undergraduates be considered young adults, and should the privileges and responsibilities of mature young adults be theirs, whether they are learning welding or Greek, bookkeeping or physics, dressmaking or calculus? Whether they are rich or poor? Whether they come from educated homes or from homes without such interests? Whether they look forward to the immediate gratifications of private life or to a wider and deeper role in society?

As one enumerates the possibilities, the familiar cry, "But this is democracy," interpreted as treating all alike no matter how different they may be, assails the ear. Is it in fact a privilege to be given full adult responsibilities at 18 or at 20, to be forced to choose someone as a lifetime mate before one has found out who one is, oneself—to be forced somehow to
combine learning with earning? Not only the question of who is adult, and when, but of the extent to which a society forces adulthood on its young people, arises here.

Civilization, as we know it, was preceded by a prolongation of the learning period—first biologically, by slowing down the process of physical maturation and by giving to children many long, long years for many long, long thoughts; then socially, by developing special institutions in which young people, still protected and supported, were free to explore the past and dream of the future. May it not be a new barbarism to force them to marry so soon?

"Force" is the right word. The mothers who worry about boys and girls who don't begin dating in high school start the process. By the time young people reach college, pressuring parents are joined by college administrators, by advisers and counselors and deans, by student-made rules about exclusive possession of a girl twice dated by the same boy, by the preference of employers for a boy who has demonstrated a tenacious intention of becoming a settled married man. Students who wish to marry may feel they are making magnificent, revolutionary bids for adulthood and responsibility; yet, if one listens to their pleas, one hears only the recited roster of the "others"—schoolmates, classmates, and friends—who are "already married."

The picture of embattled academic institutions valiantly but vainly attempting to stem a flood of undergraduate marriages is ceasing to be true. College presidents have joined the matchmakers. Those who head our one-sex colleges worry about transportation or experiment gingerly with coeducation. Also parents are worried about marriage. They worry also about the tendency of girls to leave at the end of their sophomore year for "wider experience"—a simple euphemism for "men to marry."

And parents, who are asked to contribute what they would have contributed anyway so that the young people may marry, fear—sometimes consciously and sometimes unconsciously—that the present uneasy peace time will not last, that depression or war will overtake their children as it overtook them. They push their children at every younger ages, in Little Leagues and eighth-grade proms, to act out—quickly, before it is too late—the adult dreams that may be interrupted. They thus they too consent, connive, and plan toward the earliest possible marriages for both daughters and sons.

UNDERGRADUATE MARRIAGES have not been part of the American life long enough for us to be certain what the effect will be. But two ominous trends can be noted.

One is the "successful" student marriage, often based on a high-school choice which sometimes unconsciously—that the present uneasy peace time will not last, that depression or war will overtake their children as it overtook them. They push their children at every younger ages, in Little Leagues and eighth-grade proms, to act out—quickly, before it is too late—the adult dreams that may be interrupted. They thus they too consent, connive, and plan toward the earliest possible marriages for both daughters and sons.

Anthropologist Margaret Mead, America's best-known woman scientist, is a writer, lecturer, traveler and observer of native cultures.

Her present position is that of associate curator of ethnology of the American Museum of Natural History in New York and adjunct professor of anthropology at Columbia University. A graduate of Barnard (B.S., 23) and of Columbia (M.A., 24, Ph.D., 29), Dr. Mead holds six honorary degrees. She is president of the American Anthropological Association and a past president of the World Federation for Mental Health.

Dr. Mead has spent many years among various South Seas peoples. Out of her experiences in Samoa came her first book, in 1928, "Coming of Age in Samoa," which has become a classic among cultural studies. She has written ten other books and is co-author or editor of many others.

The second kind of undergraduate marriage is more tragic. Here, the marriage is based on the boy's promise and the expendability of the girl. She, at once or at least as soon as she gets her bachelor's
degree, will go to work at some secondary job to support her husband while he finishes his degree. She supports him faithfully and becomes identified in his mind with the family that has previously supported him, thus underlining his immature status. As soon as he becomes independent, he leaves her. That this pattern occurs between young people who seem ideally suited to each other suggests that it was the period of economic dependency that damaged the marriage relationship, rather than any intrinsic incompatibility in the original choice.

Both types of marriage, the "successful" and the "unsuccessful," emphasize the key issue: the tie between economic responsibility and marriage in our culture. A man who does not support himself is not yet a man, and a man who is supported by his wife or lets his parents support his wife is also only too likely to feel he is not a man. The G.I. students' success actually supports this position: they had earned their G.I. stipend, as men, in their country's service. With a basic economic independence they could study, accept extra help from their families, do extra work, and still be good students and happy husbands and fathers.

THERE ARE, THEN, two basic conclusions. One is that under any circumstances a full student life is incompatible with early commitment and domesticity. The other is that it is incompatible only under conditions of immaturity. Where the choice has been made maturely, and where each member of the pair is doing academic work which deserves full support, complete economic independence should be provided. For other types of student marriage, economic help should be refused.

This kind of discrimination would remove the usual dangers of parent-supported, wife-supported, and too-much-work-supported student marriages. Married students, male and female, making full use of their opportunities as undergraduates, would have the right to accept from society this extra time to become more intellectually competent people. Neither partner would be so tied to a part-time job that relationships with other students would be impaired. By the demands of high scholarship, both would be assured of continued growth that comes from association with other high-caliber students as well as with each other.

But even this solution should be approached with caution. Recent psychological studies, especially those of Piaget, have shown how essential and precious is the intellectual development of the early post-pubertal years. It may be that any domesticity takes the edge off the eager, flaming curiosity on which we must depend for the great steps that Man must make, and take quickly, if he and all living things are to continue on this earth.
THE AFFIRMATIVE APPROACH

For many years now one of the more familiar institutions at Western Maryland has been Vetville. No former resident will ever forget filling the oil can during a windy, rainy night, coming to grips with the kitchen stove or trying to avoid hearing an argument going on in the next unit. Then there is the matter of getting the lawn mower ahead of the rest of the residents, decorating with the tan walls in mind and remembering to blame someone else for attracting mice to the section. It's a great place—if a sense of humor goes in with the furniture.

Vetville was actually an idea of the Federal government. Congress enacted legislation authorizing the Federal Housing Administration to move barracks from abandoned army training camps onto college campuses for housing veteran students and teachers of veterans. The college had to furnish the land, layout plan, all utilities and rental management. The government moved the barracks in sections transporting them on big trucks. Apparently the Vetville barracks came from Camp Chanango, near Pittsburgh, Pa. Later Congress allowed the colleges to take over complete management of the units. Western Maryland assumed control of Vetville in 1952.

Land for the units at Western Maryland was given to the college by W. H. Davis, who also later presented funds for a new library. The three acres accommodate 40 individual units each containing a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath. Each unit has an oil heater, hot water heater and stove. Residents provide their own refrigerators. Each unit is faced with red brick shingles and trimmed in white.

Early in 1947 the first residents moved in. All were students or faculty members, most of them veterans of World War II. The couples had been living separated, in temporary arrangements, in rooms with no cooking privileges or commuting for there wasn't much housing in Westminster that came within the price range of the married students. Since the first occupants approximately 315 couples have occupied the units.

When, eventually, the units were no longer needed exclusively for veterans they were made available to married college students, faculty and, in cooperation with the Carroll County Board of Education, local teachers. The units are not available to the general public.

Dean Samuel H. Schofield has been handling Vetville arrangements since the beginning. He remembers, as many veterans will, a former Seabee who was the contractor's foreman. When the units were first in operation the stoves were equipped for coal and not very easy to operate. As each unit was completed and ready for occupancy the foreman would go in and lay a fire for the resident moving in. He would return the next day and teach a befuddled wife how to cope with the situation.

Life in Vetville is easier now—the heaters are at least oil. Vetville is older but, considering the original construction, in rather remarkable shape and there are trees and flowers planted around the units. The crop of children has remained about the same.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE—Two of Vetville's younger residents confer on a weighty matter. Those seem to be rubber pop guns they have, something new in fire fighting equipment.
One should carefully consider the thought provoking writings of Margaret Mead on this subject which touches so closely upon the culture of American college life. It is regrettable that her paper should be circulated primarily among the alumni of the colleges rather than to the undergraduates with whom it is concerned. The situation described is found at Western Maryland as well as other institutions and should therefore be taken seriously by our student body and alumni.

Dr. Mead states that the student body is a self-selected group “who are willing to accept four more years of an intellectual and psychological moratorium, in which they explore, test, meditate, discuss, passionately espouse, and passionately repudiate ideas about the past and the future.” This description of the general student body at this and other institutions needs close scrutiny. Many young people are in college as a result of parental projection, group pressures, special enticements, irresolution in vocational objectives, social and intellectual immaturity, and numerous other reasons far removed from intellectual curiosity. This very large segment of our college population absorbs a modicum of extra-curricular interests and social activities of the campus which gives them the necessary balance of a well adjusted life. It is hoped that they will furnish the creative minds to preserve our civilization.

