Looking Back: A Lehigh Scrapbook

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By Rita M. Plotnicki

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Introduction

Scrapbooks by their very nature are fragments of history, recording only a portion of an event. Usually they feature some tangible reminder of an incident—a program or a picture— and, perhaps, a quick note like "Went to the Palace with Grandmother and Cousin Allan. The Marx Brothers were hilarious."

Scrapbooks do not tell a coherent story, but rather give quick impressions of an event or person. For those who keep them, it is an easy way of bringing back memories.

Lehigh's scrapbook is a way of connecting the present with the past, focusing on a few of the people and events that have shaped the university.

Some of the happenings are quaint and funny. Sometimes, the choices of the past are still felt in the present. But what links yesterday and today is an intangible quality—the spirit of Lehigh.

Rita M. Plotnicki,
editorial coordinator

1. Howard "Bosey" Reiter at his retirement in 1941.

2. Part of a page from Harper's Weekly of September 1, 1888, that features illustrations of Lehigh.

3. Laurence Gipson in a reflective moment.

4. Lehigh treasurer, Walter Okeson, center, and Lehigh president C.C. Williams pose in front of the engine "Asa Packer" in around 1940.

5. Instructors and senior students in the department of metallurgy, 1925-26. Bradley Stoughton is third from the left in the bottom row.

6. Francis Trembly lectures on vertebrate anatomy in a photo taken about 1940.

7. Arriving for the big Houseparty weeekend in 1956.

8. M.H. Schmid's,'07, room in Sigma Nu in 1905.

Credits

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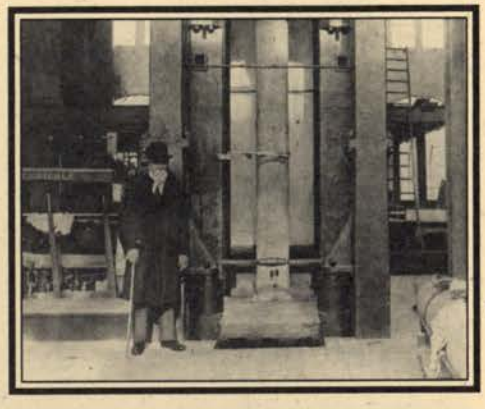

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Lehigh People

1. James A. Myers as he looked about 1910.

2. Thomas M. Drown at the time he came to Lehigh

3. John Fritz stands next to the Riehle Universal Testing Machine shortly after the opening of Fritz lab. The machine is still in use today.

4. The Lehigh faculty about 1905. William Chandler (see p. 11) is sixth from the left in the bottom row, next to Henry S. Drinker, class of 1871, president of the university. The first man in the bottom row is Joseph W. Richards, (see p. 64) Mansfield Merriman, (see p. 13) is fifth from the left in the bottom row. Philip Palmer, (see p. 16) is second from the right in the second row from the top.

5. Steck strikes a characteristic pose at a 1971 pep rally.

6. The faculty of the College of Business and Economics about 1934. Neil Carothers is in the bottom row, second from the right.

7. Bradley Willard, '21, as an undergraduate student.

Robert Sayre's Legacy

Robert Heysham Sayre (1824—1907) was an original member of Lehigh's Board of Trustees and served on it until his resignation in 1905.

During his tenure as chairman of the board (1897-1905), he and E.P. Wilbur, the board's secretary-treasurer, put together a complicated financial package that saved the university from bankruptcy when Lehigh Valley Railroad Stock, Asa Packer's endowment, lost its value.

Frank Whelan and Lance Metz discuss Sayre's contributions in their book, **The Diaries of Robert Heysham Sayre,** from which the following is taken:

...With the possible exception of Lehigh Canal builders Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, Robert Sayre had changed the Lehigh Valley more than any other man. His decision to locate the Lehigh Valley Railroad in South Bethlehem transformed what had become a sleepy little town into one of the industrial leaders of the nation.

And bringing rail maker John Fritz from Johnstown to Bethlehem, pioneering in the production of steel rails and being a leader in American arms production insured the prosperity of the company he knew as Bethlehem Iron....

But looked at today, 83 years after Sayre's death, perhaps Lehigh University is his greatest legacy....

It is quite possible that, without the willingness of Robert Sayre, E.P. Wilbur and others to work for its continued existence, Lehigh University might have disappeared in 1897.

Few would have blamed them if they had sacrificed the school. Much of their own wealth was on the line. Why should they waste their time on an educational institution and risk losing it all?

As usual, Sayre does not tell us why. Loyalty to his old friend and mentor, Asa Packer, was surely part of it....

But beyond this, Robert Sayre may well have known something else in his heart....knowledge passed down through generations endures....

Today, few people in the Valley remember his name, but Robert Sayre would have understood. Lehigh survived. That was enough.

A Gift from "Uncle John"

There should have been a camera in the office of Lehigh President Henry S. Drinker in 1909 to record the shock on his face when John Fritz told him that he was revoking his bequest to the university.

Fritz, selected by Asa Packer as one of the university's original trustees, had returned to the board in 1907 after serving on it from 1866 to 1897.

Throughout both periods, he had given both his time and his money to the university. The shops of the Bethlehem Iron Company, of which he was general superintendent, were always open to Lehigh students, and "Uncle John," as he was known, often was available to answer questions.

Fritz's next words, as reported by Frank B. McKibben, professor of civil engineering at Lehigh, ended Drinker's confusion.

"Yes, I'm going to revoke that bequest, and instead of leaving money for you to spend after I am gone, I'm going to have the fun of spending it with you . . .," Fritz said.

"I have long watched the careers of a number of Lehigh graduates, and I have been impressed by the value of training they have received at Lehigh," he added. "But you need an up-to-date engineering laboratory and I intend to build one for you."

Fritz Engineering Lab benefitted not only from the trustee's money, but also from his more than 60 years engineering experience as the leading American engineer of his day.

Born in 1822, the son of a Chester County, Pa., farmer and millwright, Fritz had a lifelong fascination with machines.

In his autobiography he wrote of the first sight of a spinning and weaving "mule" inside a cotton mill: "To see a machine some thirty feet or more in length, with its many spindles, spinning yarn, with one-half of the machine fixed and the other part moving back and forth through a space of eight feet or more, was to me most marvelous."

After an apprenticeship with a blacksmith where he learned the basics of mechanics, he went to work in the flourishing Pennsylvania iron industry, where he rose rapidly until he became the superintendent of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pa.

At Johnstown, Fritz invented a new process for rolling iron into rails for the burgeoning railroad industry. He came to Bethlehem in 1860 as superintendent of the newly reorganized Bethlehem Iron Company.

Fritz made the company into the premier supplier of iron rails in the country, and then became a pioneer steelmaker as he converted the shop into one of the first Bessemer steel mills in the country to roll steel rails, which were more durable than iron.

He designed the machinery for the manufacture of steel plate and cannons for the rebuilding of the U.S. Navy into a world-class fleet.

His retirement banquet in 1892 brought the elite of the iron and steel industry from around the world to South Bethlehem, including Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, three U.S. senators, two cabinet secretaries and engineers from five European countries. Robert Lamberton, Lehigh's president, was master of ceremonies.

Ten years later, in 1902, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of

Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers together created the John Fritz Gold Medal to perpetuate his achievements. The groups presented the medal to him at a banquet at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Fritz designed the new engineering lab and—at the age of 87—personally supervised its construction. He also selected the state-of-the-art testing machinery, including a Riehle Universal Testing Machine that was capable of exerting 800,000 pounds of pressure.

Fritz died in 1913 and left $150,000 to the university for the upkeep of the lab.

Among the many tributes paid to Fritz in his autobiography was one by J.A. Branshear: "The world knows Uncle John Fritz as the great engineer, his loved ones and we his friends of ye olden time know him as a man among men."

The Carpenter Who Built a University's Affection

The dedication and devotion of Lehigh's early patrons—the Packer family, Robert Sayre, E.P. Wilbur and John Fritz for example—can be seen in buildings or in university records.

A plaque in the rear of Packer Memorial Church is the only monument to another builder of Lehigh—James A. "Jim" Myers, university janitor for 46 years.

Myers, a New Jersey native and Civil War veteran, came to Lehigh in 1866 with Captain James Jenkins, superintendent of construction, to help build Packer Hall.

A carpenter by trade, Myers reportedly drove the first stake in laying out the site for the new building and worked on both Packer Hall and the President's House.

Myers succeeded Nathan C. Tooker as the university janitor in 1869 (though some records list the year as 1871).

As janitor, he was, according to the original rules for students, "an officer of the University, specially placed by the President in charge of buildings and grounds. He is delegated with authority to direct disorders to cease and to report damages and breaches of order to the president."

The rules only hinted at the scope of Myers' duties. He rang the bell for classes and for study hours. He was the faculty messenger. He collected attendance slips at chapel and at other mandatory activities.

It was Myers who dealt with the aftermath of student pranks, like the 1887 Christmas tree "decorated with the articles necessary to please a Freshman's fancy" that took several hours to remove from the chapel because it had been wired into place.

His favorite job was helping with commencement execises. In its memorial tribute, the **Burr** of October, 1913, noted that "Last June, as he wrapped the diplomas of the graduating class, he told how he had

done that service for every student graduated from the University and of his great ambition to do it three times more, to round out a full half century at Lehigh's jubilee in 1916."

Freshmen frequently mistook him for the president of the university or a professor. The **Burr** commented "The actual defense of one youngster last year was that, in bearing and dignity, Jim would have graced any chair, and that he 'looked more professorial than most of the professors.'"

"But there was one important point of difference between the man who a wayback **Epitome** called the 'messenger of the gods' and the gods themselves," the **Burr** continued. "Jim thought well of all of us — which can hardly be said of the faculty."

"That this was true entitles none of us to individual credit. The fact of our being brilliant or stupid, wealthy or poor, was inconsequential— Jim liked us all because we were sons of Lehigh."

Myers died of heart trouble July 22, 1913 and his son, Fred, succeeded him as janitor. The **Brown and White** of September 30, 1913 reported that "He knew personally every one who was officially connected with Lehigh University from the Founder, Judge Asa Packer, to the present staff and was was personally acquainted with the major portion of Lehigh alumni."

The **Burr** added, "James Myers is dead. 'In his life he was lowly and a peacemaker and a servant of God.' In his death he has the rare distinction of having his name pass into a Lehigh tradition."

William Chandler Caused Quite a Reaction at Lehigh

To Henry Coppee, Lehigh's first president, chemistry was one of "the three foundation stones, forming the basis of a practical education."

Coppee carefully selected Charles Wetherill, a member of a respected family of chemists, as the chemistry professor for the new university.

When Wetherill died in 1871, Coppee turned to another well-known family of chemists to fill the vacancy and appointed William H. Chandler to the position.

The younger brother of Charles Chandler, professor of chemistry at Columbia University, William and his brother were co-editors of **The American Chemist**, an early American chemistry journal. The younger Chandler spent four years teaching at Columbia while completing his A.M. in chemistry.

When he arrived at Lehigh, Chandler formed the university's first Chemical Society—later known as the Chemical and Natural History Society—a semi-secret organization that included not only science students but also students from engineering and the humanities, faculty members and well-known, off-campus chemists.

As part of the society's activities, Chandler organized expeditions to Texas and Brazil to collect specimens for the university museum, raising the money from his friends and from friends of Lehigh.

The society ceased to be active in 1876, but Chandler soon found another outlet for his interest in collecting—the new Linderman Library.

He was named Lehigh's first librarian in 1878, a prestigious position but one requiring much work since the library was in the process of acquiring a collection.

Chandler did not neglect chemistry. Working with the architect Addison Hutton, he planned a three-story building that would include up-to-date laboratories for chemistry, metallurgy and mineralogy.

To improve ventilation of the laboratories, he designed a special system of flues and chimneys to insure adequate air flow. Windows and transoms were placed to bring natural light into the building.

There was a system of speaking tubes for communication and a large lecture hall where "the rise in the steps is carefully calculated, so that every student has a good view of the lecture table," according to Chandler's description.

Completed in 1885 at a cost of $200,000, the chemistry building, later known as Chandler Hall, served as the department's home until it moved to the Seeley G. Mudd Building in 1975.

The **Epitome** of 1887 kidded Chandler about his pride in the building by noting, "Students wishing to take friends through the laboratory must make a deposit of fifty cents with Professor Chandler, to provide for wear upon the building."

When he served as a United States Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1889, Chandler included the Lehigh chemistry building in the exhibit. His description of the building for the official report had 14 pages of text and 19 diagrams and photographs.

Chandler also wrote articles on textiles, products of mining and metallurgy, preservation of wood, and hygiene and public charities for the report, showing the range of his interests and expertise. Later he was the editor of the three-volume **Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge**, published in 1898.

To Lehigh students, he was "Billy," known for his lectures and demonstrations. He also acquired a reputation for "professorial absent-mindness, when absorbed in some important work," according to R.R. Hillman of the Class of 1891.

"Witness his request of 'Henry' (the chemical laboratory factorum)," Hillman wrote, "to advise those two young ladies, sitting in the back of the room, to leave — his own daughters, present by invitation to hear a lecture."

The students liked him, even though they complained about the amount of work his courses required. In her history of Lehigh, Catherine Drinker Bowen noted that he "overworked his students

woefully" with "twelve hour laboratory sessions, those pre-examination Saturday afternoons spent in the...laboratories."

Chandler twice served as Lehigh's acting president, in 1895 and from 1904 until he retired in 1905. His father-in-law, Robert H. Sayre, noted in his diary that Chandler "would have made an excellent president for Lehigh."

He died on November 23, 1906. In its obituary, the **Brown and White** stated, "Dr. Chandler has been identified with Lehigh almost from the date of its foundation, and (was) faithful to its interests throughout."

The "True Success" of Mansfield Merriman

Mansfield Merriman, addressing the Alumni Association of Lewis Academy in 1911, defined "true success" as "not the attainment of money or fame, but rather the joy and satisfaction of the work itself and the consciousness that its results are regarded as valuable by those competent to judge."

As a Lehigh professor of civil engineering for nearly 30 years, a researcher, author and practicing engineer, Merriman lived by his definition of "true success."

He came to Lehigh in the fall of 1878 from Yale University where he had been instructor in civil engineering and astronomy. One of his first endeavors was to resurrect the moribund Engineering Society.

He rescued the group's minute book from a pile of rubbish and reinstated the regular meetings at which both students and teachers read papers.

From 1885 to 1890, the society published the **Journal of the Engineering Society**, a quarterly edited by students. The journal featured papers by undergraduates, with an emphasis on civil and mechanical engineering.

Merriman also began the study of hydraulics and sanitary engineering at Lehigh. To supplement the texts, Merriman added hydraulics experiments that were conducted in the basement of Packer Hall.

The water supply for the building, fed by springs and reservoirs, was not adequate for the demands placed on it, so the upper floors had no water when Merriman's hydraulics classes were experimenting in the basement.

Late in 1886 or early in 1887, Merriman moved an old red barn that had been previously used for a chemistry laboratory to a site on South Mountain Brook, behind the present Williams Hall, and converted it into the first college hydraulics laboratory in the United States.

E.E. Snyder, in the June, 1887, issue of the **Engineering Society Journal of Lehigh University**, described how the building was supplied with water:

"It [water] is first collected by a dam from which it is conducted into the building by means of an underground conduit provided with two sluice gates. The conduit opens into a rectangular box called a weir box...constructed of 2 inch plank nailed to heavy framework and thoroughly caulked and sunk into the ground so that the top is flush with the floor..."

Seniors in hydraulics used the lab for experiments in the flow of water until 1895, when it was dismantled. Merriman's book, **Treatise on Hydraulics**, published 1889, might have drawn on information from experiments conducted in the pioneering lab.

The work on hydraulics was the seventh of nearly twenty texts Merriman wrote or edited. His first book, **Elements of Least Squares**, published in 1877, was a refinement of his Ph.D. dissertation at Yale. Other texts dealt with bridges, surveying, mechanics, materials and mathematics.

He also was active in numerous professional and scientific societies, including the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, of which he was a founding member and its president in 1896.

Lehigh students knew him as "a great civil engineer and author, quietly insisting on high grade work, and broad-minded in judging the slips of undergraduates, — especially in saving the **Epitome** board of '91 from dismissal from college for alleged sauciness to the faculty," according to R.R Hillman, class of 1891.

Another student wrote that his teaching methods "rendered a complicated subject so simple that boys in his lecture room were astonished to find his conclusions already formulated in their minds before he stated them."

Merriman resigned from Lehigh in 1907 to devote more time to his extensive professional activities, consulting and writing. He received an honorary doctorate from Lehigh in 1913.

When he died in 1925, his memorial biography noted: "Perhaps no other man contributed so much to the success of Lehigh University as an engineering school, or had so great an influence in the establishment of her ideals and practices."

The Modern Vision of Thomas Drown

If Thomas Messinger Drown had been able to attend the dedication of the Mountaintop Campus, he would have been happy to learn that the university was to help research the U.S. Navy's "Fleet of the Future."

Back in 1896, when Drown was serving as Lehigh's fourth president, he lobbied Congress in favor of a bill that would improve

the Navy's engineering force.

An interest in the Navy was not the only link between Drown and the Lehigh of today. During his presidency, from 1895 until his death on November 16, 1904, he worked to strengthen the School of General Literature, now the College of Arts and Science; to increase financial aid; to revise the engineering curriculum and to advocate undergraduate research.

