Commencement
Program
1973

University of Maryland
at Baltimore

Civic Center
Baltimore, Maryland
Friday, June 1, 1973
3:00 p.m.
Maryland
Alma Mater

Hail! Alma Mater
Hail to thee, Maryland!
Steadfast in loyalty
For thee we stand.
Love for the Black and Gold,
Deep in our hearts we hold,
Singing, they praise forever,
Throughout the land.

The
Star-Spangled
Banner

O say can you see,
— by the dawn’s early light.
What so proudly we hail’d
at the twilight’s last gleaming
Whose broad stripes and bright stars,
thro’ the perilous fight,
O’er the ramparts we watched,
were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets’ red glare,
the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro’ the night
— that our flag was still there.
O say does that Star-Spangled Banner
yet wave
O’er the land of the free
and the home of the brave?
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<td>Assistant Dean</td>
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<td>Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith</td>
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THE ACADEMIC COSTUME

The traditional black caps and gowns worn by students and faculty in the academic procession have been the historic costume of scholars since medieval times. Because many scholars of that period were members of monastic orders, the academic costume probably represents an adaptation of ecclesiastical dress.

A uniform code for academic costumes was drafted by an intercollegiate commission in 1893, and has since been adopted by the majority of colleges and universities in the United States. Each of the three academic degrees— bachelor's, master's, and doctor's—has its own distinctive gown and hood. The gown representing the bachelor's degree is distinguished by its long pointed sleeve. The master's gown has a longer, narrow, closed sleeve, extending below the knee; the arm is passed through a slit at the elbow. In contrast, the doctor's gown has a full bell-shaped sleeve with three bars of velvet. The opening of this gown is faced with wide velvet bands, which may be black or of a color indicating the general field of learning of the wearer—for example, blue for philosophy, green for medicine, purple for law.

The most colorful and distinctive item of the academic costume is the hood, which passes around the neck and extends down the back. The doctor's hood is the largest, and the bachelor's hood is the smallest.

Often the use of a bachelor's hood is omitted. The color of the velvet edging indicates the wearer's field of learning. Listed below are the colors that will be worn by graduates of the professional schools of the University of Maryland at Baltimore.

Dentistry — Lilac
Law — Purple
Medicine — Green
Nursing — Apricot
Pharmacy — Olive
Philosophy — Blue
Social Work
and Community Planning — Citron

The colors of the silk lining exposed in the center of the hood are those of the college or university which conferred the degree. Although the cap, or "mortar board," is uniform in design for all degrees, the tassel may be either black or the color of the field of learning. The tassel of the doctor's cap may be gold.

The colors of the silk lining exposed in the center of the hood are those of the college or university which conferred the degree.
Today you and your families have many reasons to be happy and proud. First of all, you are fortunate in being among the first graduates in more than a decade to face a future unclouded by war. You are also fortunate in having been able, in a period when many more students have sought professional education than ever before, to qualify for your chosen fields and to have won your degrees.

But the real test of your success—and of our success in preparing you for your professions—lies ahead of you. It will be measured by the extent to which you are able to satisfy the needs of the people you serve.

Public expectations have risen rapidly in recent years. All academic centers are being held accountable today as never before for fulfilling explicit needs for a wide range of specialists to serve the public. As practicing professionals you too will be held accountable to the public interest in very explicit ways.

This can be clearly seen in the fact that a number of professions are now contemplating mandatory or self-imposed requirements for continuing education and recertification. Looking toward such an eventuality, all of the schools on this campus have broadened and intensified their programs of continuing education. We hope that you, as future practitioners, will profit from the new opportunities that we are offering to help you increase your professional competence throughout your careers.

It is a truism that professional literature is increasing almost exponentially. The best way for the individual practitioner to keep abreast of new developments in his specialty is by taking advantage of such modern technological methods as computerized information, which are being made accessible to him through educational centers such as this one. We are learning to apply many new tools and media to the education of undergraduates, graduates, and practitioners. And since the most effective form of continuing education is that which is integrated into the professional’s daily practice we are extending the presence of students, faculty, and teaching attitudes into the community through affiliation and association with a wide variety of institutions.

I believe you are most fortunate in beginning your professional careers at a time when you may expect support in the continuing growth of your skills and knowledge through vastly improved communication systems. I hope that this will result in closer personal ties with you throughout the coming years.