In spite of admonitions, counseling, statements to the contrary, and sad experience of some unknown predecessors, many students continue to marry as undergraduates. A search for some of the reasons for this leads to the following observations:

1. Many students are insecure in their family relationships and marry in the hope of finding security.
2. Many students, while cognizant of the low probability of the success of their intended marriage, believe that they are of the minority who succeed in spite of the handicaps.
3. Many students have no contacts with married persons who have had disappointing marriage ties and thus have no direct knowledge of failure in this area.
4. Many students believe that learning can be carried out in a satisfactory manner as an individual project and see no real need for organized instruction. Therefore, they marry with the intention of “keeping up” with the husband who continues his formal education.
5. Many students believe that nothing will destroy their marriage and therefore the wife will not need a college education in order to maintain a secure status at some future time.
6. Many students have become involved in sexual gratification and marry because of necessity or desire for more security in this relationship.

Student marriages are now part of our cultural pattern in higher or “later” education. This pattern is a resultant of many academic, economic, political, and family forces which will not easily be changed by the collegiate world even if it were fairly united in the desire to do so. Any change in this aspect of our culture will not be brought about by a conscious effort on the part of a concerned group but rather by a combined effort of numerous forces at work in our society as it evolves in the near future.
Eleven new faces will greet returning students this fall as a group of additions and replacements to the faculty and staff take their places on the Hill.

These will include: Dr. Henry M. Kopman, professor of modern languages and chairman of the department; Dr. Miriam Karpilow Whaples, instructor in music; Daniel James Edwards, assistant professor of economics; William J. McGill, Jr., instructor in history; Major Frank E. Anderson, assistant professor of military science and tactics; Captain George J. Cooper, assistant professor of military science and tactics; Paul Keppel, special instructor in accounting, part time; Mrs. Madeline B. Long, special instructor in modern languages, part time; James Donald Witherspoon, instructor in biology; Roderick H. Jellema, visiting lecturer in English; Miss Gloria Lee Jones, assistant to the admissions counselor.

Dr. Kopman—comes to Western Maryland from Erskine College in South Carolina where he was head of the modern language department. Dr. Kopman received his B.A. from Tulane University, M.A. from Middlebury College and Ph.D. from New York University. He also has a certificate from the University of Paris, a diploma from the University of Poitiers and studied at the University of Boston. Dr. Kopman is married and has one child. He served in World War II as a French interpreter for the U. S. Army. His experience includes positions at Assumption College in Massachusetts, at the Language Institute of Jogja, Indonesia, Birmingham Southern College, and Florida State University.

Dr. Whaples—received her A.B., M.M. and Ph.D. at Indiana University. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Mrs. Whaples has been a counselor and piano teacher at Beaufort in Lennox, Mass., and taught piano privately in Bloomington, Ind. She is a member of the American Musicological Society and the Society of Ethnomusicology. Dr. Whaples is married and has two children. She replaces Miss Margaret Wappler.

Mr. Edwards—is a candidate for the Ph.D. at the University of Virginia. He received his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Maryland. Mr. Edwards' B.A. was in the Russian area and his M.A., in economics. He also has a certificate from the USAPIT Russian Program from Syracuse University. Mr. Edwards' field of specialization is in monetary and fiscal theory and policy and international economics, Russian area. He has been visiting lecturer at Sweet Briar College, part-time instructor of economics at the University of Virginia and Russian instructor USAFSS Headquarters, Texas. Mr. Edwards is a member of the American Economic Association, Southern Economic Association, Royal Economic Society, American Finance Association and the Association of the Study of Soviet-Type Economics. He has held the Rehm and Earhart Fellowships. Mr. Edwards is married and has four children. He replaces Dr. John Giunta.

Mr. McGill—will develop a course in Western Civilization at Western Maryland. He is a candidate for the Ph.D. at Harvard University with his special field German history. Mr. McGill has his A.B. from Trinity College, the A.M. from Harvard University and has studied at Northwestern University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. McGill is married.

Major Anderson—comes to Western Maryland from Headquarters 7th U.S. Army in Germany. He is an armor officer. Major Anderson, who is a graduate of the University of Maine, is married and has two children. He replaces Major Alfred V. Clark.

Captain Cooper—is an infantry officer. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland, is married and has two children.

Mr. Keppel—has his A.B. from Columbia and is a CPA in New York and Maryland. He was comptroller of the Metropolitan Opera Association, the American Mission for Aid to Greece and the Italian Productivity Program. He is now self-employed.

Mrs. Long—was born in Levoca, Czechoslovakia, and now lives in Owings Mills with her family. She graduated from the university in Czechoslovakia with a major interest in philology. She studied at Gettysburg College and at Johns Hopkins University. She has been a teacher of languages in Paris and Prague and at the McDonough School. Mrs. Long teaches Russian at Western Maryland.

Mr. Witherspoon—will assist in the biology department during the absence of Dr. Jean Kerschner. He has his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Purdue University and is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree from Purdue. Mr. Witherspoon is married.

Mr. Jellema—is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree from Edinburgh University in the special field of American and Victorian Literature. He has a B.A. from Calvin College and a post-graduate diploma in English studies from Edinburgh. He is presently an instructor in the English Department at the University of Maryland. Mr. Jellema, married and with one child, will replace Dr. Richard Hovey who is visiting professor at the University of Maryland for this year.

Miss Jones—is a 1958 graduate of Western Maryland. She comes back to the Hill after being a member of the English Department at Mount Airy High School. On campus Lori was a member of Phi Alpha Mu, the Student Government, F.T.A. and the Aloha staff. She was a member of the May Court for two years and secretary of her class. She will assist H. Kenneth Shook, '52.
Local Garage Yields Early State Papers

Miss Betty Simkins, Western Maryland librarian, wrote the following article for a scholarly journal this Spring. The Mrs. Billingslea she mentions is another Western Marylander of the class of 1911.

A recent valuable addition to the collection of material in the Carroll County Historical Society is a bound volume of the Maryland Gazette which was found in the garage of Mrs. Marianna Albaugh Billingslea. This volume contains the issues from February 9, 1758, through September 22, 1761, and is for the most part in good condition. These numbers are excellent examples of the early newspapers in the colonies and show the work of Jonas Green, who published this newspaper from 1745 until his death and whose wife, sons and grandson continued it until December 12, 1839. Jonas Green came from a family devoted to printing and was made the public printer of Maryland in May, 1738. He was the only printer in the state for about 25 years.

The main purpose of the Maryland Gazette was news and Mr. Green printed all he could get. Most of it came in a roundabout way, as some of the foreign news would be reprinted from newspapers and letters from the colonies, from England and the rest of the world. Another excellent source of information was the reports from ship captains when they arrived in Annapolis. Any information about the government of the colonies was particularly noted—e.g., the legislative acts which were approved by the Governor of Virginia. When news failed to arrive, the Gazette had to be filled with "polite and improving literature." In addition to the news we can find out quite a bit about the times by reading the advertisements. We noticed sloops, plantations, and tracts of land for sale as well as awards for the return of runaway slaves and indentured servants.

The Maryland Gazette itself was first published in 1727 by William Parks and was the first newspaper to be published south of Philadelphia. Mr. Parks included much interesting literary work of the Maryland settlers and until 1731, when he devoted all his time to other printing, his newspaper was a strong cultural force in the state.

CONCERT SERIES

The following calendar has been scheduled by the concert committee for the annual winter series at Western Maryland. All performances are in Alumni Hall.

October 14, 1960—Theodore Ullman, pianist.
November 1, 1960—Anna Russell, monologist.
February 24, 1961—National Symphony Orchestra.
April 7, 1961—Players Inc. in "Merchant of Venice."

Parents Invited

Parent’s Day has been scheduled by the Men’s Leadership Society for October 15. All Western Maryland parents will be invited to the day-long events which are to include attending classes, a faculty reception and a football game.

The Society hopes with this program to "foster a closer parent-college relationship and give the parent an accurate picture of campus life at Western Maryland." The newly-formed group of students has settled on the following schedule for the parents to follow: 9:00 to 11:00—Registration and classes; 11:15-12:30—presentation of Dr. Lowell S. Ensor to the parents by the Society and the president’s welcome; 11:30-12:15—coffee with faculty members; 12:45—lunch; 1:30—football game; fraternity, sorority and dormitory open house will be held following the game.

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NOTICE TO IOTAS

Former members of Iota Gamma Chi are asked to bring their alumnae organization up to date on current addresses. Will you please put your correct name and address on a post card and send it to:

Mrs. June Beaver Jordan
9204 Piney Branch Road
Silver Spring, Md.
Alumni Fund Records Successful Year

By PHILIP E. UHRIG

The 1960 Annual Alumni Fund has had a successful year—$2,185.56 more has been contributed to date (July 16) to the Fund than last year. The 1960 total is $25,203.57.

It is significant to note also that we had 122 more donors than last year. The increase in donors is probably the most interesting statistic because our class agents have been encouraged to strive for it. This year 36 per cent of our alumni contributed to the Fund. Although not a staggering percentage it does indicate a steadily increasing interest.

A look at the table below gives a more graphic indication of how this has affected the Fund over the past few years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Number of Contributors</th>
<th>*Percentage Contributed</th>
<th>**Total Contributed</th>
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<td>84%</td>
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<td>84%</td>
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In reporting the Fund this year we have listed totals and percentages in a separate chart to give you an opportunity for quick comparisons. Those who have contributed since this was written will be listed in the October BULLETIN. Closing date for the fiscal year is August 31. After reading the Fund report you may find your name missing. Should you care to increase your class record, contributions may be accepted up to August 31 to be credited to this year's total.