Drown's interest in curriculum revision and in the School of General Literature grew out of his varied educational background. The Philadelphia native had earned a medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, but only practiced medicine briefly.

He shifted his interest to chemistry and did post-graduate study at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale and also at Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, both pioneers in American science education.

After teaching briefly at Harvard, he went to Germany in 1865. During his European studies, Drown worked with some of the most progressive science educators of the period, including the inventor of the Bunsen burner, and saw how the inclusion of humanities courses broadened engineering education.

He became professor of chemistry at Lafayette College in 1874, where he quickly gained a reputation as a curriculum innovator in applied science and engineering. He left the university in 1881 after Lafayette ignored his request to begin a school of metallurgy and opened a private chemistry lab.

In 1883, Drown was invited to Lehigh to give the commencement address. In it, he described his vision of an ideal technical school—one that stressed a broad education and a spirit of open inquiry.

"The students should live in an atmosphere of investigation," he said. "There should be no separation of beginners from advanced pupils from professors, but all should work together as far as possible."

In his classes, he practiced what he preached. "Dr. Drown was partial to laboratory rather than classroom instruction," R.D. Billinger wrote in his memorial biography of Drown for the **Journal of Chemical Education**.

"He taught his students to criticize their work and also to study closely the accepted analytical procedures," Billinger added. "He was always alert for improving methods and believed that research should be started early in the student's career."

One of his first acts as president of Lehigh was to deliver a major address on Founder's Day, 1895, on "The Educational Value of Engineering Studies." In it, he called for increased emphasis on cultural studies as part of engineering education.

Lehigh's arts-engineering curriculum, a five-year program in which a student earns both a bachelor of arts and a bachelor of science degree, was a direct result of Drown's proposal.

If the new arts-engineering program was to attract students, the university needed to strengthen the School of General Literature. Drown added a professorship in history and political science to the school.

He aggressively used scholarships to lure students in the humanities to a predominantly technical university. In 1898, most of the financial aid offered by the university went to engineering students. By 1903, almost all of the general literature students were on scholarships.

Although the university's finances were still recovering from the fiscal crisis brought about by the devaluation of Lehigh Valley railroad stock, Drown used a combination of tuition deferments and "honorary scholarships" for students of exceptional merit to increase enrollment.

The university was just beginning to enter a new period of growth in 1904 when Drown died unexpectedly on November 16, after a routine operation.

Drown Memorial Hall—Lehigh's first student center which is now the home of the department of English—was erected in his memory.

"He was a constant reminder of the important truth that the specialist need not necessarily be out of sympathy with life in its varied aspects," Billanger reported.

Philip M. Palmer: Crusader for the Liberal Arts

Philip M. Palmer spent 29 of his 48 years at Lehigh on a crusade, though he probably never used that word to describe his quest.

As director of the College of Arts and Science from 1921 to 1936, and then, from 1936 to 1950, as its first dean, Palmer was a persistent advocate for his college and for liberal arts at Lehigh.

"The average older Lehigh alumnus' idea of the College of Arts and Science is that it has something to do with the teaching of languages, presumabley Latin and Greek, at Coppee Hall," he wrote in the March, 1936, **Alumni Bulletin**.

"It may be something of an eye opener to realize that the College comprises 15 departments...presenting all told in undergraduate work 294 courses," he added. "In all there are 23 distinct fields in which a student may specialize. These do not include combined courses in which a student may receive a B.A. in four years and a B.S. Engineering in one additional year nor the courses in Dramatics and Public Speaking."

Palmer knew how the older alumni remembered the college because when he came to Lehigh as an instructor in modern languages in 1902, the School of General Literature—as it was then known—was very much overshadowed by the emphasis on engineering education.

The school had been part of Lehigh from its inception, but during

the first 25 years of the university, there had been two attempts to eliminate it. Asa Packer's belief that some liberal arts courses should be included in engineering education helped to defeat both attempts.

Thomas M. Drown, Lehigh's fourth president, began to strengthen the school during his term in office. Drown hired Palmer as an instructor in German, and Palmer became head of the department of modern languages in 1906.

The School of General Literature continued to add faculty members under Lehigh's next president, Henry S. Drinker, who apparently had reversed his earlier opinion on the usefulness of the liberal arts. Drinker had led one of the attempts to eliminate liberal arts from the curriculum.

Palmer "labored with so much sincerity, with so much true love for the subjects he teaches, and with so much success, to keep up the cultural end of Lehigh balance," according to Lehigh historian Catherine Drinker Bowen.

The School of General Literature became the College of Arts and Science in 1915. When Palmer was named director of the college in 1921, he worked with Charles R. Richards, Lehigh's sixth president, to reorganize it.

New departments were created and more faculty were hired. In 1925, the college scrapped the old curriculm in favor of a new one that included majors and electives.

As part of the new requirements, students in the college took comprehensive exams in their majors at the end of the senior year. Richards described the exam as "almost parallel with the type of examination given to the candidates for a degree of doctor of philosophy."

"The Arts man is nothing if not versatile," Palmer wrote in an April, 1933, **Alumni Bulletin** article that explained how recent graduates were doing in the Depression job market.

Of the 140 graduates, 26 were in law school, 19 in medical school, 15 in other graduate schools. Fourteen went into teaching, 40 into business or labor, others were preparing for the ministry or in dental school. Only 13 were lacking jobs and six did not reply.

"Remarkable, in view of the fact that the Arts man has no specific professional training, is the small number of men unemployed," Palmer stated.

Palmer was designated in 1938 to preside over faculty meetings in the absence of the president, a choice that Lehigh historian W. Yates described as "being popular with the faculty, for Palmer was known to be fair in judgment and exacting in preserving order. He had a commanding presence and bore authority well."

In 1944, when Clement C. Williams retired as Lehigh's president, Palmer was approached to be acting president of the university. He refused, and instead became part of a three-person administrative committee that ran the university for the 1944-45 academic year.

Palmer retired from the university in 1950 and died the following year.

Lehigh recognized his service to his College and to the university in 1946 by making him the first recipient of the R.R. and E.C. Hillman Award, honoring the person who "has done the most toward advancing the interest of the University."

"Bosey"—"Only The Game Fish Swims Upstream."

How Howard R. Reiter got the nickname "Bosey" is not explained in the accounts of his life. But, for 31 years, "Bosey" was "the man most typifying the true Lehigh spirit."

He came to the university in 1910 as football coach through the efforts of Eugene Grace, '99, a classmate at Pennington School, who was aware of Reiter's football skills.

Three times an All-American at Princeton, Reiter spent the 1903 season as a player-coach with Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics football team while attending Princeton Theological Seminary.

"Any eleven looking for substantial results will make no mistake in securing the services of Bosey Reiter as football coach," Mack stated. "I'll be glad to see personally anyone who may think of engaging him.

There is no record of Wesleyan University talking with Mack, but the college hired Reiter as its football coach in 1905.

At Wesleyan, Reiter became part of football history as he taught his players the overhand spiral pass, the basic tool of every modern quarterback.

The Wesleyan team first used the play, which they had practiced for a month, October 6, 1906, in a game against their ancient rival, Yale.

When Reiter came to Lehigh, he brought one of his Wesleyan players with him, Vincent J. "Pat" Pazzetti, '15, Lehigh's only representative in the Football Hall of Fame.

Reiter, who became athletic director in 1912, helped to start Lehigh's distinguished wrestling tradition. Grace and J.C. Gorman, '10, persuaded the Alumni Association to increase its funding for the sport and Reiter brought William "Billy" Sheridan to the university in the fall of 1911.

Sheridan remained head wrestling coach for 33 years, making Lehigh into a national wrestling power.

"No man has had a greater influence on my life than Bosey," Sheridan once stated. "I'm forever grateful for the chance of knowing him."

Each year, the Lehigh-Lafayette smoker brought out Reiter's best inspirational rhetoric.

"He opened with patches of ethereal and deep poetry and then gave them an example of the spirit of fight, of which he is a living example," the **Brown and White** wrote in 1919.

At the Lehigh-Lafayette smoker of 1923, the students had a special surprise for the athletic director. They had arranged for Reiter to receive a long-distance phone call after he finished his talk.

When he came back to the gym, Reiter found a shiny new Ford, with a sign saying "To Bosey and the Mrs" sitting next to a large coffin on a raised platform. Inside the coffin lay his battered bicycle. Those who were present recalled that Reiter had tears in his eyes.

Reiter's influence extended beyond Lehigh into the community. He organized the local children into the "Lehigh Booster Club," and issued passes to the members, making it possible for thousands of youngsters to attend Lehigh sporting events, and building community support for Lehigh athletics.

At a tribute to Reiter when he retired in 1941, one alumnus summarized the effect that Bosey had on the students.

"There are things to be learned at college other than course requirements," he noted. "There are not text books on sportsmanship, manliness, courage and loyalty. To learn those things, most of us turned to Bosey Reiter because we knew he had spent his life practicing them."

His invention of the forward pass was commemorated at a special ceremony at Wesleyan in 1956, a year before his death in 1957.

Reiter often began his talks with this bit of verse:

When the goal ahead is an endless fight
Through a sunless day and a starless night,
Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's dream,
Only the game fish swims upstream.

Lawrence Henry Gipson's Fateful Debate

In May of 1905, near the end of his first year at Lincoln College (Oxford), Lawrence Henry Gipson, part of the original group of Rhodes Scholars from the U.S., was asked to be part of a debate.

The premise he had to defend was: "Resolved, that it would be to the best interest of Great Britain if her overseas possessions would secure their independence."

Gipson tried to decline by saying he was an American and a first-year student. "I was rather ignorant of the field, actually," he recalled, "and I didn't like the subject one bit."

When he couldn't get out of the debate, Gipson, with tongue-in-cheek humor, "stood up and told how the empire was not run properly and was impractical."

The capacity crowd was silent throughout his speech. When he finished talking, every person in the audience jumped to his feet to refute the proposal.

"Indeed, I shall never forget the drubbing that I got in the debate," Gipson wrote in the October, 1962, issue of the **Alumni Bulletin**.

"Moreover," he added, "for the first time I was made to realize what intense pride the people living beyond England had in the Empire of 1905, an Empire which had reached its summit of prestige and power."

The debate prompted the young scholar "to undertake a serious study of the history of the British Empire," a study that would make him the dean of American colonial historians and would eventually bring him a Pulitzer Prize.

He pursued his interest in the history of the British Empire during his doctoral studies at Yale, and began his major work, **The British Empire Before the American Revolution** after coming to Lehigh in 1924.

President C.R. Richards and Philip M. Palmer, the first dean of the College of Arts and Science, brought Gipson to Lehigh by promising that—after the new department of history and government was established—he would be excused from committee work to conduct research.

Originally, Gipson was planning to write a history of the British Empire from 1763 to 1775. After beginning his research, he found it necessary "to investigate with some care the history of the Empire for a decade or two preceding that year."

"I was persuaded that I could conveniently embody the answers that I got to these questions in a fairly extensive introductory essay in Volume I," he added. "That contemplated introductory essay when completed proved to be the longest one that, to my knowledge, has ever been written for a historical series. In fact it embraces the first eight volumes!"

After ten years of work, the first three volumes of the series were published in 1936 by Caxton Printer, Inc., Caldwell, Idaho, a firm owned by Gipson's brother, James.

Alfred A. Knopf, the New York publisher, read the books and wrote to Gipson, offering to print the remainder of the series, "for the greater honor and glory of God." Knopf published the remaining 12 volumes, beginning with volume IV in 1939.

The war years, when Lehigh faculty members taught increased course loads year-round, must have been particularly busy for Gipson, yet volume V was published in 1942 and volume VI in 1946. James L. Clifford, a former student, admired Gipson for "his complete dedication to historical research."

Gipson's appointment in 1946 as the university's first research professor in history allowed him to focus on his scholarly activities,

which also included numerous articles and reviews.

He received his first major award, the Laubat First Prize, in 1948, for the first six volumes of his series. The Bancroft Prize for volume VII followed in 1950.

Several grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, and the American Council of Learned Societies, coupled with support from Lehigh, helped to fund his work after he became research professor emeritus in 1952.

In 1962, at the age of 81, Gipson's career as an historian was capped by winning the Pulitzer Prize for volume 10 of his series, **The Triumphant Empire. Thunderclouds Gather in the West, 1763-1766.**

Though more awards and honors followed, Gipson continued to work to complete the series. The final volume, dedicated to Lehigh's president Deming Lewis, was published in 1970, just before Gipson's 90th birthday.

At the time of his death in 1971, Gipson was working on a new book, **Lehigh University: The First Century**, a 10-year project. He left his estate to the university to establish the Lawrence Henry Gipson Institute for Eighteenth-Century Studies.

"For Lawrence Gipson, life was not something to accept casually, or to allow to drift along as chance might direct," Clifford noted in a memorial tribute. "Each day had duties and responsibilities. And each day fitted into a grand pattern which made up his life."

Mankind was Bradley Stoughton's Business

Bradley Stoughton, the first dean of Lehigh's College of Engineering and Applied Science, kept a selection from Charles Dicken's **A Christmas Carol** on his desk for many years.

Part of the text included Jacob Marley's rebuke to Scrooge for calling him "a good man of business."

"Mankind was my business. [Marley said] The common welfare was my business; charity, mercy, forbearance and benevolence were all my business."

Stoughton explained why he kept the Dickens text on his desk in an **Alumni Bulletin** interview.

"By failures and disappointments of ideals for myself I realized that one does not obtain either happiness or success by working directly for them," he said. "For the first time, I read understandingly Dicken's **Christmas Carol**."

To an observer, Stoughton's career seemed to contain neither failures or disappointments. After earning degrees at Yale and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he became an assistant to Henry M. Howe, one of the key figures in modern iron and steel metallurgy, at the Columbia School of Mines.

Stoughton worked in the steel industry for several years before returning to Columbia to teach metallurgy. He then went back to private consulting, working extensively for the government during World War I.

In 1922, Stoughton co-authored a report to Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, calling for the replacement of two, 12-hour shifts in the steel industry by three, eight-hour shifts. The report was used by President Warren Harding to persuade the United States Steel Corporation to adopt the eight-hour day.

"This was contrary to the counsel and advice of the committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute representing the 'captains of industry,' a public act, which Stoughton says, took more courage than anything else he has ever done," the **Alumni Bulletin** noted.

When Stoughton came to Lehigh in 1923 to become chairman of the department of metallurgy (now the department of materials science and engineering), the **Alumni Bulletin** commented, "He is seldom in one place long enough to carry on a conversation. It's a case of catching him on his way from a faculty meeting, to a lecture, or between a conference with some of his students and a flying business trip."

"Stoughton brought to the campus a quiet, pleasant manner, a penchant for working easily with people, and a wealth of administrative experience," noted Lehigh historian W. Ross Yates.

Feeling that Lehigh has "an opportunity that is open to no other institution—the chance to develop the greatest department of metallurgy in the world!", Stoughton instituted a series of reforms, including a uniform freshman year and the sophomore engineering comprehensive exams, that strengthened engineering education at Lehigh and the department of metallurgy.

The reform most appreciated was a yearly party for metallurgy students at his home, "providing a tie between students and faculty which was almost unknown at Lehigh," according to the **Alumni Bulletin**.

While at Lehigh he continued to revise his book, **Metallurgy of Iron and Steel**, a text that dominated the field for more than 40 years.

With Allison Butts, a Lehigh colleague, Stoughton co-authored **Engineering Metallurgy,** a text used to teach metallurgy to other branches of engineering.

He encouraged engineering professors to maintain contacts with industry because it "not only serves to keep the department abreast of commercial developments, but it gives the professor a more desirable standing with his students."

Stoughton was named the first dean of the College of Engineering and Applied Science in 1936, a post he resigned three years later on the advice of his doctor who wanted him to cut back on a schedule overcrowding with educational, civic and charitable responsibilities.

During World War II, in addition to his teaching at Lehigh, he

served as a member of the War Production Board. Lehigh awarded him an honorary doctorate in engineering in 1944, a year before his retirement. He died in 1959 at the age of 86.

"Bradley Stoughton was outspoken for what he thought was right, in educational matters and all else," Butts, his colleague, wrote in **Ninety Seven Years of Metallurgy**. "Few men possessed as much energy, enthusiasm and capacity for work as did Stoughton.

"A memorable characteristic of Stoughton was his desire to help others in all walks of life," Butts added. "His liking for people was evident in numerous ways, and one of the joys of his later life was keeping in touch with former students, as well as others of his legion of friends."

At Lehigh, Neil Carothers Meant Business

Neil Carothers came to Lehigh in 1923 to head what was then known as the College of Business Administration, the youngest, smallest, and academically weakest of Lehigh's three colleges.

By 1939, the college had grown from 200 students and five faculty members to 480 students and 11 faculty members; was accredited by the National Schools of Business Association and established a chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi, the honorary business fraternity.

Carothers, who became the Charles W. MacFarlane Professor of Theoretic Economics and first dean of the college in 1936, not only brought academic respectability to the college, but also acquired a national reputation as a conservative economist opposed to the New Deal.

A Tennessee native, he earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Arkansas and his master's in economics from Oxford University, where he was among the first group of Rhodes scholars. His doctorate was from Princeton.