Albin O. Kuhn
Chancellor, University of Maryland at Baltimore
HONORARY DEGREE

DR. JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH
Doctor of Humane Letters

John Kenneth Galbraith, Paul M. Warburg Professor of Economics at Harvard University and former U. S. Ambassador to India, is "probably the most read economist of all time," according to Newsweek's quotation of another widely read economist, Seymour Harris.

The Affluent Society, Professor Galbraith's 1958 best-seller, has made the title phrase a part of the language. Today it seems more firmly ensconced than Thorstein Veblen's "conspicuous consumption." Even many who can't manage to accent the right syllable of the modifier have made the words their very own.

Professor Galbraith stands out in any crowd not only because he is 6 feet 8 inches tall but because of his towering intelligence and brilliant wit. In the early 1930's, as a young instructor at the University of California (where he earned a Ph.D.), he attracted an offer of an instructorship at Harvard. (He had arrived in this country from rural Ontario only three years before.) Since then he has spent most of his academic career at Harvard, with time out during the war and early postwar years for government service and a term as an editor of Fortune.

He was deputy administrator of the wartime Office of Price Administration and principally organized its system of price control, which he headed until 1943. Later he was a director of the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey and held other public offices for which he was awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Truman.

At Fortune he whetted his writing skills, and since then has written almost a score of books, among them American Capitalism (1952, 1955); The Great Crash, 1929 (1955); The McLanadress Dimension, a collection of satirical short stories under the pseudonym Mark Epernay (1962); The Scotch (1964); The New Industrial State (1967, 1971); The Triumph, a novel (1968); Indian Painting: The Scene, Themes, and Legends (1968); Ambassador's Journal: A Personal Account of the Kennedy Years (1969); Economics, Peace, and Laughter (1971); and A China Passage (1973). He has also written many technical articles, literary essays, and book reviews.

Professor Galbraith has served as advisor to Presidents and Presidential candidates and at various times as advisor to the governments of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. He was a member of Adlai Stevenson's campaign staff in 1952 and again in 1956, and an early supporter of John F. Kennedy, who appointed him Ambassador to India in 1961 and called him his best ambassador.

An opponent of the Vietnam War from 1961 on, Professor Galbraith was 1967 chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, which adopted his resolution blasting Vietnam policy. He supported Eugene McCarthy in 1968, was one of his floor managers at Chicago, and seconded his nomination.

Never shirking controversy, wherever it arises—in his advocacy of the doctrine of John Maynard Keynes, his views on wage and price stabilization, or his antiwar stand—Professor Galbraith believes that "If a man is in error it should not be concealed from him." He also believes that educators have a valid role in government, but told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reviewing his nomination as ambassador, "I have held many jobs, but I will always be proudest of being a teacher."

Many colleges and universities have awarded Professor Galbraith honorary degrees. He was elected a fellow of Trinity College, University of Cambridge, and is also a fellow (in literature) of the U. S. National Institute of Arts and Letters. He is a trustee of the Twentieth Century Fund and a director of the Harvard Community Health Plan. He is a member of the Century Association, the Federal City Club of Washington, and the Saturday Club of Boston. He has just completed a term as president of the American Economic Association.
THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. MURPHY
Doctor of Laws

Last year, when Robert C. Murphy was appointed chief judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals to replace Judge Hall Hammond on his retirement, he told a Washington Post reporter who interviewed him on his plans to reshape Maryland's judicial system. "There's judicial revolution in this state," he said.

Previously, as chief judge of the state's second highest court, the newly created Court of Special Appeals, he and Judge Hammond had devised a plan to permit the Court of Appeals to take only the cases it chooses to take, as the U.S. Supreme Court does. In the past, he told Post reporter Douglas Watson, the Court of Appeals had been choked with a variety of routine cases, which under the new plan were transferred to the Court of Special Appeals.

This is only one example of a number of changes envisioned by the judicial activist, who was only 45 years old when he was named as the state's top judge—the youngest appointee to the post in the 194-year history of the court.

