

A PETITION  
TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY OF  
DELTA SIGMA PI  
BY DELTA SIGMA

LA SALLE COLLEGE  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



NAME: Edward S. Bucsku

AGE: 19

HOME ADDRESS: 228 Thropp Avenue  
Trenton, New Jersey

DATE OF BIRTH: October 17, 1942

PLACE OF BIRTH: Trenton, New Jersey

COLOR OF HAIR: Brown

COLOR OF EYES: Grey

WEIGHT: 205

HEIGHT: 6'5"

RELIGION: Roman Catholic

GRADUATE OF: Hamilton High School West  
Hamilton Twp. Trenton, New Jersey

DATE OF GRADUATION: 1960

NAME OF PARENT: Edward Bucsku

LA SALLE COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: Delta Sigma; German Club; College  
Union Committees; Inter-mural  
Sports; Accounting Association













NAME: Thomas J. Gallagher

AGE: 20

HOME ADDRESS: 11 Reynolds Drive  
Eatontown, New Jersey

DATE OF BIRTH: September 15, 1941

PLACE OF BIRTH: Jersey City, New Jersey

COLOR OF HAIR: Brown

COLOR OF EYES: Green

WEIGHT: 150

HEIGHT: 5'10"

RELIGION: Roman Catholic

GRADUATE OF: Red Bank Catholic  
Red Bank, New Jersey

DATE OF GRADUATION: 1959

NAME OF PARENT: Allen F. Gallagher

LA SALLE COLLEGE STATUS: Junior

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: Accounting Association; Delta  
Sigma







NAME: John C. Johnson

AGE: 19

HOME ADDRESS: 5701 Springfield Avenue  
Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

DATE OF BIRTH: August 22, 1942

PLACE OF BIRTH: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

COLOR OF HAIR: Black

COLOR OF EYES: Blue

WEIGHT: 150

HEIGHT: 5'8"

RELIGION: Roman Catholic

GRADUATE OF: St. Joseph's Prep  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DATE OF GRADUATION: 1960

NAME OF PARENT: Dr. John C. Johnson

LA SALLE COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: Vice-President of Sophomore  
Class; St. Thomas Moore Society;  
Locker Room Chairman; Delta Sigma



NAME: Richard J. Knapik

AGE: 19

HOME ADDRESS: 117 E. Arch Street  
Shamokin, Pennsylvania

DATE OF BIRTH: October 14, 1942

PLACE OF BIRTH: Danville, Pennsylvania

COLOR OF HAIR: Brown

COLOR OF EYES: Brown

WEIGHT: 165

HEIGHT: 6'

RELIGION: Roman Catholic

GRADUATE OF: Our Lady of Lourdes  
Shamokin, Pennsylvania

DATE OF GRADUATION: 1960

NAME OF PARENT: Joseph E. Knapik

LA SALLE COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: College Union; Delta Sigma



NAME: Christopher Joseph Martin                      AGE: 19  
HOME ADDRESS: 1941 So. Alden Street  
                    Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania  
DATE OF BIRTH: November 1, 1942  
PLACE OF BIRTH: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
COLOR OF HAIR: Light Brown                      COLOR OF EYES: Blue  
WEIGHT: 156                      HEIGHT: 6'  
RELIGION: Roman Catholic  
GRADUATE OF: West Catholic High School  
                    Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
DATE OF GRADUATION: 1960  
NAME OF PARENT: Christopher Martin  
LA SALLE COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore  
EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: Inter-murals; Delta Sigma











NAME: Raymond T. Murphy, Jr.

AGE: 22

HOME ADDRESS: 2822 South Smedley Street  
Philadelphia 45, Pennsylvania

DATE OF BIRTH: June 27, 1939

PLACE OF BIRTH: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

COLOR OF HAIR: Black

COLOR OF EYES: Hazel

WEIGHT: 158

HEIGHT: 5'9"

RELIGION: Roman Catholic

GRADUATE OF: Bishop Neumann High School  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DATE OF GRADUATION: 1957

NAME OF PARENT: Raymond T. Murphy

LA SALLE COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: Delta Sigma; S. A. M.





NAME: Paul F. Naughton

AGE: 19

HOME ADDRESS: 194 Main Street  
Port Monmouth, New Jersey

DATE OF BIRTH: September 1, 1942

PLACE OF BIRTH: Long Branch  
New Jersey

COLOR OF HAIR: Brown

COLOR OF EYES: Blue

WEIGHT: 160

HEIGHT: 5'9"

RELIGION: Roman Catholic

GRADUATE OF: Red Bank Catholic High School  
Red Bank, New Jersey

DATE OF GRADUATION: 1960

NAME OF PARENT: John Paul Naughton

LA SALLE COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: N. F. C. C. S.; Social Action  
Secretariate; Delta Sigma





















NAME: Albert J. Tonzello AGE: 19

HOME ADDRESS: 7270 North 21st Street  
Philadelphia 38, Pennsylvania

DATE OF BIRTH: October 19, 1942

PLACE OF BIRTH: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

COLOR OF HAIR: Brown ~~Brown~~ COLOR OF EYES: Brown

WEIGHT: 148 HEIGHT: 5'8"

RELIGION: Roman Catholic

GRADUATE OF: La Salle High School ~~La Salle High School~~  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DATE OF GRADUATION: 1960

NAME OF PARENT: G. J. Tonzello

LA SALLE COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: Delta Sigma ~~Phi~~ ~~Association~~  
~~Delta Sigma~~



NAME: William Wallace

AGE: 19

HOME ADDRESS: 56 2nd Street  
Athens, New York

DATE OF BIRTH: December 12, 1942

PLACE OF BIRTH: Coxsackie,

COLOR OF HAIR: Light Brown

COLOR OF EYES: Green

WEIGHT: 160

HEIGHT: 5'10"

RELIGION: Roman Catholic

GRADUATE OF: Coxsackie Catholic High School

DATE OF GRADUATION: 1960

NAME OF PARENT: Charles Wallace

LA SALLE COLLEGE STATUS: Sophomore

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: Inter-murals; Finance Association; Delta Sigma





Chapter Officers

President

A Petition

Senior To The International Fraternity of  
Delta Sigma Pi

Junior Vice-President

By Delta Sigma

Chancellor

La Salle College

Secretary Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Treasurer

Chapter Officers

President

Thomas Gallagher

Senior Vice-President

Joseph Micomono

Junior Vice-President

Edward Bucsku

Chancellor

Timothy Sullivan

Secretary

John Gallo

Treasurer

John Farrell

To The Grand Council of The  
International Fraternity  
of  
Delta Sigma Pi

1961  
Chapter Officers

President

William Gassigle

Vice-President

John Gallo

Chancellor

Timothy Finlason

Secretary

Raymond Farrela

Treasurer

Joseph Micomonaco

To The Grand Council of The  
International Fraternity  
of  
Delta Sigma Pi

We, the Undersigned, under the name of Delta Sigma Fraternity, do hereby petition the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi for a charter to establish, maintain, and operate a chapter of the said Fraternity at La Salle College.

Being aware of the objectives and requirements, and being organized in agreement of the high ideals of Delta Sigma Pi, the membership under Delta Sigma, during regular session, unanimously voted to present this petition.

We pledge ourselves, in seeking this association, to uphold the Constitution and By-Laws, as well as, the fine Tradition of Delta Sigma Pi.

Witness our Signatures:

Joseph A. Mromanao.

Joseph C. ...

Harold J. ...

Joseph ...

Richard White.

...

John J. Quinn.

Edward P. ...

John C. Johnson

William Garrigle

Richard M. Chini

Dennis B. Cummings

David H. Young

Thomas Paslowski

Paul T. Naughton

Thomas H. McGuire

Christopher Martin

Thomas M. Kostely

Thomas J. Gallagher

John Gallo

The Organization of Delta Sigma Pi  
at La Salle College

La Salle College has never previously had a professional  
commerce and business administration fraternity. The time has  
arrived, and indeed has been long overdue, when La Salle will  
be able to boast that this abyss has finally been filled. It  
is at this time that the School of Business Administration is  
at the loftiest heights it has ever known. It would have been  
quite impractical to organize a fraternity such as Delta Sigma  
Pi here, any time before this, since previously the School was  
not as well coordinated as it now is. Indeed, it was only in

Chapter Faculty Advisor

Edward J. Domineske

Chapter Guidance

Brother David Cassian, F. S. C., M. A.

Dean of Business Administration

Brother Gavin Paul, F. S. C., Ph. D.

Dean of Students

Many of our business students here at La Salle first be-  
came acquainted with Delta Sigma Pi in the Fall of 1951. In  
early October, Mr. Charles L. Farrar, the present Executive  
Secretary, on the Grand Council of Delta Sigma Pi, approached  
the Dean of Business Administration of La Salle, Brother David  
Cassian. He told him what he thought of our fine, ever improv-  
ing School, and suggested something which could help it even  
more. This integrity booster would be a chapter of Delta  
Sigma Pi here on our campus. Our Dean thought well of the idea

The Organization of Delta Sigma Pi  
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Many of our business students here at La Salle first became acquainted with Delta Sigma Pi in the Fall of 1961. In early October, Mr. Charles L. Farrar, the present Executive Secretary, on the Grand Council of Delta Sigma Pi, approached the Dean of Business Administration of La Salle, Brother David Cassian. He told him what he thought of our fine, ever improving School, and suggested something which could help it even more. This integrity booster would be a chapter of Delta Sigma Pi here on our campus. Our Dean thought well of the idea

and said he would back the idea to some extent. He, of course, felt that the students themselves would have to be interested in such a fraternity and would have to lay the ground work themselves if they desired a chapter. In accordance with this plan, Mr. Farrar addressed a group of select, top-notch students of the Business School. He thoroughly explained the ideals, purposes, and scope of Delta Sigma Pi to these men. Realizing the quality and many advantages such a fraternity would have to offer them, these men promptly set about organizing a chapter on this campus.

These men elected a steering committee to guide and coordinate all the individual prospective brothers' work into a well functioning whole. They became known on campus as Delta Sigma, an individual fraternity hoping to later become part of Delta Sigma Pi, the international fraternity. The head of this group was William Garrigle, who later was elected to presidency of the group. In order to better acquaint themselves with the practical aspects of Delta Sigma Pi, these men were invited, by a local chapter on one of the neighboring campuses, to attend a few of their professional meetings, business meetings, and socials. From this established and experienced chapter, the men learned much. They went about setting up a few professional activities themselves, all of which were well accepted and appreciated by all concerned.

the group will request admission into the international fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi in September 1962.