Carothers wrote five books and regularly contributed articles to national publications like **The Saturday Evening Post** and **The New York Herald-Tribune**. For two years, 1937 and 1938, he was a regular speaker on a national radio program, "The Banker's Hour," which featured the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Much of Carothers' writings and speeches were directed against the fiscal policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, especially the abandonment of the gold standard and the devaluation of the dollar.

A commanding speaker, he used his wit and his intelligence to debate pro-New Dealers, including several senators and Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for president. He also served as economic advisor to the 1936 Republican vice presidential candidate, Frank Knox.

"But he insists, and correctly, that his real job lies in his work at Lehigh, where he gets more kick out of getting a Freshman out of a jam

or a senior into a job than he does in addressing a national convention," noted the **Alumni Bulletin** in April of 1939.

"His classes stimulated discussion," said Philip Rauch, '33. "He made economics sound very interesting and was very popular with students."

The dean helped organize the department of industrial engineering and served as one of its original co-chairman. On a volunteer basis, he coached the tennis team for 12 successful seasons.

Carothers constantly smoked "Sweet Caporals," a particularly pungent brand of cigarettes. One day, Robison Clark, '39, recalled, the dean took a few puffs on a cigarette before his lecture.

Being a true economist, the dean knocked off the lit end and stuffed the cigarette into his pocket for future use when the bell rang. A few minutes later, Carothers began slapping his pocket to put out the fire in his jacket.

Carothers retired in 1949 and died in Annadale, Va., in 1965. In 1971, Carothers House in the Lower Centennials complex was dedicated to his memory.

"As leader of the business school, Dean Carothers did an outstanding job," said Harry Martindale, '27. "He would have been very proud of the college's new home."

Harvey Neville had the Right Chemistry

Harvey Neville's academic specialization was catalysis and colloid chemistry, but Lehigh's ninth president also was known as a Virginia gentleman with a refined sense of wit.

When he was named president, he told the faculty that he had been "unavoidably retained." Another of his many "Nevillisms" concerned engineering. "Engineers," he noted, "would be helpless without water; they use it to put under their bridges and fill their dams."

Neville, who came to Lehigh in 1927 and served as president from 1961 until he retired in 1964, was the only faculty member ever to become president of the university. Prior to his appointment, he was vice president and provost.

From 1945 to 1960, he served as director of the Institute of Research, where he was instrumental in increasing the amount of sponsored research on campus.

He also was dean of the Graduate School from 1949 to 1956. Previously, he served as chairman of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering.

The holder of five patents, he wrote several textbooks in general chemistry and many scientific articles. In 1980, the dedication of Neville Hall capped a lengthy list of honors and awards. He died in 1983.

The poems and speech printed here were found among his papers in the Lehigh libraries' special collections.

English Lesson I

English as it is spoken;
Language rules are often broken.

HOPEFULLY

"Hopefully" is just an adverb
In the country, town or suburb.
It tells you how, or in what way,
A person tries to speak or pray.
It does not mean "I hope" at all
As "Hopefully, some rain will fall."
"Hopeful rain" is quite absurd;
There surely is a better word
To demonstrate how it may rain
In Spain, though mostly in the plain.

English Lesson III

CHAIRPERSON

"Chairperson" is an awkward word
For gentleman or lady
Who serves as chairman of the board
Made up of eight or eighty.
The E.R.A. may win someday
And women's "lib" may have its way
If they would only let it stay
The pleasant English language.

For H. Gordon Payrow
Mayor of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
1961 - 1973

His Honor Gordon Payrow was a very model mayor
With a heart so sympathetic to the local taxespayor.
For the future of the city "PLAN AHEAD" was Gordy's motto, D
And he tended to his duties like a mayor really auto.

But now that he is serving as a banker at FIRST VOLLEY
We hope he'll not lose interest in us people and our folley.

Give him the credit he deserves, and now also the cash;
And please excuse this parody of lines by Ogden Nash.

Response of H.A. Neville
October 8, 1961

Thank you Mr. Curtis.

I am grateful to the Board of Trustees for designating me to hold in trust the authority and responsibility of this office as ninth President of Lehigh University.

I accept the honor of this appointment with a due sense of humility, mindful of the need for guidance and help beyond my own resources.

I am confident, however, that I can rely upon the able assistance of my dedicated colleagues of the faculty and staff in this enterprise.

With their help, with the understanding support of the students, alumni, friends, and Trustees which you, Mr. Curtis, have just pledged, I undertake to fulfill, to the best of my ability, the duties of this office for the welfare and progress of Lehigh University.

You have just heard my inaugural address—the shortest, I believe, on record—for which, you too, should be thankful.

We may now proceed with the Graduation Exercises.

If He Were Here Today, Fran Trembley Would Say—"I Told You So."

"We have destroyed more of our environment than any nation on earth. Since World War II the United States has consumed more natural resources than were consumed in the entire previous history of mankind." *Francis J. Trembley, November, 1965*

Famine in Africa, drought in California, the pollution caused by the war with Iraq. Fran Trembley probably would have read these headlines and sadly said, "I told you so years ago."

As Lehigh's first professor of ecology, Trembley was instrumental in establishing a major in conservation at the university in 1949.

In 1964, he initiated a summer workshop in natural history and ecology for high school teachers designed to help them communicate knowledge of the environment to their students.

His five-year study of Delaware River from 1955 to 1960 was the first ecological study of the effects of thermal pollution carried out in the United States.

Trembley also studied the effects of pollution on the Lehigh River; made 80 biological surveys of lakes and ponds in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Canada; and directed a three-year study of the effects of cement plant dust on acidity in lakes.

When he came to Lehigh in 1928, he and Robert W. Hall, professor of biology, convinced the administration to connect the university to

the Bethlehem city water because sewage was draining into the campus supply.

Some years later, a skunk became stuck in the pit that once held the water. The dean's wife called Trembley to get the animal out of the hole.

Trembley climbed down slowly, captured the skunk without incident and started to carry him up the mountain. A fraternity dog made a grab for the skunk while Trembley was walking up the hill.

Being a wise naturalist, he dropped the skunk on the dog. The dog got sprayed with essence of skunk and ran back into the house, trying to rub off the scent. It was several weeks before the odor disappeared and the brothers could move back to the house.

Trembley spent many of his years at Lehigh teaching Biology 13, a course that began as a general biology course and evolved into one aimed at giving students "enough knowledge of his environment to appreciate it."

In his lectures he used a large collection of wildlife, including a black snake that used to chase him across the lecture platform and a rattlesnake that used to eat a mouse from his hand.

When Williams Hall caught fire in 1956, Trembley had to personally rescue his rattlesnake from the building because the firefighters wouldn't go into the area where the snakes were kept.

Trembley also was known for his earthy sense of humor and his stunts. Animals often played a central role in the stories told about him, like his habit of eating live ants to illustrate points when on a field trip.

The most famous Trembley story involved a large snake, reportedly a five-foot anaconda, found in a shipment of bananas. Trembley let it coil around him as he drove through the South Side in his jeep, to the consternation of many people.

After scaring all the secretaries in Williams Hall except those in biology, he took the snake into the men's room and lowered it over the stall next to him. The occupant burst through the door, hinges and all, without bothering to perform the usual amenities.

As a teacher, however, Trembley insisted on punctuality and on correct English.

A member of the Class of 1942 remembers having him for an 8 a.m. class. Trembley closed the door precisely on the hour, even if someone could be seen hurrying down the hall. A latecomer had to wait in the hall to be let into class and received a stern lecture.

He graded biology tests and papers not only for their scientific accuracy but also for spelling, syntax and usage. Joseph P. McFadden, the late professor of journalism, credited Trembley with being "the godfather of Lehigh's Science Writing Program."

Trembley used as many forums as possible to bring his message of ecology to people. In 1951, he lectured "The Imprint of a Millon

Years of Human Affairs" on WFIL-TV's "University of the Air" for 15 weeks. He wrote a weekly column for **the Morning Call** for seven years. He also spoke frequently to local civic and educational groups.

In 1951, Trembley was honored by Lehigh with the Hillman Award, given to the staff member who has done most toward advancing the interest of the university. He later received the Stabler Award for excellence in teaching. He retired in 1970.

Lehigh dedicated a permanent memorial to Trembley in 1977 by naming its new residence complex Trembley Park in his honor. Trembley had classified the trees and bushes in the area prior to the building of the complex.

He died April 27, 1978, from emphysema, which he blamed on his years of cigarette smoking.

Speaking at a memorial service on campus, McFadden noted, "Fran Trembley touched this earth and the earth will remember him with fondness, gratitude and respect, for the earth is a better place for his having lived on it."

'Steck'—"I'm a Lehigh University Man."

John S. Steckbeck was the beginning and the end for more than 20 classes of Lehigh undergraduates.

He greeted them at orientation, taught them the Alma Mater and—at the close of graduation ceremonies—led the new graduates in singing the Alma Mater one last time as a class.

"I was created to be here," he once said, describing the special bond that linked man and school together.

"Steck" as he was known, came to Lehigh in 1955 as assistant director of physical education and coached swimming, track and cross country from 1955 to 1959.

After a stint as a teacher and coach at Liberty High School, he returned to Lehigh in 1962 as assistant director of physical education. He was associate director of intramural sports and recreation from 1971 until his retirement in 1979.

But the formal titles said nothing about Steck's real job at Lehigh—guardian of school spirit.

He was the one to bring fire to pep rallies so that the flames of the bonfire were just a reflection of the enthusiasm he generated in the students.

"Once he [Steck] has a crowd, he can do anything," noted Dave Morrison, '73, in an article for the **Alumni Bulletin**, adding that Steckbeck "could always get the students to show up" at the rallies.

Describing his role as "grandfather of the freshmen class," Steckbeck explained, "I'm the first one to meet the freshmen when they come to the orientation sessions. It's almost always the same.

The kids are apprehensive, nervous, a little uncertain.

"But by the time we get done with our cheering and our singing in the session, it's like they were here for 100 years," he added.

In his official capacity as director of the intramural program, Steckbeck also generated enthusiasm. He expanded the program from six to 43 different offerings, 18 for women.

During the 1978-79 school year—his last as director—63 percent of the student body participated in one or more intramural sports. The intramural wrestling tournament he ran was the largest of its kind in the country, attracting more than 800 students.

When Lehigh became coed in 1971, there was a locker room and intramural classes waiting for the women. Steckbeck himself taught a course in slimnastics.

He also began the Turkey Trot, an annual race held around Thanksgiving, which attracted hundreds of runners.

Lehigh recognized Steck's contributions twice, in 1969, when he received the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Foundation Award "for distinguished teaching during the academic year" and in 1979, when he received the R.R. and E.C. Hillman Award "for having done the most toward advancing the interests of the University."

Steckbeck saw himself as "an exact duplicate of Bosey Reiter. They used the same tin plate to create me. I feel like he must've felt—only the game fish swims upstream."

Howard R. "Bosey" Reiter, came to Lehigh in 1911 to head the physical education program, and was the guardian of Lehigh spirit until his retirement in 1941.

Both men also began work on a history of Lehigh sports, though neither one finished.

During his years at Lehigh, Steck compiled a listing of the scores from all the sports from the beginning of the university. The scores were listed by each year, by each season and by each series.

When he retired in June of 1979, he began working on a comprehensive sports history using the listings and the Lehigh memorabilia he gathered over the years.

He had already written **"Fabulous Redman,"** a history of the American Indian School at Carlisle (Pa.), Jim Thorpe's alma mater.

Just two weeks after being honored at a recognition dinner, Steckbeck died at his home October 26, 1979, from a heart attack.

Steck had been interviewed by sportswriter Jack McCallum, '75, in July of 1970 for a feature in **the Globe-Times**. Steckbeck told the writer, "You know, I'm really not an intramural director: I'm a Lehigh University man."

"Let that be the epitaph for John Strohler Steckbeck then:" McCallum wrote. "'He was a Lehigh University man.' And be sure to write it in brown and white. He would want it that way."

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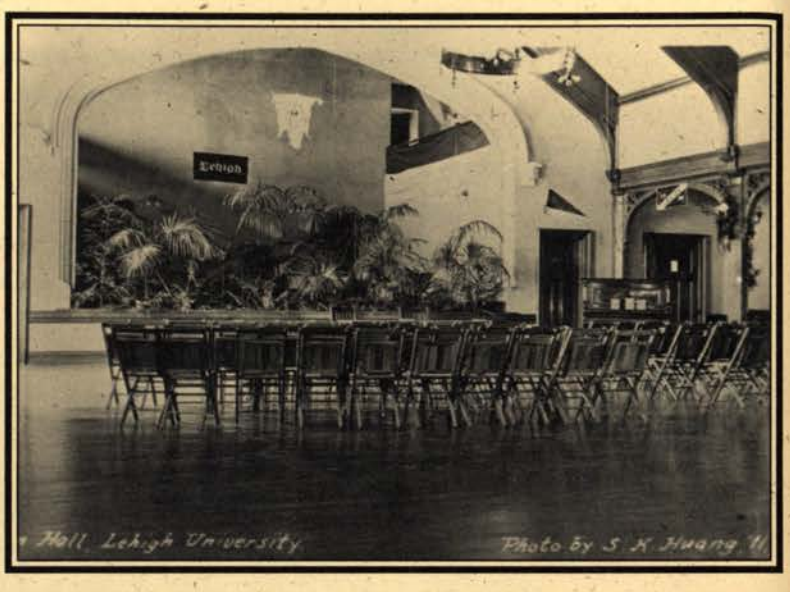

Lehigh
Hall Lehigh University
Photo by S. K. Huang '11

3.


LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
POLICE

4.

5.

1. This photo from the late 1930s illustrates the link between the coaching staff and Lehigh students.

2. The auditorium in Drown Hall, photographed by S. K. Huang, '11.

3. A Lehigh policeman from the early 1950s.

4. Lehigh president Deming Lewis (right) and with Howard K. Smith (center) and Henry Kissinger at the June, 1977, commencement.

5. Gipson on one of his many strolls across campus.

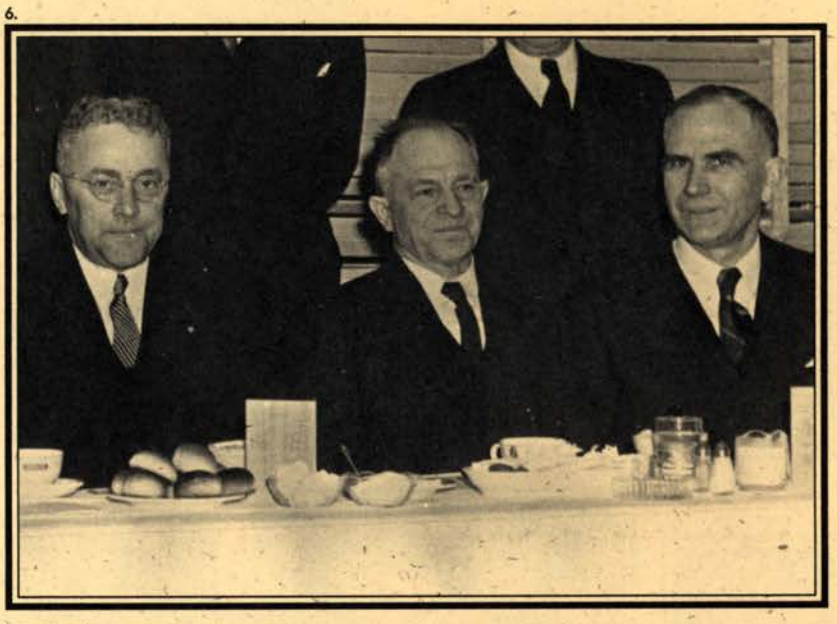
6. Vincent "Pat" Pazzetti, '15 (l ro r) "Bosey" Reiter and Lehigh President Clement C. Williams at an athletic dinner around 1940.

7. Bradley Willard, '21 standing at right, as chairman of the geology department in the mid 1950s.

8. & 9. Two views of fraternity life at Lehigh.

10. Harvey Neville in 1962.

6.



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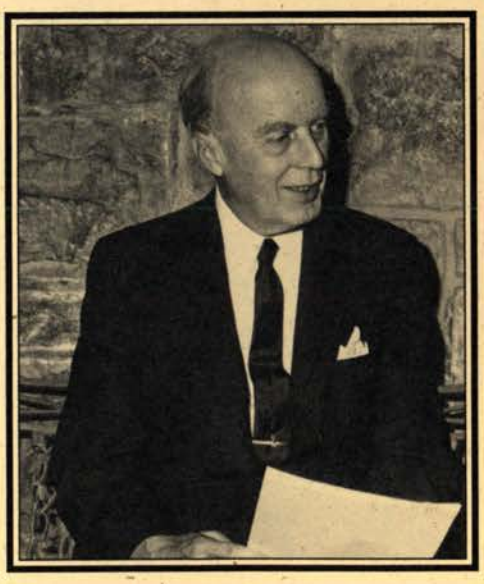

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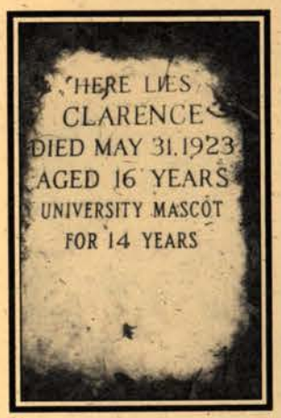

3.