Top honors to individual classes to date are the following:

One hundred per cent participation was accomplished by the classes of 1885, 1900, 1901, 1907, and 1908. Next closest in percentage of giving it should be pointed out were the classes of 1910 with 90 per cent participation and 1912 with 84 per cent. The significance of 100 per cent participation this year is that 1901 now has competition for the singular honor it has held in the past three years.

Highest total honors go to 1907 which contributed $2,165.00. The closest rival was 1901 with $1,922.50.

The greatest number of contributors from a single class was 67 in 1950.

Below is a listing by classes of individual donors.

*Based on number of graduates solicited.
**Total not shown where only one member of class contributes.
Contributors To The Fund

1885
John H. Cunningham

1893
Virginia Reese Reese

1894
Annie White Johnson

1895
Margaret Reider Kisbabha

1896—$15.00
Nellie Porter Brown
Ida M. Dodd

1897
Sadie Snyder Brown

1888—$75.00
Dr. Ruby F. Day
Miriam Baynes Matthews

1889—$15.00
Dr. Armin L. Good
Sadie Snyder Brown

1890—$55.00
Adele Ogden Caton
Elizabeth Roberts Davis
Samuel A. Harker
David Marine
Paul Miller
Sara Weeks Milligan
Harry H. Price
Evelyn Rinker

1891—$228.00
Col. T. K. Harrison—Chairman
Agents: Carrie Gladhill Birely, Edna Adkins Elder-dice, James E. Shreeve, Jr.
Jessie Graham Atkins
J. Thomas Anders
Carrie Gladhill Birely
Mabel Miller Chappell
Edwood A. Cobey
Bessie A. Conner Cover
Edna Adkins Elderdice
Irene Woodward Fogle
Virginia Weigand Fooks
Minnie Pickett Harrell
T. K. Harrison
W. Roswell Jones
Elva Bennett Keller
Cora Schaefler Massey
Nettie Corbett Northam
Covington May Porter
Margaret Reecer
James E. Shreeve, Jr.
Maynard Dwyer Smith
Enda Harris Tompkins
Helene Turner
Norma Watts Watts

1902
Marietta Veasey Zieg

1903
Florence Speicher Utrey

1904—$78.00
Charles M. Elderdice
Benjamin E. Fleagle
Ensignia C. Geiman
Emma B. Stewart
Paul C. Whipp

1905
Alice Wales Scott

1906—$551.00
George W. Dexter
Nellie Nicoloumn
C. Alfred Shreeve
Perry B. Shoob
Mary R. Thayer
Roger J. Whiteford
C. Milton Wright

1907—$2,165.00
E. McClure Bowers—Chairman
Hattie S. Bell
Nellie Fringer Brown
Daisy Gline
Samuel E. Coe
Lillian Nelson George
Mary A. Griffith
Carrie Schweigart Hall
Thomas R. LeCount
Edith M. Mills
Harvey M. Phillips, Sr.
Lewis E. Purdon
E. McClure Bowers
William N. Sellman
Susanna Sparks Taylor
Carrie H. Thomas
Lillian L. Zahn
Gift for '07

1908—$250.00
Walter E. Short—Chairman
Mary Porter Carter
Emma Norris Elderdice
Grace Young Farr
Rose E. Galbreath
Lillian Coughlin Hellen
H. Ward Lewis
Ellen Bowings MacMillan
Fannie B. Merrick
Edith Nicodemus
Rachel Donovan Phillips
Gertie Young Roberts
John R. Rodbury
Ethel M. Saunders
Katherine Griffith Sheld
Walter E. Short
Nora A. Stoll
G. Frank Thomas
Roselle Harris Watson
Charlotte Benhaff Wheatley
Virginia Roe Williams

1909—$665.00
David Dean Smith—Chairman
Harry C. Byrd
A. R. Coe
Helen D. Donovan
Margaret Kirk Fallin
Ober S. Herr
L. Archie Jett
Rena Fleagle Kennedy
William H. Mikesell
Edith A. Parsons
David Dean Smith
Nona Parks Whiteford

1910—$659.00
Gen. Robert J. Gill—Chairman
Belle F. Baker
James M. Bennett
Susan H. Billingdale
Eliza Hazel Bird
Mamie Hall Covington
Chamcey C. Day
Elizabeth Walker Englar
George M. Englar
Thomas S. Englar
Robert J. Gill
Edith Harrison
Belle Hill Lindsey
Alice Miller Mather
Irene Kimler Miller
Lela Schaefer Moven
Frances F. Phelps
Edith Welsh Queer
Mary Elgin Rennat
I. Marshall Thompson

1911—$1,486.00
John Wright—Chairman
Mercedes Bowman Allen
Marianna Albaugh Billingslea
Ruth Stewart Cecil
Matilda Gray Cobey
Evelyn Jackson Coe
Grace Steele Day
Dorothy Elderdice
Helen Englar Englar
Kent R. Greenfield
Isabel Roomer Hendrickson
Mary Stonestifer Mellon
Oliver E. Simpson
Grace Coe Stoll
Charles R. Thomas
John Wright

1912—$269.00
Charles D. Lithicim—Chairman
Grace Dennis Clement
Nellie Mitchell Day
Ralph W. Devibias
Helen Hingrose Duh
Katherine L. Frizzell
Wildred J. Haddoway
Charles D. Lithicum
Nora Bridham Morris
Charles H. Murray
Mildred Pitts, Jr.
Eva Williams Pitts
John B. Radford, Jr.
Minnie M. Ward
Seva R. Wilmot
Mary Shibski Wilson
Gift in Memory of Grace Wells Price

1913—$85.00
Frank Bowers
I. Vernon Brumbaugh
William D. Cecil
David W. Crackle
Myrtle Holloway Harden
Evelyn Walter Lankford
Wilmer O. Lankford
Ethel Cline Stokes
John E. Stokes

1914—$100.00
Samuel F. M. Adkins
Clay E. Borgee
Ruth Sidwell Jones
Thomas C. Speake
Charles W. Waldwright
Lavern Roop Wengel

1915—$265.00
Kate Howard Cissell
Margaret Toll Delta
Ida Housekeeper Domunally
Paul R. Holtz
Alberta哈登 Safford
Sara Bennet Stanton

1916—$455.00
Philip Myers—Chairman
George Kindley—Co-chairman
Anonymous
Eloise Dyson Archbold
Clarkson B. Barnes
Henry L. Darnier
J. Lewis Greer
Philip Myers
Barbara Willis Vos

1917—$76.00
F. Murray Benton
Charles E. G. Moylan

1918—$261.00
Joshua W. Miles—Chairman
Karl Yaunt—Co-chairman
Dorothy Harman Conover
Richard D. Deed
Beulah B. Harris Fritz
Dorothy McDaniel Herr
Fred G. Holloway
Joshua W. Miles, Jr.
Sara E. Smith
Webster Taylor
Paul F. Warner
Karl E. Yaunt

1919—$191.00
William V. Albaugh—Chairman
John Wright—Chairman
W. Iraq Albaugh
Margaret Elderdice
Emma Norris Elderdice
Grace Young Farr
Rose E. Galbreath
Lillian Coughlin Hellen
H. Ward Lewis
Ellen Bowings MacMillan
Fannie B. Merrick
Edith Nicodemus
Rachel Donovan Phillips
Gertie Young Roberts
John Rodbury
Ethel M. Saunders
Katherine Griffith Sheld
Walter E. Short
Nora A. Stoll
G. Frank Thomas
Roselle Harris Watson
Charlotte Benhaff Wheatley
Virginia Roe Williams
Gift for '10

12
1920—$490.00
Blanche Taylor Rogers—Chairman
Dorothy Fishel Barnett
Anne Harriet Burdette
Robert P. Burdette
Helen Mae Dickerson
Bertha Morgan Dunton
William J. Kindley
Hazel E. Owings
Blanche Taylor Rogers
Rachel Price Tamblyn
John A. Trader
W. Byers Unger
Dorothy Vasey
Mayfield Walker

1921—$225.00
O. B. Langall—Chairman
Vivian Englar Barnes
John M. Clay, Jr.
Wilfred M. Copenhaver
Edwin R. Helwig
Isabel Moore Langall
O. B. Langall
Mildred Wheeler Moylan
Fred W. Paschall
R. Elton Whittington

1922—$265.00
George A. McElroy—Chairman
Hilda Long Atkins
Amy Bennett Black
Mildred Taylor Coleman
Ethel Marker Copenhaver
Frederick Dickerson
Madeleine Weaver Geiman
M. Olivia Green
Ethel Horner High
David Hottenstein
Rose W. Wade Martin
Hugh B. Spier
Mabel Ward Williams

1923—$293.00
Charles H. Reed—Chairman
Agents: Harrison M. Baldwin, Earle T. Hawkins,
Louise Owens Sapp
Harrison M. Baldwin
Caroline Foutz Benson
Edwin H. Collins
Louise Nuttle Cooley
Stockton E. Day
Velma Brooks Deha
Earle T. Hawkins
Martha E. Manahan
Charles H. Reed
Mac Rowe
Louise Owens Sapp
Russell W. Sapp
F. Anna Wilson