Seeing that they were becoming a well organized and serious minded entity, they further strengthened their unity by choosing a well informed and helpful faculty moderator. This person being Mr. Edward J. Domineske, a graduate of Cornell University.

Mr. J. D. Thomson, Executive Director, on the Grand Council, stopped in a short time later to address the group and see how they were doing. He was well pleased with the work they had thus far achieved, and offered many helpful suggestions as to future operations. Another representative of the international fraternity visited these men again in March of 1962. He spent a good deal of time with these men, addressing them as a group and later individually. He, too, gave these men numerous suggestions to help them in their future endeavors as a fraternity. He received from them, among other things, a report of the professional activities thus far promoted by them. A list quite complete in quantity and quality. He, also, administered to them the oath which pledges to the international group take. He then gave them their Delta Sigma Pi pledge pins, which they will wear until accepted as brothers.

The group now consists of thirty-five members, brothers of Delta Sigma, and pledges to Delta Sigma Pi. Led by Thomas Gallagher, president of the school year 1962-63, every member in the group has been very active. If all goes as planned, the group will request admission into the international fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi in September 1962.

## A History of the City of Philadelphia

The city of Philadelphia traces its linkage to culture and industry back to its original founder, William Penn. Penn, living his younger years as a cavalier, then later becoming dedicated to the Quaker cause, had the most profound influence upon the course this city would take in its first few years. Since he was a cavalier, he brought with him, the tradition of culture and aristocracy as he had known it in England. As a devout Quaker preacher, he brought with him ideas of religious freedom and freedom of thought, and expression.

The King of England was indebted for a large sum to the Penn family, and William Penn took, as payment for this debt, much land west of the Delaware River. That is why the area which is now Pennsylvania, and especially Philadelphia, was settled by Penn and his fellow Quakers. Penn made his first visit to Philadelphia in 1682, thereafter he spent very little time there in America. Although Penn was credited with the original founding of Philadelphia, he did very little to organize and cultivate it. Philadelphia, "the Quaker City", or "the City of Brotherly Love", was indeed properly nick-named. Its purpose was to establish a city for Quakers, where they would find freedom of religion, and, brotherly love.

The score of years following the death of Penn in 1718 witnessed the gradual decline of Quaker dominance in Philadelphia. During this period Benjamin Franklin appeared on the scene, and proceeded to take over leadership of the city. Around 1774, Philadelphia was an important center where revo-

lutionary ideas flourished. Here the First Continental Congress met, the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the Constitutional Convention deliberated.

The first decade of the nineteenth century was marked by gradual expansion of the city, with emphasis upon municipal affairs, industry, and commerce. Numerous places of importance were constructed in this period; places such as the Navy Yard, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Girard Bank arose. In cultural activities the city made headway. Literary clubs, theatres, and dancing schools flourished. The Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Sciences, Fine Arts and Wistar Museum was founded.

With the growth of the city and its adjoining districts, each of which had separate municipal powers, a situation arose that necessitated the annulment of authority of the petty district governments, and their consolidation with the city. Many of the outlying districts and boroughs formed a congeries of independent and conflicting municipalities. These overlapping governments and jurisdictions gave rise to many abuses and costly inefficiencies that hampered development. The Act of Consolidation was passed in 1854. Boundaries of the city were extended to include the entire county and the new City of Philadelphia took over all the property and debts of the incorporated districts. Twenty-four wards were established with a select councilman for each, and a common councilman for every 1,200 taxable inhabitants. The Mayors', the Executives', and the various city departments' duties were defined. This represented one of the most significant steps ever taken to organize

the city into a well functioning, well organized community.

Following the Civil War, Philadelphia re-entered upon an era of expansion. The appearance of many large industries were making Philadelphia one of the most important centers of trade in the country. Yes, many innovations marked the transition from the old city of by-gone days to the high-tensioned metropolis of today. The import of immigrants from Europe and of Negroes from the South, together with the steadily increasing birth rate, had transformed the city proper into a hive of human beings living in congested streets. The wealthier families began their exodus to the outlying districts of the city and to the suburbs along the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The two major wars of this twentieth century brought with them their booms in industry, as well as their depressions. Philadelphia took great advantage of the boom years by producing an extra-ordinary amount of war materials. Taking the great depression in stride, she fully recovered from this monumental setback and advanced herself greatly in industry. The Port of Philadelphia is one of the busiest and most important of any in the entire United States. Philadelphia has also become a leader in the shipbuilding trade, textile and leather producers, liquor brewers, and manufacturers of paper and printing. In retrospect, we can see that Philadelphia, in its early and middle years, grew in spurts, advancing greatly in a few years, then remaining idle for a length of time. But now, her progress has been one of steady growth, and very infrequently in the past decade of years has this growth had a damper put on it.

## ACCREDITATION and MEMBERSHIP

La Salle College is chartered by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and is empowered by that authority to grant Academic degrees.

La Salle College is accredited with:

1. Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
2. Pennsylvania State Department of Public Instruction.
3. The Regents of the University of the State of New York.
4. The American Medical Association.
5. Pennsylvania State Board of Law Examiners.

La Salle College is a member of:

1. American Council on Education.
2. Association of American Colleges.
3. College Entrance Examination Board.
4. American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers.
5. Association of College Admissions Counselors.
6. National Catholic Educational Association.
7. College and University Council of Pennsylvania.
8. Association of Liberal Arts Colleges of Pennsylvania for the Advancement of Teaching.
9. Pennsylvania Catholic Education Association.
10. American Library Association.
11. National Commission of Accrediting.
12. American Catholic Society.
13. Educational Conference of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

## Organization:

The Academic program of La Salle College is organized under four administrative units: The School of Arts and Science, the Evening Division, and the Graduate Division.

### I. Undergraduate Division:

#### 1) The School of Arts and Science.

- a) Liberal arts programs leading to the Bachelor of Arts Degree offering majors in the Classics, English, Economics, Languages, History, Government, Philosophy, and Sociology.
- b) Science programs leading to the Bachelor of Arts Degree offering majors in Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, and Psychology.

#### 2) The School of Business Administration:

Programs leading to the Bachelor of Science Degree and offering majors in Accounting, General Business, Finance, Industrial Management, Industrial Relations, and Marketing.

#### 3) The Evening Division:

Programs in Business leading to the Bachelor of Science Degree offering majors in Accounting, Marketing, Finance, Industry, and General Business.

### II. Graduate Division:

The program in Religious Education leading to a Master of Arts Degree is available to members of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

## School of Business Administration

In 1863, the late Right Rev. James Frederick Wood, D.D., Bishop of Philadelphia, in conjunction with a committee consisting of Brothers of Christian Schools, Rev. Cleagy and laymen, obtained from the State of Pennsylvania a charter incorporating La Salle College in Philadelphia.

The Business Department of La Salle offered a B. S. in Accounting and General Business during the first years of the Colleges growth.

As time continued the business department deemed it necessary to add a major dealing with Finance. Finance was incorporated into the curricular in 1946. At this, Business Law was added as a subject, but not as a major field of study. The next year two more major courses were added to the business department. The fields of Industrial Management and Insurance were now offered to the students as majors which they could endeavor to take. Finally, in 1948, Marketing was brought into the business department. As La Salle began to grow, and all these new courses being added to the curricular, the administration deemed it necessary to reevaluate the College in 1953. With this reevaluation came the separation between the School of Arts and Sciences, and the School of Business Administration. At this time, a new president was named at La Salle and the Deans, of the two schools, were, also, added to the administration, now being set up.

Brother David Cassian was appointed as Dean of the School of Business Administration, which position he still holds, today. Now, the College has two distinct Schools, which will help place more concentration on the needed courses and subjects for business majors so that they will be prepared when they graduate from La Salle, to go our and take their place in the business world, today.

## THE HISTORY OF LA SALLE COLLEGE

In 1863, eighteen years after the Brothers of the Christian Schools first came to this country, the development of Catholic education in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia reached such a level that the need for an institution of higher learning within the city limits became very pressing. A group of eminent priests and laymen under the leadership of the Most Reverend James Frederick Wood, later to become the Archbishop of Philadelphia, secured from the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a charter for the incorporation of La Salle College. Under the authority of this charter the Academy, which had been conducted by the Christian Brothers as an adjunct to Saint Michael's Parochial School, became the nucleus of the new college.

Beginning with its inception in 1863 in Saint Michael's Parish, the College outgrew three locations--the Academy site in the parish, the site at Broad and Juniper Streets, until a few years ago the location of the Evening Bulletin Building, and the old Bouvier Mansion at Broad and Stiles Streets. In 1929, the College was transferred from Broad and Stiles to a new location in beautiful Wister Woods located in Belfield Park, part of the Wister Farms. The new buildings were ready for full occupancy in 1930, housing the College, the Secondary Department and Benilde Academy.

Since 1945, La Salle has experienced the most dramatic period of expansion in its history. Present enrollment in both Day and Evening Divisions is approximately 4000 students, as compared to a 1940 enrollment of about 400. In the last fifteen years, ten new buildings have been added to the campus.