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1. & 2. Fraternity house decorations prior to the Lehigh-Lafayette game in the mid-1950s.

3. Clarence's tombstone remains on the terrace in front of Taylor College.

4. Clarence, Lehigh's mascot from 1909 to 1923.

5. Marilyn Stearn is crowned queen of the 1956 Fall House Party.

6. Dinks were a part of freshman life.

7. The Calculus Cremation program done by the class of 1888.

Lehigh Life

A charter and a president were just two of the many pieces of Lehigh University that were being assembled during the fall and winter of 1865-66.

Lehigh needed a charter to be a legal entity in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Without it, the university would not be able to conduct business, collect or disperse money, or—most importantly—grant degrees.

In November of 1865, the task of preparing the charter was given to trustee John W. Maynard, President Judge of the Northampton and Lehigh districts, who had the legal expertise for the task.

Maynard also might have helped in getting the charter approved by the legislature. Asa Packer, who had successfully formed several corporations was a former judge, legislator and U.S. congressman, would have had sufficient political clout in Harrisburg to ensure swift approval.

The charter was granted February 9, 1866, by the legislature and signed by Governor Andrew G. Curtin. Lehigh legally became "...a polytechnic college for the education of youth,...granting and confirming...such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences...as are usually conferred and granted in other colleges of the United States..."

It was left to Henry Coppee (1821-1895), Lehigh's first president, to determine what kind of "polytechnic college" the newly-chartered university would be.

Coppee had received an offer to become Lehigh's president on November 4, 1865, after meeting with Packer and discussing Packer's ideas for the new university.

While the charter was being drafted and Packer Hall was being constructed, Coppee worked on the academic structure of the university.

The new president had been on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania since 1855, where he taught foreign languages, literature, logic, philosophy, and other courses in the humanities.

A West Point graduate, Coppee served in the Mexican War and taught at the academy for several years before resigning his commission to take the job at the University of Pennsylvania.

Bishop William Bacon Stevens, president of Lehigh's board of trustees and Coppee's brother-in-law, had recommended Coppee for the presidency. Stevens and Coppee shared a common educational philosophy though the recommendation might have looked like nepotism to an outsider.

Both men thought that the traditional university education should be expanded to include science and engineering as well as the liberal arts so that graduates could function in the increasingly technical world of late 19th-century America.

As a West Point undergraduate, Coppee had taken a curriculum that was very similar to what was being proposed for Lehigh. He also had some practical experience as an engineer while constructing the Central Georgia Railroad.

The president had been working with Stevens to draft an educational plan for the new university since his appointment and took over sole responsibility for the project in February of 1866, when the bishop left for Europe for health reasons.

In April of 1866, Coppee had submitted "a scheme of schools of study" to the trustees along with requirements for admissions and an incomplete set of by-laws.

Lehigh's curriculum "proposes to discard only what has been proved to be useless in the former systems, and to introduce those important branches which have been heretofore more or less neglected in what purports to be a liberal education, ... such as Engineering, Civil, Mechanical and Mining, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Architecture and Construction," according to the university's first Register, prepared by Coppee.

The granting of a charter by the legislature assured Lehigh of its legal status. Lehigh's mission was made concrete through the educational plan for the university, begun by Stevens and completed and put into practice by Coppee.

With these two pieces in place, the trustees could stop "puzzling" over Lehigh's existence and watch it grow as a university.

Lehigh was Born at Christmas

The Christmas wing of Christmas-Saucon Hall is easy to overlook among the landmark structures of the Asa Packer campus.

Only a few details remain from the time that the former Moravian church housed all of Lehigh; columns on the ground floor, long, arched windows on the second floor, and small offices with deep dormers on the third.

But Christmas Hall was in the limelight on September 1, 1866, when, at 2:30 p.m., Lehigh University was formally opened in the chapel on the first floor.

Asa Packer, the university's founder, headed the list of dignitaries, which included the first president, Henry Coppee; the Board of Trustees; the faculty "in their academic robes and trenchers [mortar boards]"; the student body; and "quite a large number of its friends and invited guests from this place and other points in the Lehigh Valley," according to **The Moravian** of September 6, 1866.

To modern perceptions, the program was long. The Rev. E.N. Potter, university chaplain, opened the ceremony by reading the eighth chapter of the book of Proverbs and offering a prayer.

President Coppee introduced Packer who "in a few modest, heartfelt words,...stated his design in endowing the University and his conviction that, in the hands of its faculty, that design would be fully met."

Representing the Board of Trustees, William Sayre "referred at some length to the design, prospects and present condition of the university." Coppee next introduced the seven members of the faculty, "each of whom spoke upon the subjects to which his professorship relates."

Judge Woodward of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania gave "some very earnest, vigorous and sagacious remarks, dwelling principally upon the necessity that into our American system of college education a more positive and systematic discipline should be introduced..."

Coppee's address followed. **The Moravian** hoped that the speech would be published to "afford the public an opportunity to study the merits of the system of education which is to be adopted here." Potter pronounced the benediction to conclude the ceremony.

Classes actually began September 3, with 39 students in the first class, and one in the second, according to the Lehigh Register of 1866-67.

Most of the students were Pennsylvanians, with nine from Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, seven—including Packer's younger son Harry—from Mauch Chunk, and seven from other places in the anthracite region. One, J.H.H. Corbin, came from Barbados in the West Indies.

All students were required to assemble "at a quarter before nine, to attend the religious exercises, which will be conducted by the President..." As part of the chapel exercises, "there shall be declamation of selected pieces (daily except Sunday) by two students in regular routine."

The chemistry lab and a room for the library shared the first floor of Christmas Hall with the chapel. Classrooms and the president's office were on the second and the third floor contained a drawing room and rooms for some of the students.

Other students boarded near the university. Off-campus lodgings had to be approved by the president, and students could not change their lodgings without permission.

The Register reminded students that "the rooms of all students, **wherever they are**, will be subject to visits from the President and Instructors, to whom the students must always open their doors when required."

Students were expected to attend every class and to be prepared. Anyone who missed chapel, class, or any other university exercise was "required to render an excuse in writing to the President on Saturday morning, immediately after recitation."

An unprepared student had to "state his lack of preparation to his professor or Instructor before the recitation begins.

"In such studies as do not require the opening of text books in the recitation rooms, no student shall open his book without the direction of the Professor or Instructor."

All students took the same subjects: mathematics, chemistry, Latin, Greek, French, English, German and drawing, during the first two years. Specialization began in the third. There were no electives.

Syllabus of the Lectures on Chemical Physics, gives some idea of what was taught on the opening day in one course—chemistry. The booklet is a collection of the first year's lecture notes of Charles Wetherill, a distinguished Philadelphia chemist whom Coppee had hired to be Lehigh's first chemistry professor.

Wetherill's first talk was on the history of chemistry from "remote ages" to "the period of modern chemistry, lasting from the last quarter of the 18th century to the present time."

He described art as "the application of knowledge to a given purpose," and science as "the collection of the general principles of a given subject." He added that "art depends on performance, science on inductive reasoning. Chemistry is both an art and a science."

The words of Wetherill and other Lehigh professors have echoed through Christmas Hall, the home of many different departments in 125 years. A verse from the eighth book of Proverbs, read at the opening ceremony, seemed to be meant for the generations of students who have used the building:

"Receive my instruction, and not silver; and knowledge rather than choice gold. For wisdom is better than rubies; and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared to it."

"Let us Now Praise Famous Men, and our Fathers that Begot us." Ecclesiasticus 44:1

The opening verses of the 44th book of Ecclesiasticus set the tone for Lehigh's first Founder's Day, October 9, 1879, by reminding those attending the service that:

"Rich men furnished with ability, living peaceably in their habitations; All these were honored in their generations and were the glory of their times."

No one in the chapel had any doubt to whom these verses referred, for they were sitting on the third floor of a building—Packer Hall—named for Lehigh's most famous man, Asa Packer.

Packer had died on May 17, 1879, and left $2 million dollars to the university that he had founded in 1865; $1.5 million to the general endowment fund and $500,000 to maintain the library.

Both faculty and students had attended Packer's funeral in Mauch Chunk, but the faculty wanted a more permanent memorial to the

university's founder. They resolved that "the second Thursday in October of every year should be observed as Founder's Day."

"Such a career as that of Asa Packer,...could occur only in free America, and here perhaps only in this early stage of our national history," the Right Reverend M.A. DeWolfe Howe, bishop of Episcopalian diocese of Central Pennsylvania and chairman of the university's Board of Trustees, told the congregation.

Howe then recounted, in great detail, the story of Packer's rise from Connecticut farmer and tanner's apprentice through the acquisition of his fortune through "careful thought and patient industry," listing his philanthropic endeavors and discussing his virtues.

Howe's sermon, the first Founder's Day address, later filled 25 pages of a pamphlet published to mark the occasion.

Before the service, "the Trustees, Faculty, Alumni, Students, invited guests from a distance and citizens of the two Bethlehems met at the University Memorial Library, where a full-length portrait of the Founder, painted by D.W.C. Boutelle, Esq., had just been unveiled. The picture was presented to the University by the Sons of the Founder."

Newly cleaned and restored, the Boutelle portrait now hangs in the Asa Packer Room of the university center, the former chapel.

A "collation was provided for invited guests in the Drawing-Room of Packer Hall," after the service.

"In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the Annual Sports of the University Athletic Association were held on the new grounds of the Association prepared and first opened for this occasion. A band of excellent music was in attendance."

The first Founder's Day concluded with "an Exhibition of Fireworks."

Founder's Day has continued to play an important role in the ceremonial life of the university over years.

A prominent figure gave the Founder's Day Sermon, later known as the Founder's Day Discourse, though, in later years, the discussion of Packer and his career was subordinated to topics of the speaker's choice. These speeches were published for many years.

While the fireworks disappeared, athletic contests remained a part of the festivities into the 20th century. Founder's Day sporting events sometimes were used by the freshmen and sophomore classes to settle their differences.

The Founder's Day Ball or Athletic Hop was "an affair brilliant in its day, patronized by many of Lehigh's friends from Bethlehem and Philadelphia," according to Lehigh historian Catherine Drinker Bowen.

"It afforded one of the few opportunities the University has to welcome her friends in social way, and its abandonment after nearly thirty years of success is to be regretted," she added.

Founder's Day was moved to the second Sunday in October in

1920 and, in 1921, the first Founder's Day commencement was held.

Many important University events continue to be held on Founder's Day; the dedication of buildings; the installation of presidents; the celebration of significant anniversaries.

"We institute today a commemorative service in this University which will be observed from year to year long after we shall have gone to our rest," Howe said in 1879.

At last year's Founders's Day commencement, J. Richard Aronson, the William L. Clayton Professor of Business and Economics, told the audience that "...the most important aspect of success is to do the best you can and to take satisfaction in all accomplishments."

Asa Packer would have appreciated those words.

Lingerie or Larceny?

Did Lehigh acquire the colors brown and white from a chance glimpse of lingerie or were they stolen from Brown University?

The existing documentation doesn't provide a clear-cut answer to the question.

An alumnus writing to the **Burr** in September of 1885, said that "The colors were adopted when several students who lived at the Eagle Hotel saw a stunningly pretty girl there dressed in brown and white and persuaded the rest of the student body to perpetuate the memory in an unusual way."

The following year, E.H. Williams, class of 1875, published an account of how the colors were chosen in **The Twenty-Year Book of Lehigh University**, the first history of the school.

After the students discussed color choices during the fall and winter of 1874, Williams said that brown and white were selected at a college meeting in the early spring of 1875 "by a very small majority."

"The adoption of brown and white had trenched upon the property of Brown University," he wrote. "It was decided to farther encroach by taking a cheer so similar that it could not be distinguished at a distance.

"The colors were adopted mainly by the Class of 1876," he added, "and the stories that refer their choice to certain articles of apparel, are interesting and 'important if true,' but like many other similar stories, are creations of the imagination."

A chance reference in a 1918 **Alumni Bulletin** to the colors being "suggested the hosiery of a popular young lady then attending the 'Fem-Sem'," renewed the debate.

William Rice, class of 1876, rebutted the assertion by saying the colors were chosen because a lovely young Bethlehem woman, not a coed, happened to raise her skirt and reveal a white petticoat and brown stockings as she crossed the street near the building where the students were debating the choice of colors.

"I am very sure I exclaimed to the boys—'These are the colors.

Do they belong to any other College?'" he wrote. "No one present knew of their previous adoption and by approval of '76, they became the Colors of Lehigh, being accepted by all."

His classmate, William Griffith, contradicted this account by writing that "it was the prevailing style in those days for the ladies to wear striped hosiery of contrasting shades, so I don't think the white petticoat had anything to do with it."

Griffith reaffirmed his defense of brown and white striped stockings in a 1922 letter to the **Alumni Bulletin**, adding that the young lady attended Bishopthorpe Seminary.

Williams re-entered the debate in 1919 to note that "I presided over the meeting, and was most soundly blown-up by Frank Howe of '78, (who was a Brown graduate of '72), for stealing the colors and the cheer from Brown..."

All of the debaters agreed that the Class of 1876 was the first to wear the new colors, and that the first brown and white baseball uniform—"white flannel with a chevron on the breast of the shirt, and L.U. diagonally down the front"—was "a very tasty uniform and one easily soiled."

The Last Of The Cane Rushes
(from the **Epitome** of 1893)

Unfettered by a single cloud rose the sun on the 26th of September, 1891....Not a thing was visible whereby the peace-loving native might know that an awful conflict was a-brewing, and that before another day would dawn, the knell of inter-class combats at Lehigh would be rung, and that the last of the cane rushes would have passed into history.

All day long the opposing classes were mustering forces for the fray...at last the Sophomores, martialed on the heights, could see a band of Freshmen in the vale below armed with every device with wily stratagem could devise to worst their more experienced opponents.

Each eyed the other from afar; each weighed the struggle with a cautious gaze, and then the classmates each their shouts did give. And as the "Hi, Hi, we cry! '94, Lehigh!" rang out o'er hill and vale the Freshman sent their challenge forth: "Rah, Rah! Ri, Ri! '95 Lehigh!"...

And as they moved each saw with vision clearer that the numbers of their opponents were as two to one. But, nothing daunted, on they pushed. Neither side did raise a voice to challenge, now as face to face they near came....

The Freshmen all the while were massing in files so close that the Sophomores efforts did seem as vain. The cane, cut from the oak, was in the middle place with ten brave and stalwart men o'er it watch to keep.

Round and round the Freshmen wound themselves each by his arm to his neighbor linked. As hounds chained 'ere the hunt begins, so the

opposing ranks stood, each eager for the fray.

Each knew the signal that would start the fight. Each waited now but to hear the sound. An awful moment it was to both.

The signals given,...A rent is made—an opening given, and hand to hand the strife begins. Now here, now there; the fight waxes hotter. The classmen struggle seemingly in vain. First one side shouts, then the other.

But by degrees the Sophomores push their way. At last they see the cane. An awful yell rises above the conflict's varied sounds, as thus the courted goal looms in sight....The signal for the finish is now given, the Sophomores are victorious.

And as the bell on the University tower tolled forth that evening, cane-rushes at Lehigh had become things of the past. Two weeks after, a motion to abolish them was put in a college meeting and unanimously adopted.

While they certainly served their day and generation, they are now considered relics of the barbarism of earlier days. But they can never be effaced from our memories, and as long as Lehigh stands, tales of these inter-class contests will be favorite themes for fireside chats.

Lehigh's Early Library Believed in Going "Buy" the Book

Medieval manuscripts; Audubon's **Birds of America**; six folio editions of Shakespeare; **De Revolutionibus Orbium Colelstrium** by Copernicus; a 1743 Bible printed in Germantown, a collection of presidential autographs.

William H. Chandler, who was appointed Lehigh's first librarian in 1878, was able to purchase these and many other rare manuscripts with a generous gift from Asa Packer.

Responding to suggestions from the university's first two presidents, Packer had given Lehigh an additional $500,000 to build and endow a library in memory of his daughter, Lucy Packer Linderman.

Addison Hutton designed the semi-circular, Venitian-style, sandstone building which was completed in 1877 at the cost of $110,000, leaving a $390,000 endowment for book purchases.

Receipts from rare book dealers in Europe and America in the libraries' special collection show the extent of Chandler's book-buying activities. Lehigh had a reputation as "the library with money for books."

Starting with a nucleus of about 10,000 books gathered from various collections on campus, including the defunct student literary society, Chandler purchased materials in two categories: a working collection that included classics, history, and literature, and many technical and scientific journals; and a rare book collection designed to illustrate the history of printed books.

Lehigh was acquiring a notable collection, but a quirk in Asa Packer's gift prevented students and faculty from making full use of the library.

Packer specified that the library should "be forever a reference library and not in any sense a circulating library" open to the public and the university. Anyone over the age 16 could use the facility, but all the books had to remain in the library.

In 1886, the faculty, over the objections of Chandler and the **Burr**, the student magazine, petitioned the trustees to make the library "a 'consulted' library and not a 'consulting' library in name only" by allowing them to withdraw books. The faculty won.

Chandler's policies continued to make it difficult for students to use the library. Few were given alcove privileges to read in the library. The slow service was mentioned frequently in student publications.

Lehigh's bid to acquire one of the best collections of rare books in the country ended with the Panic of 1893. Both the library's and the university's endowment were devalued, and the university remained in fiscal crisis until 1897.