1924—$183.00
Elise Hoffa Bankert
Eleanor Byrd Beaver
Evelyn Byrd Barlow
Weaver Clayson
F. Paul Hairs
Raymond S. Mathews
Clifford H. Richmond
Mary Baker Searborough
Nellie Parson Schoppf
Carroll G. Warner

1925—$483.00
David H. Taylor—Chairman
Charles E. Bish—Co-chairman
Leno Martin Ballard
Alva H. Bender
Charles E. Bish
Adelle Owings Clarke
Ellison R. Clayton
Mabel Smith Corum
J. Earl Cummings
Albert A. Darby
Wilma DAVIS
C. Vivian Farlowe
Enoch Johnson Gillis
Helen Stone Holt
Herbert E. Hodjams
Mary Winfield LeBontellier
John N. Link
Emily McDaniel Loos
Frances Terrell Long
Virginia Bell Low
Gertrude Jones Monks

John J. Maksosky
Thomas D. Shuman
Miriam Strange
David H. Taylor

1926—$430.50
William A. Wreeh—Chairman
Anonymous
Anonymous
Anonymous
Lewellyn A. Ashburn
Serena Dryden Ashburn
Joseph F. Bona
Margaret A. Bowers
Miriam Dryden Carpenter
Chapin F. Day
Elizabeth Somerville Dinkle
Ira M. Dinkle
William P. Grace, Jr.
Lewellyn Otto Hanni
Arthur R. Hill
Irene G. Lawyer
Elizabeth R. Leizerar
Walter B. Shacklock
Louise Foutz Monroe
Marion S. Moore
Chaseney C. Nuttall
Eerald E. Richter
Margorie McWilliams Richter
Ruth Jones Shipley
Charles A. Stewart
Caroline Wootz Taylor
Robert H. Westey
William A. Weeck
Erza B. Williams
John D. Williams
Ruth Lendeking Wonnemele

1927—$495.50
Miriam Royer Brickett—Chairman
Bessie Hayman Grace—Co-Chairman
Agents: Bernard J. Barnes, Marian L. Curling,
Owen B. Dooley, Virginia Wilson Shockley, George
M. Sullivan, Estelle Essig Yungling
Verna Richmond Albright
George S. Baker
Bernard J. Barnes
Bertada Waddell Beall
Elizabeth R. Bennett
Blanche Ford Bowlshey
Miriam Royer Brickett
Marlan L. Curling
Owen B. Dooley
Marion P. Forrest
Bessie Hayman Grace
E. Milton Haunold
Virginia Hastings Johns
Louise Hughlett Johnson
James Owen
Joy C. Reimnuth
W. Arnum Roberts
Virginia Wilson Shockley
Walter R. Smith
Margaret J. Snader
George M. Sullivan
Clayda E. Waddell
Sadie Rosenstock Weinstock
Donald E. Willard
John F. Woolden
Lewis K. Woodward, Jr.

1928—$411.50
Eugene C. Woodward—Chairman
Clarence H. Bennett—Co-Chairman
Agents: William R. Bay, Jr., Dorothy Gilligan Bennet,
J. Paul Lambertson
Alvin T. Albright
Wilson K. Barnes
William R. Bay, Jr.
Clarence H. Bennett
Dorothy Gilligan Bennett
Bettie Schlipke Braun
Wade H. Inley, Jr.
John P. Lambertson
Mac Mills Lambertson
John A. Mears
Elise Held Nacleti
D. Gertrude Ranck
Thomas W. Reed
Margaret Retterick
Evelyn Pusey Runak
R. Raymond Snuffer
Rosela Bowley Todd
Mabel Barnes Wilkinson
Eugene C. Woodward

1929—$1,025.50
Joseph L. Mathias, Jr.—Chairman
Agents: Ethel Ennor, John P. Kroh, Roy L. Robert-
son, Curvin M. Setz
Althe L. Brady
Arthur G. Broll
Roy C. Chambers
James B. Day
Ethel K. Emor
Evelyn Sennsponge Eason
Charles R. Fouts, Jr.
Mary Holm Hamold
Casper T. Haun
Paul L. Howard
Charlotte Zenyo Kephart
Howard E. Koontz, Jr.
John P. Kroh
Arthur C. Long
Mary Darby MacLea
Joseph C. Mathias, Jr.
Charles E. Nesbahn, Jr.
Charlotte Wheeler Reed
Curvin M. Setz
Elizabeth Wright Shank
Floyd W. Shuck
John H. Simms
Mabel E. Smith
Catherine Storrs
Mary Hibechek Webb
Dorothy Griss Wilson

1930—$727.00
Wilmier C. Bell—Chairman
Amanda Bell Phillips—Co-Chairman
Agents: Alice B. Bell, Thomas D. Braun, Mari-
Anne Engle Browning, Eugene Browning, Clarence T. Delavan, Helen
Harry DeFian, Weldon G. Dawson, William G.
Edmondson, Peter D. Gossack, Florence Viele
Harry, Asenath Bay Landis, Watson D. Phillips,
Elizabeth Scott Snodgrass, Raymond R. Spencer,
James A. Starch
Ruth Sartonius Armstrong
Alise Biston Bell
Wilmier C. Bell
Marie Lynne Bixler
Edna Nordwall Bowman
Thomas D. Braun
Marianne Engle Browning
Clarence T. DeLavan
Helen Harry DeFian
Weldon G. Dawson
Lucile Prosky Disharoon
William G. Edmondson
Mary Broughton Engel
Dorothy Holliday Graham
Leslie S. Grocker
Florence Viele Harris
Charles W. Havens
George R. Hitchcock
Asenath Bay Landis
Selena Pickett McMan
Evelyn J. Mather
Virginia Merrill Metzner
Ellen Gurdon Metcalf
Alex M. Olear
Amanda Bell Phillips
Watson D. Phillips
Audrey Repp Rush
Dennis G. Raynor
Edith E. Rolf
Frances Raughey Roberts
Harry O. Smith
Elizabeth Scott Snodgrass
Raymond R. Spencer
James A. Starch
Eleanor Comly Watts
Gordon J. Weishek
Roger H. Willard
Charles W. Willis
Ella Russel Willis
Julia Williams Woodward

1931—$1,922.50
Joseph C. Newcomer—Chairman
Harry L. Lawrence—Co-Chairman
Agents: H. Christine Hogan, Evelyn Collison Mac-
Kenzie, Catherine Hobby Neale, William C. Rein,
Isabel Douglas Rein
Eleanor C. Babylon
Catherine Lynch Bass
Martha Fugle Conrad
J. Wesley Day
M. Catherine Downing
George L. Hitchcock
Sarah R. Hoyt
Annie Clouse Howard
Harry L. Lawrence
1955—$299.00

Patricia Hamersly Church—Chairman
Edward F. Smith—Co-chairman

Agents: Mary A. Bost, Jr., E. Carter Baum, William E. Cook

Bessie B. Myers Brust
Barbara Bull
Carol Coleman Carter
Patricia Hamersly Church
Charles H. Clarke, Jr.

David A. Balcom
John V. Baliata
Franklin M. Benson, Jr.

Lois A. Coffman
Kathryn Chamberlin
Ralph J. Close

Lois A. Coffman

Lalston M. Cook
Robert G. Cush, Jr.

Joanne Siegel Durr

Judith Horne Fellows

Nancy Riddle Frederick

Eugene W. Goones

Kathleen Holt

T. Howard Hunt

Jean Wanty, Esq., Lawyer

M. Joanne Lewis

Bryl Schmidt McTeer

Shirley Gooch McWilliams

Shirley Clarke Mann

Raymond V. Merkle

Kathryn Meh1 Miller

Lesca Hannah Miller

Daniel W. Moilan

Mary Warren Pmschmidt

Bruce K. Price

Walter M. Sanders

Dorothy A. Clarke

Jean Wooten Shenton

Howard V. Shores

Thomas Tinsley Stewart

William L. Tribby

Jack R. Turner

Nancy Kemmerer Turner

Henry Walsh

Jean N. Warren

Charlotte Davis Wheatley

Stéphanie Worrel

Daniel H. Yeoman

1957—$315.00

Marian Scherer Gooch—Chairman

Joan Durso—Co-chairman

Agents: Braddock D. Downes, Marilyn Eccleston,
Mary-West Pitts Ensor, T. Stanley Entwistle, Jr.,
S. Dennis Harmon, Ellen Placht Heeman, Anna
Jarrell, Margaret Simon Jurf, John W. Kaufmann,
III, Carol Bingham Prendzger, Michael A. Sava-
resse, Dorothy B. Tankevsky, Maryellen Weber,
Patricia A. Werner, Mary Thorne Wilson, Richard A.
Wilson

Arnold L. Amass

Patricia Richter Amass

Harold S. Arkinson

Douglas A. Arkin,

Edward A. Smith

Dorothy Sudder Smother

Robert W. Butler

Dorothy R. Clark

Anne Gettings DeCourcy

David B. Downes

Joan E. Durso

Mary-West Pitts Ensor

Paul G. Ensor

T. Stanley Entwistle, Jr.

A. Earle Finley, III

Sara Price Finley

Dr. J. Eldon P. Finley

Margaret J. Gillis

John G. Geweeke, Jr.

