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Cover caption: The front cover of this last issue of the Bulletin to be produced by outgoing editor Harry Ramsey features an array of some covers printed during his editorship. Other covers appear in black and white on page 31. These covers, arranged by Will Behler, represent the talents of a number of Lehigh Valley photographers and artists with whom the editor has worked during the past 12 years. Back cover photos are a sampling taken from thousands that have appeared in the Bulletin, most of them nostalgic reminders of well known people and events.

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ditor—Harry B. Ramsey '50

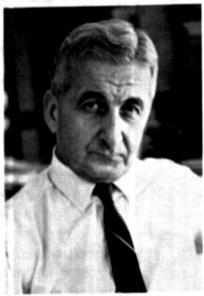
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President Deming Lewis



Dean John Karakash



V.P. Preston Parr '43

One Good Lustrum Deserve

by Sandra MaTuschKa '76

The pages of our lives turn more quickly as the years pile up behind us. Lehigh, the stone, brick and mortar shelter of at least four years of our lives—more for others—often has the appearance of an unchanging monument in retrospect: grounds always spring and summer green, halls cool and dimly high or brightly new, with private joys, successes, and failures filed in our minds to be pulled at will.

The grand old lady of Bethlehem that Asa Packer envisioned in 1865 when he founded the multi-dimensional University, closed its books on yet another decade this past January. A decade—10 years, 3,653 days, 87,672 hours, 5,260,320 minutes and 315,619,200 seconds of life. In that time, Lehigh experienced some of the most dramatic changes in its history.

The Bulletin solicited comment from four people—President Deming Lewis; Preston Parr '43, dean and vice-president for student affairs; Dr. John J. Karakash, dean of the College of Engineering and Physical Sciences; and Prof. Frank Hook, chairman of English. These four men represented a cross-section of campus perspective, people who from their various vantage points saw change affect Lehigh—its students, buildings and mores.

The world impinged on Lehigh in this decade—the Vietnam War, Watergate, abolition of the draft, Attica, the Chicago 7, the gas crisis, the national fad of streaking, escalating inflation

and growing unemployment, three presidential elections and one presidential resignation.

But by far, what had the most impact on the life of the academic community was the breaking of a 105-year-old tradition of an all-male school. A writer in the *Epitome* asked: "For the Lehigh man, what does all this entail? Imagine getting up 15 minutes early to shave for class, wearing clean, pressed clothes, smoothing up our campus jargon! Is it worth the effort?"

Evidently, it was. President Lewis commented: "Certainly the attitude of women and the advent of coeducation made one of the major changes, highly visible, and very beneficial both to the spirit of the University and also financially." It had its rough days, especially in the beginning. There were grumblings about the social life at Lehigh, and former Dean Ruth Ann Hurley, champion of the co-eds, was always mediating something or other, answering criticism, filling positions, settling disputes or organizing groups. When law professor Charles Vihon resigned, he took Hurley and a year's salary with him to Harvard Law School.

By 1975, the co-eds were gracefully "in," and the yearbook was dedicated to the "74 women who were here when it started and who have helped to bring it this far." Women had invaded the Lehigh Marching Band—though not easily—had been accepted in maledominated majors, and had made some

inroads in combatting negative attitudes about women on campus.

Today there are nearly 1,000 women on campus. Dean Parr considers coeducation "one of Lehigh's great successes," and adds, "I think the success of it is measured in part by the fact that the women students do as well academically as the men, or better. Women are entering fields which in my day were considered only rough tough masculine stuff-hard science and technology-and doing extremely well in it. Which means that the young men who are attending Lehigh today cannot help but see their women peers in a different way from that of my generation," Parr said.

Lehigh changed with the world, but not always with the same intensity. At the beginning of the decade, dink hops were still in, along with pajama parades to Moravian dorms. The Epitome cautiously ventured that in a few years the University's social calendar might "become unrecognizable to us here now—not more liberal, but certainly more diversified than it has been."

That year the concern for the war in Vietnam increased, and moratoriums, classroom boycotts (teachers permitting), leaflet distribution, marches, rallies and protests became the order of the day at Lehigh while students were tearing apart campuses in other areas of the country. The big achievement by the next year was formation of the University Forum.



Prof. Frank Hook



"Spring has Sprung" movement sparked Forum early in decade.

nother

along with elimination of Saturday classes. Gene Mater, cartoonist of the popular Gremlin Village remarked: "The Class of '71 has lived the phenomenon of Lehigh's emergence from its own Dark Age."

Lewis wryly commented: "When the students kept saying 'Sir,' throughout that period, I realized they were not exactly wild revolutionaries." He said he was proud that the students at that time "never lost their basic courtesy and respect for other people's feelings and the right of other people to live in a certain way, with the exception of a few who behaved less than ideally."

