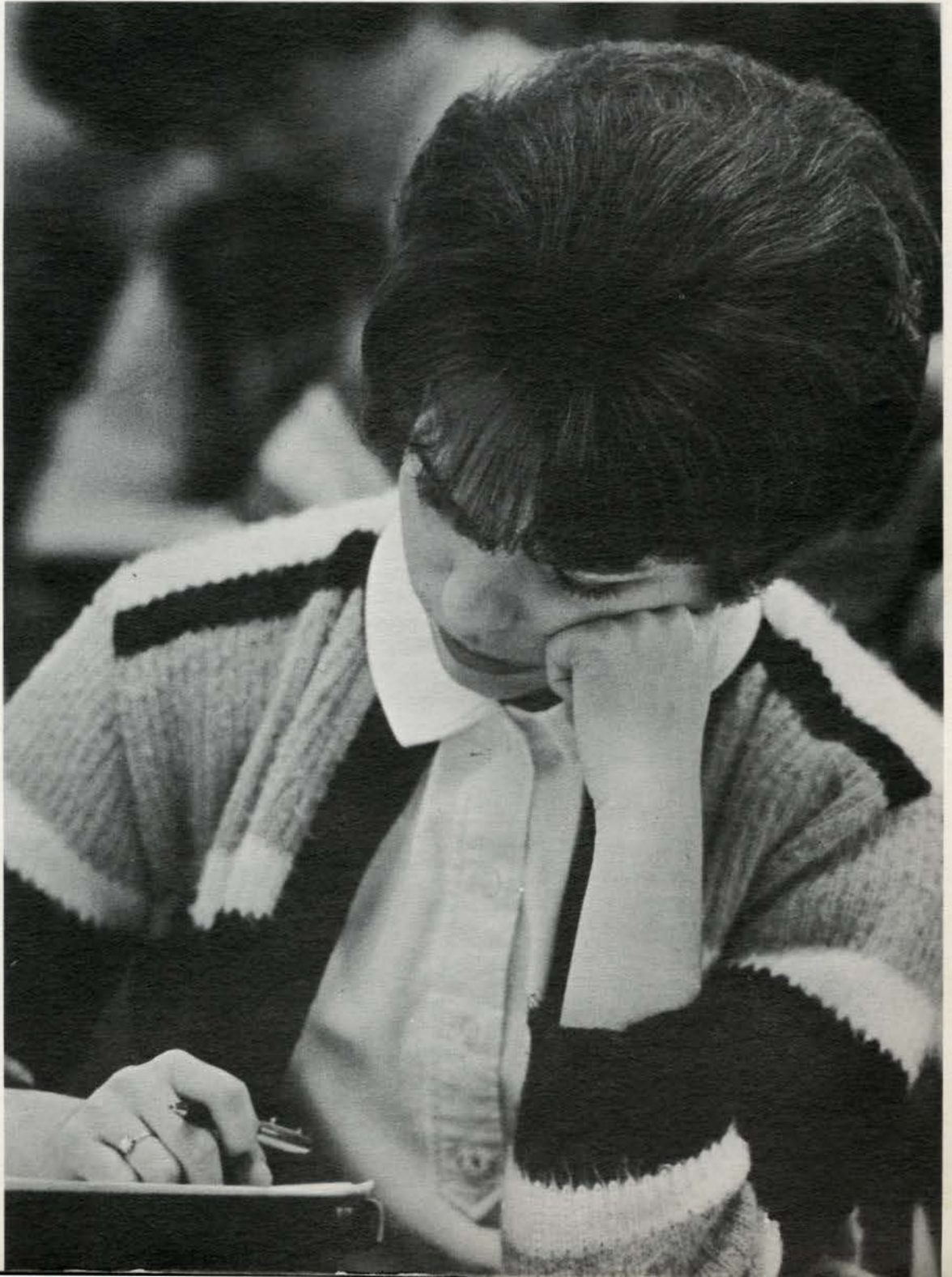


Lindenwood College Bulletin *July* Summer, 1967



**a new  
curriculum  
and calendar  
for students who  
will live in the  
21st century**

## Motivating Today's Student

As a private, independently endowed college, Lindenwood views its commitment to the liberal arts as the essence of all that it does. At a time when college students must be educated to live part of their lives in the twenty-first century, those studies which give resilience to the mind claim primary importance. In a time when social, economic and cultural changes are everyday realities, higher education must be more than preparation in specialized areas among the occupations and professions of the current decade.

The objective of Lindenwood's new liberal arts curriculum, worked into the framework of a completely revised calendar, is to send into the world graduates with a knowledge of the past in terms of its relevance to the future, with minds stretched and nourished by the challenges of a variety of intellectual disciplines, with skills and comprehension enabling them to confront change fearlessly, and with an awareness of man's unique capability for guiding his own destiny.

Our new curriculum, particularly on the freshman level, recognizes that a young woman enters a new world in college; that she is, often for the first time, on her own. Our intent has not been to violate this new freedom but to invade it with a program that captures the student's interest, motivates her toward worthwhile endeavor, encourages her to taste new ideas, try out new patterns of learning, experiment with new ways of thinking.

We believe that the secondary school experience, if it has been a good one, has prepared the student for a new kind of growth and personal development. Lindenwood's new curriculum has been devised to meet this readiness for a new experience with a relevant educational program that will appeal to today's young woman. We are confident that our program will provide a valid and rewarding new approach for those who are serious about their education and concerned about their relationship to others and their understanding of themselves.

We will make every effort to bring together the best resources of the world of education and, through our church relationship, the world of religion. Not everyone will want to work as we will work, live as we will live, search as we will search in the years ahead. Our program imposes a real responsibility which the student must take upon herself. It is not for everyone. But, for those who wish to join us, there will be, we believe, rich rewards.

### Alumnae Association Officers

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Rosanna Veach Bruere '40  
Marguerite Metzger Hall '34  
Helen Meyer Fuerhoff '41

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Margaret Burton Jones '48  
Jane Fox Elliott '51  
Barbara Wexner Levy '47  
Carol Gardner Transou '58  
Alumnae Trustee  
Dyke Steinbeck Barton '29

#### Annual Giving '66

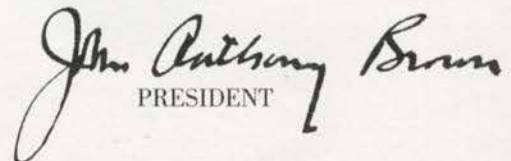
Gloria Bagwell Richardson '59, Chairman

#### Alumnae on Board of Directors

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Nell Quinlan Reed '09  
Dyke Steinbeck Barton '29  
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PRESIDENT

# A Blueprint for Progress

A dual program for academic progress at Lindenwood will be implemented when classes for the 1967-68 school year begin in September. The dynamic new approach consists of a totally new 4-1-4 academic calendar and a completely revised curriculum.

Culminating several years of study, the decision to proceed with the bold new academic concept was made by Dr. Brown shortly after he assumed his duties as President a year ago. This launched a period of intensive preparation which resulted in adoption of the new program by the faculty in January. Additional intensive research and study in the weeks that followed saw the new curriculum developed and perfected with finalization of the entire program achieved as the 1966-67 school year drew to a close.

Working closely with President Brown and the faculty in developing and coordinating all aspects of the new program were Dr. James F. Hood, Assistant Dean and professor of history, and Dr. Howard Barnett, Assistant to the President and chairman of the English department. Dr. Hood concentrated on the freshman phase of the program while Dr. Barnett worked mainly on the upper level program.

The revised academic calendar will consist of 14-week terms in the fall and spring with a short winter term of four weeks in between. The fall term will end just before the Christmas vacation period followed by the short term of four weeks in January. The 14-week spring term will begin in February.

## THE 4-1-4 CALENDAR

The 4-1-4 designation refers to the four courses which students will take in each of the long terms and the single course to be taken during the short January term. Similar to calendars which have been adopted by a number of noted colleges, the 4-1-4 division will make it possible for the student to study each subject in greater depth than would have been possible under the previous system in which she dealt with five or six courses simultaneously. The successful completion of 34 courses will be required for graduation. Although a marked departure from the previous calendar, the 4-1-4 program is by no means experi-

mental. The Lindenwood adaptation has been advantaged by the experience of several other good liberal arts colleges which have been operating under similar plans, but it has been carefully designed to meet the College's own particular needs.

## THE CURRICULUM

Curriculum changes under the new program are extensive. All courses have been organized under one of three basic academic divisions—Humanities, Natural Science and Social Science. Subject concentrations under the basic divisions will include Art, English, Modern Languages, Classical Civilization, Speech-Theater, Music, Philosophy-Religion, Mathematics, Chemistry, General Science, Biology, History, Political Science, Psychology and Economics. Under the new arrangement, the bachelor of arts degree will be the only degree offered by the College, but the program will accommodate those students who wish to prepare for teaching at the elementary or secondary level, including physical and musical education.

Content of new courses which have been added to the curriculum has been designed to take advantage of the greater concentration of study and greater variety of classroom activity permitted by the new calendar. Of particular interest are the completely new common courses to be taken by all freshmen and seniors—the Freshman Common and the Senior Synthesis.

## THE FRESHMAN COMMON

The Freshman Common is a carefully planned program of study in which the "Dynamics of the Twentieth Century" will be explored from the viewpoint of the scientist, the social scientist, and the humanist, with students coming to grips with vital issues of our age in ways not restricted by normal class-hour patterns. Meeting in small discussion seminars part of the time and in plenary session at other times, freshman students will probe the questions which grow out of their encounters with books, lectures, panel discussions, field trips, films and exhibits in ways which contrast significantly with the usual high school experience. Students

## Blueprint for Progress

will examine contemporary society as a whole with particular attention to the interrelationships between man and his environment; they will look at art and architecture, religion, science and technology, politics, history, music, language and literature, and discover the actions and reactions which make up our complex way of life. Each student in the Freshman Common will receive instruction directly from nine top members of the Lindenwood faculty plus a number of outstanding guest lecturers. This broad instructional representation will give students an exposure to the world of higher education from viewpoints beyond their own academic interests.