S. Richmond Gooch

Virginia Quinn Hagenbuch

Felbytta Fletcher Halley

S. Dennis Harmon, Jr.

Ellen Placht Heeman

William E. Higgins

Karahn Schade James

Anna K. Jarrell

W. Kaufmann, III

Richard A. Leinart

Martha B. Lewis

Joan V. Lucksbaugh

Audrey Pierce Maberry

John R. Marsh

David W. Meredith

G. Joanne Earls

Patricia J. Patterson

Virginia Till Phillips

Grace Fletcher Pipes

Marjorie E. Pott

Carol Bingham Prendzger

Frederick C. Rasech

Harriott Slaback Slabakhan

Robert F. Sandosky

Michael A. Savaresse

Richard M. Shenton

Nancy Caples Sloan

Charles E. Smith, Jr.

Jean Goode Stahl

Richard L. Stone

1958—$323.00

Carol A. Burton—Chairman

Violet Foner Carrico—Co-chairman

Agents: Willa E. Benson, Floris Willis Binestel,
March Hays Carson, Louise Clark, Gloria Leving
Jones, Norma Pulley Kinkle, Natalie Warfield
Palmer, Elizabeth Flohr Plasket, Richard Plasket,
Marie Quintana

Jack H. Anderson

Jean Roeder Anderson

Nancy Banks

Thomas A. Beckett

William J. Bloomer

Carol A. Burton

Violet Foner Carrico

Louise Clark

Margaret J. Conover

John C. Coddilan

Andrella Campbell Durlington

Richard D. Davidson

Mary Frances Williar Earhart

G. Brooks Euler, Jr.

Susan Davidson Euler

Dickinson E. Gardner

Eliloe Calvin Gilmore

Wayne V. Holder

Jean Lambertson Hort

John H. Horne

Wilma Robertson Hubsh

Barbara T. Hunt

Charles E. Hunt

Gloria Lee Jones

Norma Fulghum Kinkle

Barbara J. Lawrence

Gary E. Lewis

Nancy J. Linstead

Jean L. Luckabahan

Jack E. McFie1d

Robert A. McConnell

C. Wray Mowbray, Jr.

Natalie Warfield Palmer

Claudia A. Payne

Marie Quintana

Thomas E. Reighin

Roger I. Schlem

Janice Lardon shores

H. Ray Stevens

Fred R. Stotesbird

Mildred MacHolt Townsend

Patricia Krull Walsh

Winston A. Walsh

Donald Weis

Margaret D. Whitefield

Raymond J. Wright

1959—$385.00

Katherine E. Bond—Chairman

Joanne M. Trabucco—Co-chairman

Agents: Beverly Bosworth, Albert T. Dawkins,
Mary-Shirley Rawm Dewey, Sonja deBye Gebhardt,
Fred Rogers, J. Julian Fife Neil, Theodore Neill,
Betty Ann Reid, Joan M. Schafer, Carol Peterson

Willen, Patricia Garcia Wozn

Ronald B. Atkinson

*Christine Davis Ayars

M. Elaine Bartley

Kay Payne Beckett

Katherine E. Bond

Beverly J. Bosworth

*Barbara Patterson Bryant

Matthias Williams Byassoe

Samuel L. Cook

*Albert T. Dawkins

*Shirley Rawm Dewey

W. Donald Dewey

*Stewart N. Dorweild

Sara Thompson Downes

Edward G. Elite, Jr.

*Norma Lee Etter

Abdul Fatah

Patricia Cooper Gutzke

Sonja deBye Gebhardt

Alben Gilmore

Betty Edington Haworth

Karen E. Hellig

Anna Marie Hisley

Stanley II. Hoy, Jr.

Sherry Philips Jackson

Roy W. Kennedy, Jr.

*EvA Lallas
1961

F. Jean Hatton

FRIENDS

Daniel J. Bryan
William M. David and wife
Lowell S. Enzer
Clarence L. Fossett
Frank R. Isaac, Jr.
Daniel W. Justice
Howard L. Knight and wife
Theodore R. McKeldin
Gilbert Malcolm
Eugene N. Nuss
Robert H. Parker

Phi Alpha Mu Alumnae Chapter, Baltimore
William R. Riddington
J. Milton Rogers
Marguerite Shunk
Western Maryland College Alumni Association
Wilmington Alumni Chapter

CORPORATE ALUMNUS PROGRAM

American Home Products Corporation
Atlas Powder Company
Chemical Bank New York Trust Company
Hercules Powder Company
International Business Machines Corporation
The Merck Company Foundation

REUNION

The Class of 1900 celebrated its 60th reunion June 24 with a luncheon at Hoffman's by Miss Evelyn Jackson Rinker and Mrs. Etta Gladhill Young. The following members attended: Rev. Samuel Harker, president, Cape May, N. J.; Dr. Harry H. Price, Ingomar, Pa.; Dr. David Marine, Rehoboth Beach, Del.; Paul L. Miller and daughter, Baltimore; Dr. Norman Surtorious, Pocomoke City; Mrs. Bessie Roberts Davis, Westminster; and Mrs. Grace Gorsuch Wheeler, Baltimore. Eleven graduates out of 22 are still living.

In the evening the group attended the Alumni Banquet. At the roll call when 1900 was named Miss Marguerite Shunk played the class march composed and dedicated by Professor Leon Sampiax. The group gave the class yell and President Harker presented a gift of $500.00 from the class to the Alumni Fund.

PERSONALS FROM ALUMNI

1893

Dr. Dorsey W. Lewis died April 19. He had an MA degree from Western Maryland in addition to his BA and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1896. Dr. Dorsey had practiced for 64 years .

1894

Hamillton Lewis Roe has died .

1895

William Roger Revelle died March 16 in Pasadena, California. He served as principal of the preparatory school before moving to Seattle, Washington. He received a law degree from the University of Washington and continued his practice until 1958. Mr. Revelle also served 25 years as a teacher of history, civics and political science in the Pasadena School system retiring in 1941 .

1897

Mrs. Sadie Snyder Brown celebrated her 56th wedding anniversary in June. She is living on the same farm where she went as a bride in 1904; Mrs. Brown is lay leader of Bethany Methodist Church, Christian Social Relations Chairman of the WSCS, chaplain of the Patapsco Grange and a member of the Alpha Homemakers Club. She has 8 children and 18 grandchildren .

1899

Bishop James H. Straghn has been re-elected to the Board of Governors of Wesley Theological Seminary .

1900

Mrs. Annie Waters Thompson has died .

1901

W. Roswell Jones has died .

1904

Mrs. Mary E. Dodd Holden has died .

1906

William A. Sheppard was the winner of the 1906 Sallaby (Md.) Award. He was honored for founding and heading the Sallaby Community Concert Association .

1909

Woodward W. Marcus has died .

1911

John M. Dooley, a farmer teacher at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and for 35 years owner and operator of a Cardiff farm machine and feed business, died in June in the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania hospital .
1933
William G. Pyles died in October . . Rev. Theodore E. Landis, of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church, has been elected to the Board of Governors of Wesley Theological Seminary . .

1934
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Eugene Willis (Jane Twigg, '35) have left for a new assignment in Ankara, Turkey . .

1935
A. LaMar Benson has been appointed commander of the 746th USAR Transportation Armory Terminal, a large Maryland Reserve Unit with nearly 1,000 assigned personnel. Col. Benson is a member of the Maryland and the Baltimore Bar Association . .

1938
Dorothy Eth Budell received the Master of Library Science degree from Rutgers in June . .

1940
Webster R. Head received the Master of Arts degree from George Peabody College for Teachers in June . . Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Valenzuela (Martha C. Payne) announce the birth of a son, Gregory Noble, on July 9, 1939. They are living in Ellijay City . .

1941
Lt. Col. Robert O. Lamberts graduated from The Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas . . Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas P. Mulvey (Mildred Melvin, '41) and their four children—Bill, 14, Dickey, 11, David, 9, and Virginia—have moved to Washington. Col. Mulvey has retired from the Army and is with the brokerage firm of Wiley Brothers, Inc. Mildred will teach school in Clarksville . .

1942
Dorothy O. Mulvey is now an investment banker in Denver, Colorado . .

1944
Anita Rue Ankeney, elementary school music teacher in Delaware, this summer was awarded a scholarship to continue her music studies. The $2,500 grant was awarded by Delta Kappa Gamma . .

1945
Janet Baugher Covington was named Woman of the Year by the Women's Advertising Club of Baltimore. Janet is one of the few women television producers in the U.S. . . Dr. John I. Mann has been appointed ringmaster for all Pittsburgh boxing and athletic matches. Dr. Mann is chief of the Department of Anesthesiology at West Allegheny Hospital . .

1946
Mitchell and Lucy Jane Stoner Nasser announce the birth of Sally on June 17 in Louisville, Kentucky. Their other children are Jeffrey, 4½, and Nancy Jane, 21 months . .

1947
Fred G. Holloway, Jr., is managing the Baltimore branch of Ford Motor Credit Company which opened this spring . . Stanley and Annabelle Klein May announce the birth of Lawrence Scott on June 6. Their four other children are: Carol, 18½; Evelyn, 7½; Donald, 5; and Leonard, 4 . . Mrs. Janice Divers Twitchell announce the birth of twins, Mary and Robert, on July 5 . .