Many were surprised when Judge Murphy, with no strong political ties, won the coveted position. But in the 20 years of his legal career he had earned high regard among members of the bar for his legal and administrative ability. After graduating from the University of Maryland School of Law in 1951 he was for two years law clerk to the late William P. Cole Jr., associate judge of the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in Washington, D. C. He was then employed as Assistant Attorney General for the University of Maryland and later joined the staff of the Attorney General of Maryland. There for seven years his work ranged from handling a major court test of the Maryland Defective Delinquent Law to drafting the law that outlawed slot machines. He was named Attorney General the year before his appointment to the Court of Special Appeals.

Judge Murphy is chairman of the Constitutional Commission on Judicial Disabilities and served as member of the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges from August 7, 1970 to March 13, 1971.

Dr. Albin O. Kuhn, chancellor of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, says, "We were impressed by Judge Murphy's services to the University of Maryland as counsel, and by his continued interest in the welfare of the university and of the people of the State of Maryland."
The first known degree was a doctorate conferred by the University of Bologna in the middle of the 12th century. Originally, the doctor’s and master’s degrees were used interchangeably, each indicating that the holder was qualified to give instruction to students. The bachelor’s or baccalaureate degree indicated only entrance upon a course of study preparatory to the doctorate or mastership. Gradually, however, the bachelor’s degree came to mean successful completion of one level of study preparatory to the higher degrees.

From the continent, the use of academic degrees spread to English universities. Harvard University, William and Mary, and Yale followed the British pattern in the New World. There are more than 1,600 different academic degrees currently conferred by American colleges and universities.

The Bachelor’s* Degree

The bachelor’s degree represents completion of a four-year course of study of collegiate grade, and is the oldest academic degree used by American institutions of higher learning. The degree Bachelor of Arts was first conferred in America in 1642 on nine young men composing the first graduating class of Harvard College. Yale conferred its first Bachelor of Arts in 1702; Princeton, in 1748; William and Mary in 1753; Pennsylvania, in 1757; and Columbia, in 1758.

The degree Bachelor of Science was awarded to four graduating members of the class of 1851 of Harvard University, probably the first to receive this degree from any institution. From 1851 to 1905, the degree was conferred only upon students registered in the Lawrence Scientific School; after 1905, on other students of Harvard also.

The Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy degree is conferred upon students who have successfully completed the two-year preprofessional program and the three years required for the professional program.

The Master’s Degree

The master’s degree is an academic honor conferred upon students who have successfully completed one or two years’ work beyond the baccalaureate. A thesis and an oral examination are usually required. The word magister connected with a qualifying phrase was used among the Romans as a title of honor; but its present meaning must be traced to the time of the establishment of the oldest universities. Regularly organized faculties were not then known as they now exist in the universities. The whole circle of academic activity was limited to seven liberal arts, and those who received public honors in the completion of their course of studies, for their diligence and knowledge, and who had already received the degree of baccalaureus (bachelor), were called magistri artium (masters of the liberal arts).

*Sometimes designated as the baccalaureate degree, from the Latin baccalaureus from baccarius, “under the influence of,” and laurus, “laurel,” used as a designation of honor, distinction, or fame.
The Doctor's Degree

This is a term meaning teacher, or instructor, applied by ancient Romans to those who delivered public lectures on philosophical subjects. In the Middle Ages, from the 12th century, it came into use as a title of honor borne by men of great learning. It was first made an academic title at the University of Bologna, in Italy, which received from the Emperor the right of appointing doctores legum (doctors of laws). The University of Paris followed in 1175. Soon after, the popes granted the universities the right of appointing doctores canonum et decretalium (teachers of the canon law); and when the study of the civil law came to be combined with that of the canon law, the title was changed to doctor utriusque juris (teacher of both laws). The faculties of theology and medicine followed that of law in conferring this title.

The doctorate in philosophy and science, and occasionally in theology and law, is given beyond the baccalaureate degree, and requires from two to five years, the writing of a thesis, and the passing of written and oral examinations.

The doctor's degree represents the most advanced earned degree conferred by American institutions. There are two distinct types: the professional or practitioner's degree, and the research degree. The first type represents advanced training for the practice of various professions, principally: Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine and Doctor of Pharmacy. These degrees carry no implication of original research and are classified by the U.S. Office of Education, with bachelor's degrees, as the first professional degrees.

The second type of doctor's degree is classified as research doctorates representing prolonged periods of advanced study, usually accompanied by a dissertation designed to be a substantial contribution to existing knowledge on the subject. The most important of these, the Doctor of Philosophy, no longer has an implication of philosophy for its holder, but represents advanced research in any of the major fields of knowledge. It was first awarded in the United States by Yale University in 1861.