### THE SENIOR SYNTHESIS

The Senior Synthesis will provide a focus of the student's college work in the light of its relevance to life purposes. All seniors will participate in discussions which will relate each student's previous work in college to her own personal objectives. The course is designed to encourage seniors to rethink their own identity in the context of the education they have acquired at Lindenwood and to intelligently prepare for long-range career commitments.

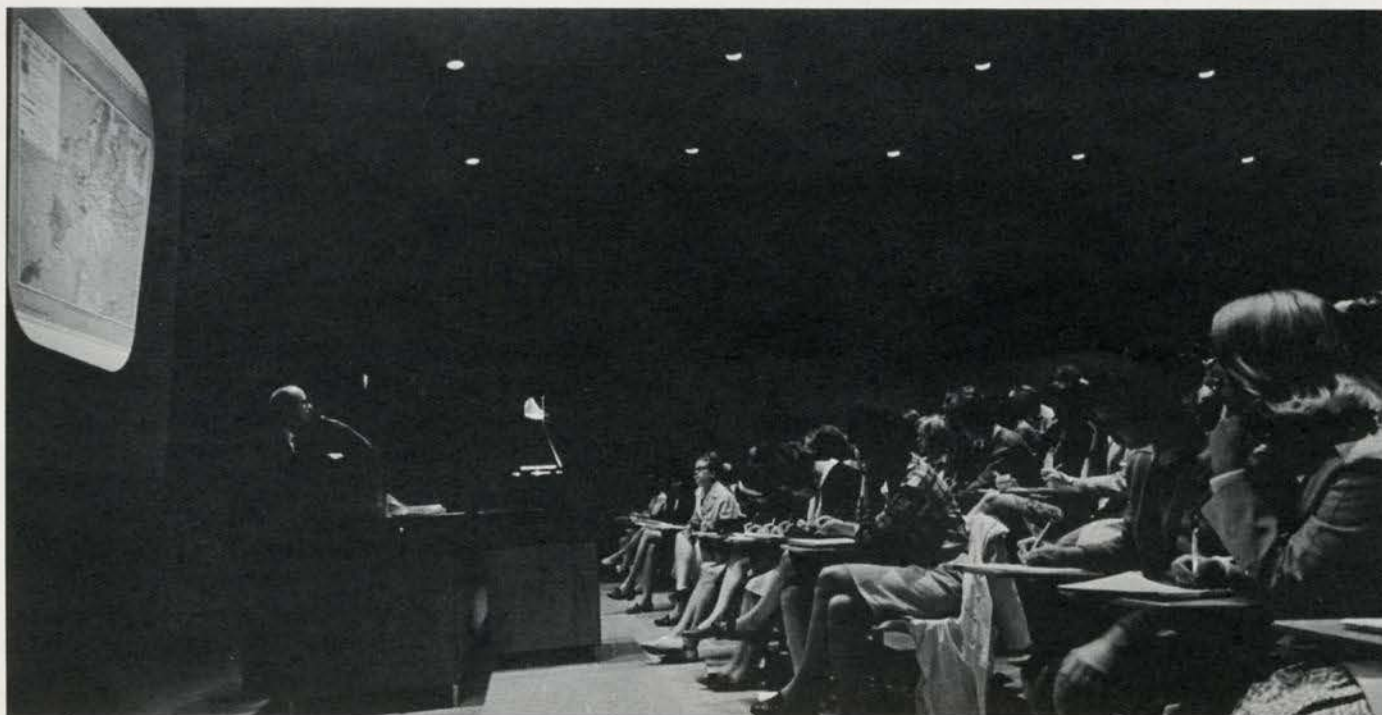
### THE JANUARY TERM

One of the most intriguing features of the 4-1-4 plan will be the flexibility and variety of course content during the short four-week term. Following Christmas vacation, which

students can enjoy with the knowledge that they will not be facing final examinations when they return to school, they will return to intensively focus their attention on but one subject for the next four weeks. In addition to courses on campus, some of which will bring visiting consultants and lecturers to the College, there will be numerous opportunities for off-campus study and experience. Field trips and foreign study to sources of students' major interest, such as museum visits for art students, are planned. Work in economics may be done at various corporations in the St. Louis area and elsewhere. Political science experience and study might be arranged through governmental offices in Jefferson City or Washington. In general, course content during the short interim semester will follow a pattern quite unlike any previous course experience at Lindenwood.

Prescribed general education courses have been abandoned under the new program but the variety of intellectual disciplines expected in a liberal arts curriculum will be preserved through a set of exploratory electives under the three basic academic divisions. The conventional freshman composition and speech requirement will be replaced by proficiency examinations which will be given in the spring term.

Alumnae and others interested in learning more about the new program are invited to write the Office of Admissions for a copy of the new 1967-68 Lindenwood College Catalog.



# Undergraduate Center for Study of Math to become reality in 1968



Mrs. Nell Quinlan Reed, donor of a gift of more than \$100,000 to Lindenwood College to endow a professorship in mathematics, witnesses the signature of John M. Black, chairman of the college's board of directors, on the legal document. Also looking on are President Brown (standing left) and Mrs. Reed's son, David Reed, a Kansas City attorney.



Lindenwood's new IBM 1620 computer being operated by student under the watchful eye of Robert W. Murdock, chairman of the mathematics department. The complex machine, an anonymous gift of a St. Louis-based corporation, will be an integral part of the Center for Undergraduate Study of Mathematics.

Two impressive gifts announced by President Brown in June will make it possible for the College to appreciably strengthen its program in mathematics through the establishment of the Center for the Undergraduate Study of Mathematics.

Mrs. Nell Quinlan Reed, widow of the late U.S. Senator James A. Reed and a member of the Lindenwood College Board of Directors, presented the College with a gift of securities valued in excess of \$100,000 which will be used to endow a chair in mathematics to be known as the Nell Quinlan Reed Professorship.

Assignment of the gift to the College was made by Mrs. Reed at a meeting of the Board of Directors on June 12, 1967. At the same meeting it was announced that the College would receive an IBM 1620 computer, an anonymous gift from a large St. Louis-based corporation.

Mrs. Reed, a loyal Lindenwood alumna, has been encouraging the development of a stronger mathematics program at Lindenwood for the past five years through a series of gifts to the department.

Receipt of resources to make the planned Undergraduate Center for the study of Mathematics a reality is particularly significant since the center was one of the goals for the College which President Brown outlined in his inaugural address last October.

With the addition of an outstanding mathematician whom the College will recruit to fill the Nell Quinlan Reed Professorship, Lindenwood's already strong mathematics department will be in a position to provide an exceptionally high level of mathematics teaching for a liberal arts college. The plan for the center emphasizes the universality of mathematics in the physical and natural sciences and its

increasing importance in the social sciences and humanities. A strong program in theoretical and applied mathematics at the undergraduate level will be formulated, making full use of the expanded mathematics faculty, the excellent facilities in the Howard I. Young Hall of Science and the new IBM computer.

Junior and senior level students of exceptional ability will be recruited for the new center which is scheduled to begin operation in September 1968. A number of full tuition scholarships will be available for students who qualify. Although preference will be given the women students, the College has agreed to admit men to this specialized program.

New mathematics courses which the program will make possible will be an integral part of the new curriculum and promise to be a significant feature of the forward look in education at Lindenwood.



## Summer Session with a *difference*

At Lindenwood College, summer, 1967, was different. There was more than the usual flurry of activity in many of the offices as final preparations were made for implementation of the new calendar and curriculum in the fall. But more than that, there was the "summer school with a difference."

Departing from the previous practice of offering relatively few courses during the summer months, the College this year embarked on an ambitious program which included a wide choice of introductory and advanced courses in 13 basic subjects augmented by workshops and symposiums in a variety of subjects.

For the first time, on-campus residency complete with dining room service was offered for the summer session which began June 12 and concluded July 21. The lush green of campus foliage was at its summer best and even the weatherman cooperated by providing an unusual number of delectably cool days.

Added interest in the summer program was generated by the presence of three distinguished visiting faculty members; Dr. Robert K. Ordway, a noted sociologist; Robert Hansen, leader in the world of modern art; and Miss Helen Manley, pioneer in sex education development.

Dr. Ordway, a member of the faculty at Wichita State University, taught provocative courses in "Criminology and Delinquency" and "Physical, Cultural and Social Anthropology". Mr. Hansen of Occidental College (May, 1967, Bulletin) conducted an "Art Workshop" and a class in "Drawing Structure". Miss Manley, executive director of the Social Health Association of Greater St. Louis, provided a frank approach to the need for sound, constructive sex education and problems which might be encountered in her "Workshop On Sex Education".

Another highlight of the session was "The College Clinic", designed for students intending to begin their college careers in the fall. Presented in two three-week sessions, the clinic provided an insight into the requirements, obligations and experiences of college life.

Also of special significance was the "Workshop on the Ungraded School" which served to familiarize teachers, administrators and other interested persons with all aspects of the ungraded school, particularly the transition from a graded plan to the implementation of an ungraded structure.

Lindenwood's excellent equestrian facilities were also utilized during the summer session as beginning, intermediate and advanced courses in horsemanship were offered to both children and adults. A "Secretarial Skills" course, which included typing, shorthand and office procedures, appealed to college women whose regular programs do not include commercial courses.

The interrelation of art, literature and music was explored in a "Symposium on the Arts", a compact and intensive one-day program. Rounding out the diversified summer program was a varied schedule of courses in the fields of anthropology, art, biology, economics, education, English, French, history, mathematics, physical education, psychology and sociology.

The totally new approach from which the "summer school with a difference" evolved, proved to be stimulating and rewarding for all concerned and served to whet intellectual appetites and intensify anticipation of September and the introduction of Lindenwood's newly revised curriculum and 4-1-4 academic calendar.



Dr. Harold W. Richey stresses a point for students in his College Clinic class on walking tour of campus.