1948
Kenneth C. Bouchelle received a Master of Science degree in mathematics in June at Lehigh . . Dr. Nicholas J. Piascik is medical director of the Philadelphia Division of the American Cancer Society . . Miriam Ann Parnell is now a field worker for the Woman's Division of Christian Service . . Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Gaines, Jr. (Marcia Kohelgard), announce the birth of a son in February, Tracy Edmund. Their daughter, Sandra Lee, is 3 years old . .

1949
Mr. and Mrs. Jesse D. Myers, Jr. (Irma Eney), announce the birth of a son, Jesse D., III, on April 8 . . Armand J. Geld is now associated as physiologist with the biocollection operation, missile and space vehicle department, General Electric Company . .

1950
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Jawacki (Angela Crothers, '51) announce the birth of the third child, a son, Brian Stanley, on May 25. Karen is 5 and Kevin is 3 . .

1951
Frank and Christine Meinl Kaiser, who have four daughters, now have a son. David Meinl, born March 7 . . Harvey LeFow is now living with his family in Westporten. He announces the birth of James Harris on February 25 who lives in Bryon, 8, and Bruce, 4 . . Peggy Kerns married Dr. Raymond I. Bond on April 5. They are living in Baltimore . . Chuck Ecker has been named supervisor of transportation and part-time physical education director for Carroll County. He will plan bus schedules and coordinate athletic programs of the various schools in the county . .

Jean Mullen Wood is now living at 556 Stonewall Road, Manassas, Virginia. Her sons are Bruce, 8, and David, 4 . .

1952
Dorothy Shoemaker Smith is living in Amherst, Massachusetts. Her husband has been granted a research instructorship at the University of Maryland and he will also be studying in the graduate school . .

Mary-Ellen Earl has been appointed curator of the Montclair, New Jersey, Art Museum. She was formerly an art instructor there . . Dennis M. Boyer has been promoted to Captain. He is an Army aviation instructor with the division at Sukair Air Strip in Okinawa . . Morgan E. Chipper, a graduate student in sociology at the University of Maryland, has received a Ford Foundation Fellowship . .

1953
Marlyn Hardester is engaged to Rev. Paul S. Dawson . .

1954

1955
Alan and Virginia Quinn ('57) Hagenbuch announce the birth of Alan Jeffers Hagenbuch, Jr., on May 21 in Trenton, New Jersey. Deborah is 2 years old . . Craig N. Schmalz received his degree of Doctor of Chiropractic in May. He is now doing a period of internship in the Chicago Chiropractic College . .

1956
Charles Luttrell, mathematics instructor at Mt. Airy Senior High School, has been awarded a graduate fellowship by the National Science Foundation. He will enroll at Pennsylvania State University in September . .

1958
Stanley R. Rice received the Bachelor of Sacred Theology degree from Wesley Theological Seminary in June . . George Glueg married Nancy Ellen Boylan in April . . Mr. and Mrs. Hans Willen (Shelley Myers, '55) announce the birth of George William on June 25 . .

1960
Helen R. Hubert is working on a B.S. in Physical Therapy from the University of Pennsylvania. She graduated from there in June . .

1962
Nancy Arleen Butler is married to Lawrence W. Green, III . .
The cover of the opening of school each year is the faculty-freshman picnic in Harvey Stone Park. This year the picnic took place on the Saturday of Orientation following the Western Maryland-Bridgewater football game. Upperclassmen, who arrange the affair, had provided colored bits of paper for faculty and students to match to make sure the group got well mixed. However, as the cover shows, of prime interest was the food.

There’s been a growing chorus among alumni recently—"I couldn’t get accepted at Western Maryland today." The statement is made with a certain amount of humor but too often also contains a feeling of—"I’m not good enough for the Hill these days."

That isn’t what Western Maryland thinks! This college has always been proud of its alumni and today is no exception.

Of course what started this train of thought is the nationwide change in admissions procedures. Alumni forget that high schools have changed too. There is more guidance, more emphasis on getting ready for college, more attention to test scores than ever before. Then too, with so many children trying to get into colleges that just can’t handle them all there is greater selectivity. Students work for higher scores and marks knowing that only this way can they beat out their competition. Perhaps our entering students are better prepared academically and the college courses more difficult—this is a different world now and some changes have to be made to meet its challenges.

Alumni should be interested in making sure that schools are equipping their children to meet these problems but they shouldn’t at the same time think less of themselves. Western Maryland graduates have always and are now carrying on important work in their communities, work that couldn’t be done by dull, half-educated people. So, take stock those of you who have been having doubts. Aren’t you a responsible citizen doing a good job in your field? Be proud of yourself and of the college that helped educate you. Forget that you didn’t accomplish all you might have on the Hill—few do at any school. Now, you are better able to accept the fact that of course Western Maryland is going ahead as it should and must.

As all other schools in the country, the college knows that this era puts new requirements on young people. Therefore, some changes are being made in curriculum and attitudes—you can be proud of this too. With a time of heavy applications it is not difficult to fill a school but Western Maryland isn’t interested in just staying filled. It wants to make sure that future graduates have just as much chance for success and happiness as you did. To do this, the faculty, administration, and trustees have been examining the program and facilities with an eye to greater improvement. Few organizations succeed by standing still—a college with inertia has no chance since education is dedicated to progress.

Always remember that the college is never going to reach the point where you aren’t an important part of this institution’s foundation. Lately there has been a lot of talk at Western Maryland about quality. It had to be based on the example of a worthwhile product—the alumni.
“Libraries are not made; they grow”—a turn of the century writer said. This would mean that while Western Maryland is in the process of making a structure to house its books, it isn’t necessarily building a library. As the writer pointed out, the college has a noble idea but mere construction won’t make a library.

Then, what is a library? Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam has called it the key to a campus and a door to culture. Turn around Thomas Carlyle’s definition of a university and a collection of books is a university. The dictionary refers to a library as “a building devoted to a collection of books...kept for use but not for sale.”

Bishop Oxnam’s thought was that in addition to its use as a tool for classwork, a library is a door to culture and he added that one can change a person’s whole life. The Oxnam definition of culture: understanding quickened and deepened, breadth of outlook, catholicity of sympathies, refinement of taste, appreciation of beauty, delicacy of feeling, a sense of measure, modesty of judgment, a critical habit of mind that is the soul of liberty, unbiased approach to any problem and the undaunted pursuit of its solution. This concept could well define a library, set out its reason for being.

The dictionary’s phrase—for use but not for sale—is another answer. Books can be carefully placed on shelves to add to the decor of a room or satisfy a desire to appear intelligent—not used those books do not make a library, nor do the volumes in a beautifully conceived building on a campus if they never leave the shelves. The writer might have said that it isn’t enough to go out and buy five feet of books to fit a five foot shelf. This gives the owner a lot of books but it does not provide him with the vicarious experiences that can be found on pages he isn’t bothering to turn. To have a library a man must know these possessions until they become something more—valued acquaintances contributing to his background.

For example—foresighted judgment of today’s issues requires a breadth of experience that books can help to achieve; a memorized set of facts is not enough, their current relevance is necessary. A background that includes acquaintance with the ideas, ruminations, challenges, and pos-
sions of others is preparation for making decisions with intelligence and understanding. And yet, a survey indicated that 40 per cent of college alumni did not read a book in a recent year. Victor Hugo pointed out that “It is those books which a man possesses but does not read which constitute the most suspicious evidence against him.” A university administrator adds that “the kind of reading educated men do marks them out as educated men.”

The pertinence of all this is to encourage a sense of its importance. To students a library can mean a quiet area for study, the place to do collateral, the home of reserved books for required reading. Yet, students can develop a more enduring appreciation of libraries. Those who do are the fortunate ones, they are well on the way to a life of enlightenment and refinement.

Through reading a student can reach a better understanding of people. Familiarity with probing analyses by great minds aids the contemplation that leads to wisdom. A greater knowledge of life and human relations is the result of being involved in situations and issues created by writers. Francis Bacon said “reading maketh a full man.” Take “full man” as a reference to a complete person, the point is even clearer.

Of course, the new Western Maryland library isn’t being built solely to foster this sort of realization. Much the same growth can and has taken place in the present building. Simple need is the reason for present construction—need for space, need for better facilities. But, it has seemed good to review the actualities of a library’s meaning while bricks and mortar are helping create a new one.

So, what is a library? It is what man makes of it—a facility, an adventure, an opportunity.

Now about the new library. Actual groundbreaking is scheduled to take place in early spring. The building will be located on the hill overlooking Hoffa Field between Baker Memorial Chapel and Albert Norman Ward dormitory. The front building line of the library will be on a line with the rear wall of the chapel and 110 feet from it. It will be brick in a Georgian Colonial style. From the front elevation it will appear that the building has one story. Actually it is designed to have three floors and a mezzanine, using the slope of the hill.

The first floor and mezzanine will hold offices, stacks and reading areas. The mezzanine will have, in addition, small rooms for seminars or study groups. The middle floor will contain more stacks and reading areas and increased work space for the staff. On the ground floor are a receiving room, storage areas and a space that will, for the time being, be used for classrooms. This will allow the library to expand considerably at a future date but utilize the room now. In that area there will also be a language laboratory. On an upper floor there will be a music listening room and expanded area for the use of films. The current periodical room will be larger and there are plans for plenty of comfortable seats.