"Once the tradition of heavy support for the library was broken, it would not be revived for many years, and probably never to its earliest levels," wrote James Mack, professor and curator emeritus of rare books in **History of the Lehigh University Library 1878-1965**.

"Moreover," he added, "the real difficulty is that damage done to a library collection by this type of lapse is irreversible and irreparable."

Though the library was never again able to collect books on the scale it did during its early years, it has acquired important collections from benefactors.

The widow of Eckley B. Coxe—coal mine magnate, anthracite researcher, and university trustee—donated his collection of more than 11,000 technical and scientific books and pamphlets to the university.

Over a period of 30 years, Robert B. Honeyman, '20, and his wife nearly doubled Chandler's collection of rare books.

The university's finances had rebounded by the early 1900s, but the library languished after Chandler's death in 1906. The staff of three did not grow between 1878 and 1919.

As space decreased, books and periodicals were piled in the basement where they began to mildew. The staff knew little of modern library practices. There was little space for students to read.

"Far from being useful for research," wrote historian W. Ross Yates, "Linderman Library became a museum for keeping books from students, and a seedy museum at that."

When Charles R. Richards was appointed president in 1922, he made library improvements a top priority of his administration. In 1924, the trustees made the director of the library a full-time position, and Richards appointed Howard S. Leach, reference librarian at Princeton to the post.

Leach, the university's first professional librarian, immediately modernized the antiquated practices. Together, he and Richards developed a plan for an addition that would triple the shelf space and provide a reading room for 250 people.

The addition to Linderman library was complete in 1929, and the library again became a source of pride among students and alumni. While it didn't remain limited to research as Packer envisioned, the library fulfilled his wish by becoming a source of pride for the university.

Calculus's Fiery Fate

O, Calculus, thy reign is o'er.
Our work with thee is done,
The torch to thee has been applied.
Our pleasures have begun.

(from the 1897 Cremation Song)

Every student who has ever toiled through a difficult, required course can understand the sense of release Lehigh sophomores once felt as they burned their dreaded enemy—calculus.

The custom of burning the book that the students liked the least was a common practice at colleges during the late 19th century.

Lehigh freshmen started the custom in the 1871 by burying, not burning, **Logic**, a text written by Henry Coppee, one of their professors.

Coppee took no public notice of the practice, but his colleagues found it enjoyable, according to Lehigh historian W. Ross Yates.

Logic was dropped from the freshman curriculum in 1880, but the sophomores picked up the practice and substituted their own special demon—calculus.

For the next several decades, Calculus Cremation was a major spring event, usually held during University Week in early June.

The sophomores prepared and printed a program that listed the grievances against the accused felon.

In their program for the 1898 cremation, the class of 1900 noted, "In the same land there dwells a monster whose name is Calculus. This monster attempted to usurp the throne of Knowledge, and, failing, he has ever since endeavored to crush the jewel. For this purpose he has, for years, made repeated attacks upon the guards, and always succeeded in carrying away a goodly number of brave fellows."

The program often contained songs composed for the occasion set to popular melodies and gave the parade route and musical selections.

During the early years, the students paraded through the town. While the route varied slightly from year to year, the parade began on campus, crossed the river and passed by the Moravian Seminary,

(now the Main Street Campus of Moravian College) an all-women's school, then recrossed the river and returned to the campus through South Bethlehem and sometimes Fountain Hill.

At their height, the festivities featured "a showy parade through the Bethlehems,..., a Calculus play or other appropriate feature,..., fire-works, floats, costumes etc...." according to the program for the 1894 Cremation.

For 1892, the floats were Advent of Calculus, Reign of Calculus, The Birth of the Uprising, The Emancipation, Calculus in Chains, and The Cremation. An 1885 account in **The Burr** mentioned that the participants were dressed in "Grecian armor." Other accounts list the participants as "wild Indians."

No mention is made of when the ceremony switched from a burial to a burning. Varying accounts tell of the text or effigy of the authors being cremated.

The whole affair ended with a "grand reception" featuring the students' favorite liquid refreshment — beer.

The rowdiness of some of the parties, a costly parade that "drew to campus all the street element of both towns," and, perhaps a little persuasion from the administration, led the class of 1896 to "abolish the parade and substitute for it a promenade concert" for the 1894 ceremony.

"Their labors were rewarded by a brilliant success," the 1896 **Epitome** noted, "and no one who was present on that beautiful Saturday evening can ever forget the almost fairy-like appearance of the Campus, lighted by myriads of Chinese lanterns and graced by scores of our 'sisters' in bewitching summer costumes while the sweet strains of music floated out on the night air.

"During the half-hour intermission, the Sophomores adjourned to the old tennis courts and cremated the old demons in regulation style with songs, speeches and dancing around the pyre," the yearbook added.

What had been an occasion for sophomoric high spirits became more a social—and socially respectable—event.

Calculus cremations continued on a regular basis until 1914, when, according to Catherine Drinker Bowen, the custom became "observed in a random way."

By June of 1925, the last mention of the festivities in the **Alumni Bulletin**, the cremation was held as part of the Alumni Reunion.

"The trial and conviction went off in the traditional manner," the Bulletin stated, "although as a spectacle it was not up to the old standard. However, in view of the fact that the present Sophomores had never witnessed a Calculus cremation, nobody was overly critical."

The Class of 1896 was a little premature in predicting that their "innovation and establishment of a custom" would "probably last

as long as the walls of old Packer Hall."

But, in Lehigh's early years, the calculus cremation served to cement the bonds between classmates as each new set of sophomores was "determined to do battle with this monster."

"Lions and Tigers and Bears, Oh My!" (from "The Wizard of Oz")

Lehigh folklore has produced a number of interesting legends, but none have been more persistent than the story of the cow in the steeple of Packer Memorial Church.

Sometime—the legend goes—during the golden years of the last century, a group of enterprising students lured a cow up the stairs to the top of the tower. Unfortunately-the story says—the poor animal refused to go back down, so it had to be slaughtered.

Happily for the cow, the incident never happened, as Lehigh historian W. Ross Yates reported in "Sermon in Stone, " his essay on Packer Memorial Church.

The legend, however, remains. L. Henderson "Dud" Dudman, '39, reported in **This is Our Life: Class of 1939**: "As seems to happen each generation, a cow wound up in Packer Chapel bell tower. Since cows will not go down stairs...either forwards or backwards...it had to be 'slung out' of the tower by derrick."

An anonymous alumnus from the class of 1870, writing in the February, 1921, issue of the **Alumni Bulletin**, noted that the cow myth was a romanticized version of a true, but less colorful horse story.

The horse's owner regularly turned the animal loose to graze on the campus at night. Some students, disturbed by the trespasser, decided that Henry Coppee, Lehigh's president, should deal with the offender.

Using ropes and prods, they coaxed the horse through the doors of Christmas Hall and up the stairs to the president's office on the second floor. How the president removed the horse isn't known, but the alumnus wrote that the horse "ceased to trespass" on campus grounds.

Wandering animals were a continual problem in the early years. Another alumnus related an incident that happened just after Saucon Hall opened in 1874.

Students captured a white goat found wandering on campus, and "by a proper use of chloride of iron and yellow prussiate of potash, dyed her a fast blue." The blue goat was let loose wearing "a cast-off telescope hat" to return to her owner.

Shortly after the goat incident, the university's executive committee voted to enclose the campus with a fence, which temporarily solved the problem.

Not all of the animals on campus were unwelcome. Sometimes, students "invited" certain animals to visit. The **Epitome** of 1882

reported that "it was not uncommon for an instructor whose life was one of misery to come into his room and find a "Shanty Hill" goat partaking of the hospitality of the room.

During more recent times, most of the four-footed wanderers have been cats or dogs, including those kept by fraternities as mascots.

The most famous Lehigh canine, Clarence, was not a fraternity but a university mascot. A brown and white spotted pooch, he wandered the campus freely.

During his 14 years as mascot, Clarence reluctantly served as a mobile football scoreboard. Whenever Lehigh beat Lafayette, the score was painted on Clarence's side and remained until he licked it off.

Clarence died May 31, 1923, and is buried under a marble tombstone on the terrace in front of the quadrangle of Taylor Residential College.

After an encounter with a Doberman, Ralph Van Arnam, professor of astronomy, wrote to President Martin D. Whitaker suggesting that a dog catcher be appointed from the faculty. Van Arnam, however, declined when Whitaker offered the position to him.

Fraternities are still permitted, "to have one animal in residence as a mascot," though the University Handbook "discourages the practice of keeping pets and or mascots of any kind in fraternities."

Even with stricter enforcement of regulations, dogs are still frequent guests in university classrooms. Cats, squirrels and other furred and feathered creatures also inhabit the campus, aided and abetted, in some cases, by students, faculty and staff.

The current generation of Lehigh students will, no doubt, have a few stories of their own to add to the animal tales.

Lehigh at War

Armed conflicts have brought changes—in some instances drastic changes—to Lehigh four times during the 20th century.

When the U.S. declared war on April 6, 1917, nearly 100 students volunteered immediately. Seniors were allowed to take final exams early in order to complete classes before leaving.

Some Lehigh students and alumni already had become involved in the war by attending summer training camps and or by enlisting in the armed forces of other countries.

Lehigh was one of many schools selected by the Army to train draftees for technical positions — railroad engineers, telegraph operators, electricians, machinists, etc. Camp Coppee opened at Lehigh on May 6, 1918, and draftees moved into makeshift quarters on campus.

Military life took control of the campus in September of 1918 as all able-bodied students became part of the Student Army Training

Corps (S.A.T.C.). The university schedule was accelerated; fraternities became barracks; and students went to classes in the morning and drilled in the afternoon.

The Spanish Influenza epidemic struck Lehigh in the midst of military preparations, and the campus was placed under quarantine with armed guards surrounding the campus.

Students living off-campus were required to move into Taylor Gym, and Drown Hall became a hospital. In spite of the quarantine, football continued, with armed guards posted at Taylor Stadium to keep townspeople from attending.

Lehigh was drastically altered by World War II. An accelerated class schedule began early in 1942, compressing four years into three to allow students to graduate faster.

After 1942, when the draft age was lowered to 18, enrollment dropped from 1770 students in the fall semester of 1940 to 339 in the fall semester of 1944.

Only 49 full-time faculty members remained in the fall of 1944, 31 percent of the number in June of 1942. Several buildings, including Grace Hall and Packer Memorial Church, were closed to save money.

The campus, however, was crowded, due to several specialized training programs. Early in the war, the Engineering, Science, Management and War Training Program offered short courses in technical subjects.

In 1943, the Army Specialized Training Program began bringing hundreds of troops to campus for special training in engineering, foreign languages and culture.

A shrinking faculty taught all of the special classes as well as accelerated regular classes. Classes were held six days a week, with no vacations. Professors received no additional pay for teaching in the summer.

Many Lehigh students, faculty and alumni also participated in the Korean Conflict, but the length of the conflict and a smaller manpower requirement kept the war from severely impacting the campus.

The **Brown and White** advised students on the subject of draft deferments, and the question of loyalty oaths was frequently debated in the newspaper.

Sharply differing opinions and protests characterized the Vietnam era. Much of the divisiveness centered around the war, but the questioning of accepted standards and values spilled over into other areas of society.

At Lehigh, the subjects of university governance and the admission of women, polarized the campus. More than 1,200 students declared a strike on April 9, 1970.

Classes were suspended from April 10 to April 16 to allow students, faculty and administration to draft a new plan for government — the Lehigh University Forum — which continues to function as the governing body for students and faculty.

What's Brown And White And Red All Over?

A Soviet flag flying from a campus flagpole today would probably evoke only a mild reaction, given the demise of communism and the break up of the Soviet federation.

When the hammer and sickle flew from the university flagpole to greet prospective students and their parents on May 1, 1937, quite a few people saw "red."

The fact that May Day coincided with Sub-freshmen Day—a day set aside to impress prospective students and their parents—inspired the gag, Eric Weiss, '39 recalled in **This is Our Life: The Class of 1939**.

The pranksters "thought it would stir up the daddies of the subs to see a red flag flying over the campus in imitation of well-reported previous flaggings at Harvard and Princeton.

"One of them now recalls that they did it because it seemed to be such a sarcastic commentary on the conservative mores of Lehigh students," Weiss wrote.

The plotters fashioned the flag out of a bedsheet, dyed red, and hauled the banner to the top of the flagpole in the middle of the night.

"Scarcely can one imagine the consternation of the authorities and the surprise of the guests when they appeared on the campus Saturday morning to find proudly waving o'er them, not the Stars and Stripes but the...ensign of Soviet Russia," the **Brown and White** reported.

The unknown flag raiser had been careful to jam the flag into the pulley, making it difficult to bring down, and the halyards broke during early attempts to remove it.

After several students tried and failed to climb the pole, the Bethlehem Fire Department was called to remove the banner. Even if it had been able to maneuver its truck close enough to the pole, the longest ladder would have been too short for the job.

Finally, at 2:30 p.m., a steeplejack climbed the pole and cut the flag down. A four-photo series on the front page of the campus paper documented the process.

The unnamed reporter wrote who the news story for the **Brown and White** managed to include a few swipes at the university, calling it a "traditional hotbed of conservatism and the Republican party," and noting that Lehigh "chose to ignore 'the cries of the downtrodden'" by holding Saturday classes and "inviting 500 guests to see the University on display."

Condemning the escapade, the **Brown and White's** editorial faulted the timing of the joke for showing "a lack of judgment on the

part of the perpetrator," and chided "the thoughtless prankster" for overlooking "the possible harm which might result."

Weiss recalled that the editorial had been assigned to one of the pranksters as a way of assuaging his guilt. "Dean McConn is said to have known who did it, but squelched any serious investigation," he said.

May Day, 1939, brought a return of "pinko" sentiment to campus in the form of 10,000 pages of pink paper printed with a parody of the Communist manifesto.

"Students arise," it began, "Now is the time to strike a blow for your country and constitution. DO YOU KNOW that Dean Karothers is a blasted Bolshiviki!? Stop this outrage. Suppose it were your sister, (Send for our tract on the evils of kissing.)"

The plotters scattered the parody all over campus, taking particular care to glue several to the window of Neil Carothers' first-floor office in Christmas-Saucon Hall. Carothers, who was dean of the College of Business and Economics, was a prominent conservative economist and an outspoken opponent of the New Deal.

"A major part of our scheme was to secrete many bills in Library volumes which we thought would not be opened for years," Weiss, one of the conspirators, confessed. "Some may still be there."

"There was a modest hullabaloo, less than we'd hoped for," he added. "As editorial manager I personally crafted the condemnatory **Brown and White** editorial which gave me the opportunity to spread the word further by including quotations with appropriate critical comments."

"...In the midst of forest trees, the principal college edifice will stand..."
1866 Lehigh brochure (Adapted from "Leadership Gifts to the University 1990.")

The story of the majestic trees on the Lehigh campus begins early in this century. Blight was killing the many chestnut trees. Something had to be done.

Henry S. Drinker, an 1871 Lehigh graduate, became Lehigh's fifth president in 1905, the year the chestnut blight began its destruction.

Although trained as an engineer, Drinker's interest in forestry first led him to try and save the blight-stricken trees. As the blight worsened, he became involved in reforestation.

Drinker's reputation as a forester began to spread, and he became nationally prominent as president of the American Forestry Association from 1912 to 1916, bringing the university national recognition for its conservation efforts.

Even before Drinker began his efforts, biology professor Robert W. Hall was promoting the idea of an arboretum.

"It occurred to me how useful it would be if we had an arboretum

where all sorts of trees could be quickly observed and where the various forestry procedures...could be demonstrated," he noted in his diary in 1903.

It was Hall who first eyed the land above Sayre Park for a university arboretum and convinced Drinker to pursue the idea as a site for an area to study specimens of native American trees. Later it would become a place for growing replacements for campus plantings.

A chance meeting in 1907 with Lehigh trustee, Albert N. Cleaver, gave Hall an opportunity to explain his idea. Cleaver influenced the board to favor the idea and planting began in earnest in 1909 when the children of Robert Sayre gave $100,000 to develop Sayre Park and begin the ongoing purchase of trees.

Responsibility for formal design of the Sayre Park project was given to Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., a "landscape engineer" from New York City. By 1915, the Lehigh University Forest Plantation was laid out and plantings begun under the expertise of two prominent Pennsylvania foresters, John T. Rothrock and Simon B. Elliot.

The physical distribution of trees was supervised by buildings and grounds superintendent, J. Clarence Cranmer, who planted more than 100,000 young trees throughout the campus. There were 173 species, including 95 of the 114 species then known as native to Pennsylvania.

Although it never established formal forestry studies, Lehigh soon became a center for field work by students from two major forestry schools, Penn State and the Pennsylvania Forest Academy at Mt. Alto.

In 1924, President Charles Russ Richards used the planting of trees to recognize Lehigh alumni who had fallen in battle during World War I. The name and class of each of the 46 deceased were engraved on a bronze plate near the base of 46 elm trees along the road from the Alumni Memorial building to Taylor Gym.

By the early 1970s, Dutch elm disease destroyed the trees, but the memorial was preserved with a planting of locust along the same pathway.