The "me" generation started to flower during 1971, the year that the Albert B. Maginnes Hall of Liberal Arts was formally dedicated. Hook remembers that the English department was "one of the most popular elective departments on campus then," with several sections of contemporary literature and 20th Century courses.

"The vocational kick that the world has entered on since that time has taken its toll, particularly of courses in the humanities. It happened very suddenly. It began in the early 70s." He notes that it was a national trend that affected Lehigh. Richard Nixon was being accused of failing to overcome inflation and of increasing unemployment because of his economic policies, and the college graduate was beginning to feel the

pinch of "no jobs." By 1975, unemployment reached 8.7%, the highest rate since 1941.

Hook said the students are "much more concerned about their grade averages now than they were at the beginning of this decade when they had not yet learned that there wouldn't be jobs for the people who went through graduate school, or there might not be jobs for anybody who wanted a job." This awareness on the part of students often leads them to what Hook calls a "grim calculation" that causes "people in some of the more vocational disciplines and people readying for professional schools" to not take certain courses "because they're afraid they might lower their grade average by a tenth of a point And that might mean the difference between life and death for them for medical school or something.

He noted the students changed their dress code within the decade: "two or three years into the 70s, you saw shorter hair—all carefully styled—and neater clothes. Girls then eventually started wearing makeup to class, and now they dress and wear high heels. You see girls in all kinds of dress, but it is not uncommon to see girls very well dressed walking around the campus. And you cannot assume that they are on their way to an interview. It used to be that when you saw a student dressed up, you knew what was going on. That's no longer true."

The pendulum swung widely and returned in due course throughout the decade. The newly-formed Forum flourished and attrophied in a barely noticeable death of ennui, foreign language and math requirements were deleted and came back, conservatism left with fanfare by the front door and returned quietly through the back, the draft is with us again, and the social consciousness of the "me" generation converted to economic anxiety

During the exciting Bicentennial year, the *Epitome* marked 100 years of publication and looked nostalgically at "how it was," including the rise of tuition from 1886, when it was free except for incidentals to 1976 at \$3,300 a year. Next year it will be \$6,100.

Lehigh passed through its bright and happy moments, its fun-loving times in those 10 years. Mustard and Cheese presented "The Fantastiks" with financial aid director Bill Stanford hoofing it up on stage, numerous musicians, groups, and musicals made their way to campus. among them "The Vanilla Fudge," "The Portable Newport Folk Festival," Ella Fitzgerald, and stage productions of "Grease" and "Chicago."

The Royal Lichtenstein Circus came to campus, as did streaking nudies. During 1976 some 40,000 copies of Lehigh Horizons were burned by the administration in a Bethlehem Steel incinerator because they contained a story about a campus sex poll. A tongue-in-cheek comment in the

yearbook says that the students agreed with the administration in this matter because they believed that "Horizons" should "deal with issues which affect Lehigh students."

An array of impressive speakers graced podiums, including the Right Hon. Harold Wilson, leader of Great Britain's Labour Party, former secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, Isaac Asimov, Jane Fonda, John Kenneth Galbraith, Ed Bullins, Ruby Dee, Sam Dash, chief counsel to the Senate Watergate Committee, and a host of others.

Buildings sprang up on campus—the new chemistry building, new student residences, the Fairchild Laboratory, and Stabler Athletic and Convocation Center. Remodeling of existing buildings has been ongoing—the Wilbur drama workshop, the Chandler Building, and Packer Chapel.

There are three new sororities on campus, with a fourth in the wings, and Town House, the commuting student's fraternity/sorority emerged during the decade.

Each of the four people interviewed by the *Bulletin* had significant things to say about their individual perspectives. They were all optimistic.

Hook, although deploring the declining enrollment in the arts college, said there were signs that "this may be righting itself; eventually I think it will. I think there is likely to be something of a revival of interest in the humanities. People are gradually going to discover that we're necessary, I hope . . . A general liberal education is still the best education for the contemporary world, except for those jobs which require some kind of specific, technical knowledge.

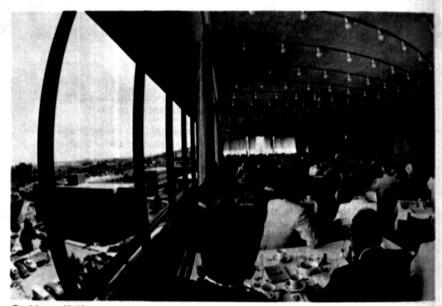
The thing the world needs are people who can in fact communicate with each other, particularly in writing," he said. He smiled sardonically and gave a victory sign: "Long live the Liberal Arts."