In his explanation of the architect’s drawings to the faculty this fall Dr. Ensor pointed out that “the great asset of these plans is to be found in their flexibility.” A library committee worked with the librarians for many months incorporating ideas of its own and the rest of the faculty so that all possible thoughts were presented to the architect before plans were drawn.
THE YEAR BEGINS—Students get a lot of business straightened out during Orientation Week. Books are carried to dorms in shopping bags, registration for classes is completed and notices on the bulletin board are checked. Eighteen children of alumni were among the 170 incoming students this fall.

Registrars Note

Transcript Plan

To Alumni requesting transcripts of the record of their work at Western Maryland College—

Transcripts of the record of work taken at Western Maryland College are prepared by a photostatic process. The machine for this operation is set up on only two days each week during the year. These days are usually Tuesday and Friday. The request for a transcript should be sent directly to the Office of the Registrar giving the student's name (if married give maiden name as well), address, and years attended. The name and address of the place to which the transcript is to be sent should be noted plainly.

It is the policy of the College not to affix the official seal when the transcript is sent to the student. If an official transcript is desired bearing the seal, the student must furnish the Registrar's Office with the name and address of the office which is to receive the record. The official transcript will be sent directly to the specified office.

There is no charge for the first transcript, but for each succeeding one there is a fee of one dollar which should accompany the request.

DONORS LISTED IN FINAL FUND REPORT

In the August BULLETIN the Alumni Fund showed a total of $28,203.57 received from 1,676 donors. This is a final report for the year and is a listing of those who contributed before August 31 but after the BULLETIN had gone to press. As alumni are aware the Fund annually closes on August 31.

In August it was reported that the class of 1959 had contributed $385.00 to the Alumni Fund with part of that designated to the Fischbach Memorial Scholarship Fund. Actually all money contributed by the class has been designated to the Fischbach Fund. Below are the names of those donors not previously listed:

1943 Vera Cooper Preston
1944 Ruth Davis Jones
1946 Mildred Vanderbeck Barthel
1947 John P. Barthel
1948 Mary L. Steele
1949 Nancy Haskin Zabel
1950 Barbara Sowers Thomas
1951 Florence Rice Dunlop
1952 Richard Dunlop
1953 Carol Love Morris
1954 D. Russell Morris
1955 Charles A. Williams
1956 Dorothy Frizzell Williams
1957 Robert O. Bond
1958 Kathleen McLaughlin Burkhardt
1959 Ellen Widdoes Harper
1960 Elizabeth Logan Keenan
1954 Dorothy Krug Bond
1955 Sylvia Hillman
1956 Robert I. Steelman
1957 Sally Lou Smith Rothermel
1958 Lynda Skinner Kratoval
1959 Benjamin L. Bullock

Corporate Alumnus Program
The General Electric Foundation
Apprenticeship in the theater is just like apprenticeship in any other trade with one major difference—theatrical apprentices don’t get paid. This factor might seem to make summer apprenticeship look like a waste of time, but the experience and knowledge one can gain by working in a good professional summer theater make it very worthwhile.

Last summer I apprenticed at Olney Theater, Olney, Maryland, one of the best summer theaters in the east. I felt very fortunate in being at Olney because there had been many applications from drama students all over the country and only six were accepted as apprentices. Olney is run by Players, Incorporated, a company which is the product of the Catholic University Speech and Drama Department. It is an Equity theater and has a twelve week season during which five shows are produced.

My experiences—traumatic, humorous, and valuable—were many. Perhaps the most valuable facet of my job was the chance to watch first rate actors and actresses from Broadway perform. Also, I met many wonderful, talented persons who proved to me that theater people are human and down to earth, just like those in any other profession.

As an apprentice I had a chance to act, or rather make an appearance, on stage. Along with the lone male apprentice, Rollins Maxwell, a Harvard student, I had the distinction of being the only prehistoric animal to appear on stage this summer. Rollins and I played the dinosaur and mammoth, respectively, in “Skin of Our Teeth.” To make the role a little more unrealistic, there were lines. We both had quite a bit of fun with the parts even though the costumes were unbearably hot. Neither of us will probably ever again get a role so unique.

Duties of an apprentice were many and sometimes not quite clear which, while often causing confusion, threw an interesting light on the summer as a whole. Our main duty was to keep the theater clean. For the run of each show we all had one specific duty. These defined duties ran the gamut of every facet of the theater—wardrobe, box office, properties, sound, etc. Besides this, the five women apprentices took turns ushering unless we were in the show. My favorite duty was “second book” which is the term for the assistant stage manager. Duties of an assistant stage manager are prompting and the all inclusive job of making sure the set and actors are
ready to go every night. I held second book on Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," first show of the season. I am glad that this was my show on book, for not only did I have a chance to observe fine performers interpreting perhaps the world's finest playwright but I saw Shakespeare come alive for the first time. Those four weeks gave me a finer appreciation of the Bard than I had been able to amass previously.

Before going to Olney I was afraid it could be an humiliating experience since as an apprentice I might be treated as a child and given a low status. This thought was the reverse of actuality. As apprentices we were treated as adults fully accepted by the company and crew in every way. There was no "class distinction" at all which was quite wonderful for our egos and morale. Not only were we eager to learn but the others wanted us to learn and went out of their way to help us. Several of the actors and actresses coached us privately and once a week the apprentices had lectures on technical abilities, techniques of acting, drama theories and "where to go from here."

Looking back on my summer it was well worth the money I spent (room and board), the crises and frustrations which cropped up occasionally, and will probably be the most broadening, valuable one of my life.

HOLDING BOOK—Jackie Cook from Western Maryland and Rollins Maxwell, Harvard, spent their summer in a variety of jobs, all of them connected with this stage at Olney, Maryland. Holding book is one of the chores an apprentice learns.

Student Finds Challenge At Summer Theatre

WMC's "MONSTER"

Miss Jacqueline Cook, who wrote the story on page 6 about her experiences at Olney Theatre, is a senior at the college. Miss Cook is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon C. Cook of 425 Edgewood Drive, Hagers- town. She is a majorette and a member of Phi Alpha Mu sorority. Jackie has been considering doing graduate work in the theatre as the result of her experiences this past summer.
Twenty-three alumni representing seven established clubs, the Board of Governors, and Alumni Visitors to the Board of Trustees attended the second Alumni Club Presidents Conference August 26-27 at the college. In addition, two guest speakers were present: Harold Harding, assistant director, American Alumni Council, and Bedford Groves, alumni director of Washington College.

The American Alumni Council, which Mr. Harding represented, is an international organization to which almost every college in the country belongs. It is interested in all phases of alumni affairs and maintains a lending library, workshops, communications and annual regional and national meetings for alumni personnel of the member schools.

The second conference was suggested by those who attended a similar session at the end of last summer. Topics included new ideas as well as a continuing discussion of some material introduced at the first conference. Each of the three topics was introduced with prepared material by the speakers before being opened to discussion. At the close of the conference there was a summation using notes taken by recorders at each session. The conference recommended that a third session be held in 1961.

As the pictures show, delegates did as much talking as listening. Those who attended were:

Sara Larmore Brohawn, Board of Governors; Lease Bussard, Alumni President; Emily Linton Carnochan, Washington County Club; John Carnochan, Jr., Board of Governors; Robert Dubel, Board of Governors; Homer Earll, Board of Governors; Betty Baker Englar, Frederick Club; Jean Patterson Ensor, Board of Governors; Bedford Groves, Alumni Director, Washington College; Harold Harding, Assistant Director, American Alumni Council; Ellen Widdoes Harper, Wilmington Club; Elizabeth Davis Keefer, Wilmington Club; Elizabeth Davis Keefer, Wilmington Club; Pranz Loper and Mr. Loper, Washington County Club; Anna Park Makovitch, Board of Governors; John Manspeaker, Board of Governors; F. Kale Mathias, Past President; Robert Moore and Mrs. Moore, Philadelphia Club; Marion Moore, Salisbury Club; Anne Nichols, New York Club; Helen Porter, Salisbury Club; Catherine Rudolph Reedy, Board of Governors; Betty Linton Wallace, Philadelphia Club.
THE GREEN TERRORS—The 1960 Western Maryland football squad is as follows—First row (left to right): Fern Hitchcock (trainer), Len Biser, Bill Bergquist, Skip Brown, Don Hobart, Bob Warfield, Bill Deener, Howard Shipley, Tom Bowman, Jerry Barach, Jerry Morse, John Norris, Earl Armiger, Bruce Read, Wilford Wrightson, Jim Cupp, Jerry Gore.

Nothing is more thrilling in sports than to win in the final seconds of play—it happened when Western Maryland’s football team met Randolph-Macon at Ashland, Virginia, October 8 in the third game of the 1960 season.

Coach Bob Waldorf’s Terrors edged the Yellow Jackets 14-8, breaking an 8-8 tie. This is how it happened: Randolph-Macon, in possession in the final minute of the game, was forced to kick on fourth down. The punt, partially blocked by Terror fullback Fred Dilkes (Woodbury, New Jersey), gave the Green and Gold the ball with first and ten to go at midfield. On the first play, end Dick Yobst took an over-the-shoulder pass from quarterback Roy Terry good for 43 yards to put the Terrors in scoring position. Seconds before the final gun, Terry plunged over for the touchdown and victory.