†The Oxford English Dictionary defines a doctor, in the academic sense, as "One who, in any faculty or branch of learning, has attained to the highest degree conferred by a university."
CANDIDATES FOR DEGREE

The Graduate School
The School of Medicine
The School of Law
The School of Dentistry
The School of Pharmacy
The School of Nursing
The School of Social Work and Community Planning

As final action cannot always be taken by the time this program is printed, the list of candidates here is tentative only, the university reserving the right to withdraw or add names.
Candidates will be presented by Dr. William P. Cunningham, Dean of the School.

**Juris Doctor**

**August 31, 1972**
- Richard David Gelfman, Maryland
- Jacqueline Adair House, New York
- Gary Allen Myers, Maryland
- Samuel Robbins Simon, New Jersey

**January 31, 1973**
- Thomas Henry Bornhorst, Maryland
- Jeffrey Doran Bressee, Maryland
- Richard Joseph Brooks, Maryland
- Stanley B Burton, Maryland
- David Martin Cohen, Maryland
- John Dean Eler, Maryland
- Martin Baer Ellis, Maryland
- Margaret Duncan Farthing, Maryland
- Eugene Frederic Friedman, Delaware
- Howard Gofreed, Maryland
- John Frank Ford Loker, Jr., Maryland
- Lawrence Anthony Melfa, Maryland
- David Lawrence Palmer, Maryland
- Arnold G. Riffe, Maryland
- Robert Charles Wilcox, Maryland
- Steven Allen Wilder, Maryland
- Versteal Daniels Kemp, Georgia