Parr feels that Lehigh, although always pragmatic, has shifted to even greater pragmatism. "I think students are very interested in getting on in the world, qualifying for law school or medical school or a new job with a good company, getting into a big accounting firm, or whatever, and they work hard. In the late '60s and early '70s, there were more people I think trying to join the Peace Corps, thinking of service occupations, perhaps more uncertain of what they were going to do.

"I think we have become through regulation, accountability to the state, government and public law in general, compelled to move in a direction of more institutionalized ways of doing



Enthusiasm shown at Rally has carried over to many activities.



Rathbone Hall, overlooking new residences, offers food, great view.







Beautiful and functional auditorium in new mid-70's chem complex.

business. We are learning what it is to become a corporation.

"The University has a much stronger profile now; I think the growth of research has given Lehigh a stronger position in the academic world of 1980 than we had in 1970. The University has always been called a University. I think it became much more truly a University this past decade than it was before."

Karakash believes that changing the name of the College of Engineering to Engineering and Physical Sciences "reflects the conscious effort on the part to build bridges between the six engineering and the two physical science departments, namely, physics and chemistry. I can say with some conviction that the increased collaboration between the applied sciences and engineering raised the stature of the College in a very visible way."

He notes the introduction—among other changes in curricula—of a minor in the humanities and social sciences—"a program requiring quality and programmatic substance, not just accumulating credits. It is a mark of effectiveness of the program that one of our engineering seniors with a minor in classics was admitted to a year in classics at Oxford.

"Perhaps more critically important is the undiminished capacity for optimism of many of my colleagues who are committed to educating students, both in the formative and informative sense, to fulfill the Asa Packer legacy which, converted to the pedestrian language of the scientist/engineer reads: To produce good people who are also good for something."

Lewis faces retirement next year with a feeling of accomplishment in Lehigh's progress. "I think that at the beginning of the decade we might have felt that we'd have a lot of trouble in attracting enough undergraduate students, but on the contrary, we find that our applications are holding up; in fact, increasing every year.

"We're always planning and trying to look ahead," he said. At present the University officially foresees the future size and distribution of fields remaining the same. "We will have to respond," he said, however, "as we have in the past, to certain changes, e.g., digital engineering and science and computer applications and science are things growing rapidly all over the country, and we have to respond to that by trying to get more faculty who can handle courses like that."

Although Lewis sees job competition as real for graduates, he holds a broader view: "As my father said, 'Anybody can have a job, but those that have one they really enjoy doing are the fortunate ones.' I've been fortunate all my life, and this is the opportunity that I think we try to give our students—although we don't talk about it in quite those terms—not just the ability to get a job, but also the ability to enjoy life. Asa Packer stated that as one of the objectives.

"I feel very good about Lehigh. I've enjoyed being here very much. I think that Lehigh has changed in ways that I'm fairfy happy about; there are a lot of good people working at it. I will feel very much attached to Lehigh during the rest of my life. It's been a very important and exciting place, and I'm glad that I'm going to be close to it."

SPORTS 1970-80

by Terry Larimer '68

The years 1970-80 were kind to Lehigh's Athletic Dept. The football and wrestling teams became consistent national powers, the seeds were planted for a women's program that blossomed, new facilities sprouted in Saucon Valley, and coaches came and went. It was a decade of renewal, and possibly no other phase of campus life underwent so many changes and improvements.

1970

To understand how far it's come, look at where Lehigh's athletic program was when the decade dawned. It was a year of letdowns. The football team had to beat Lafayette to finish at 500 for the first time since 1961. It rallied to tie the game 28-28, then lost it on a last-minute field goal. Next the basketball team finished at 13-14. Finally the wrestlers went into the Easterns and failed to bring home even one individual championship.

There were a few bright notes. Bob Fortune became the first of many players in the 70s to score more than 1,000 points in his basketball career, and the cross country team won another Middle Atlantic Conference and IC4A championship.

1971

Fred Dunlap, who inherited a bankrupt football program in the mid-60s, kept promising that his team was "ready to turn the corner." There were still doubters until he found a lanky kid from Allentown whose passing blended brilliantly with the running of backs like Jack Rizzo and Don Diorio. Kim McQuilken, in a three-year stopover at Lehigh enroute to a career in the pros. began rewriting the record book in leading the team to an 8-3 season. Rizzo set records for points in a game and season, yards rushing in a season, and capped the whole thing with one astounding 313-yard game against Lafayette.

Thad Turner took over as wrestling coach, and Tom Hutchinson and Scott Christie brought home Eastern titles. The track team of John Covert was undefeated for the first time in 29 years and featured a shot putter named John Hill, who broke 60 feet. Hill is also the same guy who was opening those holes for Rizzo and Diorio during the football season and did it so well that he landed in the pros and now is considered "the old man" of the New Orleans Saints, where he's a fixture at center.

Everything was looking up, the rifle, soccer, and lacrosse teams all won