To date the team record stands at two defeats and one victory. Mt. St. Mary’s bested the Terror booters 2-1 in the final minutes and Drexel won 5-1.

The third game was a rout for Western Maryland over Washington College of Chestertown, Maryland. The Shoremen always a tough team to beat were no match for the Harmon booters on October 11. Western Maryland won it 5-0 with Varga notching two goals along with a pair by inside left Don Shure and a single by outside right Sam Corbin.

Football Terrors Are Off To Promising ’60 Season

For Denny Harmon, Western Maryland’s All American soccer coach, prospects are dim for a repeat of last year’s enviable record, 9-1-1. Graduation dealt the Green and Gold pitching a serious blow. The loss of six seniors, five of whom were starters, left the ranks fairly thin. Although the soccer team has a few veterans this may be considered a “building” year for Harmon.

One bright note in the picture is the record George Varga set last year at center forward. In addition to being picked to represent Western Maryland on the All America team, he was high scorer in the forward. In addition to being picked to represent the nation. Varga scored 34 goals in 11 games, averaging 3.09 per game. This is no small feat for a member of a small college team. Varga is a skillful master of the arts of dribbling, feinting, passing and shooting.

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

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

Business and industry contributed to Western Maryland this past year the sum of $20,442.96. The investors are:

BANKING: 商业

BANKING AND LOAN: 借贷

BUILDING AND LOAN: 建筑

BUILDING AND LOAN: 建筑

CONSTRUCTION: 建筑
Dr. Herbert E. Hudgins, class of 1925, was honored July 5, 1960, at a testimonial dinner given by the Virginia Methodist Conference Board of Education at John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Virginia.

The occasion marked his resignation as president of the board after eight years of service. Bishop Paul N. Garber was a speaker at the dinner. During Dr. Hudgins' last four years in office the Board of Education was instrumental in raising over a million dollars for the five Virginia Conference educational institutions: Randolph-Macon Academy, Ferrum Junior College, Randolph-Macon College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, and the Wesley Foundation operating on 14 state college campuses. The board also inaugurated plans to raise at least $5,000,000.00 within the present quadrennium, for capital improvements at these schools. Hudgins, a member of the Board of Education since 1939, is pastor at Main Street Methodist Church in Danville, Virginia.

Mr. Mahlon F. Peck, a professor in the physics and mathematics departments for 13 years, died of a heart attack on September 12.

Born in Lockport, New York, he was a graduate of the University of Buffalo and had just completed work on his doctorate at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Before coming to Western Maryland Mr. Peck had worked with the United States Bureau of Standards in Washington and the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in White Oak, Maryland. He was a member of the American Association of Physics Teachers, the American Institute of Physics and the American Statistical Association.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Ellen Anderson Peck, and two sons.
His writings, which appear frequently in poetry journals, newspapers and magazines, have been suggested for a one-man issue of Wisconsin Poetry, an international journal of the written arts. Lt. Col. Robert O. Lambert has graduated from the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas . . . Mrs. Madeleine Cooper Duriez announces the birth of a third child in June . . .

1943
Jean Bentley Thompson is living in Chagrin Falls, Ohio . . . Harriet J. Smith is psychiatric social worker on the staff of the State Hospital in Columbus, South Carolina . . .

1945
Dr. Earl Wesley Muncy, Jr., is minister of St. Gilgments Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Virginia . . .

1946
Mindelle Seiber Gerber announces the birth of a third son, Fred Marshall. Alan is 11 and Bobby, 8 . . .

1947
Anne Little Dole announces the birth of a daughter, Janet, on August 28 . . .

1949
Duane Saltzgaver is working at Stanford University on his doctor's degree . . . Jacob C. Seiffer has been named vice-president of the Washington Trust Company. He is one of the youngest bank officers in Maryland . . . Jesse and Irma Emer Myers announce the birth of a son, Jesse David, III . . . Howard N. Hall married Mildred Haskins in June . . . R. B. Childs has finished work on her Master's degree at Loyola. She is now supervisor of senior high school English in Baltimore County . . .

1950
Dr. Charles J. Hammer has joined the department of Dermatology at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. He has been resident in dermatology at the University of Michigan . . . Clifford E. Pfaff received the Master of Education degree in June at summer commencement at Peoria State . . . Mrs. Louise Hayden Holm announces the birth of a daughter. She is now supervisor of senior high school English in Baltimore County. Elizabeth, in July . . . Rev. and Mrs. Edward Wright (Libby Schaefer, '32) announce the birth of their third child, on August 22. Ed is now associate pastor at the Arlington Methodist Church . . . and Mrs. Eugene Seder (Harriet Butler, '40) are living in Seabrook, Connecticut, where Eugene is a reporter-photographer for the New Haven Register. They have two children . . .

1951
Jack Lazzim is in Seoul, Korea . . . Jacqueline Walter Roy is living in McLean, Virginia. She now has her M.A. from George Washington University . . . Mrs. Jacqueline Brown Hering announces the birth of a daughter, Leslie Diane . . .

1952
Ruth Ann Hicks is engaged to Lyon Wallace Beachler . . .

1953
Lillian Topalian is an exchange teacher in Aberystwyth, Wales. She will be teaching English in a secondary school where 50 per cent of the children are bilingual, English and Welsh. Raymond Faby has finished his medical residency in the United States Army . . . Tom and Katherine Wiley ('32) Pearce announce the birth of their third child, on August 31 . . . Rebecca LeFevre Calmer announces the arrival of a daughter, Glin Feige, in August. She is now living in Newolland, Pennsylvania, where her husband is research director for an advertising agency . . . Walter Campbell is engaged to Peggy Van Dyke, '59 . . .

1954
John and Janet Cross Berends announce the birth of a third son in April. Skip is with Arredes, Inc., in the division of Air Reduction Corp. The Berends are living on Reuter Road in Timonium . . . Betty Sue Harding received her Master of Arts degree from George Peabody College for Teachers in August . . .

1955
Dr. Martin G. Broadhurst has joined the Dietetics Section of the National Bureau of Standards. He will investigate problems in the general field of dielectric properties from the standpoint of molecular behavior. Martin and his wife (Virginia Viemeister, '37), are living in Rockville . . . Russell T. Cook and his family are living in Alexandria, Virginia, while Russ is working on a Master's degree in public administration at American University. He is director of Community Health Education, Montgomery County Tuberculosis and Heart Association . . . Martha K. Bannor Cavender is also denial anemia . . . Reverend Charles H. Clarke, Jr., is associate pastor at Hayswood Memorial Methodist Church in Atlanta, Georgia . . .

1956
Howard Shores, now in the regular navy, is completing a world tour on the U.S.S. Canberra, a guided missile cruiser. He is Main Propulsion Officer of the ship, which recently fired the Sea Shot in the engine room averaged 140 degrees for three days . . . Ed Heflin has been awarded a U. S. Public Health Service Traineeship to work toward a Master's degree in the field of Public Health Science at the University of North Carolina . . . Kathryn C. Chamberlin has been appointed recreation leader with the Special Services Office and will serve in Germany, Italy and France . . . Rev. Bruce K. Price is engaged to Ethelene T. Schollenberg. Raymond Merkle is married to Priscilla Fagan . . .

1957
John R. Marsh, a student at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, has been awarded a March of Dimes fellowship for special research in genetics . . . G. Eugene Krantz has received a graduate research assistantship from the University of Washington. Samuel W. Reed has been appointed bridgekeeper for the Ralph Love Agency of Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company . . . Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kaufman, announce the birth of a daughter, Janice, in August . . . Marilyn Eustace is on the staff of the fine arts department at Northwestern High School in Hyattsville . . . Patricia Ann Wood announces the birth of a daughter, George, on July 5 . . . George C. Hadfield is teaching English at the Fox School in North Haven, New York . . . Margaret J. McLaughlin married James R. Peeling, Jr., in July . . . Nancy I. Lindsay married John M. Belderman in July . . .

1958
Dick Apperson has been appointed field representative in the office of the Director of Admissions at The American University. Benjamin Bullock is in the Army Security Agency, stationed in Arlington, Virginia . . . Kittie Bond is engaged to Malcolm M. Allen, 2nd, of Alexandria, Virginia. Paul B. Roberson is a reporter-photographer for the Maryland Gazette . . .

1959
Ralph N. Fothergill is the new producer of the Washington Post's TV series, "The New Wave." . . . Jean Schaefer is engaged to Carroll Warwick . . . James Coll is engaged to Judith King, '62 . . . Donald and Virginia Osborne announce the birth of a son, Brian Edward, on August 30 . . . Dorothy and Joanne Fliery Neil in the birth of a daughter, Sylvia Lynn, on September 9 . . . Dorothy Grinn announces the birth of Dr. Edward J. Grinn, on August 30 . . .

1960
Helen George is engaged to Paul W. Hughes . . . Ronald Harman is engaged to Patricia Henry . . . JoAnn Joseph is engaged to Bruce E. Clegg . . . Carl H. Silex is engaged to Virginia Charles . . . Nancy Carter Sieck is engaged to Robert A. Lawson . . . Carol M. Westerfield is engaged to Donald Rabush, '62 . . . Frederick Dixon married Margaret Ann Chale . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley . . . Virginia Garbides is engaged to Edward Lee Staley. . .