## A Day to Remember

Emerging bright and clear, the dawn of June 3, 1967 in St. Charles cast an encouraging glow over the campus as final preparations were made for Lindenwood's 140th Commencement. By mid morning the air had been warmed to perfection, completely dispelling the apprehensions fostered by preceding days of cold, wet, harsh weather. It was an ideal prologue for an unforgettable day.

Indeed, the ceremony that began at 10:30 a.m. proved to be memorable for all in attendance. Lindenwood's new president, John Anthony Brown, presided at his first commencement here. Honorary degrees were conferred on two distinguished American women and the assemblage heard an outstanding commencement address of timely significance.

Speaking to the graduates on "The Duty of Dissent" was the Honorable Patricia Roberts Harris, United States Ambassador to Luxembourg. At a time of turmoil in the world with dissent often finding expression in violence, her words emerged as a powerful and concise case for the necessity of responsible dissent in a free society. With the clarity and persuasiveness of the fine lawyer that she is, Mrs. Harris explained how a democratic system is built on an acceptance of continuing dissent. She outlined how the process has worked historically in our country and others and suggested ways to preserve and foster its efficacy. Dissent must be maintained, respected and revitalized, Mrs. Harris implored.

It was plain that Ambassador Harris spoke with deep conviction and that her remarks made a deep impression on her audience. She had dealt with a subject that is as controversial as it is significant in today's world. The points she made and the conclusions she reached rang with clarity and logic. It was a speech to remember.

That the commencement audience was impressed with Mrs. Harris' address, there was no doubt. There were many who offered personal congratulations including Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan who stated her intention to insert the full text of the address in the Congressional Record. It appeared in the June 16, 1967 issue of the Record with the biographical sketch of Mrs. Harris from the Lindenwood commencement program as well as remarks made by Mrs. Sullivan on the floor of the House of Representatives concerning the accomplishments of Mrs. Harris and the excellence and importance of her Lindenwood commencement address. The speech is reprinted in this issue of The Bulletin.

Following the commencement address, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Ambassador Harris and Congresswoman Sullivan.

John M. Black, president of the Board of Directors, read the citation for Mrs. Harris. He detailed the numerous positions of responsibility which she has held in government

service and in the academic world at Howard University, emphasizing her efforts to bring meaning to the words "Liberty and Justice for All."

Sidney W. Souers, member of the Board of Directors, presented Mrs. Sullivan for her degree. He cited her dedicated service to the citizens of St. Louis and the nation and her many accomplishments as the only woman to serve as an elected representative of the State of Missouri in the Congress of the United States. Stressing her interest in the rights of women and protection of the consumer, the citation made note of her introduction in the House of the "truth in lending" bill and her efforts to promote passage of this vital legislation as well as her co-sponsorship of the equal pay act of 1963. She is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and a senior member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. She has been elected secretary of the House Democratic Caucus for the past three terms and is the first and only woman serving on the Democratic Steering Committee of the House.

Dean Homer Clevenger presented the 103 candidates for baccalaureate degrees which were conferred by President Brown. Graduating summa cum laude was Mrs. Linda Patt Black of St. Charles, Mo. Cum laude graduates were Miss Betty Lynne Black, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Ethel Jean Cameron, Cheyenne, Wyo.; and Miss Kay Lynn Geithman, Lena, Ill. Miss Geithman was also awarded high honors in English.

Miss Lynn Russell, president of the class of 1967, presented the senior gift, a certificate for the purchase of a large linden tree to replace one of the lovely old trees destroyed in recent storms.

The Lindenwood College Graduate Fellowship was awarded to Kay Lynn Geithman of Lena, Ill. Dr. Harold W. Richey, chairman of the Department of Psychology, was announced as the Lindenwood College Faculty Lecturer for 1967-68. Entitled "The Psychology of Women", Dr. Richey's address will be delivered on March 6, 1968.

The musical selection for commencement was Schubert's "The Lord is My Shepherd" sung by the Lindenwood College Choir directed by David Mulbury. The Rev. Dr. W. Sherman Skinner, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, and a member of the Board of Directors, gave the invocation. The benediction was offered by the Rev. Dr. C. Eugene Conover, Dean of the Chapel.

Site of the 1967 commencement was the sloping expanse of lawn directly in front of Niccolls Hall. An academic procession of graduates, honored guests and members of the board of directors, faculty and administration formed at Roemer Hall and proceeded to the palm-bedecked platform to the strains of amplified organ music played by Mr. Mulbury. They departed in the same manner to conclude the 1967 commencement program. It was a day to remember.



Ambassador Harris and President Brown lead post-commencement procession.



The Honorable Leonor K. Sullivan beams as Dean Clevenger adjusts hood following conferral of Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree.



Above all it was a day in the sun for graduates (left and below).





## "The Duty of Dissent"

by The Honorable Patricia Roberts Harris  
United States Ambassador to Luxembourg  
Honorary Alumna, Class of 1967  
Delivered at 140th Commencement, June 3, 1967

As one who has been overseas during recent months representing the United States, I have been required to consider many times and under many circumstances the nature and role of dissent in a free society. It is clear in reading newspaper commentators that this concern is shared by those who have been at home. We read of marches, of strong disagreements. Overseas those to whom we are accredited ask what the strong differences of opinion mean. At a time when our country must gird its loins to fight critical battles abroad, and to right past wrongs at home, it often seems that energies are wasted through noisy and provocative debate and demonstration. Understandably, one is tempted to yearn for unanimity and quiet acceptance of what many of us believe to be the best approach to solving the problems with which our country is faced.

However, this temptation must be resisted regardless of the sensitivity of the times and the critical nature of the problems with which we are confronted. Those of us who profess a commitment to democracy must never permit our concern for the achievement of specific goals to lead us to a rejection of the very essence of that democracy. Despite the fact that continuing and widespread dissent gives the appearance of disorder and lack of support for that to which many of us are devoted, both philosophically and practically, we must remember that it is the essence of the system which we would protect which requires us not only to tolerate, but also to encourage the presence of dissent in that society.

We must remind ourselves that all societies, democratic and totalitarian, despite simplistic views to the contrary, are faced with the problem of dissent. Totalitarian and other nondemocratic systems mask or eliminate the dissent by either imposing conditions of fear which prevent the emergence of the dissent, or by procedures, such as imprisonment or execution, which result in the elimination of the dissenters. Other nontotalitarian systems, based usually upon societies whose members have a low level of comprehension of issues, institutionalize dissent in the ruling group and defer decision by that group until there is consensus.

The democratic system is built on an acceptance of continuing dissent. A two or multi-party political system assumes that reasonable, intelligent, patriotic men may disagree about the goals of their society and the means by which these goals are to be achieved. A democratic society prepares for and welcomes dissent by providing regular choices between or among differing groups. The choice is made not necessarily on the basis of which position is right, but instead on the basis of a show of hands which indicates which position is preferred by the largest number at the time the choice is made. The decision by the majority is

a decision based upon power conferred by the system itself to make a choice at a given moment. There is no doctrine which says that the choice so made is necessarily the best choice, or even a good choice. The show of hands makes it possible for the system to move forward on the basis of the choice until another show of hands makes a different decision.

It is assumed in a democratic system that the making of the choice will not end the debate, but will simply permit those preferred by the majority to implement the policy which has been accepted. The debate may continue in an attempt to convert members of the majority to the minority position. In modern times we have seen this process most sharply represented in Great Britain, where immediately after the war the Socialist Party, with its policy of nationalizing major industries, was voted into office and, once in office, implemented its policy with respect to the economic organization of the national community. Not too long afterwards, the debate having continued, the Conservative Party, apparently diametrically opposed to the Socialist Party, was returned to the majority position and reversed some of the actions taken by the Labor Party when they were in power. Today we see the same process continuing in Great Britain.

This opportunity that a democratic society provides for those who disagree with its leadership to continue to make clear the nature of the disagreement, permits the majority either to change its mind or to correct major or minor errors in its past judgment. Thus it is not necessary in a democratic system for those who disagree strongly with community leadership to resort to violence in order to change what they believe to be untenable conditions. Instead of violence, debate and dissent are the means by which leadership and policy are changed.

We in the legal profession have good reason to be convinced of the efficacy of dissent. We have seen majorities in our greatest courts decide issues of utmost importance, involving the most basic questions of American life, with one or two lonely voices, often running counter not only to the court's majority, but also to the majority of their fellow countrymen, disagreeing in that classic legal form, the dissent. These dissents have often been of more ultimate significance than were the decisions of the majority. Two such cases come immediately to mind. The first is the Dred Scott decision of 1857, which declared that neither Congress nor a state could make the Negro a citizen. Mr. Justice Curtis and Mr. Justice McLean dissented from the decision of the majority, believing it to be a misreading of the requirements of the Constitution.

This dissent was echoed later by Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 in which Lincoln said: "I have expressed heretofore, and I now repeat, my opposi-

*"... dissent is not only a right to be tolerated by our society but also a duty imposed upon each of us who may question any part of our social organization."*

tion to the Dred Scott decision . . . If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new territory, in spite of that Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should. By resisting it as a political rule, I disturb no right of property, create no disorder, excite no mobs . . . We propose so resisting it as to have it reversed if we can, and a new judicial rule established upon this subject."

Later, when the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of Plessy against Ferguson that the words of the 14th Amendment that "No State shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws" permitted the exclusion of Negroes from railroad cars reserved for whites, there was a prophetic dissent by Mr. Justice Harlan, grandfather of the present Justice. He said, in opposing the majority decision: "Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. It is, therefore, to be regretted that this high tribunal, the final expositor of the fundamental law of the land, has reached the conclusion that it is competent for a State to regulate the enjoyment by citizens of their Civil rights solely upon the basis of race. In my opinion, the judgment this day rendered will, in time, prove to be quite as pernicious as the decision made by this tribunal in the Dred Scott case."

Patently the dissenters on these two issues were more accurate in their judgment of the future of the United States than were the members of the majority. Clearly, had their positions prevailed at the time, we might have avoided the Civil War, and the present dangerous position which has resulted from past deliberate mistreatment of Negro citizens.

Thus, we lawyers learn to respect and to encourage the utterance of legal dissent as a device for pointing out what we believe to be the majority's error.