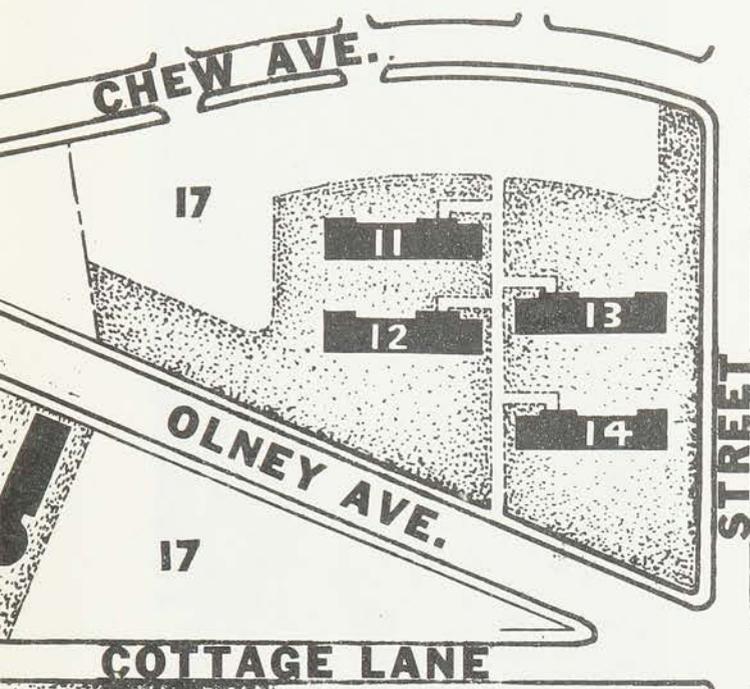
The Evening Division was inaugurated in 1946 in response to the needs of industry throughout the Delaware Valley; within ten years evening classes were utilizing every available inch of classroom space. In 1951 the College added the Dixon estate in Elkins Park and established Anselm hall as a House of Studies for student Brothers. In 1952, a new library was erected, and the following year the first of four new dormitories was opened to residence students. By 1955, the rapid growth of the College made it necessary to reorganize the Administrative pattern into separate schools of Arts and Science, Business Administration, and the Evening Division.

The latest steps in the physical development of La Salle are the College Union, opened in 1959, and the Science Center, which opened in September 1960. Two more residence halls are now being built, and work on a new chapel and another classroom building will soon begin.

A black and white photograph of a modern building with a grid-like facade. The building has multiple stories and a series of windows. In the foreground, there is a paved area with a fountain. Two people are walking on a grassy slope to the right. The sky is cloudy.

# La Salle College Bulletin

Catalogue Issue 1962-3 / 1963-4 Philadelphia



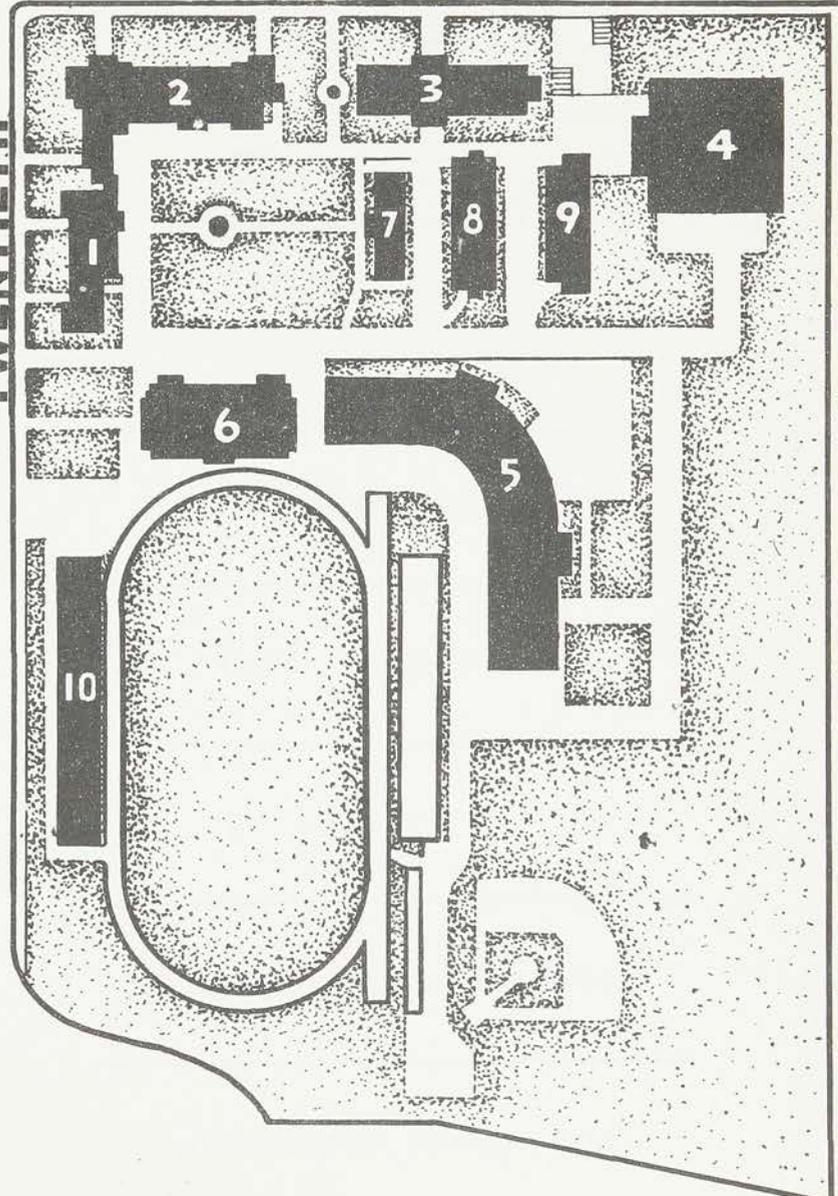
LA SALLE  
COLLEGE  
CAMPUS



STREET

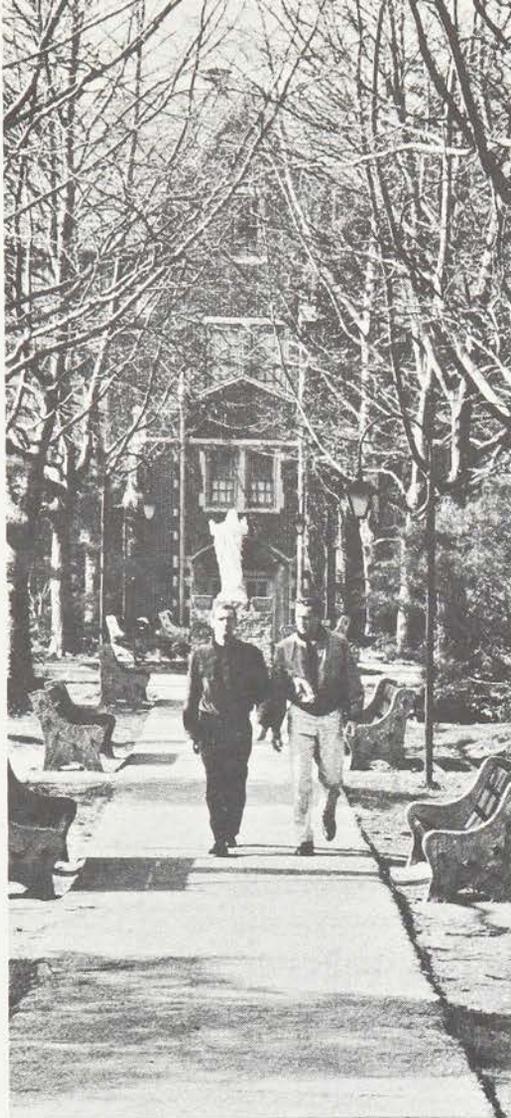
OLNEY AVE.

TWENTIETH



LEGEND

- 1 Faculty Building and Community Chapel
- 2 College Hall
- 3 Library
- 4 Science Center
- 5 College Union Building
- 6 Wister Hall
- 7 McShain Hall
- 8 Leonard Hall
- 9 Benilde Hall
- 10 McCarthy Hall
- 11 St. Denis Residence Hall
- 12 St. Bernard Residence Hall
- 13 St. Cassian Residence Hall
- 14 St. Albert Residence Hall
- 15 Freshman Residence Halls
- 16 Senior Residence Hall
- 17 Parking Area



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# La Salle College Bulletin

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CATALOGUE ISSUE

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1962-63 / 1963-64

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*A Catholic College for Men*

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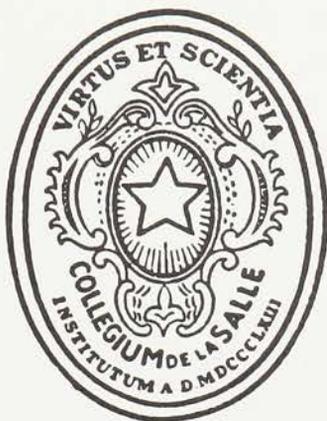
*Conducted by*

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*Brothers of the Christian Schools*

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*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*



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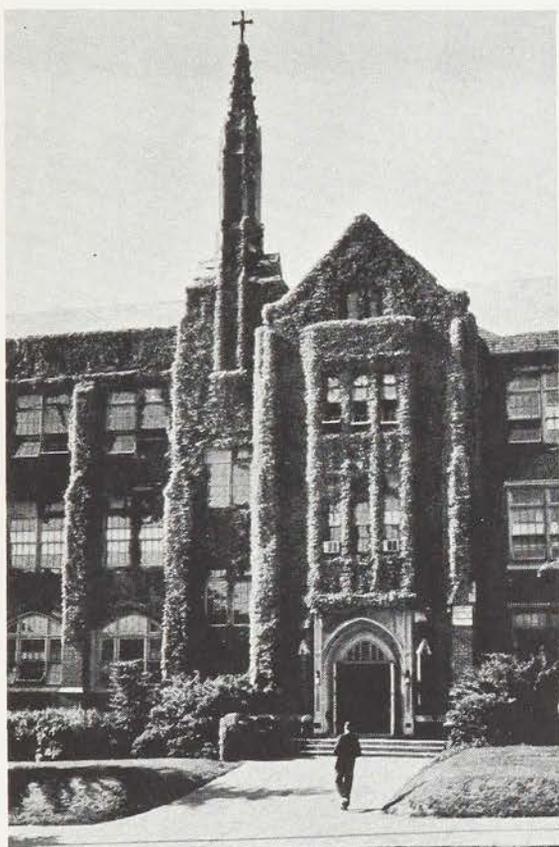
# On

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# Entering

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# College



In planning your educational future, you are probably confronted with endless questions. Not the least of these is the question of choosing a college. One of the major purposes of this catalogue is to provide you with sufficient information about La Salle to help you decide whether it is the right college for you.

La Salle College is a Catholic college for men, founded in 1863 and conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, a religious order dedicated solely to teaching. The college is located at Twentieth Street and Olney Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The first part of this book, "The Character of La Salle," attempts to tell you in words and pictures what you can expect when you come to La Salle. The second part is a reference section in which you can find requirements for admission, probable expenses, course descriptions, and other useful information.