**June 1, 1973**
- Roger Arthur Akin, Delaware
- David Lawrence Anderson, Maryland
- Marc Alan Appel, Maryland
- Robert Stanley Armstrong, Maryland
- Robert John Aumiller, Maryland
- Elizabeth Ann Baker, Massachusetts
- Lewis Jan Baker, Maryland
- Maris Baltins, Maryland
- Sandra Lynn Beber, Maryland
- Keith Whitman Bell, Maryland
- Bruce Gordon Bellin, Maryland
- Richard Douglas Bennett, Maryland
- Robert Stockton Bennett, Jr., Pennsylvania
- Lois Ellen Berge, Maryland
- David Samuel Bliden, Maryland
- David Blum, Maryland
- Thomas Henry Bornhorst, Maryland
- Richard Virgil Boswell, Maryland
- Alexander Breiner, Connecticut
- Thomas Leo Bright, Maryland
- Richard Thomas Brown III, Maryland
- William Ray Brown, Maryland
- Clara Elizabeth Buckler, Maryland
- Donald Francis Burke, Maryland
- Michael Robert Burkey, Maryland
- George Edward Burns, Jr., Maryland
- Robert Charles Buscher, Massachusetts
- Kenneth Edward Callahan, Maryland
- Eleanor Mackey Carey, Maryland
- William O. Carr, Maryland
- Dennis William Carroll, Jr., Maryland
- Peggy Chaplin, Maryland
- Vicki G. Cheikes, Maryland
- Walter Steele Blackmer Childs, Maryland
- Stephen Lansdale Clagett, Maryland
- Ward Baldwin Coe III, Maryland
- Martin Allan Cohen, Maryland
- Louis Kress Coleman, Maryland
- John Bernard Connorton, Jr., Maryland
- Glenn Marshal Cooper, Maryland
- John Raymond Costello, Maryland
- Harold Daniel Courright, Maryland
- Barry Truitt Covington, Maryland
- Everett Charles Dann, Jr., Maryland
- Arthur Addison Delano, Jr., Maryland
- Henri Carlyle de Lozier, Maryland
- Norman Terry Deutsch, Maryland
- Donald Lawson DeVries, Jr., Maryland
- Arthur Michael Diamond, New York
- John Maxwell Doerr, Maryland
- Henry Edward Dugan, Jr., Maryland
- Benjamin Joseph Dychala, Jr., Maryland
- Robert Allan Eaton, Delaware
- William Franklin Edwards, Maryland
- David Robert Enten, Maryland
- James Joseph Fabian, New Jersey
- Linda Marie Fahey, Maryland
- Dorothy R. Fait, Maryland
- Edward Charles Farstad, Maryland
- Kevin Patrick Fay, Maryland
- Charles Phillip Ferland, Connecticut
- Conrad Lee Fleck, Maryland
- Robert Bradley Fox, Maryland
- Thomas Lee Francy, Maryland
- Beverly Klaff Freeland, Maryland
- Joseph Lee Friedman, Maryland
- James Arthur Fuqua, Jr., Delaware
- Bennett Gilbert Gaines, Maryland
- Gary Stephen Gasparovic, Maryland
- Edward Kenneth Gerner, Jr., Maryland
- Karen Gilbert, Maryland
- Joshua Thomas Giliean II, Maryland
- Bruce Allen Gilmore, Maryland
- James Creighton Gleson, Maryland
- Barbara Adolph Gold, Maryland
- Clifton James Gordy, Jr., Maryland
- David Goren, Maryland
- Georgia Harmon Goslee, Maryland
- Frederick Clifton Grant, Maryland
James Paul MacElree II, Maryland
Robert Bruce MacFarlane, Maryland
Joseph James Mahoney, Maryland
Edward Jack Makowski, Jr., Maryland
Louis Joel Mancuso, Maryland
Robert Allen Manekin, Maryland
Philip Leon Marcus, Maryland
Michael Charles Marden, Kansas
Albert Joseph Matricciani, Jr., Maryland
Susan Deborah McColl, Maryland
Barry Meinter, Maryland
Donald Ridgely Mering, Maryland
Lawrence Jay Merwin, Maryland
Howard Philip Miller, Maryland
David Francis Mister, Maryland
Phillip Mizrach, Maryland
James Henry Montgomery, Jr., Maryland
Christopher J. Moran, Jr., Maryland
Daniel Morgan, Maryland
Robert C. Ness, Maryland
John Davis Newell, Maryland
Karlo Lyn Newman, Maryland
Kathryn Louise Newman, Maryland
Sharyn Ann Nixon, Maryland
Hugh Alan O'Boyle, Maryland
Michael Francis O'Connor, Maryland
Christopher Dean Olander, Maryland
Theodore Byron Oshrine, Maryland
Jeffrey Porter Palmer, Maryland
John Shay Parker, Maryland
Quentin Gunder Parker, Maryland
Robert McDowell Parker, Jr., Maryland
Michael F. Patton, New York
James Irving Peck III, New Jersey
William Michel Pierson, Maryland
Gary Robert Platt, New Jersey
Robert Woodson Poor, Maryland
Phillip Aaron Proger, Maryland
Lowell Fredric Raeder, Maryland
Mark Campion Ramsey, Maryland
Leonard C. Redmond III, Maryland
George Douglas Reinhard, Maryland
Steven P. Resnick, Maryland
Peter Howard Rheinstein, Maryland
Susan Alexander Rhodes, Maryland
James Stanley Richardson, Maryland
Jay Elliot Robinson, Maryland
Jeffrey Elliot Rockman, Maryland
Charles Mason Ross, Maryland
Leonard Samuel Roth, Maryland
James A. Rothschild, Maryland
Ralph Kenneth Rothwell, Jr., Maryland
Stuart Lee Sagal, Maryland
Suzanne Bernstein Salsbury, Maryland
James Arthur Schondebare, Maryland
Bradley David Schwartz, Maryland
Jeffrey David Scott, Maryland
Peter Mark Semel, Maryland
John A. Sergovic, Jr., Maryland
Eugene A. Shapiro, Maryland
Charles Conaway Shelton, Maryland
Edward Manno Shumsky, New Jersey
Robert Gerth Simon, Maryland
John Martin Sipple, Jr., Pennsylvania
David Warren Skeen, Maryland
Michael Thomas Skinker, Maryland
Gerard Preston Sunderland, Maryland
Anthony Joseph Sweeney III, Maryland
Sophia Levey Swope, Maryland
David Eric Sykes, Maryland
John Terziu III, Maryland
William Theodore Torgerson, Maryland
David Michael Tralins, Maryland
William Wynne Veale, Maryland
Robert Ernest Vogel, Maryland
Deborah Ann Vollmer, Maryland
Michael Jackson Wall, Maryland
Albert Gallatin Warfield III, Maryland
James Rogers Watson, Maryland
John Bowie Watson, Maryland
Douglas Alan Weaver, Maryland
Daun Robert Weiers, Maryland
Robert Jed Weinstein, New Jersey
H. Allen Whitehead, Maryland
Carol Ann Wildesen, Maryland
Allen George Windsor, Maryland
William Lloyd Witham, Jr., Maryland
J. Thomas Wolfe, Maryland
Lawrence Bruce Wolff, Maryland
Norman Wolfson, Maryland
Gordon Alan Daniel Zubrod, Maryland
Scholastic and Special Awards