In fact, it is not unusual for a majority of a court later to change its mind and adopt the essentials of what was only a short time before the dissenting opinion. Such has occurred in recent years in the area of legislative apportionment, search and seizure, and use of confessions. The past dissenters, by their disagreement with the majority, provided the legal community with material with which to continue the debate, although the majority position was the law of the land. Even as we obeyed the law, we who disagreed with it and who believed the majority to be in error continued to seek to persuade the majority of the court to change its position, which it ultimately did.

In recent years there has developed in many of our communities an understandable notion that there should be at least one exception to this continuing debate and expression

of disagreement. The notion that disagreement on foreign policy should be muted, on the theory that "politics stops at the water's edge", has led many of us to question the wisdom of a continuing debate on the nature of our confrontation with the rest of the world. But it is easy to see in this context that when foreign policy appears to take a new turn and to involve both a new external orientation and the establishment of different internal democratic priorities, the proscription against debate in this area will not be effective. Under such circumstances, it is not foreign policy that we debate, but instead, the very nature of our national life and posture. Therefore, no matter how uncomfortable the debate may make us, it is as essential as any other debate in determining whether the course we follow is indeed the course which the majority wish us to adopt. In a foreign policy debate, as in others, the dissenters will not make the decision. However, the dissent will lead us to an extended discussion of where we are and where we want to go. As President Johnson said on May 2nd to the newly selected White House Fellows: "Freedom of speech can never harm us if we remember that freedom of speech is a two-way street. We must guard every man's right to speak; but we must defend every man's right to answer."

It is this two-way street that is open and which must be kept open through the utilization of dissent in our society. In my judgment, therefore, dissent is not only a right to be tolerated by our society, but also a duty imposed upon each of us who may question any part of our social organization. The beginning of a trip down this two-way street of discussion has led in the past, and will continue to lead in the future, to that correction of society's mistakes which is the hallmark of every democratic society.

From Socrates to Jesus Christ and from Martin Luther to Martin Luther King, dissenters have troubled us and frequently antagonized us. Yet each, including Karl Marx (who was both factually and philosophically wrong) has begun a debate that often led to the rejection of much of what the dissenters would have had us adopt, but which also led to a call for reconsideration of the directions in which we were going. The debate resulted in the development of new philosophies and practices which improved the world in which we live.

Men and women who feel strongly about any issue and who believe the majority wrong, have a duty to aid the majority to correct itself. This correction only results from beginning, extending and deepening the debate about the issue. Whether it be a question of one-way vs. two-way streets or a question of the deepest philosophical significance, the quality of the life each of us leads may be affected by whether we think critically of the implications of what we

*"Failure to share our concerns and to spark others  
to equal concern about today and tomorrow is to  
break faith with the democratic process . . ."*

are doing and how we are doing it.

Failure to share our concerns and to spark others to equal concern about today and tomorrow is to break faith with the democratic process, which assumes that its citizens care enough to give of both mind and heart to achieve the best that our times can offer.

The temptation to be quiet is great, because those who disagree with the majority will suffer the consequences of initial rejection by that majority. It is the nature of human beings that men believe they are right until they are required to rethink the bases on which they made the decision which they defend. But those in the minority who feel they are right must always accept the fact that they may be right and that the majority may be wrong. Thus the dissenting minority has the duty to aid the majority, regardless of that majority's initial rejection, to reorient itself in order that it may make the right decision. How great must have been the joy of the initial Christians, standing as they did as a persecuted sect in their Jewish society, and later in Rome, to see the gradual adoption of their doctrine with respect to the relationship of the individual to other individuals and God. How great the place in history of Martin Luther, whose 95 Theses still agitate the Christian world as all our religious bodies continue to look to the question of their responsibility internally and externally. And today even the diabolical Christian heresy of Karl Marx continues to remind us of our responsibility to the disadvantaged of our time, and to require us to justify our democratic solutions over and against those of the radical totalitarianism of Marx. That Marx was wrong in the substance of his dissent does not change the fact that we are pressed to deal with the conditions to which his system offers a siren song of quick solution.

Even though we may never agree with the theories advanced by the dissenter, we may find that he helps us to identify the flaws in our position, or to augment the strengths of the system to which we become more committed when it is attacked. As has been demonstrated by the debate on Vietnam, when a decision is criticized, those who have not before committed themselves find that they must stand firmly with those who have been attacked. Thus the dissenters, by beginning the debate, often strengthen the very position which they seek to destroy.

Just as each of us has a duty to defend that majority position with which we are in total agreement, those who may disagree have a responsibility to provide the spur to an examination of that position. If both duties are met, the two-way street of debate will be kept open and any errors into which we have fallen are likely to be corrected. It is this correction of society's mistakes which is the real

justification of democracy. As citizens in a democracy, we must never fear, regardless of the initial hostility we encounter, to start this corrective machinery.

It would be easier for us to exercise our duty of dissent if our society were structured in a different way. In the old New England town meeting a man with minimal courage had an opportunity to disagree with his neighbor on a policy matter, and to explain to his entire community why he felt as he did. In today's urban society it is difficult to find a way to let one's neighbor know that one exists, much less to inform him of one's position on any issue. There is no Town Hall today for most of us, and as a result we are remitted to joining the massive, anonymous marches with those with whom we agree more than we disagree. Even letters to the editor seem to be exercises in how to deal with a major issue in twenty-five words or less, scarcely a way to begin a useful debate.

Bizarre manifestations of disagreement such as we have seen in recent months are no doubt a reaction to the fact that it is very difficult for most of us to persuade people to listen to what we have to say. Our opinions are depersonalized in the for, against, and no opinion columns of George Gallup and Lou Harris. Is it not frightening to think that our future president, or the issue of war or peace will be decided not by a reasoned discussion but by a percentage point in an opinion poll?

What we need is a new consciousness of the value of debate, and new institutions which make such debate possible.

The University has both the opportunity and the responsibility for revitalizing public debate. More important, it has the experience and the resources with which to do it. The special focus of the institution of higher learning is the mind and its products. As the transmitters of the experience of the past, we have the habit of relating past to present. More important, we have as part of our experience the eliciting of differences of opinion in order to utilize the opinions of our faculty and students in order to derive a more complete understanding of our institutions and values.

This experience might well be transferred by the University to non-academic discussion. Neighborhood town meetings, at which people are encouraged to discuss issues which concern them, could be organized by student teams. Such meetings might deal with, but ought not be limited to neighborhood problems. Anyone who has visited a barber shop knows that simple individuals have opinions about the most complex issues. The experience under the Poverty Program, in which such groups have been formed for the purpose of dealing with community problems, shows that there will be some initial receptivity to such a program. However, it also demonstrates that there may be conse-

*"... there ought to be on every college campus a free and open discussion forum, in which any subject can be discussed, limitations being only those of time."*

quences which will make some people unhappy, if the discussants decide to act as well as to talk.

But in my judgment, the fact that people can move from discussion to action in such programs is the greatest justification for beginning a dialogue. People learn that they can be effective as citizens by beginning to talk about themselves and their interests. Discussion—debate—is the beginning of action.

Such neighborhood town meetings ought by no means be limited to low-income communities. Suburban communities have perhaps an even greater need for a sense of competence, largely because the competence exists.

In addition to neighborhood town meetings, there ought to be on every college campus a free and open discussion forum, in which any subject can be discussed, limitations being only those of time.

Each of these discussions ought to be limited in structure, with a discussion leader-moderator who understands his role as that of encouraging discussion and seeing to it that as many people as possible have an opportunity to express themselves. There should also be reporting machinery which provides a summary of what occurred during the discussion.

Even as these Town Meetings, in neighborhood and on campus proceed, there ought to be a stronger effort made to use television and radio more effectively in encouraging debate among our citizens. We need more and better discussion by experts on subjects of concern to us all. But in addition, we need a public dialogue between the expert and the ordinary citizen. Experts often talk to each other and talk down to the rest of us. By encouraging discussion between the man with special preparation and therefore special influence in a field of general concern, on the one hand, and the non-expert on the other, the understanding of both is improved. The expert sees directly what is troubling the non-expert and identifies areas in which he has not communicated effectively. The non-expert comes to understand the special approach and the specific factors which have led to the expert's position. Both are strengthened in the interchange.

Also, there is virtue in providing opportunity for non-experts to express and share their ideas with their community. We ought to investigate the possibility of community television town meetings. These would require careful planning to avoid the falseness that too often pervades such activities.

There is no doubt that television and radio have not been properly used in improving the quality of debate in our communities. The University ought to be experimenting with ways to improve both private and educational radio and television.

And above all, we must not permit that *bete noire* of mass society, the head count, either to determine or to dampen our enthusiasm for enterprises which encourage debate. If there are four people deriving a meaningful experience from a program, the program is not a failure. We must use the process of crystallization and build our activities slowly, often one person at a time. It has been a long time since people felt comfortable in debate. It will be a long time before large numbers of people desert the soporific television comedy for a Town Meeting. But some will, and these are the people whom we need to reach. They are the concerned.

If we do not find ways to revitalize the dissent of personal debate, we will find more and more the dissent of demonstration, violence, and even the choking off of discussion



with which the dissenters disagree. Dissent is too valuable for us to permit it to be destroyed by these tactics. Nonetheless, dissent will be discredited unless we find devices for making it more reasoned and more productive of the debate which it seeks to provoke.

Without dissent and its expression, we have either Utopia or the destruction of democracy. I see no signs of Utopia, and therefore, we all have the duty to encourage the dissent which will lead to the development of the Great Society to which we all aspire. If we do not encourage the development of responsible dissent, disagreement will degenerate into obstruction.

Our interest in preventing the bizarre and frustrated response is clear. Therefore, we must recognize our duty of responsible dissent. We must find ways to establish and maintain a forum in which that responsible dissent can take place. If dissent is respected, we need have no fear for democracy. If it is not, there will be no difference between our society and those totalitarian systems which we oppose.

Let us commit ourselves to the expression of our dissent, and to the acceptance of the dissent of others. The vitality and future existence of our democracy depends upon such acceptance.