This catalogue, however, can only begin your introduction to La Salle. We invite you to visit the campus to complete your introduction, to talk with faculty members and administrators, to find out for yourself the answers to any questions not covered here. Phone the Office of Admissions to arrange such a visit.

*Brother Daniel Bernian, F.S.C.*

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The

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Character

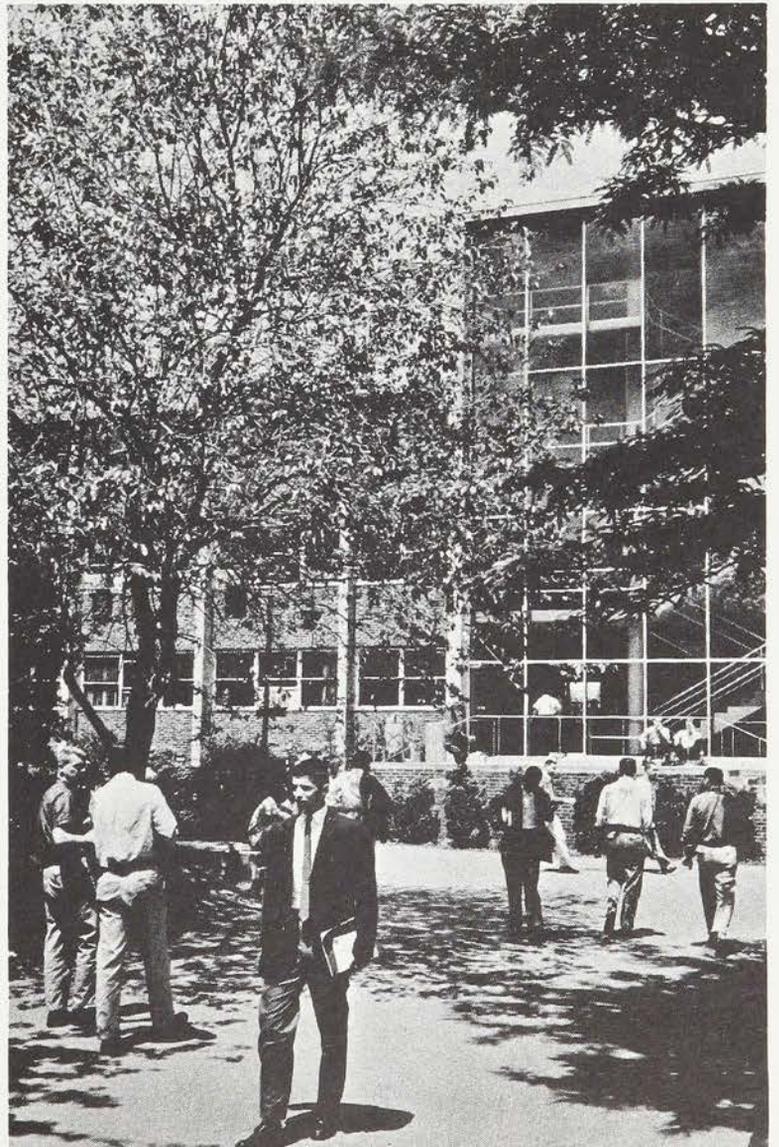
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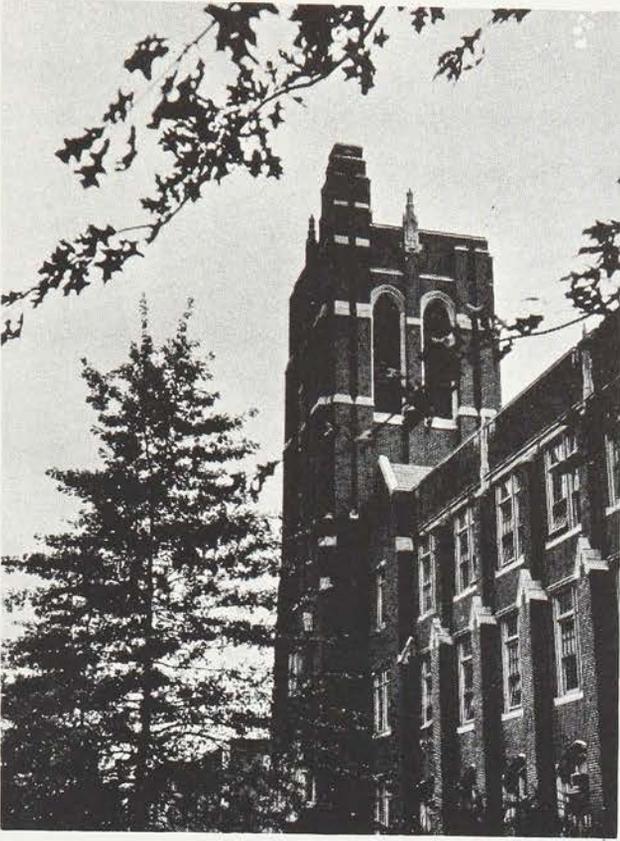
of

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La Salle

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## The Physical Side

La Salle College is spread over thirty acres of ground at the crest of a hill at Twentieth Street and Olney Avenue on the edge of historic Germantown. To the south you look out over the expanse of trees that is Wister Woods. Looking east, you can barely make out the busy scene that is Broad Street. The campus may best be described as a blend of city convenience and suburban atmosphere. The location can be easily reached by automobile or public transportation from anywhere in the Philadelphia area or from surrounding sections of New Jersey as far north as Trenton. Yet the peaceful atmosphere of the campus is set by the quiet green wooded areas that border it on two sides.

La Salle is fortunate too in having ready access to the educational facilities of the Philadelphia area. "The Old Capital" contains rich cultural resources in art, music, and history. Its many libraries, museums, historic buildings, and great educational institutions offer a magnificent heritage to the student. Nearby Germantown is the site of beautiful old homes and memorable locations dating back to Revolutionary times.

The campus itself contains every facility for your educational and social needs. A modern library, built in 1952, houses a collection of some 67,000 volumes and has files of about 365 periodicals. The stacks are open for browsing, and competent professional librarians offer guidance and assistance. The new Science Center contains the most up-to-date equipment available in modern lecture rooms and laboratories for the Departments of Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and Psychology.

The social heart of the campus is the recently completed College Union. Here you will find meeting rooms for the various student activities and every facility for informal recreation and relaxation. Two main dining rooms and a snack bar serve an appetizing variety of foods. After classes you may find time for a game of ping-pong or shuffleboard in the Club Room, or perhaps prefer to relax in the comfort of the Lounge or Stereo Room. The Union theater is the scene of first-rate college plays and regularly scheduled movies, while the ballroom offers a magnificent setting for dances. Besides supplying you with the textbooks you need, the Campus Store can take care of many of your other needs, from cigarettes to clothing. The fact that all of these facilities are under one roof is ample reason for the popularity of the Union among the students.

If you plan to live on campus, you will want to see the residence halls on your first visit to La Salle. There are six of these modern, three-story structures housing some 450 students. Each of the comfortably furnished rooms has a large picture window and offers pleasant accommodations for two.



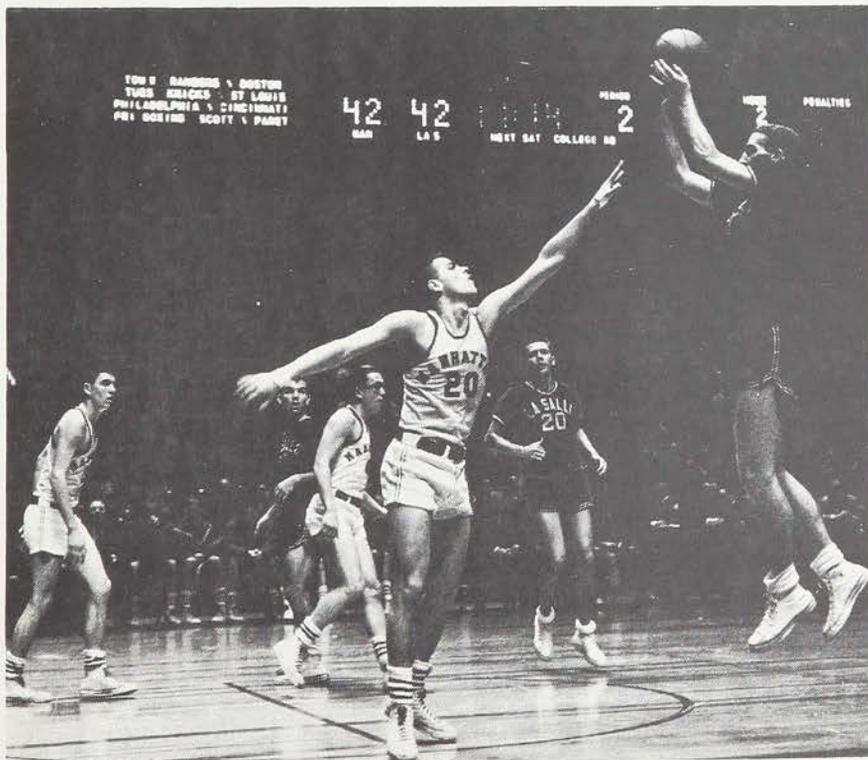
*St. Bernard's and St. Cassian's Residence Halls*

## The Social Side

In your daydreams of what college might be like, you have probably tended to favor the social side. No doubt you have already visualized yourself in the proper Ivy League wardrobe escorting the right girl to the Big Dance. You may even have pictured yourself in a lively "bull session" making profound remarks on foreign policy, or seen yourself calmly walking off the court after making the winning basket.

You will not progress very far into your first year before you realize that college isn't quite the way it is in the movies, but you will also realize that the extracurricular side of college forms a real part of your education. You will learn to live in close association with other young men, to plan social activities, and to exercise judgment and responsibility in self-government. As you take part in various sports, activities, and organizations, you will grow in poise and the ability to work with others successfully.

La Salle offers a varied program of athletics and activities to meet the needs and desires of all. The athletic program is arranged to allow competition at various levels, depending on your ability and skill. You may try out for varsity competition in basketball, swimming, soccer, golf, baseball, tennis, track, and crew. The College has often had outstanding teams in the various sports. The basketball team has twice won national championships; the crew has won the Dad Vail championship, symbol of small college supremacy, five times; the track team is a perennial contender for the Middle Atlantic States title. In addition to intercollegiate competition, there are also thriving intramural leagues in touch football, basketball, tennis, baseball, softball, and other seasonal sports.