"Lehigh has a magnificent asset in the wealth of trees on the campus, in Sayre Park and in the Arboretum," wrote Lehigh President Clement C. Williams in a 1937 edition of the **Alumni Bulletin**. "They make Lehigh a grove of learning with a charm that is so wanting in an urban college built tight on hard city blocks."

During his presidency, Williams started a program of labeling trees with common botanical names on metal tags.

In 1953, Robert Parke Hutchinson, '04, gave the university 97 dwarf English boxwoods from his Bethlehem estate. The plants still line a formal walk from the campus green to the Alumni Building and frame the lawns near the President's House.

More recently, Alexander Tamerler, '67, president of Greentree Nursery in Allentown, has planted hundreds of mature trees on the Goodman Campus. With some trunks measuring 10 inches in diameter,

these large trees give that campus an "established" look.

To mark the importance of trees to Lehigh, Paul J. Franz, '44 and vice president emeritus, is re-labeling 50 of the oldest trees on the lower campus.

"I learned a heck of a lot as a student by reading the old labels," Franz said. "What I want to do is label some of those grand old trees again so some other student can learn about them."

"The Band Played On"—for 60 Years

Women in satin or taffeta dresses that swished softly in time to the music. Men in tails or tuxedos. The scent of cologne and corsages. The shadows on the walls cast by couples waltzing to a big band.

For 60 years, these images were houseparty at Lehigh.

The institution known as houseparty coalesced about 1910, during Junior Week when the Mustard and Cheese production, the Sophomore Cotillion and Junior Prom were held within days of each other.

What distinguished houseparty weekend from other formal affairs was that the women stayed on campus; in the upper floors of fraternity houses or in dormitory wings vacated for the occasion. Special chaperones came for the weekend to ensure propriety.

Originally, houseparties were held once in the spring and lasted from Thursday evening until Sunday afternoon. A fall houseparty was added in 1922.

The early houseparties featured tea dances at the fraternities and formal balls at nearby hotel ballrooms on both Friday and Saturday evenings. A midnight supper was served at the ball and then the dancing continued until 2 or 3 a.m.

"The dances were enlivened by the distribution of many favors from time to time," the **Brown and White** reported on May 7, 1920. "During the moonlight dances, balloons were dropped on the dancers. Horns, paper caps, and small vanity bags were also distributed freely."

In the early '20s, some people seemed to have gotten carried away by the party mood.

The **Brown and White** of November 5, 1923, warned party goers that "the participants will be required to register upon entering, and any student who is bringing a friend will have to register for him and be responsible for his conduct."

The following week, the paper reported that Interfraternity Council voted to make the head of each chapter responsible for regulating the drinking at the parties.

"Houseparties are on a trial here for this year," the newspaper reported, "because under the present law of the nation, an educational institution simply cannot ignore misconduct on this point."

Evidently, the trial was unsuccessful because the faculty voted to ban houseparties for the 1923-24 school year.

When they were reinstituted in the fall of 1925, a **Brown and White** editorial cautioned:

"All we have to do is to conduct ourselves in a respectable manner, and these joyous weekends are ours for keeps. The Arcadia (the student government) has warned the student body to refrain from drinking, and if the latter had any hopes for future parties, the warning will be heeded without question."

The editorial must have been effective, because the houseparty weekends grew more elaborate during the late '20s into the '30s. Firms from Philadelphia came in to decorate the ballrooms.

A silver mesh bracelet with the university seal was given to guests in 1931 and a white and brown miniature pen and pencil set the following year.

Booking one or more name bands—those who were popular on radio or on records—was a requirement for a houseparty. When houseparties moved to Grace Hall, one band played upstairs and another downstairs.

In 1934, Ozzie Nelson drew the largest crowed ever at the Junior Prom. Over the years, some of the groups to play at houseparty included: the Casa Loma Orchestra, Benny Goodman with pianist Teddy Wilson, Glenn Miller, Vaughn Monroe, Buddy Rich and Skitch Henderson, Count Basie, and Lionel Hampton.

All of this excitement could be had—in 1936—for $4.56 a couple or $2.28 for a single ticket.

Bob Raber, '41, remembers that about 80 percent of his Delta Upsilon brothers had dates for the weekend, often girlfriends from home. "We didn't go home on weekends very much because of Saturday classes," he said.

"We wore suits or a coat and tie to every meal when the girls were there," he added. "I don't remember ever taking my coat off."

"The campus seemed to thrive on houseparty,"said John Roach, '41. "It was the social force that moved campus life from season to season."

In 1938, the houseparty's "Ideal Date" was selected, an event that evolved into the crowning of a houseparty queen. The queen of the 1952 Spring Houseparty was Evelyn Ay, who was to become Miss America of 1954.

During World War II, houseparties were first simplified, then eliminated entirely, but they returned after the war, stronger than ever, and prospered into the 1960s.

Larry Moyer, '61, a member of the football team, recalls that the team spent Friday night at the Hotel Traylor in Allentown, and "didn't see houseparty until Saturday evening."

Though they missed the formal dance in the fall, the players did attend the fraternity parties Saturday night. By the late 1950s, rock and roll, rather than big band music, was featured at fraternity parties.

"Houseparty weekend was the only time we had a live band at the

house," Moyer said. "Usually we just played records on the stereo when we had a party. It also was the only time mixed drinks were served in addition to beer."

Each fraternity house usually had a theme for the party and often the favors for the dates reflected the themes. Moyer still has a ceramic jug that was given out at a Sigma Nu party with a hillbilly theme.

For spring houseparty, in the absence of a football game, a fraternity would often rent a picnic grove, serve hot dogs and clams and play softball or volleyball.

By the late 1960s, the formal dance had disappeared in favor of a concert, featuring performers like the Four Tops, Mary Wells, the Youngbloods and the Fifth Dimension.

Party themes reflected the period: Banana Power, Feelin' Groovy, Keep off the Grass, High Man on the Totem Pole, Anti-Theme, and Catcher in the Rye.

Trying to eliminate the "'boredom and monotony' that upperclassman think prevail on houseparty weekends," the Class of 1970 voted in the fall of 1968, to donate $300 to Parnassus, a university arts group, to arrange a light show.

After 60 years, the last waltz was finally being played.

"People were sick and tired of the same...Houseparty that was designed to the tastes of their predecessors," Dave Morrison, '73, wrote in a 1971 **Brown and White** editorial, "When Did They Outlaw Fun?"

"Some say such things are unsophisticated," he added. "Why be sophisticated and bored, when you can be unsophisticated and happy....A revival of Houseparty [would be] an example of something new and interesting to do on a list of ideas as vast as the imagination."

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1. Some members of Lehigh's first class are caught in a pensive mood. Front row, (l to r) Frank E. Forster, Miles Rock, J.H.H. Corbin. Back row, (l to r) William D. Ronaldson, George L. Cummins. Forster and Cummins did not graduate.

2. A Lehigh-Lafayette bonfire on Upper Taylor Field sometime in the early 1960s.

3. B. Willard, '21, in costume for a Calculus Cremation about 1915.

4. & 5. A House Party goodnight kiss. Tommy Tucker and his band play for the October 26,1956, formal in Grace Hall.

6. The 1912 footbal team after its 10-0 victory over Lafayette. Team captain and All-American Vincent "Pat" Pazzetti holds the game ball, and Lehigh President Henry Drinker is in the middle of the back row.

7, 8. & 9. The classes of 1890 and 1891 tangle in the cane rush held October 8, 1887, on the athletic field. Other forms of interclass warfare once common at Lehigh include a game of leapfrog from about 1915 and the pants tear from the 1920's and '30s.

10. Parents register for a Parents' Weekend luncheon in the mid-1950s.

11. The Lehigh Commons, now Lamberton Hall, about 1900.

12. Lehigh men in the Lafayette Escadrille included David McKelvely Peterson, '15, fourth from left in the back row, an air ace who shot down 23 German planes. He was killed in 1919 when his plane crashed in Daytona, Florida. The photo was taken July 4, 1917, in Chaudaun, France, by Paul Rockwell.

13. One of the temporary barracks used to house Army personnel on campus during World War II.

14. Lehigh's first president, Henry Coppee, as he looked about 1860.

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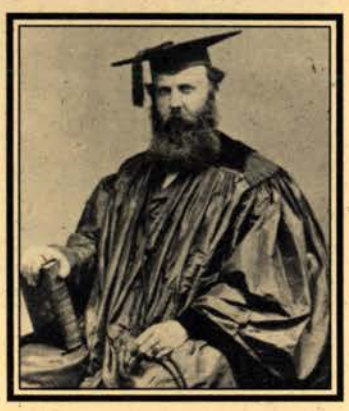

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Lehigh, Class of '

1. Members of Sigma Beta Chi fraternity in December of 1874.

2. J.H. Gilbert, standing, and Richard Hawley Tucker, seated, members of the class of 1879.

3. Lehigh President Charles R. Richards drives the first Packard to its new home in Packard Lab.

4. Crowds inspect the facilities in the new Packard Lab.

5. Eugene Grace signs an autograph for an admirer.

6. E.H. Williams, age 81, stands in front of the memorial dedicated to him by the Tau Beta Phi in October of 1930, marking the 45th anniversary of the organization.

Letters Home—Fall, 1875

Richard Hawley Tucker Jr. entered Lehigh in 1875 as a sixteen-year-old freshman from Wiscasset, Maine. His letters home to his mother, along with other mementos of his college years, are preserved in the Lehigh libraries' special collections.

Tucker graduated in 1879 with a degree in civil engineering. Through the mentorship of Charles Doolittle, professor of mathematics and astronomy, he began a distinguished career in astronomy as an assistant at the Dudley Observatory, Union, N.Y.

From 1893 until his retirement in 1926, he was an astronomer at the University of California's Lick Observatory in Palo Alto. Tucker's specialty was precise determination of positions and motion of stars observed with the meridian circle.

Lehigh awarded Tucker an honorary doctorate in 1922. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, American Astronomical Society and many other organizations. He died in 1952 at the age of 92.

The letters from which these excerpts are taken were written at the beginning of his freshman year.

Sun Hotel, Bethlehem, Sunday, September 5th, 1875

Dear Mother,

. . . I am settled in a boarding house in South Bethlehem, where I shall probably remain this term. I only got there late last night, so cannot tell very much about it.

Father and I called on one of the professors yesterday, as the new president [John M. Leavitt] has not yet moved into permanent quarters.

I shall go to chapel in the morning, and then report myself to the president.

I have got a good deal to make up, for not being here the first day.

We looked at some rooms in the hall [Saucon Hall] and I liked the looks of them very well.

I can furnish one for about twenty dollars without carpet. I shall probably move into the hall next term after I get acquainted with more of the students.

At present my quarters are quite comfortable, and I pay six dollars and a half a week for room and board.

Shall commence work tomorrow early. . . Shall write during the week again and let you know how I get along.

Please direct your letters to South Bethlehem alone, as I shall get a box, all the students nearly doing so. It only costs fifty cents a year.

. . .Please write this week if you get home.

Your Affectionate Son, Richard

Letters Home—Winter, 1878
(from Richard H. Tucker Jr., class of 1879)

Lehigh University — December 10th, 1878

Dear Mother,

From the letter I received yesterday, I imagine that you are all worried about the matter of absences again; and perhaps the best way will be to...explain the whole subject, and if you will have the patience to read this, you may at least gain some idea of the situation.

To begin with, in attending a college for four years it is certainly impossible that any student will be able during the whole of this time to attend every exercise of the college (here it is impossible as I will show), without at times being detained...

Now all these are provided for by the President having the power to excuse such absences as he thinks proper upon the presentation of a written excuse within a week after the absence has been given, or rather before the following Faculty meeting;...The number of excused absences a student can be liable to, or is allowed, is unlimited; as long as he has a good excuse, and presents it properly, he is all right.

So much for excused absences. Now, the Faculty, recognizing that students are mortal;... have allowed each one to run up a certain number of unexcused absences, that is those for which there is no valid excuse; or if there is, such has not been properly handed in.

Thus, each student can have ten unexcused absences during any term, about which no questions are asked, and which he does not need to account for if he doesn't wish to; before any notice is taken of the fact....

I am in no danger of harm from them now; the end of the term will cancel them altogether, and I begin next term on a new roll, which I can't promise to have look any better than the present one; thus the only difficulty is the disturbance the portentous document has created at home for which I am heartily sorry.

We shall all of us have real troubles enough in this world, and it seems hard that those which exist only on paper and in the mind should so vex you all.

And now a few words about this piece of work [A 12-page thesis on the subject of absences]. I have not by any means tried to excuse myself; I don't think any excuse, besides the explanation I have endeavored to give fairly and fully, is necessary.

You can accordingly consider this a thesis upon absences, ...I will tell you later of the scene ... which illustrates the lenient view the faculty takes of such cases, ...

Four of the remaining five of my class are in the same situation, and have similar letters; similar even to the "conduct in other respects excellent and standing in his studies most satisfactory."

I have not needed to worry about the matter, and whatever vexation you have had has been unnecessary,...

It seems to be a matter of complaint I have treated the subject lightly hitherto. I have to explain it in this, not for the sake of apologizing or excusing myself, and hope that you will understand the matter. Hope you will keep this thesis for further reference.

Dick

Lehigh University — December 18th, 1878

Dear Mother,

The check came today, my bills are all paid, and shall have sufficient to get home on.

Your letter came last night. I was very glad that you took a sensible view of the case — absences.

I am in no trouble about them at all, and you seemed at least to give me the credit of knowing best about that. I am and shall be perfectly willing to let you all know if I ever get into difficulties, which I hope may never be more serious than this apparent one.

Have passed five of eight examinations, and will finish the other three tomorrow.

Made about the best this morning that I have ever made (astronomy), and believe your letter gave me a little incentive, for ... I was feeling blue over late vexations.

Shall be glad enough to get home; and although I shall have to devote a good bit of time to my thesis for next term, I hope we shall have a pleasant time during the last Xmas holidays I shall be likely to spend at home for a while.

Love to all,
Your affectionate son, Dick

Letters Home—Spring, 1879, The Last Hurrah
(from Richard H. Tucker Jr., class of 1879)

Lehigh University—May 11th '79

Dear Mother,

You have probably seen some mention of the intercollegiate [athletic] meeting on Friday. We won a second prize in the one-mile walk with four competitors, and came very near getting second in the hurdles and first in the eigth(sic)-mile run.

Altogether, having so many to compete with, from colleges where there are gymnasiums and such crowds to pick from, we had good reason to be satisfied with the result....

We are getting our work out of the way as fast as possible. Finish all our recitations during the coming week, examinations probably the week after....

Hope to get thesis all done in the next two weeks, and shall have time then for commencement part which I have not written yet.

It seems hard to realize that we shall be done so soon. I heartily wish it was all over.

About coming back here next term. I have talked with several persons who have advised me to take a course in mining, and if you at home are in favor of it, perhaps it would be the best thing I should do.

[Fitzwilliam] Sargent has almost made up his mind to try another year and all his relatives, some of them in the engineering profession, are urging him to do so.

It would hardly be like our past college life, taking a postgraduate, all class associations broken up, and working by ourselves, but would be pleasant enough, and...we are young enough to spend another year, particularly in so beneficial a manner.

I don't say anything about it in the College, nor to friends in the town.

If the girls come at Commencement, I would rather they would not speak of it either. It would be very pleasant for them to spend Commencement week here.

They must...learn to waltz and will have several opportunities during that time to make use of that accomplishment, (and) could hardly get along without it....

[Theodore] Palmer is taking a course in assaying, (one of next year's studies if we have a next year) and has a position afterward at the Dudley Observatory for the next few years, he writes. No money in it to speak of, but good practice.

We have spent several nights in our observatory working the two [instruments] and have lots more to do. Real pleasant work but the calculation afterwards is no fun.

Friday we go down to New York with Prof. Merriman to examine the Bridge and go through different works. Free passes, of course, exceedingly convenient for us.

Prex.[John M. Leavitt], to whom I spoke of your wanting me to come back again, said he could get us a pass to go up to the mines at any time we wished if we decided to try the course.

There is no better situation than Bethlehem in the country for the study and the course is as good as any with the exception of Columbia I believe.

Shall try to see Joe in New York this week.

With love to all.

Your affectionate son, Dick

Tucker was valedictorian of his class, which had dwindled, through attrition and early graduation, from the 44 who entered in 1875, to four who graduated on June 19, 1879.

He did not return to Lehigh to take the course in mining, but

instead spent four years as an assistant at the Dudley Observatory, Union, New York. He returned to Lehigh for the 1883-84 academic year to serve as instructor of mathematics and astronomy, and then returned to the field of astronomy, where he had a distinguished career.

The Bethlehem "Daily Times" carried a complete account of the graduation, including a transcript of his speech.

To his fellow graduates, he said:

"Classmates: As the hour has come for us to part, how many mingling emotions are welling up in our hearts.

"Amid the feelings of pride and satisfaction at having completed our courses of study, arise the remembrances of our life spent together; and it needs but a backward glance to bring up a flood of recollections that will overwhelm all else....

"As the years roll on it will seem only the important events in our college history will be remembered, but there will be intervals when memory, awakened by some association, will bring back to us scenes long since supposed to have been buried in forgetfulness.

"We shall recall incidents that may have made but a trifling impression at the time they occurred; we shall remember moments spent in the closest intercourse, when our hearts were open to each other; when their outpouring represented our inmost natures.