# CAMPUS SCENE

## Salute to a Dean

Dean Clevenger has retired but, fortunately for Lindenwood College, Professor Clevenger is still a member of the Lindenwood College faculty.

A valued member of the Lindenwood faculty since 1941, Dr. Homer Clevenger completed two eventful years as Vice President and Dean of the College when he performed his final duties at the June Commencement. In the fall he will return to his first love, the role of a teacher, when he once again assumes a full class schedule as professor of history. Even as dean, he maintained his classroom touch by teaching one course in history.

This marks the second time that Dr. Clevenger has served Lindenwood as dean. He stepped in as acting dean to fill a previous vacancy during the 1962-63 academic year. His just-completed service was particularly significant since it spanned the final year of Dr. McCluer's administration and Dr. Brown's first year as President. Both presidents have acknowledged with gratitude the value of Dr. Clevenger's experience, wisdom and efficiency during this period.

An expression of "profound gratitude" was also forthcoming from the Directors of the College who, in the form of a scroll, made note of Dr. Clevenger's "devotion to the cause of higher education for women, his quietly effective leadership and steady influence during periods of administrative change, his contributions as a professor of history at Lindenwood since 1941, and the personal example he has set for us all to follow."

## Two for the Road Ahead

Assuming their duties July 1 in vitally important administrative positions were Dr. Gary Howard Quehl, newly appointed Vice President and Dean of the College, and Earl L. Davis, the new Director of Admissions.



Dean Clevenger and friends

Dean Quehl succeeds Dr. Homer Clevenger who retired from the post at the end of the 1966-67 school year. Mrs. Jack Brizius, who formerly served as director of admissions, has been named to fill the recently created position of Director of Financial Aid.

Dr. Quehl comes to Lindenwood from Wittenberg University, Springfield, O., where he served for the past two years as assistant dean of the college and director of institutional research. He previously held the positions of assistant to the director, division of higher education, and assistant to the dean, school of education, at Indiana University. He also served in various administrative capacities at Wisconsin State University.

The new Lindenwood Dean received his bachelor's degree from Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisc., and earned his master's degree and doctorate at Indiana University. He is curriculum coordinator for the North Central Association Committee on Liberal Arts Education and co-author of a forthcoming publication, "Statewide Study of Private Higher Education in Missouri", which is based on a survey recently completed for the Missouri

Commission on Higher Education.

A native of Green Bay, Wisc., Dr. Quehl is married and the father of a young son and daughter.

For the past two years Mr. Davis has served as director of admissions and freshman financial aid at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and from 1962 to 1965 he held the post of associate director of admissions at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Dean Quehl

## ANNUAL GIVING 1966-'67

Lindenwood is deeply grateful to the many donors who participated in Annual Giving this year.

These totals include only unrestricted gifts for operational purposes.

Alumnae (unrestricted gifts only)	\$ 9,613
Community Support	17,426
Corporations (including matching gifts)	36,279
Foundations, Individuals and other sources	1,400
The Presbyterian Church (including the Board of Christian Education and the Synod of Missouri)	39,022
<b>Total Unrestricted Annual Giving</b>	<b>\$103,740</b>

1. For the fiscal year ending June 15, 1967.
2. Figures shown for Community Support include partial totals for two campaign years. Gifts and pledges to the 1967 St. Charles Community Support program total \$18,135 as of August 1, 1967. The total is expected to exceed \$20,000 by December 31. Alumnae gifts to the Community Support Campaign are also credited to Alumnae giving.

## ALUMNAE GIFTS 1966-'67

Alumnae Annual Giving for all purposes	\$ 14,654
Alumnae Clubs	995
Corporate matching gifts	203
Bequests	500
Capital Gifts	30,494
<b>Total Alumnae Giving</b>	<b>\$ 46,846</b>



Mr. Davis

As director of admissions at Yankton College, S. D., in 1955 and 1956, he organized that school's first formal admissions office. He began his career in the college admissions field as admissions counselor at Coe College in 1952.

Mr. Davis holds a B.A. degree from the State College of Iowa and has done graduate work at the State University of Iowa. He holds membership in the National Association of Principals of Schools for Girls and is president-elect of the Great Plains Association of College Counselors of Admissions. He is married and the father of three children.

### A Century of Service

Three members of the Lindenwood College faculty, with service to the College totaling 101 years, retired in June. Concluding their academic careers

were Dr. Elizabeth Dawson, professor of English; Miss Carolyn S. Gray, associate professor of chemistry; and Miss Mildred D. Kohlstedt, head librarian.

Dr. Dawson joined the faculty in 1927, Lindenwood's centennial year. Completing 40 years of service, one of the longest tenures in the history of the College, Dr. Dawson retired with the title of Professor Emeritus, an honor conferred by the Board of Directors in May. She holds degrees from Cornell College, Columbia University and the State University of Iowa.

Miss Gray was a member of Lindenwood's Department of Chemistry for 25 years. She has three degrees from the University of Missouri.

Miss Kohlstedt was associated with the library at Lindenwood College for 36 years. Her degrees are from Northwestern University and the University of Illinois.

### Mrs. "E" Memorial Fund

When Mrs. Edith Everist, head resident at Cobbs Hall, died unexpectedly March 17, 1967, the news profoundly shocked and saddened her legions of friends both on and off the campus. Mrs. "E" was regarded as a very special person by all who knew her.

Plans have been completed for a classroom in the new college stables to be dedicated in Mrs. Everist's memory and a memorial fund has been established to furnish the room. Memorial contributions are now being accepted.

### P.S. for Class Secretaries

Class notes will be published in the fall issue of The Bulletin. To insure publication, all copy must be received no later than Sept. 15.

Dr. Dawson



Miss Gray



Miss Kohlstedt



# Linden Leaf Society

(Gifts of \$100 or more in 1966-67)

Aimee Becker '08  
 Louise Ferguson '08  
 Alvina *Leopold* Bassler '08  
 Nell *Quinlan* Reed '09  
 Florence *Tiemann* Springer '18  
 Ruth Dolan '19  
 Ernest *Embry* Bradfield '21  
 Sara *Shomberg* Kearns '25  
 Helen *Covell* Johnson '26  
 Elsa *Brechnitz* Leiner '27  
 Pauline *Davis* Hedgecock '27  
 Ethel *Landreth* Spencer '27  
 Ruth *Wertz* Morton '27  
 Helen *Roper* Stark '28  
 Dyke *Steinbeck* Barton '29  
 Elizabeth Clark '31  
 Helen *Weber* Whalen '31  
 Eleanor *Eldredge* McClevey '32  
 Gwendolyn *Lienhart* Taylor '32  
 Barbara *Ringer* Hamill '32  
 Helene *Wilks* Ralph '32  
 Anna Harrison '33  
 Adele Harper Stine '24  
 Marguerite *Metzger* Hall '34  
 Nancy *Montgomery* Orr '35  
 Virginia C. *Sodemann* '35  
 Dorothy *DuQuoin* Warner '36  
 Jean L. Christensen '39  
 Helen *Goldthwaite* Gerard '40  
 JoAnne *Beltzer* Flory '41  
 Mary *DuHadway* Craig '41  
 Ann *Donnell* Barton '42  
 Jean *Graham* Johnson '43  
 Dorothy Trump '43  
 Ruth *Neef* Fredricks '45  
 Ruth Titus '46  
 Marie *Koch* Brundige '49  
 Joan *Kirchherr* Allen '52  
 Yu-chen *Li Lin* '54  
 Ruth Weber '54  
 Ann *Sidwell* Fatheree '55  
 Sally Gene Lefler '57  
 Julie *Orr* Van Woert '59  
 Helen Clevenger '63  
 Patricia Merrill '65

## Memorial Memberships

Vivian L. Becker 1903  
 Janet H. Stine 1920

## Memorial Gifts

Janet Harper Stine '20  
 Dorothy *Moss* Shniderman '44  
 Lucy *Trueworthy* Schuneman 1883  
 Frances *Camp* Bodman '26  
 Beth *Douglas* Overbeck '43  
 Peggy Proctor '45  
 Mary *James* Askins '34

## Matching Gifts

Ford Motor Company  
 Corn Products Company  
 B. F. Goodrich  
 Esso Education Foundation  
 Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc.  
 Cities Service  
 International Business Machine Corp.



Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch  
 Alumnae Day reminiscences

## Alumnae Contributors 1966-67

**1898—\$5.00**  
 Caroline *Schmook* Culler

**1905—\$15.00**  
 Florence *Bloebaum* Null  
 Ida *Stoffregen* Wagner

**1906—\$20.00**  
 Elsie *DeWolf* Zellweger  
 Marguerite *Kahl* Foster

**1907—\$35.00**  
 Theo *Dodson* Ryan  
 Minnie Sweeney

**1908—\$941.00**  
 Mary *Barton* Ferguson  
 Aimee Becker  
 Louise Ferguson  
 Alvina *Leopold* Bassler  
 Mary *Statler* White

**1909—\$155.00**  
 Winnifred *Olmstead* Bell  
 Nell *Quinlan* Reed

**1910—\$87.50**  
 Sadie *Bell* Henry  
 Hazel *Eggleston*

## Top Five Classes

Class	Donors	Gifts
1943	22	\$991.50
1927	13	952.23
1908	5	941.00
1941	23	865.00
1932	22	861.67

Evalyn *Hornback* Boyer  
 Ethel *Robinson* Kreeck  
 Florence *Withington* Wheatley  
 Lillian Zacher

## 1911—\$45.50

Marguerite *Guy* Root  
 Florence Johns  
 Gladys *Robertson* Bower  
 Eleanor *Wencker* Revelle  
 Marguerite *Whitmarsh* Holman

## 1912—\$92.50

Elizabeth *Christy* Klossner  
 Florence *Finger* Hamilton  
 Beatrice *Rollins* Gardner

## 1913—\$72.50

Eloise *Eyssell* Bergmann  
 Una *Davis* Dosgrove  
 Enid *Patterson* Clay  
 Dorritt *Stumberg* White  
 Georgia *Ziegler* Cohen