Part of your adjustment to college life will be brought about by membership in student organizations and activities. There are now thirty-seven different organizations on the campus. Some of these are associated with particular areas of study, like the four national honor societies on campus; others are mainly social, like Sigma Beta Kappa and Phi Sigma Upsilon; still others offer opportunities for self-expression, like the Glee Club and the dramatic club, the Masque. You will find complete descriptions of the student organizations in the Handbook published by the Student Council, which will be issued to you during orientation period.

The job of keeping you informed about campus happenings is carried out by the *Collegian*, a weekly newspaper. Other publications are the college yearbook, *The Explorer*, and a literary magazine called *Tricon*, which publishes articles, short stories, and verse. *Four Quarters*, a literary magazine published by the faculty, also accepts student contributions that meet professional standards.

Your connection with college activities will not cease with graduation; the Alumni Association is a highly active group organized by classes and including regional clubs and professional groups. After you are graduated from La Salle, you will receive a quarterly magazine keeping you up to date on happenings at your alma mater.



*A curtain call for the Masque's production of "Tiger at the Gates"*

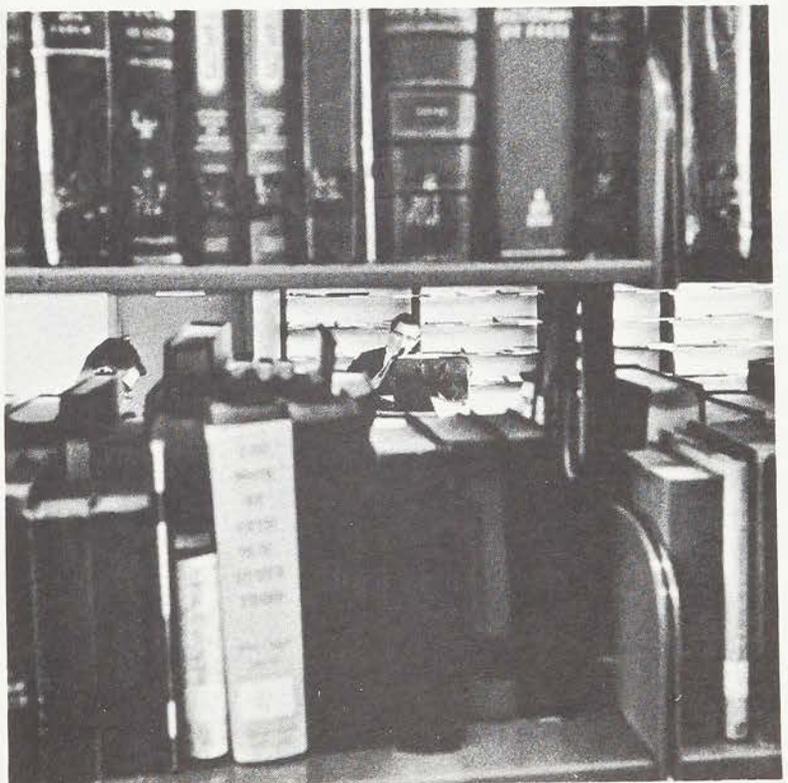
The most important adjustment to collegiate life you will have to make is in learning to budget your time wisely. No one will force you to learn; no one can. Instead, you will be treated as a mature, intelligent young man. You will be given assigned readings, papers, and projects in research to be turned in by a certain date. You yourself must plan when these assignments will be done; you yourself must bear the responsibility for meeting standards set by your instructors.

The standards for academic achievement are treated in some detail in the reference section of this catalogue and need not be discussed here. The important thing for you to realize about the academic side of your college life is that it is the central test of your maturity and sense of responsibility. Learning is sometimes hard work, but it is the most rewarding kind of effort, not only in grades but in the self-satisfaction of having met a difficult challenge successfully.

But the academic side of college is not just a bleak picture of “challenges,” “responsibilities,” and “standards.” The academic side really offers one of the deepest, most lasting joys a man can experience—the joy of understanding.

Suddenly some part of human experience fits into a pattern for you; suddenly you understand “why.” The best part of the joy of understanding is that it is endless. The deeper your understanding goes, the deeper the satisfaction you experience.

Perhaps you haven't yet discovered this kind of joy; you may even doubt that it exists. Yet when you first experience it, you will begin to understand what education is all about and why many men willingly devote their lives to study and research.

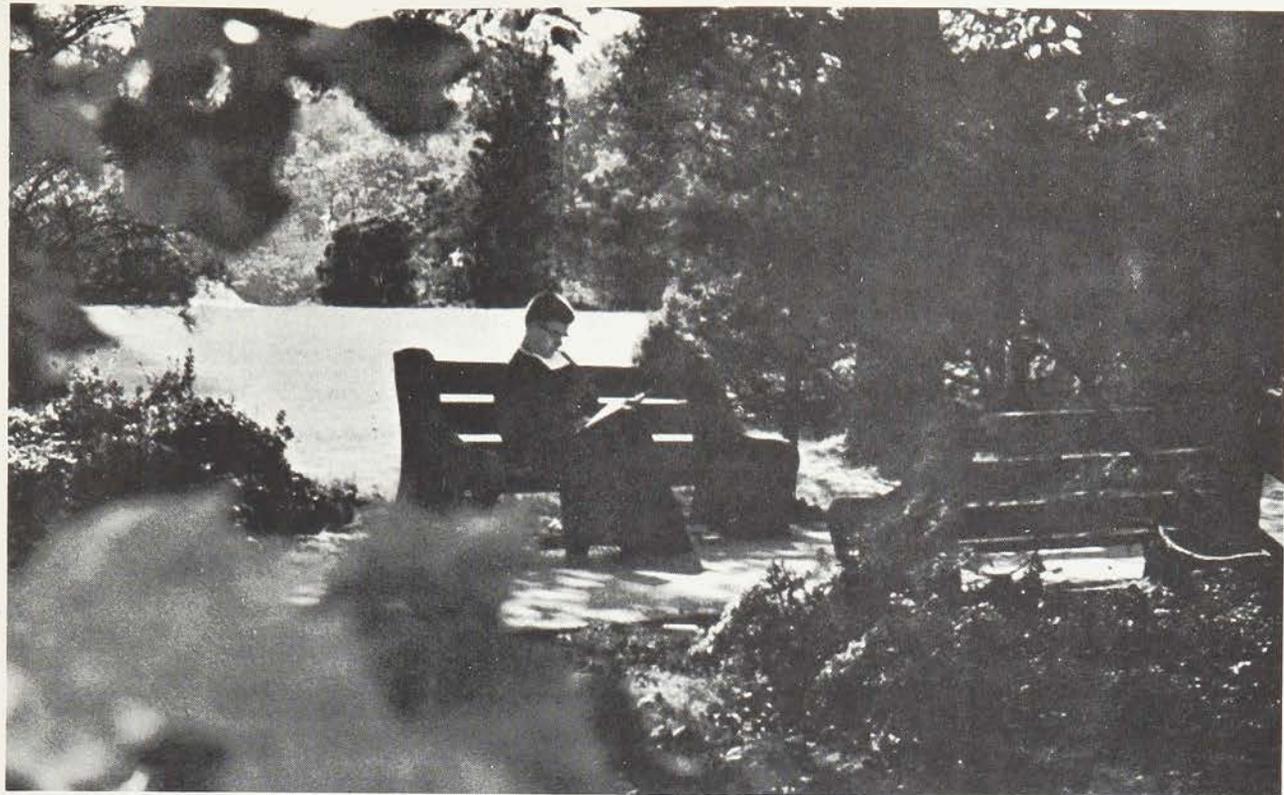




## The Academic Side

If you are like most high school students, it is not easy for you to imagine just what your school day at college will be like. One thing you know: it will be quite different from the traditional high school day of five or six classes in a row. Let us imagine, then, a typical schedule at La Salle.

To begin with, your day will not always start at the same time. Sometimes you will have a first period class at 8:30; other days your first class might be at 2:30 in the afternoon. Neither will you have the same schedule of classes each day. On Monday you might have only two classes, while on another day you will have four. On the average, you will spend eighteen hours a week in actual class attendance as compared to the thirty or more hours spent in high school classes. Obviously, you will have much more “free time” on your hands, and it is the way you use this free time that is the key to your academic success.



## The Philosophical Side

La Salle College is a group of buildings—brick, marble, limestone—situated on a hill overlooking Wister Woods. But it is also a great deal more. It is the embodiment of several great educational traditions: the Catholic tradition of striving for the perfection of one's God-given intellectual powers; the American tradition of educating men in the foundations and spirit of democracy and the roots of western civilization; and the La Sallian tradition dating back to St. John Baptist de La Salle, founder of the Christian Brothers and Patron Saint of Teachers. St. La Salle directed his Brothers to teach "the sons of artisans," those of moderate or minimum economic means who might otherwise have been deprived of educational opportunities.

In the light of these traditions, La Salle College aims at developing the man who, in the words of Pope Pius XI, "thinks, judges, and acts constantly and consistently in accordance with right reason illumined by the supernatural light of the example and teaching of Christ; in other words, to use the current term, the true and finished man of character." At the same time the College recognizes that, as an institution of the twentieth century preparing its students for participation in a world of ever widening horizons and complex problems, it must be a dynamic organization with a flexible program adaptable to the changing needs of society and the individual potentialities of its varied students.

### OBJECTIVES

In the area of religious, intellectual, social, and personal development, La Salle strives to accomplish the following:

To accord the student a higher education with the theology of the Catholic Church as an integrating and informing discipline in all fields of learning and, for the Catholic student, as an independent area of study.

To provide conditions for student growth in the theological virtues, in worship, and in moral integrity.

To offer the student a liberal education, through general and specialized courses, in which he learns to observe reality with precision, to judge opinion and events critically, to think logically, to communicate effectively, and to develop his esthetic perception.

To acquaint the student with a body of knowledge about God; about man: his nature, behavior, and values; and about the universe.

To give the student specialized knowledge and skill in one field of learning not only as preparation for graduate study or for immediate entry into professional life but also as a basic instrument for his liberal education.

To prepare the student for informed and responsible service and leadership in his immediate communities and in the state, the world and the Church.

To help the student develop mature attitudes and behavior in all human relationships.