"Our life here has not been a romance. Hard study does not read like a fanciful tale. Yet amid the driest routine, the monotony has been broken by incidents that are as yet dear to us and ever will be....

"And it has, after all, dear classmates, been a happy time. Let us strive to keep its associations green in our memories, so that, in bidding farewell to each other and to college life, we shall have our dear remembrances ever with us. Farewell.

E.H. Williams Jr. was a Rock Solid Lehigh Man

Edward Higginson Williams Jr. already had earned a degree from Yale when he arrived at Lehigh in the fall of 1873, but he became one of the keystones of Lehigh during its early history.

At Lehigh, he earned degrees in analytical chemistry, graduating as valedictorian in 1875, and in mining engineering in 1876.

After working in mining for several years, he returned to Lehigh in 1881 as professor of mining engineering and geology.

Williams spent the next 21 years at Lehigh, aiding the young university in several key areas. He planned the curriculum for the new department of mining engineering and geology, an offshoot of metallurgy.

Because there were few geology texts in English, he translated texts for his students from French and German. He also paid the expenses and bought equipment for the department.

He began teaching biology so that the geology students would have the knowledge of that subject that he felt they needed. Williams also developed a course in freehand drawing for his students.

In class, Williams demanded excellence from his students. The creation of Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering fraternity, and the existence of the Lehigh chapter of Phi Beta Kappa are both monuments to his quest for quality.

In 1884, Lehigh first petitioned for a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, a request not granted until 1886. Williams organized Tau Beta Phi in 1885 because he felt that Phi Beta Kappa discriminated against engineering students.

"If either society means anything, it means an ability to do things, and is not merely the passive ability to attach a piece of gold to one's watch chain," he wrote to a colleague in 1912.

"Nor is it only an evidence of an aristocracy of intellect which is separate from the rest of the student body," he added.

Outside of the classroom, Williams enthusiastically supported student athletics and was a frequent referee at sporting events. He championed student publications and established the Williams Prizes in English, journalism and drama.

Often he took his geology students on walks or summer trips to study glacial geology in Pennsylvania, his area of specialty.

While Williams was working to establish the honorary organizations on campus, he also was serving as president of the Alumni Association.

In 1886, he wrote and published **The Twenty Year Book**, the first history of Lehigh. Although the book's author was not listed, it soon became known that Williams had written it, and he was appointed historian for the association and the university.

A hearing problem forced Williams to retire in 1902, but he periodically came to Lehigh from his home in Vermont to lecture.

From his father, a railroad official who became part of the firm that evolved into the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Williams inherited enough money to build and equip a home for the departments of geology, biology and mining—Williams Hall, dedicated in 1903.

Though "retired," Williams continued his lifelong quest for knowledge. In addition to the French, German, Greek and Latin he learned in college, and the Welsh he learned while working in the mines, he studied Egyptian, Coptic, Sanskrit and Hebrew.

As president of the town library, he read every book put into it. He studied genealogy, American Indian lore and heraldry, and was an avid stamp collector.

At the time of his death in 1933, Williams was working on a grammar and dictionary of the Ghegg dialect of Albanian because he wanted to prove that it represented the transition from Greek to Latin.

A "Plug" For Aluminum

Joseph W. Richards wasn't interested in the usual undergraduate diversions while at Lehigh, prompting his colleagues in the class of 1886 to nickname him "Plug" for his studious nature.

His excitement came from the study of what was then a little known metal—aluminum, or "aluminium" as he spelled and pronounced it.

John J. Lincoln, class of 1889, remembered that Richards could be "pepped up to give us a little informal talk on his real hobby—Aluminium—The Metal of the Future."

"These were always interesting even if part of the discourse was over our heads," Lincoln added. "Doubtless we could not fully visualize what it would really mean to the world when a cheap process of extraction was finally worked out for aluminum."

Richards didn't just talk about the metal. He wrote his senior thesis on the subject, a work that was published in 1887, as **Aluminium: Its History, Occurrence, Properties, Metallurgy and Applications, Including Its Alloys**.

The 346-page text was the first work in English on the subject and contained much of the chemistry needed to make the use of the metal practical. He revised the text twice and worked on a third revision that was never completed.

Richards returned to Lehigh in 1888 as an instructor in metallurgy and mineralogy. He earned his master's at the university in 1891, and, in 1893, received the first Ph.D. ever awarded by the university for his dissertation on copper.

Throughout his life, he remained an advocate of aluminum—20 percent of his research papers were on the metal and its alloys—but his interests included other aspects of metallurgy. His three-part work, **Metallurgical Calculations** was a standard work for many years.

Richards also translated several scientific texts from German, French and Italian. He helped to organize and became the first president of the American Electrochemical Society in 1902.

In 1903, Richards became professor of metallurgy at Lehigh, and, in 1905, succeeded Benjamin W. Frazier, one of his mentors as the head of the department.

R.D. Billinger, '21, one of Richards' students, described the professor; "Meticulous in dress, he would stand before his class in frock coat and fresh cravat, his fine gray-hair and Vandyke neatly trimmed. . . He could stimulate his students to renewed interest, either in intricate calculations or profound descriptions."

Richards lived in one of the two faculty houses that once stood on the site of the Alumni Memorial Building. He and a large Newfoundland dog, which often slept by the rostrum during class lectures, were a familiar site on campus.

A charter member of the Bethlehem Bach Choir, organized by Lehigh organist J. Frederick Wolle, Richards made his home "a center for religious and philosophical discussion," Billinger said.

Richards died suddenly on October 12, 1921, and his ashes are buried in Packer Memorial Church. The **Alumni Bulletin** for November, 1921, noted that "With him passes the last except one of the old guard who first placed Lehigh on the high pedestal she has occupied as an engineering college for three decades."

Bradley Stoughton, who succeeded him as chairman of the department, wrote of Richards' influence on the aluminum industry; "To develop a great industry by research and application of new knowledge required just that type of keen mind, tireless intellectual activity and insatiable seeking of detailed facts and fitting them together to build a whole which Joseph W. Richards possessed."

The Smoker and Peerade—1906

(condensed from "It's All Any More or Good-by Mr. Merriwell" by Henry M. "Pat" Riley, '10)

...It is the fall of 1906 and there drifts across the campus the aroma of burning leaves. There has been a whopping frost in the morning and the groves of spreading chestnut tress are shedding their succulent burden double quick.

We freshmen must step out if we are to obtain good seats at the smoker. "Okie" (Walter R. Okeson, class of 1896) is going to be the star speaker. Mustn't miss him—'tis said he churns them up....

Two trusties (sic) stand just inside the door, each armed with a commodious box. One is for contributions and the other holds tobacco and cob pipes.

You heave in a dime with one hand and fetch out a pipe and clutch a paw full of tobacco with the other. This ritual accomplished, you cleave your way through billows of Bull Durham smoke.

The band boys are in full cry and there being nothing hot about the acoustics, the effects smacks of a parcel of lunatics let loose in a bell foundry. But somehow the air, "Hail the College," filters through....Everybody chimes in regardless of vocal qualifications.

"Three Long Lehighs!" shout the cheer leaders. And as the salvos rumble back and forth from the zinc-lined showers downstairs to the ridge pole up above the abortive running track in the gallery, you get a potent creeping sensation down the spine. It's great to be a Lehigh man, ...

The hubbub subsides as Dr. [Henry S.]Drinker addresses the gang. He speaks about sportsmanship and then launches the old oriental adage, "Today to thee, tomorrow to me." A sort of buffer against the shock just in case the Lafayettes give us a trouncing on the morrow. The Doctor gets a big hand and the din again waxes louder....

Now for the big moment! Everybody's pumping apparatus goes on an overload schedule. Here comes "Okie!"

The freshmen size up the man. They can scarcely picture this spindle-legged, bespectacled individual with derby hat in hand as one of the football heroes in the days when bone crunching was the order of procedure.

Days when oak leather helmeted goliaths with canvas vests, legs armored in half-inch leather shin guards and overstuffed upholstering on shoulders and elbows, had at one another with such venom that collar bones snapped with noise like heavy drumfire and eleven stalwarts swept down the field in a flying wedge, while kneecaps slipped out of joint and were eased back into position by the kick of an accommodating teammate....

"Okie's forensics are nothing if not fighting and, as he strides determinedly forward, derby in hand, to emphasize a point, a snarling battle cry leaps from the Lehigh hosts....

And now the singing of the Alma Mater.

Leather lunged baritone seniors and squeaky soprano freshmen bore in with all the zeal of a Methodist camp meeting. The effect on the first-year men is electric.

Indeed, they entered the Gym soft and downy cheeked; they are now hard and stubble chinned. To the seniors, however, comes a feeling that in the rough-and-tumble alumni years ahead there will constantly recur poignant memories of a smoke-filled Gym and a carefree hell-for-leather comradeship.

But it's ho for the peerade (sic) and then on to March Field tomorrow!...

Down the campus toward New Street wends the procession.... The vanguard has reached Packer Avenue and already the excited Pennsylvania Dutch gamins are screeching a "now comes it."

The band strikes up and red lights are beginning to appear...." The Right Side of Easy Street" reverberates in mighty echoes from old South Mountain....The seniors thunder out "Everybody takes his hat off to Lehigh,"...

Third Street is passed and over to the right spout the Gehenna-like flares of the Steel Works....Ahead looms the New Street Bridge....

Across the bridge rumbles the gang. The toll keeper in his kiosk at the far end grumbles at the loss of pennies, while the motorman on the street car that has been delayed brazens out "dose tam Lehigh; better dey stay by home and cipher."

And now the long climb up New Street hill to Broad Street.... West into Broad Street churns the procession. Broad Street does not belie its name It was made to order for snake-dancing....

The dust arising is literally to be sneezed at. It is almost deadly—conveyances in the Bethlehems were still horsedrawn....

Left into Main Street and past the Sun Inn goes the gang. Nobody is in step now. The idea is to get along and raise a heluva din in the going....

At last—the Fem Sem! Six hundred strong we gather in a semi-circle beneath the windows of the building....Curtains are hastily pulled aside and fair faces can be seen peering down.

The Lehighs clear their throats for a stentorian effort. The cheerleaders are at it again. "Three long Lehighs for the Fem Sem!...

Perhaps the undergraduate of today has better ways for blowing off steam. But we Lehighs of the early nineteen hundreds who in our adolescence hero-worshipped at the feet of Fred Fearnot and Nick Carter,...grew into a hearty lot.

We were a breed especially seasoned to engineer a football smoker, of which institution it might be said, in the parlance of the Pennsylvania Dutch, "it's all any more."

Recruiting—1907

(condensed from the **Brown and White** of May 17, 1907)

We reproduce below the circular sent out by the Maryland Club to every graduate of a high or Preparatory school in the State of Maryland.

It shows that the Maryland Club is also awake to its opportunities and may serve as an incentive to other clubs to do all in their power to interest prospective students in Lehigh University.

Such a communication, coming from an undergraduate body, is of inestimably more value than anything sent by the College itself, and is sure to interest many Preparatory school students and be of marked benefit to the University. The Maryland Club is to be congratulated on its energy and the University on having such a loyal and enthusiastic body of undergraduates. The letter...is as follows:

Dear Sir:

Are you looking forward to continuing your education at a university—becoming a college man? If you are, we invite you to weight the following facts regarding Lehigh University with the advantages possessed by any university you have considered attending.

As Marylanders, we wish to see our fellow citizens of Maryland obtain the best education the country has to offer. As Lehigh men, we desire our university to obtain the best men in the country.

We believe that the more men of Maryland that become Lehigh men, the greater will be the benefit both to our State and to our College.

Lehigh is ranked as one of the best technical schools of the country, the classical courses are strong, so that a diploma from Lehigh stands for a preparation second to none in the country....

That the text books written at Lehigh in various branches of engineering are of the best, is testified to by the adoption throughout

the country. Independent work is aimed at by giving each students something to do, as far as possible, different from his neighbor.

In laboratory work, printed forms are sparingly used in order to promote independent thought and reduce mere substitution. A small number of men (compared with the practice at many other colleges) work together, and they acquire a thorough knowledge of the experiment by the personal handling of good instruments.

Lehigh is well situated for providing every day, practical examples of class room instruction. In the Lehigh Valley are extensive steel plants, zinc works, cement industries, silk mills, railroad shops, and many other manufacturing industries, to which the students have access....

The object of Lehigh is not only to offer thorough instruction in the various courses, but to prepare in broader sense, young men for their life's work. This preparation is advances by personal contact between the students and the faculty.

For Lehigh is not so large that all personal contact between students and the faculty is lost, nor so small that one man teaches all the branches of one course.

...Athletic sports are supported, and although Lehigh's teams have been worthy rivals of larger institutions, commercialism does not exist.

In public and commercial life, more responsibility is falling upon the college graduate—and he should be prepared to meet it. At Lehigh, the preparation is afforded by self-government: all student actions are subject to the judgment of a student committee, the Arcadia.

The honor system put a ban upon ungentlemanly conduct and insures the standing of each student upon merit alone.

We have called your attention to some of the facts of undergraduate life at Lehigh that makes us believe Lehigh is the best college in the country.

If you also have been convinced of this, we shall be glad to hear so, that we may be prepared to welcome you to our Alma Mater. If you have not been convinced, we shall be glad to hear why, so that a personal letter or interview may set you right.

Your fellow citizens,
The Maryland Club of Lehigh University
Ernest B. Walton, '07, president
Hugh E. Steele, '07, Sec-Treas.

Taylor-Made For Lehigh

The Class of 1876 prided itself on being "the most enterprising class that ever entered the portals of Lehigh and that in the pursuance of study, of athletic sports and all the incidents to college life her men have excelled...."

Charles L. "Charley" Taylor was a notable member of that class, earning the Sophomore prize as the top student, a member of Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, the literary club, the Gymnastics Association and several other clubs.

Like many early graduates of Lehigh, he made a career in the expanding iron and steel industry, first in Johnstown, then in Pittsburgh, where he rose to prominence with the Carnegie Company and became one of Andrew Carnegie's most trusted colleagues.

While pursuing his industrial career, Taylor also was devoting many hours to a second career—with the Lehigh University Alumni Association.

He served as secretary-treasurer of the organization from 1877 to 1880, president from 1881 to 1882, and as an honorary alumnus trustee from 1882 to 1886 and from 1887 to 1895.

Taylor's Alumni Association duties brought him into frequent contact with another alumnus who was also combining a corporate and a Lehigh career, Henry S. Drinker, Class of 1871.

When Drinker was selected as Lehigh's fifth president in 1905, Taylor, now retired from industry, was named to the Board of Trustees.

"...To feel that I might be of some assistance in shaping the policy and destiny of the University," gave Taylor, "one of the proudest days of my life."

In 1906, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching had just began donating money to educational programs, and Lehigh, through Taylor's influence, received pensions for retired faculty—the first foundation grant ever given to the university.

A more important gift from the Carnegie Corporation to Lehigh followed in 1907—$120,000 for a dormitory which Carnegie himself named Taylor Hall, much to Taylor's discomfort because he didn't feel he deserved the honor.

Students had lived in Christmas, Saucon and Packer halls during the early years of the university, but, Asa Packer was against building dormitories for students, feeling that they should board in town instead.

Carnegie's gift "was a personal triumph for Taylor," noted Lehigh historian W. Ross Yates. "Ever since his undergraduate days he had wanted to provide housing for students. Now, he had access to Carnegie for the money and enjoyed the confidence of a president whose approach to policy was pragmatic. Drinker would not turn down an offer of $120,000 for a dormitory, even though it meant disregarding a policy established by the founder himself."

Building a new dormitory created a need for a dining commons, now Lamberton Hall, also built during 1907-1908. Together with the new student center, Drown Hall, a memorial to the late president Thomas Drown, Lehigh had almost totally revamped its facilities for students.

The exceptions were the gymnasium and athletic fields. Taylor, a staunch supporter of Lehigh athletics, sought to remedy the situation. In 1913, he donated $100,000 toward the building of a new gymnasium and began raising funds for a new stadium.

A grateful student body declared October 14, 1914 "Charley Taylor Day." The Lehigh football team played the team from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in the stadium. During the game, students wearing white caps arranged themselves in the stands to spell out "Taylor".

At half-time, the entire student body formed a "T" on the field and sang several songs, accompanied by the new student band in its first formal appearance.

Taylor was to remain on the Board of Trustees until his death in 1922, heading the Alumni Development Fund, which he established in 1908, from 1918 to 1920.

While thanking the students for Charley Taylor Day, he gave them a bit of advice that hoped they would follow.

"...There is probably no better asset in life than Loyalty," Taylor said. Loyalty to our ideals, Loyalty to our institutions, Loyalty to our employers. Of course, to achieve success, one must be steadfast, industrious, ambitious, painstaking and faithful; but, above all, I say to you, be loyal."

Mr. Grace

By James Wolfe and James Benner
(condensed from the Winter, 1983, **Alumni Bulletin**)

"You see,...it isn't enough to show what a man did—
You've got to tell us who he was—"
"Citizen Kane"

Some called him "The Boss," a few called him a "sinister figure," his nickname was "Million-Dollar Bonus," and a newspaper once dubbed him "The little Napoleon of Bethlehem Steel Corporation." But most people called him Mr. Grace.

[Eugene] Grace died in 1960, and the **Alumni Bulletin** published a long, laudatory piece on the man who ran "Bessie" and sat as president of Lehigh's board of trustees from 1912 to 1957. ...