## 1914—\$35.00

Lois *Bockemohle* Barry  
 Cornelia *Powel* DuHadway

## 1915—\$127.50

Josie *Donaldson* Mobley  
 Margaret *Martin* Travis  
 Eulala *Myers* Gray

## 1916—\$98.00

Helen *Craig* Davis  
 Wilhelmina *Herwig* Jessee  
 Dorothy *McClusky* Koenig  
 Kathleen *Pieper* Rauch  
 Elsie *Porth* Baldwin  
 Lavone Hanna

## 1917—\$60.00

Rebecca *Graham* Carney  
 Lois *Hanna* Lynd  
 Louise Lansing  
 Alma *Mabrey* Talley  
 Ester *Middendorf* Kredell

## 1918—\$220.50

May *Beckman* Swanstrom  
 Alene *Robertson* Myers  
 Josephine *Russel* Tarrant

Corinne *Tiemann* Fritze  
 Florence *Tiemann* Springer  
 Eleanor *Wallenbrock* Schulz

## 1919—\$140.00

Ruth Dolan  
 Dorothy *Donaldson* Bennett  
 Marie *Reintges* Foster  
 Dorothea *Sodemann* Sproull

## 1920—\$102.50

Cornelia *Achelpohl*  
 Ellen *Bowles* Henriksen  
 Helen *Bradford* Phillips  
 Margaret *McIntosh* Shaw  
 Mary *Rudy* Downing  
 Lee *Sims* Barger  
 Janet Harper Stine\*  
 Helen *Waddington* Busher  
 Zelle *Whitmarsh* Letts

## 1921—\$297.00

Ernest *Embry* Bradfield  
 Vesta *Mudd* Gnaegy  
 Lil *Pittmann* Bemis  
 Dorothy *Taylor* Haymaker

## 1922—\$10.00

Eva *Fleming* Donahue

## 1923—\$15.00

Beth Hall  
 Marian *Titus* Ellis

## 1924—\$430.00

Gladys *Campbell* Billings  
 Mildred *Carpenter* Albright  
 Helen *Jones* Nicely  
 Ruth *Kern* Messing  
 Adele Stine  
 Juanita *Tholl* Fraser  
 Katharine *Tinsman* Patton  
 Blanche *Traynor* Parthemore  
 Kathryn *Weiss* Moore  
 Geraldine *Wills* Moss  
 Amelia *Windweh* Hogan

\*Deceased

## Brief encounter



Roberta *Gutherie* Van Neter  
 Esther Hund  
 Isabella *McMenamy* Cheek  
 Elizabeth *Deming* Ware



Informal conference

**1925—\$318.00**

Murel *Anglin* Cornetti  
 Caroline *Arveson* Seidell  
 Esther *Barklage* Rechtern  
 Berenice *Boyd* Wallace  
 Virginia *Bradstreet* Ackert  
 Helen *Calder* Matthews  
 Dorothy *Emery* Hill  
 Cleo *Gard* Perry  
 Marcella *Holbrook* Baldwin  
 Viola *Karrenbrock*  
 Sara *Shomberg* Kearnes  
 Mary *Wertz* Rea

**1926—\$293.00**

Roslyn *Cohen* Moss  
 Helen *Covell* Johnson  
 Ada *Files* Spencer  
 Virginia *Forstell* Justus  
 Hazel *Gilmore* Mahaffy  
 Phyllis *Hackman* Giacobbe  
 Mae *Kane* Hincke  
 Grace *Larson* Kane  
 Evelyn *Noland* Gillmore  
 Eleanor *Simpson*

**1927—\$952.23**

Elsa *Brechnitz* Leiner  
 Sara *Davis* Hedgecock  
 Martha *Day* Higgins  
 Marjorie *Groves*  
 Kathryn *Hansbrough*  
 Violet *Herrin* Martin  
 Ethel *Landreth* Spencer  
 Kathryn *Porter* Allen  
 Estelle *Pfaff*  
 Edna *Stabbins* Davisson  
 Lillian *Tweedie* Bruere  
 Ruth *Wertz* Morton  
 Margaret *Wilson* Wesson

**1928—\$363.00**

Ruth *Foster*

Rella *Gammon* Mac Dougall  
 Mildred *Henney* Meeder  
 Nellie *Jones* McMordie  
 Marie *Lansing* Hillman  
 Harriet *Liddle*  
 Josephine *Lupfer* Fitschen  
 Adeline *McBurney* Lodge  
 Viola *Miller*  
 Rose *Parmelee* Foster  
 Helen *Roper* Stark  
 Kathryn *Walker*  
 Gertrude *Webb* Carrothers  
 Anita *Rudowsky* Shuller  
 Doris *Achelpohl* Braeuninger

**1929—\$357.00**

Eunice *Brennan* Traver  
 Agnes *Currie*  
 Marguerite *Denise* Broking  
 Margaret *Dyer* Ohrman  
 Dorothy *Gehlbach* Ordelleide  
 Hester *Hayes* Crawford  
 Avarella *Jackson* Poehler  
 Josephine *Mackey* Kline  
 Eugenia *Pearson*  
 Kathrine *Perry* Kaiser  
 Betty *Smith*  
 Dyke *Steinbeck* Barton  
 Marjorie *Watson* Wylie  
 Audrey *Weinberg* Cary  
 Ida *Perry* Danke  
 Helen *Hammer* Ritter

**1930—\$220.00**

Mary *Ambler*  
 Helen *Bopp* Metzger  
 Mildred *Brown* Weedn  
 Jeane *Berry* Cooper  
 Sylvia *Carmichael* McRoy  
 Virginia *Curfman*  
 Jane *Scott* Judd  
 Ruth *Swihart* Fullerton

"Remember when . . . . ."



Ruth *Wolter*

**1931—\$532.50**

Marian *Becker* Ireland  
 Mildred *Brown*  
 Cora *Glasgow* Geeseman  
 Gladys *Halliburton*  
 Alice *Ingham* Corzine  
 Eleanor *Richardson*  
 Johnnie *Riner*  
 Lorraine *Robie* O'Connor  
 Julia *Stoerker*  
 Helen *Weber* Whalen  
 Margera *Wiles* Van Dyke  
 Jennie *Gamble* Wright  
 Margaret *Cobb*

**1932—\$861.67**

Mary *Bowles* Maughan  
 Ruth *Buckley* Lundy  
 Helen *Burr* Davies  
 Jean *Carter* Morgan  
 Ruth *Correa* Lucke  
 Helen *Culbertson* Beste  
 Helen *Curry* Boswell  
 Eleanor *Eldredge* McClevey  
 Lucille *Gabel* Dills  
 Eulalia *Geiger* Peterson  
 Florence *Hook* Cushman  
 Frances *Kayser*  
 Gwendolyn *Lienhart* Taylor  
 Charlotte *Jegi* Olson  
 Jessamine *Hinds* McMullen  
 Agnes *McCarthy* James  
 Veone *Peterson* Rule  
 Allison *Platt* Munroe  
 Barbara *Ringer* Hamill  
 Lillian *Smith* Shaw  
 Helene *Wilks* Ralph  
 Carolyn *Brewer* McMillan

**1933—\$333.50**

Agnes *Bachman* Sandy  
 Cecil *Bennett* Johnson  
 Mildred *Birckett* Johnson  
 Harriette *Gannaway* Kern  
 Hilda *Glenn* Howard  
 Thelma *Harpe* Ogden  
 Anna *Harrison*  
 Anna *Hurie*  
 Evelyn *Knippenberg* Pellet  
 Eleanor *Kriekhaus* Kling  
 Frances *Lehmpuhl*  
 Effie *Martin* Irgens  
 Lillian *McAnulty* Jenning  
 Lillian *Nitcher*  
 Elizabeth *Vance* Conrad  
 Arametha *McFadden* Novinger

**1934—\$217.00**

Phyllis *Boyes* Harmata  
 Mary *Burch* Waggoner  
 Louise *Condon* Lyman

Jeannette *Durre* Blackwell  
 Margaret *Ellington* Koch  
 Mary *England* Hancock  
 Dorothy *Hamacher* Wallace  
 Louise *Humphrey* Walker  
 Margaret *Laughlin* Kelly  
 Marguerite *Metzger* Hall  
 Helen *Morgan* Steel  
 Helen *Teter* Zebold

**1935—\$510.00**

Drusella *Aden*  
 Ingrid *Aspegren* Poore  
 Alice *Davis* Thromberg  
 May *Bohrer* Schnatmeier  
 Mary *K. Dewey*  
 Annette *Fleischbein* Miller  
 Harriette *Ann Gray* Brown  
 Blanche *Hestwood* Lischer  
 Lucille *Meinholtz* Klingler  
 Marie *Nord* Shaffner  
 Siddy *Smith* Wilke  
 Virginia *Sodemann*  
 Nancy *Montgomery* Orr  
 Lillian *Willson* Naumann  
 Virginia *Farmiloe* Edwards

**1936—\$561.00**

Cornelia *Austin*  
 Dorothy *Bottani*  
 Dorothy *DuQuoin* Warner III  
 Marguerite *Echelmeier* Dallmeyer  
 Marion *Goran* DuLany  
 Marion *Horton*  
 Ruth *Howe* Etchison  
 Betty *Morgan* Baggott  
 Mary *Null* Liehr  
 Carolyn *Rosenfeld* Newman  
 Barbara *Scott* Johnson  
 Betty *Sterling* Miller  
 Helen *Thomas* Olson  
 Ernestine *Thro* Magner  
 Martha *Perry* Hines  
 Elaine *Slothower* Small

**1937—\$175.00**

Mildred *Clarke* Denning  
 Dorothy *Emmons* Canty  
 Alma *Reitz*  
 Helen *Sims* Reed  
 Virginia *Wilkerson* McNeil  
 Sarabell *Miller*