Sam Allen Memorial Prize:
Charles Conaway Shelton
Joseph Bernstein Prize:
William Michel Pierson
Arthur A. Delano
J. Thomas Wolfe
Elizabeth Maxwell Carroll Chesnut Prize:
William Michel Pierson
Roger Howell Award:
William Theodore Torgerson
Alumni Association Prize:
Clifton J. Gordy, Jr.
Morris B. Myerowitz Moot Court Awards:
Christopher Dean Olander
Phillip A. Proger
John L. Thomas Prize:
William Michel Pierson
William Strobel Thomas Prize:
Eugene F. Friedman
U.S. Law Week Award:
Lawrence A. Melfa

The Order of the Coif
National Law School Honor Society
William Ray Brown
Eleanor Mackey Carey
Dennis William Carroll, Jr.
David Martin Cohen
John Bernard Connarton
Glenn Marshal Cooper
Everett Charles Dann, Jr.
Norman Terry Deutsch
Martin Baer Ellis
Eugene Frederic Friedman
James Creighton Gleason
Stephen Wayne Jacobson
Douglas Hal Jones
Jerald Benson Lurie
Bryce Inglis MacDonald
Karol Lyn Newman
Theodore Byron Oshrine
Michael F. Patton
William Michel Pierson
Steven P. Resnick
Jeffrey Elliot Rockman
Charles Conaway Shelton
Gerard Preston Sunderland
William Theodore Torgerson

Academic Honors
Graduated With Honor
Marc Alan Appel
Sandra Lynn Beber
William Ray Brown
Michael Robert Burkey
George Edward Burn, Jr.
Eleanor Mackey Carey
Dennis William Carroll, Jr.
David Martin Cohen
John Bernard Connarton
Glenn Marshal Cooper
Harold Daniel Courtwright
Everett Charles Dann, Jr.
Norman Terry Deutsch
Donald Lawson DeVries, Jr.
Henry Edward Dugan, Jr.
Robert Allan Eaton
Martin Baer Ellis
Eugene Frederic Friedman
James Creighton Gleason
Thomas Henley Graves
Josephine Karen Gump
Stephen Wayne Jacobson
Douglas Hal Jones
Barbara Susan Kind
Frank Ford Loker, Jr.
Jerald Benson Lurie
Bryce Inglis MacDonald
Donald Ridgely Mering
Karol Lyn Newman
Hugh Alan O’Boyle
Christopher Dean Olander
Theodore Byron Oshrine
David Laurence Palmer
Michael F. Patton
William Michel Pierson
Phillip Aaron Proger
Lowell Fredric Raeder
Steven P. Resnick
Jeffrey Elliot Rockman
Eugene A. Shapiro
Charles Conaway Shelton
John Martin Sipple, Jr.
Gerard Preston Sunderland
Anthony Joseph Sweeney, III
William Theodore Torgerson
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Professor of Pediatrics
School of Medicine

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Walter Reed Center
School of Nursing

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Assistant Dean
School of Law

MARTIN J. HERMAN
President, Senior Class
School of Pharmacy

DR. CURTIS J. JANZEN
Assistant Professor
School of Social Work and Community Planning

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Representative, Senior Class
School of Social Work and Community Planning

SHARI MAYER
Representative, Senior Class
School of Social Work and Community Planning

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Baltimore Center
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University of Relations

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Assistant Professor and Graduate Coordinator
School of Nursing

WAYNE A. SMITH
Director of Admissions and Registrations

CLAUDE W. SPENCER
Director of Safety and Security

CHARLES STEWART
Representative, Senior Class
School of Medicine

BETH WILSON
Director of University Relations

THOMAS WOLFE
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School of Law

DR. NICHOLAS ZENKER
Professor and Head, Medicinal Chemistry
School of Pharmacy

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EMERSON, C. WALDEN, M.D.