Grace entered Lehigh University in 1895. His achievements immediately began to accumulate. After winning the Mathematics Prize as a freshman, he was awarded the Wilbur Scholarship as a sophomore.

...He was also elected to Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering fraternity that had been founded at Lehigh in 1885.

Grace also demonstrated interest and talent in athletics. A shortstop, he captained the varsity baseball team in his junior and senior years. Valedictorian of the class of 1899, he accepted a job with Bethlehem Steel following graduation. ...

In less than 20 years at Bethlehem Steel, Grace moved from plant employee to company president. ...

His emphasis on organization and growth assured Bethlehem's position as the world's largest commercial shipbuilder during most of his years as president. ...

In 1912 Grace officially reentered the Lehigh...community as an alumnus trustee. He became a corporate trustee in 1913. ...

Mr. Grace was once quoted as saying, "I don't like to think backward. When a man stops thinking forward, he's done." Still, when it came to his own past, he never forgot his origins. He never abandoned Charles Schwab, and he worked diligently to keep Lehigh University "thinking forward."

Indeed, his work as president of the board of trustees from 1924 to 1957 stands as the other large public effort, second only to Bethlehem Steel, in his life.

In a speech to Lehigh alumni in 1946 when Martin D. Whitaker assumed the presidency, Grace emphasized the need for support if Lehigh and Whitaker were to succeed. He reminded his audience:

"Lehigh started me, it started you. We must recognize what Lehigh has done for each of us, and how great a part of us it is today."

...While Grace did exert leadership in the selection of presidents and in funding for building projects, he never felt qualified to interfere in academics matters...The financial tradition of operating "in the black," an unwritten rule, is a Grace legacy. ...

Grace never lost interest in Lehigh athletics. He once said, "...I'm for high scholastic standards and for winning teams. We have no Rose Bowl ambitions, but we do want to win our share of the games in our proper league. ..."

In 1938, Grace announced his most visible and generous single gift—a building to house athletic and social events. In donating all the funds for Grace Hall, Grace explained that he had always been "hopeful of doing something for Lehigh."

He concluded, "Lehigh did a lot for me. Lehigh certainly owes me nothing...the reason I can do it...is because of the way Lehigh equipped me to take up my life's work."

Packer and Packard are Both Lehigh Names

Visitors to Lehigh frequently get confused by the repetition of names. For example, there is Packer Hall, the university center, and Packer Memorial Church, both on the Asa Packer Campus.

To add to the confusion, there is also Packard Laboratory, home of Lehigh's College of Engineering and Applied Science, named for James Ward Packard, class of 1884.

Packard wrote his senior thesis on "Design of a Dynamo Electric Machine." After graduation, he worked for a large electrical supply

firm in New York City where he showed a real genius for improving the design of electrical machines.

He received more than 40 patents for his inventions. With his brother, Packard founded his own company in Warren, Ohio, in 1890 to manufacture electrical equipment.

As an undergraduate, he was captain of the university bicycling club, an activity that led to his fascination with the automobile.

The first Packard, "Ohio Model A" rolled off the assembly line of the electrical firm on November 6, 1899 and Packard embarked on a second successful career as an auto manufacturer.

Hearing that his alma mater needed funds to build a mechanical and electrical engineering laboratory, Packard donated over $1 dollars in Packard Motor Company stock to Lehigh in 1924.

He died in 1928, the same year as the ground was broken for the laboratory, and left one-third of his estate to Lehigh's permanent endowment fund upon the death of his wife.

His gift made him the second largest benefactor in Lehigh's early history, surpassed only by Asa Packer.

Packard's final gift to Lehigh, the original "Ohio Model A," sits in the main lobby of Packard Lab.

The car, which was shipped to Warren, Ohio, in September of 1990 for the 100th anniversary of Packard Electric, now a division of General Motors, still runs.

In fact, Thomas Jackson, professor emeritus of mechanical engineering, and Terry Martin, the historian of the Packard Motor Car Company, took the vehicle for a short jaunt to check on recent adjustments to the car's transmission.

"It runs beautifully for a car that old," Jackson, said, but I wouldn't want to travel too far in it."

The starter crank is on the side of the vehicle, Jackson explained. It takes two people to perform the necessary maneuvers to turn over the ignition.

Steering is controlled by a tiller. There are four gears, reverse, low, park and drive, and no clutch. Stopping the car is "not the easiest thing to do," Jackson added, "but I could probably teach anybody how to drive it in a few hours."

Through his three gifts to the university, a laboratory, a substantial contribution to the endowment, and his first car, James Ward Packard ensured that his name would be a permanent part of Lehigh.

Major Cheli's Life and Death Choices
(from the Fall, 1991, **Alumni Bulletin**)

Major Ralph Cheli '41 made two life-or-death choices on the bombing mission that was to take his life August 18, 1943, in the South Pacific.

The 23-year-old veteran of 40 missions didn't have to fly in combat because of his executive duties, but he chose to accompany his squadron on tough assignments, like the raid on the Japanese airbase at Daqua.

Approaching the heavily-defended airfield, Cheli led his squadron in a dive and was met by fierce resistance from the Japanese defenders. His plane was hit and caught fire.

Cheli could have pulled out of the formation to gain altitude and parachute to safety, but that would have disorganized the attack and left the other planes vulnerable to interception by the enemy.

Knowing that a crash was inevitable, he continued to lead the squadron in a low-level bombing-and-strafing run that caused severe damage to the airfield.

When his guns became white hot, Cheli led his squadron out to sea and turned command over to his wingman before the flaming plane plunged into the water.

For his exploits, Cheli was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously, the only Lehigh student to be so honored.

He previously had received the Distinguished Flying Cross for completing two successful missions in one day during the Bismarck Sea battle, and the Army Air Medal for completing 25 combat missions.

The Brooklyn native left Lehigh in 1940 to join the Army Air Force. Cheli's wife and infant son were living in Bethlehem at the time of his death.

Lehigh's squadron of the Arnold Air Society is named for Cheli.

"Holding single or together, steady moving to the front, all for us, Pioneers! O pioneers!"
(Walt Whitman)

The Lehigh registrar of 1937 must have received quite a shock when a "French student" named "Jean" turned out to be a young woman.

She transferred to another school after a few weeks, and undergraduate women were not to enroll again at Lehigh until 1971, through the graduate school was open to women in 1918

Women employees also appeared on campus about the same time. In 1917, Helen G. Ryan became secretary to President Henry Drinker and worked with every Lehigh president until she retired around 1965.

"Everyone knew Miss Ryan," said Lehigh historian W. Ross Yates, "but I could find out little about her. Her name doesn't appear in any record or catalog."

Sixteen-year-old Edith Seifert, newly graduated from Bethlehem Business College, came to Lehigh in November of 1923 to work as a secretary to the university's first bursar. She retired in 1969 as Lehigh's first woman bursar.

Mrs. H. Barrett (Libby) Davis became a full-time member of the journalism department in 1947, but there were no tenured women professor until the 1960s.

Sharon P. Bernstein, '77, wrote about the process that lead to the enrollment of women at Lehigh in the Fall, 1991, **Alumni Bulletin.** The following is condensed from her article, "Women at Lehigh—A Natural Evolution."

The evolution of Lehigh's all-male student body to one that is nearly 40 percent female is replete with incidents of acceptance and resentment, satisfaction and frustration, unyielding tradition and inevitable change.

The university's decision to prepare both young men and women for adulthood has become the most significant of all the many changes throughout Lehigh's history.

The movement to consider the admission of women to Lehigh began in earnest on April 19, 1968. That day, in what then-President Deming Lewis called "a disturbing event," a group of several hundred student members of the Committee of Undergraduates for Responsible Education (CURE) demonstrated outside the Alumni Memorial Building during the lunch hour, demanding changes at Lehigh....

The late Monroe J. Rathbone, '21, then president of the Board of Trustees, told alumni that he understood the reasons for the students' "uncertain, frustrated feeling" and was supportive of their efforts.

CURE's two strongest and most persistent demands were for some part in planning the long-range goals and educational philosophy of the university and for representation on the Board of Trustees.

The first demand resulted in the formation of the University Goals Committee, which was composed of undergraduates, members of the administration and a number of recent graduates. This group recommended that the issue of coeducation at Lehigh be addressed by a 13-members subcommittee under the direction of Carey B. Joynt, professor of international relations.

...Joynt's committee determined that admitting women as undergraduates would accomplish three things: strengthen Lehigh's competitive position in the struggle for quality students and faculty; improve the quality of academic life, particularly in the colleges of business and economics and arts and science; and go a long way toward producing a more normal social atmosphere,...

In April, 1970, the Trustees voted to admit about 100 women to Lehigh in the fall of 1971, despite negative responses from alumni that included comments such as:

Coeducation would encourage promiscuity.

Lehigh's unique character and identity would be altered to the commonplace

The resulting male-female ratio would not do enough to resolve the "intolerable" social climate now existing for the men and would also provide a dubious atmosphere for women.

With little over a year to prepare for coeducation, university officials had much to do. It was decided that women would be housed in the Centennial II complex and that they would take their meals in the new dining facility, Rathbone Hall.

Some of the first women on campus were surprised by the less-is-more approach to preparing for their arrival,...On July 1, 1971, just weeks before the women were to arrive, Lehigh hired Ruth Hurley Vihon as associate dean of students, to assist in the transition.

"I felt I was a woman's advocate. I wanted the women to know that I was available if they had any concerns," Vihon said of her role as both a pioneer and resource, which included interviews with each of the women throughout their first year at Lehigh....

Although Vihon perceived "a healthy apprehension" On the part of faculty and administration about what services and treatment women needed and wanted, an overall recalcitrance and ignorance about women made the early years of coeducation difficult....

...[She] also worked for women to be allowed to march in the "97," for women's admittance to the steam room and for an end to nude swims in Jacobs Pool over the lunch hour.

In Vihon's mind, the first women at Lehigh were special, optimistic and liked being the first. "It was so much fun to watch them. Rather than take offense at circumstances, they laughed and coped."...

Although perceptions of the gravity of the situation vary, students, faculty and administrators interviewed recall that the first two years of coeducation at Lehigh were considered an "experiment."

...The entire Lehigh community [was] made aware of the results of a year-long study by the Coeducation Review Committee during the spring of 1973. The committee unanimously recommended to the Trustees that coeducation be adopted on a permanent basis, citing overwhelming support from faculty, students and administration.

According to the committee's findings, the presence of women had not only "a salutary effect on the operating budget but had the far-reaching academic effect of achieving the parity among the three colleges that has been a stated primary goal of Lehigh's development."

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1. Rehearsing for the 1949 Spring Music Festival.

2. The June, 1938, surveying course at Canadensis, Pa., included Ralph Cheli, bottom row, center and F.C. Butler, second row, right end, owner of the photograph.

3. "Triangulation" in the canal.

4. Hi, Mom!

5. Chanting, "We pay no toll tonight," Lehigh students surge across the New Street Bridge in the early 1950s.

6. Lewis Heck, '08, left, and Arthur Lakey, '08, center, members of the first Brown and White Band, present a cake to drum major Curt Shollenberger, '58, on October 28, 1956, to mark the golden anniversary of the band.

7. One of the many gridiron battles at old Taylor Stadium.

8. Eugene Grace, center, supervises the laying of the cornerstone for Grace Hall in 1938.

9. Memorial Drive, from the Alumni Memorial Building to Taylor Gym, as it appeared in the 1930s. At the base of each tree is a marker commemorating one of the 46 Lehigh alumni killed in World War I.

6.

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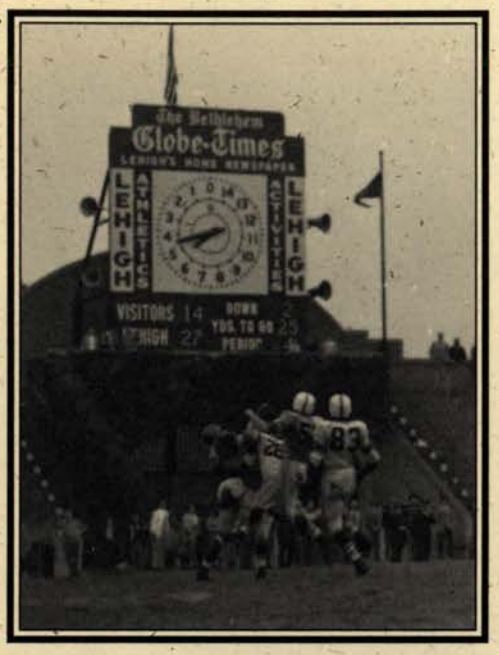

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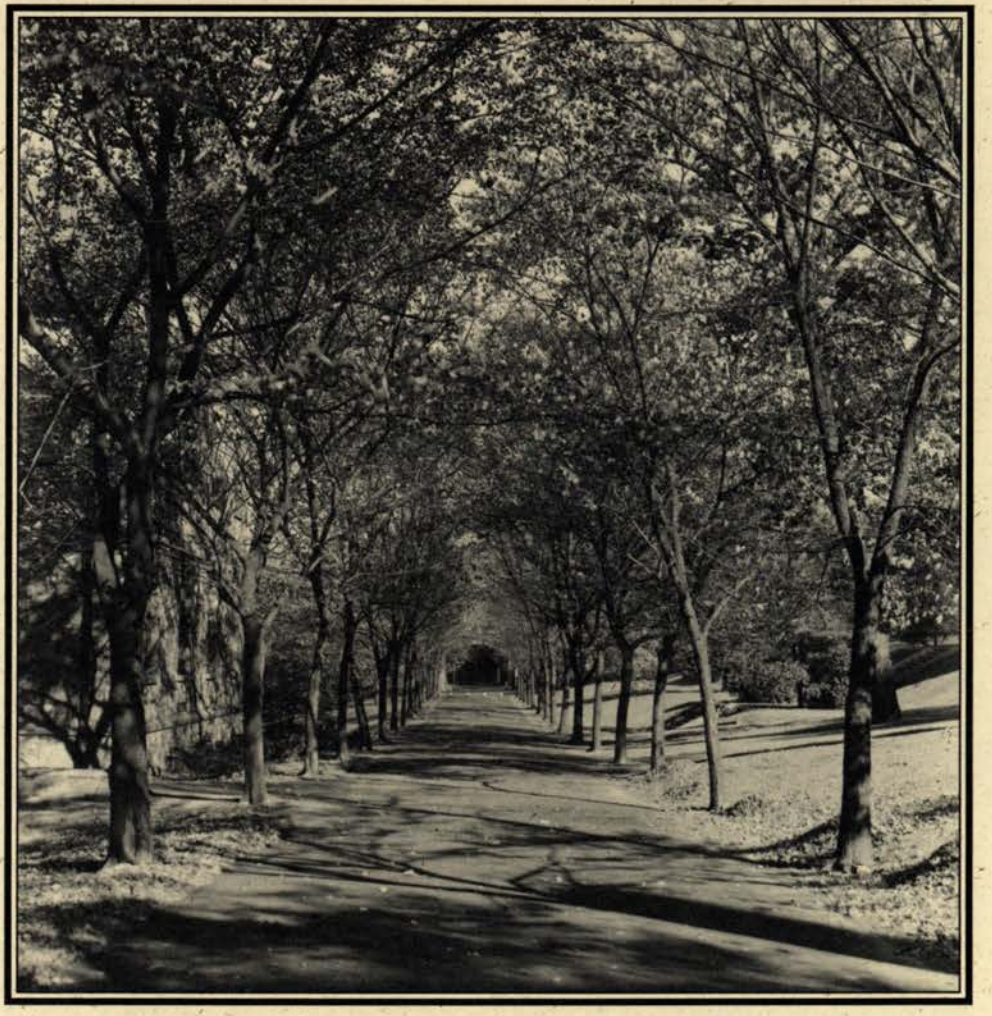

The Lehigh Alma Mater

Where the Lehigh's rocky rapids
Rush from out the West,
Mid a grove of spreading chestnuts,
Walls in ivy dressed.
On the breast of old South Mountain
Reared against the sky,
Stands our noble Alma Mater,
Stands our dear Lehigh.

Like a watchman on the mountain
Stands she grandly bold,
Earth's and Heaven's secrets seeking,
Hoarding them like gold,
All she wrests from Nature's storehouse
Naught escapes her eye,
Gives she gladly to her dear ones,
While we bless Lehigh.

We will ever live to love her,
Live to praise her name,
Live to make our lives add luster
To her glorious fame.
Let the glad notes wake the echo
Joyfully we cry;
Hail to thee, our Alma Mater;
Hail, all hail, Lehigh.

Words by John J. Gibson, '91

Dear Asa Packer Society Member:

During the holidays, many families have the opportunity to share life experiences, reminiscing about special times. The Lehigh family has its own memories, some of which have been recently assembled in Looking Back, a scrapbook of Lehigh life at its most colorful and exciting moments. Compiled by Rita Plotnicki, a member of the University Writers' Group and president of the South Bethlehem Historical Society, Looking Back will stir your recollections of the University in days gone by.

This is just one small way of saying thank you for all that you continue to do for Lehigh, enabling today's students to make memories of their own.

Best wishes to you and yours for a happy and healthy holiday season.

Sincerely,

Bill

William L. Clayton
Chairman
Asa Packer Society