**1938—\$131.00**

Gertrude *Anderson* Holm  
 Saralee *Auerbach* Miller  
 Eleanor *Collinson* Langsdorf  
 Sara *Davis* Neilson  
 Mary *Hughes* Bridges  
 Edith *Mandel* Myers  
 June *Myers* Sandel  
 Lois *Null* Lane  
 Beatrice *Peuter* Isaacson





Art show exhibitor

Jane Roberts Dunsford  
Laverne Rowe Doris  
Kathryn Scroggins Crouch  
Joan Spangler Bancel  
Susan Smith Robinson  
Peggy Stein Mitchell  
Ruth Weyrauch Williamson  
Elizabeth White Klee

**1939—\$330.00**

Mary Books  
Mary Brittin Bell  
Jean Christensen  
Alice Davies Harris  
Virginia Morsey Wheeler  
Alice Neal Clarkson  
Clara Waldrep Chalk  
Charlotte Williams Tower  
Rosemary Williams Thomas

**1940—\$446.00**

Jennie Anderson Babbe  
Helen Bruns Jolly  
Catherine Donnell Jones  
Helen Goldthwaite Gerard  
Evelyn Heiser Kaser  
Mildred Heye  
Helen McLane Tobin  
Frances Metzger Weeks  
Dorothy Miller Reitz  
Corrine Paulsen Needham  
Peggy Wood Pate  
Dorothy Ringer Paul  
Elizabeth Thornton  
Rosanna Veach Bruere  
Lucille Vosburg Korf  
Anne Willie Phalon  
Sara Wilson Barker  
Betty Joy Keitel Gainey

**1941—\$865.00**

Irene Altheide Korte  
JoAnne Beltzer Flory  
Irma Bennett Troxwell  
Margaret Barton Korty  
Mary DuHadway Craig  
Phyllis Durbahn Hutchinson  
Elizabeth Field Miller

Patricia Fowler Montross  
June Goran Dulany  
Dorothy Hennig Popham  
Genevieve Horswell Frank  
Sara Jefferson Stukenbroeker  
Pearl Lammers Schaberg  
Helen Meyer Fuerhoff  
Marjorie Morgan Wolfe  
Sarah Phillips Gallagher  
Kathryn Trescott Ricks  
Charlotte Tucker  
Martha Weber Spencer  
Mary St. Clair  
Miriam Wedeking Gilmore  
Adelaide Wilke Huncker  
Barbara Works Brooke

**1942—\$227.50**

Jean Bishop Joseph  
Flora Cravens Quillian  
Ann Donnell Barton  
Henrietta Miller Henderson  
Dorothy Owen Siebert  
Geraldine Pitts Landers  
Irene Rummelhoff Quill  
Ruth Schrader Arft  
Frances Shepard Houghton  
Winifred McQueen Singleton  
Marie Smith Strawbridge  
Grace Quebbeman Golt

**1943—\$991.50**

Elaine Anderson Fellowes  
Doris Banta Pree  
Marion Berkman Fine  
Mona Burge Waters  
Frances Cowan Wooldridge  
Jane Finley Wilson  
Phyllis Gambill Ryding  
Doris Gruer  
Molly Guard Ross  
Ruth Haines Doering  
Carol Hammerschmidt Alcorn  
Margaret Hatala  
Marcia Lape Freeman  
DeAlva McAlister Graham  
Louise Olson Marks  
Adah Parkinson Waterbury  
Ruth Peterson Waggoner  
Owanna Post  
Betty Proctor  
Mary Ratliff West  
Gloria Stunkel Young  
Dorothy Trump

**1944—\$221.50**

Dorothy Bailey Dotson  
Lois Banta Brewer  
Florence Barry Goff  
Lynn Beck Buck  
Helen Devine Fangman  
Ann Ferreira Truitt

Barbara Goldenberg Soloman  
Dorothy Gray Barkley  
Deborah Higbee Obourn  
Rosemary Edminster Duffy  
Barbara Gray King  
Marjorie Irwin Allison  
Carrie Laney Silliman  
Pearl Payne Clawson  
Janet Schaefer Strauss  
Irma Schaefer Milster  
Marilynn Tickner Van Gundy  
Doris Weiss Hirschmann

**1945—\$295.00**

Noama Aldridge Risch  
Mirian Banwell Shield  
Helen Bartlett  
Betty Hardeman Haas  
Vera Langenbacher Hutcheson  
Mary Malster Miller  
Ruth Neef Fredericks  
Ruth Painter Stanley  
Janey Rasdal Kuska  
Jacqueline Schwab Hunt  
Jane Swalley Elliott  
Celia Tucker Cain  
Frances Watlington  
Frances Wherry  
Edna Jacobson Richardson

**1946—\$267.00**

Doris Bentzinger Svaboda  
Joan Earnest Gilder  
Elizabeth Franke Dassler  
Mary Mayer Savidge  
Edith Mullins Johnston  
Mary Murphey Linthicum  
Mary Nathan Barklage  
Jean Paulson Plotz  
June Schatzmann  
Mary Head Schubert  
Mary Seip Williams  
Marie Szilagyi Campbell  
Ruth Titus

**1947—\$159.50**

Virginia Beazley Chambers  
Virginia Case Wierda  
Donna Deffenbaugh Robinson  
Anne Feldman Meltzer  
Jacolyn Forman Martin  
Lois Hachtmeyer  
Helen Horvath Posey  
Maridee Hill Hegstrom  
Jody Liebermann Reynolds  
Marilyn Mangum Heilman  
Marie Mount  
Sarita Sherman Warshawsky  
Jeanne Swenson Meek

**1948—\$188.50**

Marcia Ashland Connell  
Marjorie Benson Loring

Jane Blood  
June Burba Mullins  
Merlyn Merx Michael  
Miriam Neef Fischer  
Ladeen Ostmann Akerman  
Esther Parker Rodermund  
Genelle Phillips Branney  
Prudence Porter Drummond  
Dorothy Sandmann Morgan  
Jeane Sebastian Anderson  
Lois Schatzmann  
Melva Stahlhut Mennemeier  
Anna Thomas Rector  
Jean Tilden Bradfish  
Martha Treadway Whitt  
Louise Ritter Blackwood

**1949—\$357.00**

Folsta Bailey Gibbons  
Virginia Beazley Lambert  
Fay Bennett Schumacher  
Betty Bivins Danielson  
Jacqueline Brickey Tomcak  
Hazel Clay Thoele  
Margaret Enspahr Gilbert  
Betty Gray Cawood  
Jean Grote  
Arminta Harness  
Aline Heldt Orrahood  
Estaline Jones Vollrath  
Frances Jones Ancker  
Leonore Jones Morris  
Marie Koch Brundige  
Esther Lietemeyer Smith  
Jo Ann Magee Harrison  
Lucy McCluer  
Mary McGinnis Polhamus  
Katherine Pemberton  
Joyce Smith Archer  
Patricia Stull Blades  
Barbara Wade  
Marjorie Wood Adams

**1950—\$82.00**

Patricia Arnold Wood  
Janet Hall Bruns  
Emily Heine  
Ann Hoffman Henry  
Jean Kiralfy Kent  
Betty Pacatte Showmaker  
Essilee Playter Snook

Memories revived



Patricia *Schilb* Hurster  
**1951—\$150.00**  
 Joyce *Cannon* Rich  
 Jo Ann *Crawford* Perkins  
 Jane *Fox* Elliott  
 Mary *Goodwin* Scott  
 Doris *Horslund* Fritcher  
 Suzanne *Love* Adams  
 Mary *Matthews* Clifton  
 Gwendolyn *McCracken* Seawright  
 Eleanor *Miller* McNichols  
 Evelyn *Pigg* Newcomb  
 Georgia *Reed* Mon  
 Martha *Reid* Kuenzi  
 Bette *Sherman* Seidner  
 Martha *Soldwedel* Claudon  
 Betty *Tom* Pang

**1952—\$257.50**  
 Sharlene *Agarter* Glock  
 Frances *Carpenter* Marks  
 Doris *Cohen* Levine  
 Lois *Deisenroth* May  
 Caroline *England* Funk  
 Anna *Fenley* Stinson  
 Joyce *Fleet* Silver  
 Patricia *Kirchherr* Allen  
 Marianne *Mohl* Kahn  
 Joanna *Rhodus* Truesdell  
 Cynthia *Ricklin* Harmening  
 Beverly *Stukenbroeker* Hirsch  
 Barbara *Sutton* Curtis

**1953—\$197.00**  
 Mary Beth *Banta* McHaney  
 Phyllis *Brummel* Lockyear  
 Joyce *Glauber* Wolfberg  
 Mary *Goodall* Dew  
 Mary *Hagerty* McPherron  
 Patricia *Hendrickson*  
 Joyce *Omohundro* Miller  
 Prudence *Palmer*  
 Peggy *Pennel* McCord  
 Nada *Roberson* Schneider  
 Barbara *Spandet* Gazzola  
 Gloria *Stribling* Pettijohn

Phyllis *Laux* Kendig  
 Nancy *Watson* Johnsen  
**1954—\$408.50**  
 Barbara *Biener* Barr  
 Ann *Goodmann* Salky  
 Carolyn *Kaiser*  
 Marcia *Lazarus* Spiro  
 Yu Chen *Li* Lin  
 Eva *Sellenschuetter* Fitz  
 Sally *Siemssen* Schaefer  
 Mary *Todson* Carter  
 Mary *Van Bibber* Young  
 Ruth *Weber*  
 Anje *Zinn* Newman

**1955—\$277.50**  
 Jenny *Barton* Chase  
 Dorothy *Boutin* Pedicord  
 Zilpha *Curtin*  
 Jacquelyn *Dagendorfer* Schoep  
 Rosemary *Dysart* Baue  
 Rosalyn *Fields* Patterson  
 Deane *Dettmann* Fischer  
 Beth *Glebe* Houchin  
 Irene *Kern* Ray  
 Betty *Moore* Buck  
 Nancy *Mueller* Pecha  
 Cynthia *Murphy* Christensen  
 Carile *Samuel* Schnabl  
 Ann *Sidwell* Fatheree  
 Mary *Thielecke* Guthrie  
 Harriett *Quin* Montgomery