At the practical level of everyday college life, these aims are carried out in a variety of ways. You will of course take courses in theology, but such formal instruction is constantly supplemented by participation in religious services and an unobtrusive but genuine Christian atmosphere that pervades the campus. You will have courses in philosophy aimed at developing a rational approach toward ultimate goals. Courses in history and literature help you explore the foundations on which our civilization and traditions are based; outside lecturers and co-curricular clubs will further extend your interest in such intellectual exploration.

In all of its activities, and despite its marked growth in recent years, La Salle has retained the friendliness and close personal relationships which are major advantages of the "small college atmosphere." Neither has it lost sight of St. La Salle's goal of making education available to deserving students of modest means. You will find that tuition and other expenses are as much in keeping with this goal as possible, and that a student aid program and a loan plan are available to provide financial help.



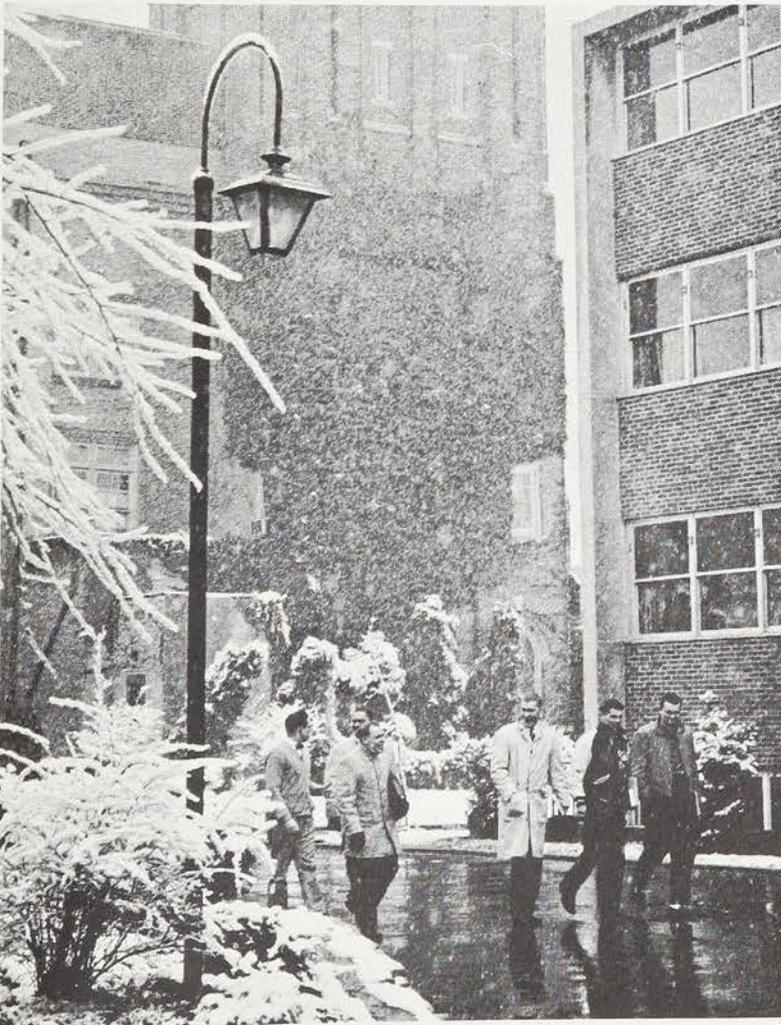
## Expenses

In planning your college career, you will want to think carefully about the expenses to be met and the means at your disposal to take care of them. The College has traditionally struggled to prevent the rising cost of education from depriving worthy students of attendance; a number of scholarships are offered, part-time campus jobs are available, and, most important, a flexible bank loan plan has been instituted to make it possible to meet expenses in a series of regular payments.

The 1962-63 tuition for students carrying a normal schedule (as prescribed by the curriculum) is as follows:

Programs in liberal arts or business administration . . . . .	\$800.00
Programs in the sciences . . . . .	\$850.00

There are no additional fees for matriculation; registration; use of laboratories, library, athletic facilities, or dispensary services; participation in student activities; the student newspaper; or the student identification card for admission to athletic events. However, in the face of rising costs, La Salle College must reserve the right to amend or add to the charges at any time and to make such changes applicable to students presently enrolled as well as to new students.



## INCIDENTAL FEES

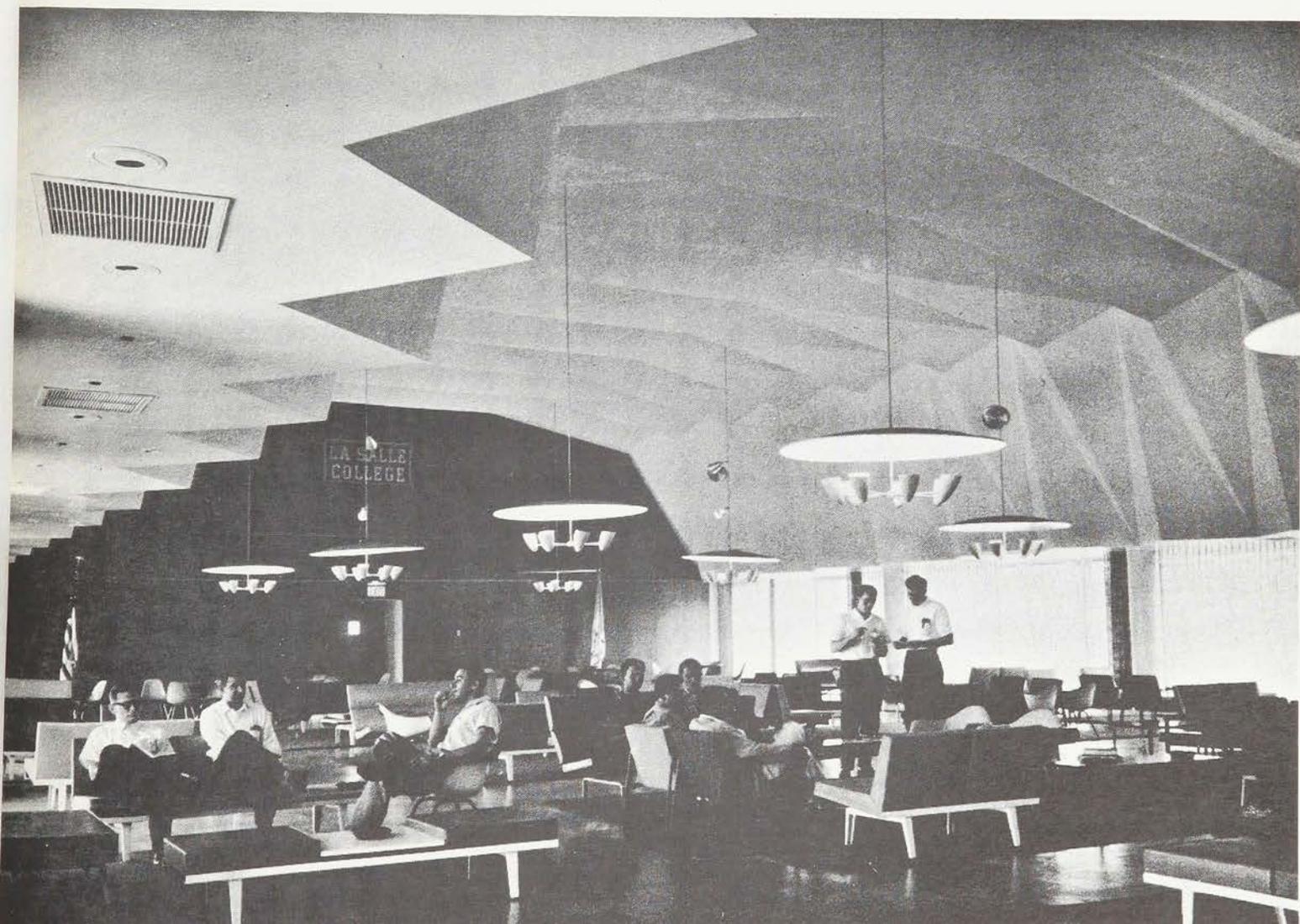
**Graduation Fee.** A graduation fee of \$35.00 is due and payable on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of May preceding the candidate's graduation. The College cannot be responsible for the inclusion in the graduation program of any candidate who pays fees after this date. The graduation fee covers the *Explorer* (College Annual), Founder's Day Exercises and Dinner, Baccalaureate Services, and the cost of the diploma, the use of cap and gown, and all other expenses incidental to the commencement exercises. No candidate may be recommended for a degree, diploma, or certificate until the graduation fee and all other financial obligations have been paid.

**Transcript of Record Fee.** A fee of \$1.00 is charged for each duplicate transcript of a college record. There is no fee for the first transcript.

## REFUND OR REMISSION OF TUITION

Under certain circumstances, the student who withdraws before the end of a semester may receive a refund or a remission of part of the unpaid balance of his tuition fee. Complete information on terms and conditions may be obtained from the Business Office.