**1956—\$249.00**  
 Nancy *Alvis* McClanahan  
 Nancy *Barkwell* Elmer  
 Ann *Carlisle* Boltz  
 Penelope *Creighton* Dewell  
 Donna *Drury* Hafer  
 Starlin *Edwards* Compton  
 Janet *Elser*  
 Carol *Fitzroy* Saum  
 Beverly *Harrington* Goodman  
 Marilyn *Heberlee* Beckman  
 Shirley *Holcomb* Smith  
 Jane *Lacy* Ard  
 Janet *Lewis* Bornstein  
 Nancy *McDaniel* Schneck  
 Marilyn *Mitchell* Thoren  
 Susan *Morton* Miller  
 Liz *Schnurr* Schwartz  
 Ann *Smith* Downs  
 Margie *Terrell* Langstaff  
 Mary *Thayer* Kelley  
 Naida *Treadway* Patterson

**1957—\$226.50**  
 Barbara *Carter* Caraway  
 Elaine *Ellis* Hardy  
 Pamela *Hutchinson* Hanson  
 Vesta *Johnson* Dippel  
 Marian *Kasper* Childers

Sally *Lefler*  
 Tillie *Micheletto* Andrews  
 La Verne *Oetting*  
 Jane *Pebbles* Rosenkranz  
 Carol *Ratjen* Caldwell  
 Carol *Stillwell* Teichmann  
 Evelyn *Wood* Neese  
 Ann *Zotos*  
**1958—\$109.00**  
 Elizabeth *Clevenger* Ray  
 Dorothea *Devlin*  
 Mildred *Devlin* Jett  
 Kathryn *Elliott* Davis  
 Anne *England* Clay  
 Sydney *Finks* Reding  
 Carol *Gardner* Transou  
 Mary *Gatchell* Nissing  
 Connie *Gibson* Stoecker  
 Glenda *Grammer* Park  
 Nancy *Hulse* Tirrell  
 Doris *Langeneckert* Dieckgraefe  
 Cleo *LeClaire* Fink

**1959—\$460.50**  
 Gloria *Bagwell* Richardson  
 Antoinette *Chapman* Whitman  
 Cornelia *Childs*  
 Carol *Colter*  
 Marguerite *Colville* Ingram  
 Mary *Fitts* Drerup  
 Susan *Freegard*  
 Katherine *Fryfogle* Sherrow  
 Betty *Hagemann* Grundmann  
 Marilee *Hipple* Morris  
 Joyce *Kayarian* Duke  
 Mary *McKnight* Quinlan  
 Donna *Milnes*  
 Barbara *Nall* Anderson  
 Janice *Nelson*  
 Julie *Orr* Van Woert  
 Judith *Peterson*  
 Virginia *Peterson* Woodbury  
 Janet *Phillips* Macey  
 Suellen *Purdue* Johnson  
 Diane *Stanley*  
 Sara *Stein* Simon  
 Elizabeth *Weatherwax* Peterson  
 Alice *Wethers* Reiser

**1960—\$310.00**  
 Barrie *Bowen* Shinn  
 Norma *Camp* Pope  
 Kay *Cape* Marshall  
 Carol *Davidson* Mitchell  
 Virginia *Dierking* Kelly  
 Kay *Dunham* Wilkinson  
 Kay *Fellbaum* Hueser  
 Mary *Hay* Long  
 Margaret *Hollenbeck* Venis  
 Margaret *Howell* Cunningham  
 Nancy *Jackson* Lee



Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch  
 Student hostesses

Cleta *Jones*  
 Kay *Kazmaier*  
 Dorothy *Langridge* Baumann  
 Shirley *Lee* Fitzgerald  
 Barbara *Mester* Tuir  
 Helen *Moss* Beall  
 Norma *Nixon* Moronville  
 Sylvia *Patterson* McCalla  
 Ann *Ritter*  
 Nancy *Russell*  
 Karla *Schnurr* Huse  
 Edith *Shigley* Binford  
 Marjorie *Ward* Bortorff  
 Janey *Warren* Carver  
 Linda *Winegarner* Worth  
 Kitty *Zink* Fightmaster  
**1961—\$132.50**  
 Ina *Barklage* Brazale  
 Margaret *Bassnett* Burtin  
 Carolyn *Black* Pautsch  
 Martha *Crane* Osterhoff  
 Laverne *Kieninger* Flachsbart  
 Diana *Macurda* Warren  
 Susan *Perry*  
 Caroline *Stephenson* Lehman  
 Mary *Terry*  
 June *Tavlin* Dean  
 Judith *Whalen* Hudgens  
**1962—\$162.50**  
 Elva *Allen*  
 Margot *Benton* Summers  
 Beverly *Bohne* Rogers  
 Dianne *Dethmers* Paca  
 Jeanne *Dulany*  
 Ann *Hanna* Tolly  
 Marilyn *Hues* Hincley  
 Emily *Hunter* Ruppert  
 Carolyn *Jurgensen* Bohlmann  
 Alicia *Ludy* Close  
 Marilyn *Moes* Rickmeyer  
 Martha *Radford* Delmon  
 Sally *Sicks* Hart  
 Sharon *Stauss* Johnson

Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch  
 Dorm decorators



# Alumnae Association Council

Virginia Terry Preston  
Betty Tyree Osiek  
Ginny Vance Hahn  
Patricia White Daryl

**1963—\$432.00**

Barbara Bacon Clemons  
Barbara Brockgreitens Clark  
Margaret Blumers Johnson  
Helen Clevenger  
Margaret Haldeman Edmonds  
Nancy Hollett Woods  
Julie Holm Stuenkel  
Alice Holtgrewe  
Marilyn Malone Gustafson  
Carol Osadky Meuser  
Karen Rasmussen  
Ellen Schnute  
Dorothy Schultz  
Linda Street Shelton  
Mary Sunderman  
Judith Trauernicht  
Marilyn Young Walsher

**1964—\$88.00**

Margaret Arnhart Humphrey  
Barbara Howard Smith  
Kathrine Kaiser  
Jeanne Langenberg  
Lisa Leonard Baldwin  
Marilyn Lewis Donnelly  
Sandra Miller  
Lillian Rohlfing Schuttenberg  
Barbara Sell  
Sara Wells French

**1965—\$172.50**

Barbara Bragg  
Patricia Gardner  
Glenda Gerred Garner  
Janis Gow  
Carolyn Hatcher Corrigan  
Betty Jones  
Joyce Jurgensen Krogman  
Irma Ledford  
Patricia Merrill  
Ruth Muegge  
Marianne Sawyer

**1966—\$127.00**

Kathleen Barnabee McKelvey  
Carolyn Denson Caldwell  
Dorothy Hiatt  
Mary Hughes Johnson  
Mary Jardine  
Helen Ledbetter  
Jane Osiek Gaines  
Jean Remelius Lambert  
Rose Zanville

**1967—\$15.00**

Linda Glatfelder



Mrs. Richardson



Mrs. Bruere



Mrs. Buck



Mrs. Orr

The following alumnae were elected as officers and council members of the Alumnae Association at the annual business meeting on May 6, 1967.

## **GLORIA Bagwell RICHARDSON '59**

Elected vice president for the coming two years, Gloria has served Lindenwood well as a member of the Council since 1964 and as annual giving chairman for the '66-'67 fiscal year. She also represented the College at the National Convention of the American Alumni Council held in San Francisco early in July. Gloria, her husband, Charlie, and their four-year-old daughter reside in Gilroy, Calif. Charlie is vice president of Pacific Central Company.

## **ROSANNA Veach BRUERE '40**

The new treasurer resides in Creve Coeur, Mo., with her husband, Robert and their two children. Rosanna has served her alma mater well in recent years. She was assistant general chairman and publicity chairman for Alumnae Reunion Day in '65 and in '66 was general chairman of Reunion Day. In 1966 she was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the vice presidency of the Alumnae Association. Rosanna served as president of the St. Louis Alumnae Club in 1963.

## **JULIE Orr VAN WOERT '59**

Julie is coming on the Council for the first time and will serve a three-year term. The class of '59 has been fortunate to have her as their class secretary since 1964. She grew up in Fort Smith,

Ark., and majored in drama and English while at Lindenwood. Her husband, Edwin, is also a Lindenwood graduate. The Van Woerts reside in Northfield, Ill., with their three-year-old daughter, Mariah Lee.

## **LYNN Beck BUCK '44**

A welcome new face to the Council, Lynn left L.C. in 1942 to become a housewife, mother to one daughter, and a secretary from time to time. In 1958 she entered Washington University and received her B.A. in English with honors in 1959. In 1960 she returned to Lindenwood to teach English and the same year was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Washington University. She completed her M.A. in 1962. In 1965 Lynn returned to the ranks of housewife when she and her husband, Hans Buck, moved to Nyack, N. Y., where they still reside. She has written one novella and is currently hard at work on a novel set in Missouri.

## **NANCY Montgomery ORR '35**

This loyal alumna is returning to the Council after several years. Nancy previously served as president of the Alumnae Association and as Alumnae Fund Chairman. For her dedication to education, her volunteer work for many community service organizations, and for her devotion to Lindenwood, Nancy received the Lindenwood College Alumnae Award of Merit in 1964. Nancy's mother, the late Edith Smith Montgomery, was an alumna in the Class of 1912. The Orrs reside at Circle R Ranch, Van Buren, Ark.

## Events at Lindenwood

### SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER

- Sept. 7**—New faculty meeting
- Sept. 8**—Full faculty meeting
- Sept. 9**—New students arrive
- Sept. 9**—Dinner convocation
- Sept. 11, 12, 13**—Freshman orientation
- Sept. 14**—Fall term classes begin
- Sept. 17**—Open House for freshman class
- Sept. 27**—President's Convocation
- Oct. 11**—Student Assembly
- Oct. 11**—Full faculty meeting
- Oct. 18**—Registration for January interim term
- Oct. 21**—Parent's Day
- Oct. 25**—Student Assembly
- Oct. 31**—Lecture Series: Richard Hooper,  
British Broadcasting Corp.

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