*The College Union Lounge*

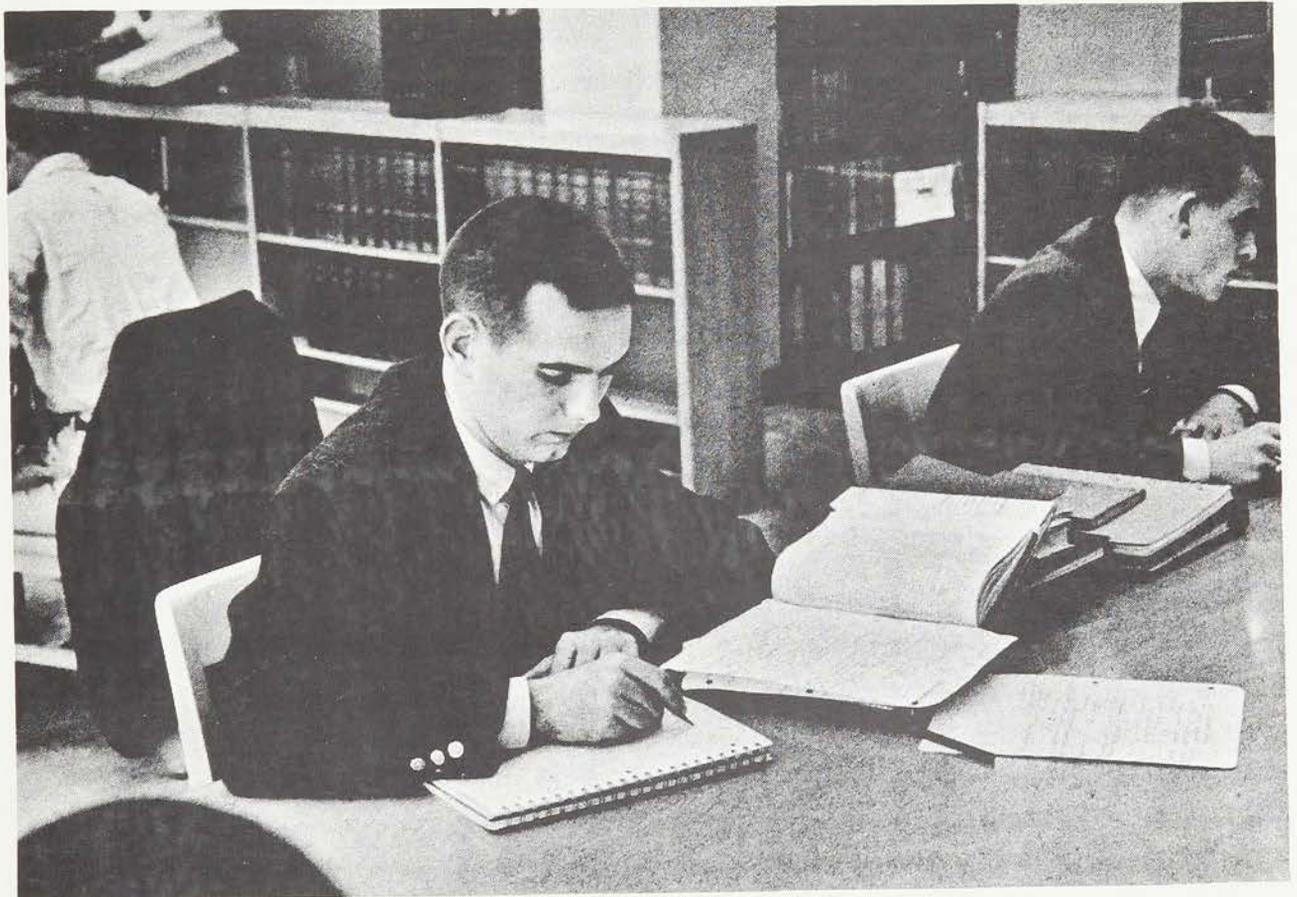


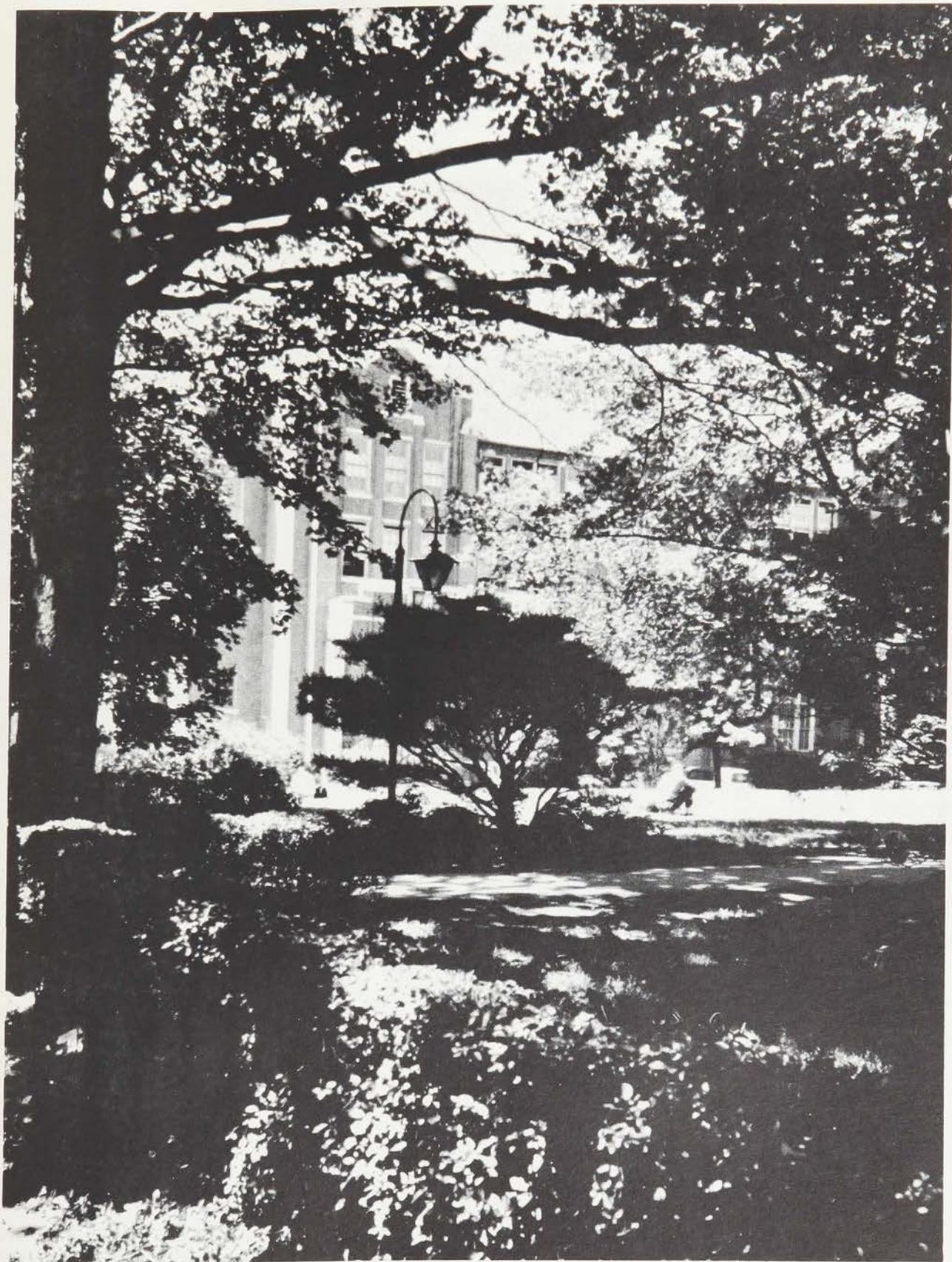
# Academic Regulations

## LOWER DIVISION REQUIREMENTS

To qualify for admission to the Upper Division, the student must complete the work of the lower division with a minimum of sixty-eight semester credit hours and a scholastic index of 1.75. Furthermore, he must make grades of "C" or better in those courses which are prerequisites for the advanced work in his chosen field of concentration. Under certain circumstances a student may be permitted to change from one lower division program to another when his record indicates that he may profit by such a change. Permission must be obtained from the Dean.

La Salle College, recognizing the basic importance of skill in the use of English in the whole educational process, requires a special test of Freshmen completing their initial writing courses. The Freshman Composition Test is a two-hour departmental examination in expository writing. Students failing this test must repeat English 102; those failing the test a second time will be asked to withdraw from the College.





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# School of

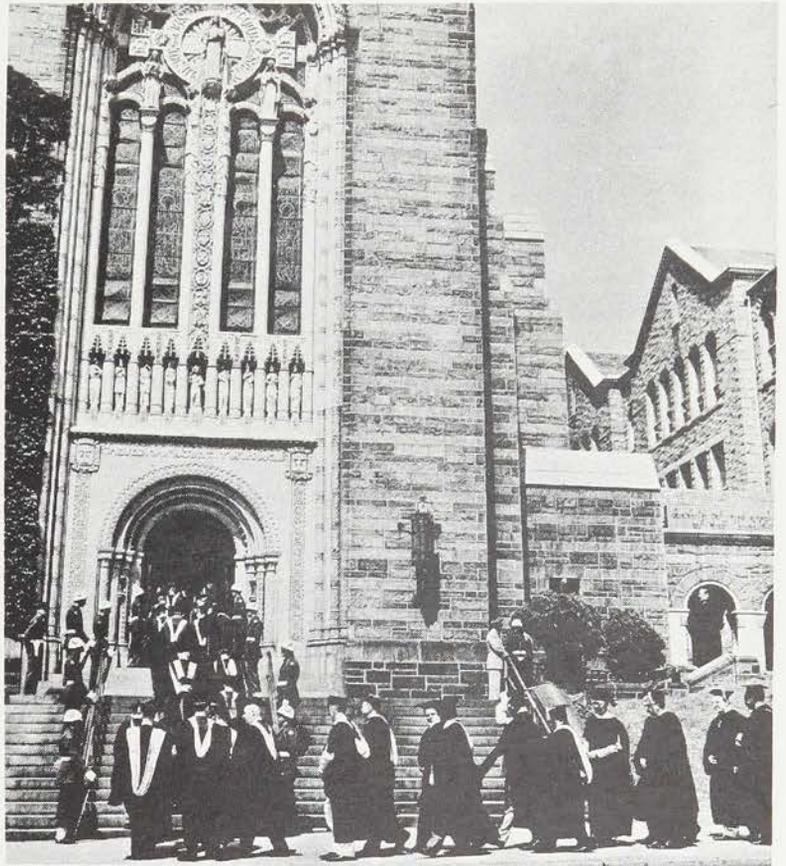
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# Arts and

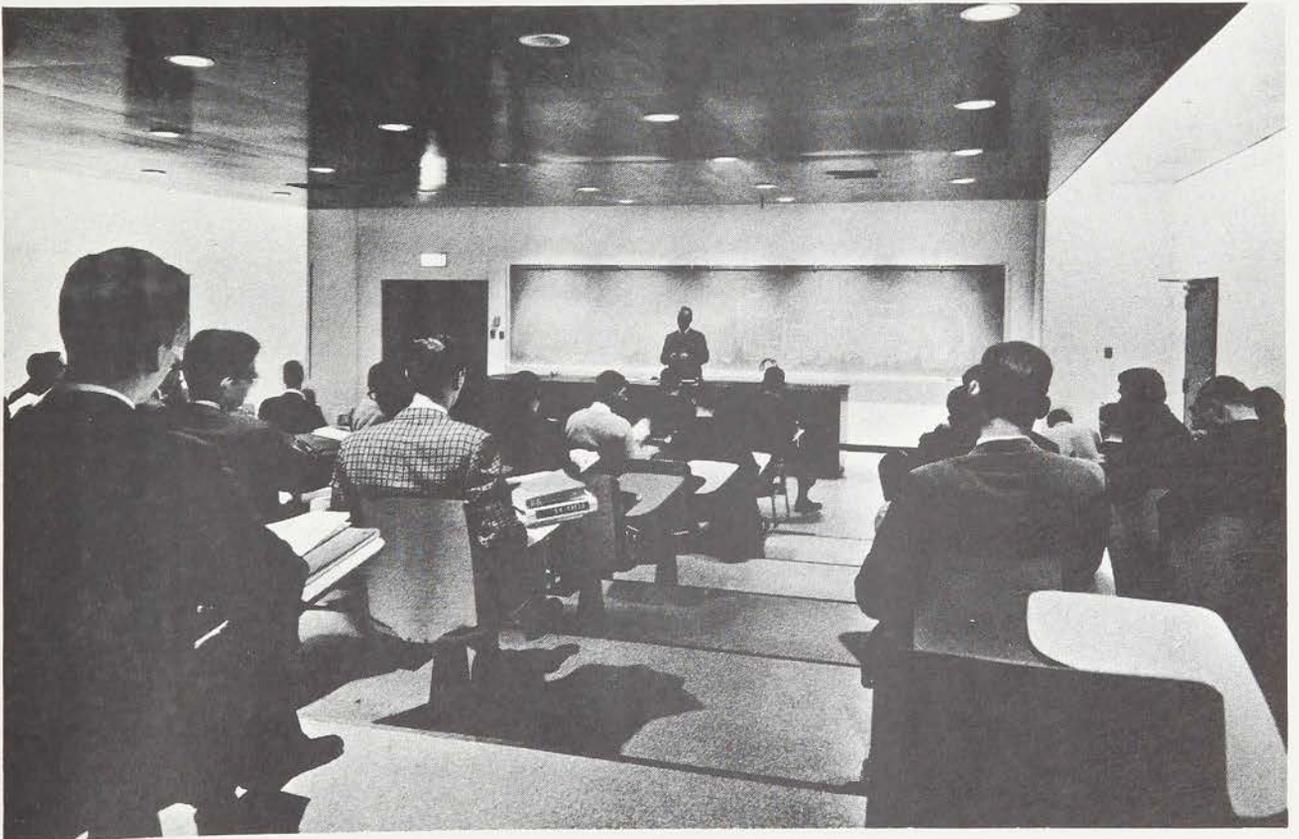
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# Sciences

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The School of Arts and Sciences offers general or liberal arts programs and programs in science and mathematics. Within these two areas you may further specialize in a major field of study. In the liberal arts, the Bachelor of Arts degree is offered in Classical Languages, Economics, English, History, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Political Science, and Sociology. Concentration in the science area may lead to a B.A. degree in Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, or Psychology. The School also offers programs designed as preparations for Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, and Social Work.





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# School of Business Administration

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The School of Business Administration was established as a separate division of the College with its own administration in September of 1955. The increased enrollment in the College with the consequent demand for a greater variety of curricula in Business Administration made such a development inevitable. The College, however, has not lost sight of its fundamental character as a college of liberal arts. In the establishment of a School of Business Administration, the values of a liberal education are not in any way minimized. The College retains the position that the true essence of education rests in the inculcation of the liberal arts in intellectual formation. While the School of Business Administration is established as a separate division, this move does not bring about any basic change in the curriculum. The programs of study in the School of Business Administration retain their basic liberal character and, in this way, preserve a healthy balance between general education and the specialization that is required of the type of training given in a semi-professional program.

## OBJECTIVES

Over and above the general objectives of the College, the School of Business Administration, while providing a sound general education through a substantial program in the liberal disciplines, strives to give a basic understanding of business as a foundation for specialization in a particular area. This broad background is provided through a study of the organization and structure of business as an enterprise; a study of economic forces and the problems created by them; a study of the legal foundations of business and of the fundamental skills used in business organizations.

The student in the School of Business Administration builds on this foundation. He may select as an area of concentration a program in Accounting, General Business, Finance, Industrial Management, Industrial Relations, or Marketing. Concentration in any of these areas will prepare him for specific professional fields or for further graduate study.

## PROGRAMS OF STUDY

### ACCOUNTING

The Accounting curriculum is designed to ground the student in all of the accounting processes that he will need to know in entering business, in preparing for the licensing examinations for the professional degree of Certified Public Accountant, or in entering a graduate school of accounting.

### FINANCE

This curriculum studies the structural organization and operation of our economic and financial systems and their inter-relationships with the specific techniques and practices of financial institutions of all types in the United States.

### GENERAL BUSINESS

This curriculum is designed to prepare the student to enter the business world well-equipped with a general knowledge of the principles that govern business operations, or to enter a graduate school of business.

### INDUSTRY

This curriculum stresses the various factors that enter into the organization and operation of a business establishment; these factors are integrated with specialized courses in such subjects as time and motion study, industrial relations, etc.

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

This curriculum is substantially similar to that in management. Emphasis, however, is placed upon personnel relations and labor organizations.



*Brother David Cassian, Dean*

## MARKETING

This curriculum studies those activities—sales, advertising, sales management, wholesaling, retailing, merchandising, sales promotion, marketing research—which are involved in the flow of goods and services from the point of production to the consumer.

A full four-year listing of the courses prescribed for each of the above programs will be found under the departmental listing in the pages following. Departments are listed alphabetically. Since the general business program does not fall under any single department, however, that curriculum is listed first.

The Science course listed in the Freshman curriculum may be either Biology 117-118 (6 credits), Geology 101-102 (6 credits), or Chemistry 101-102 (8 credits). The Controlled Electives listed in the Second and Third Year programs cover 12 semester hours required in Languages, the Social Sciences, or the Humanities.

*In consulting the programs listed, note that only the required courses are listed. Some programs allow for an elective in certain semesters to bring the total credit hours to 18. With the advice of your Department Chairman, you may take an elective course in these semesters.*



*Noted author Katherine Anne Porter talks to English majors.*



DELTA SIGMA FRATERNITY  
LA SALLE COLLEGE  
PHILADELPHIA 41, PENNSYLVANIA

GENERAL MEETINGS:

- OCT. 26, 1961; OFFICERS ELECTED
- NOV. 2, 1961; VARIOUS COMMITTEES FORMED
- NOV. 9, 1961; REVISION OF BY-LAWS COMPLETED
- NOV. 30, 1961; FLEDGE PERIOD DISCUSSION
- DEC. 7, 1961; COMMITTEE REPORTS
- DEC. 14, 1961; EXECUTIVE MEETING
- JAN. 2, 1962; FIRST FINANCIAL REPORT
- FEB. 1, 1962; FACULTY ACCEPTANCE OF FRATERNITY, LAST IN CHAIN OF COMMAND
- FEB. 6, 1962; EXECUTIVE MEETING
- FEB. 15, 1962; PROSPECTIVE FLEDGES CONTACTED
- MAR. 1, 1962; FLEDGE PERIOD COMMENCES; FEB. 27, 1962
- MAR. 3, 1962; COMMITTEE & TREASURERS REPORTS
- MAR. 15, 1962; NEW ELECTIONS IN APRIL

GUEST SPEAKERS:

- NOV. 16, 1961; MR. FRANCIS WEAVER, RETIRED PRESIDENT OF A LOCAL TEAMSTERS UNION IN CAMDEN. TOPIC: "COLLECTIVE BARGAINING"
- JAN. 4, 1962; MR. DAVID BLACKBURN, IEM DIRECTOR OF SALES EDUCATION IN THE PHILA. AREA. FILM: "HISTORY OF COMPUTING & DATA PROCESSING"
- FEB. 8, 1962; MR. MATTHEW KIRBY, SALES MANAGER OF THE PTC TRUCK RENTAL. TOPIC: "SALES"

TOURS:

- MAR. 19, 1962; INDUSTRIAL ASPECTS OF THE HORN & HARDART BAKERY IN PHILA.

LA SALLE COLLEGE  
PHILADELPHIA 41, PA.

June 5, 1962

SCHOOL OF  
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. J. D. Thompson, Executive Secretary  
International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I have been asked to write a few lines in support of the petition of a group of our students to be added to the Chapter roster of Delta Sigma Pi.

Since my first meeting with you and Charlie Farrar back in January, 1960, I have been quietly hoping that we would reach the point of a successful petition to the national organization as quickly as possible.

Purposely, I offered very little visible encouragement to the project. I wanted to be sure the impetus came from the students themselves.

I am happy at this time to testify to the seriousness of purpose of our Delta Sigma group. It is my opinion that the leadership is dedicated and intelligent and that the members are interested and stable. I can assure you that La Salle College will welcome a chapter of Delta Sigma Pi to our campus.

Sincerely yours,

Brother David, F.S.C.  
Dean

BD/nd

LA SALLE COLLEGE  
PHILADELPHIA 41, PA.

OFFICE OF THE  
VICE-PRESIDENT

July 19, 1962

Mr. J. D. Thompson, Executive Secretary  
International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi  
330 South Campus Avenue  
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Mr. Thompson:

It has been requested of me to write a few lines in support of a petition being made by a group of our students that their Chapter be recognized by the National Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi.

I have been impressed favorably with the seriousness of purpose which this group has shown over the past year. In my opinion their present membership represents a good cross section of our better students in the field of Business Administration. Undoubtedly it would be of benefit to the College to have this group of young men recognized by the International Headquarters in Ohio. I trust that this will be the case.

As you probably know, Mr. Edward J. Domineske, who is an Assistant Professor specializing in Business Law, has been appointed the Adviser to this Chapter. Mr. Thomas J. Gallagher, Class of '63 is the newly elected President of the group.

Assuming that you will act favorably in recognizing the petition which accompanies this and other letters of recommendation, I have already listed the Delta Sigma Fraternity as one of the recognized associations in the Student Handbook. The proofs for the latter publication will be read during the first week in August. Should there be any reason to defer this recognition until a later date, I trust that you will inform me of this intention about the first of August.

Very sincerely yours,

Brother Gavin Paul, F.S.C.  
Vice-President for Student Affairs

BGP/mhg