

The Dome

"The greater the
Truth the greater
the Libel."

Watch For Regular
Issue of the Dome
February 9, 1967

SPECIAL EDITION

PMC COLLEGES

FEBRUARY 2, 1967

Special Assistant To President Johnson Receives Engineering Centennial Medal

Dr. Donald F. Hornig will Accept Honor at MacMorland Center

Dr. Donald F. Hornig, special assistant to President Johnson for science and technology, will be the 1967 recipient of the PMC Colleges' Engineering Centennial Medal.

He will receive the honor on Friday, Feb. 10, at a black tie dinner to be held in MacMorland Center on the PMC campus. The event will celebrate 105 years of engineering education at PMC. At the dinner, Dr. Hornig will deliver the principal address on the subject "A New Dimension in Government." He is expected to discuss science as it influences gov-

ernment policy, and its effects on decisions of public interest and meeting national goals.

Dr. Hornig is the fifth recipient of the medal, which was first awarded in 1962 in commemoration of PMC's pioneer engineering program begun in 1862. Past recipients have been Dr. Lee A. duBridge, president of the California Institute of Technology (1962), Dr. Edward Teller, atomic scientist (1963), Gen. James H. Doolittle, engineer and aeronautical leader (1964), and C. P. Snow, scientist-novelist (1966). No award was given in 1965.

Dr. Hornig, who is also chairman of the federal council for science and technology, will receive an honorary degree of doctor of science, to be presented at an academic convocation on Feb. 10 in MacMorland Center, beginning at 2 p.m.

Seminar Planned

Winding up his two-day stay at PMC, Dr. Hornig will participate in a seminar on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 a.m., in MacMorland Center. Appearing with Dr. Hornig will be Dr. Mathews M. Johnson, academic vice president and Dr. N. R. Kornfield,

professor of engineering at PMC. They will discuss "Higher Education and Research—Where Do We Go From Here?"

Dr. Hornig, who also serves as director of the office of science and technology in the executive office of the President, and chairman of the President's science advisory committee, received a Ph.D. degree in chemistry from Harvard University in 1943. In 1954-55 he was awarded a Guggenheim grant and a Fulbright scholarship for research at Oxford University in England.

Before going to Washington in 1964, he was a member of the advisory committee, office in scientific research, U. S. Air Force. In 1959 he was appointed to the space science board of the National Academy of Science on which he served until early 1964. In 1960 President Eisenhower appointed Dr. Hornig to his science advisory committee and he was reappointed by President Kennedy in 1961. In late 1960 he served on the Kennedy task force on space to help formulate policy in this field for the new administration.

Profile

Dr. Donald F. Hornig

Dr. Donald F. Hornig was born in Milwaukee on March 17, 1920. He became Special Assistant to the President of the United States for Science and Technology on January 24, 1964. He was simultaneously named by the President to be Chairman of the Federal Council for Science and Technology. On January 27, 1964, the Senate confirmed the President's nomination of Dr. Hornig as Director of the Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President. Dr. Hornig also serves as the Chairman of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

Graduate of Harvard

A graduate of Harvard University, where he received the B.Sc. degree in 1940 and a Ph.D. in chemistry three years later, he was awarded a Guggenheim grant and a Fulbright scholarship for research at St. John's College, Oxford University, England, in 1954-55, and in 1955 was appointed the first Bourke Overseas lecturer by the Faraday Society of London.

After receiving his doctorate at Harvard, Dr. Hornig spent a year as a research associate at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts. From 1944 to 1946 he was a group leader at the Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico and in the latter year he joined the faculty at Brown University as assistant professor. Three years later he became an associate professor and director of the Metcalf research laboratory. He was promoted to the rank of professor in 1951 and the following year became associate dean of the graduate school. Subsequently he was acting dean. In 1957 he joined the faculty of Princeton University and was appointed chairman of the department of chemistry in 1958.

Before going to Washington in 1964, he was a member of the Advisory Committee, Office of Scientific Research, U. S. Air Force. In 1959 he was appointed to the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences on which he served until February, 1964. In 1960 President Eisenhower appointed Dr. Hornig to his Science Advisory Committee and he was reappointed by President Kennedy in 1961. In late 1960 he served on the Kennedy Task Force on Space to



DR. DONALD F. HORNIG

help formulate policy in this field for the new administration.

In 1962-63 Dr. Hornig served as a member of the U. S. Delegation headed by Dr. Hugh Dryden which negotiated the agreement with the USSR for cooperation in certain space activities. Dr. Hornig was elected in 1954 to a three-year term on the Executive Committee, Division of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, American Chemical Society. He is also a Fellow of the American Physical Society (Member, Executive Committee, Division of Chemical Physics, and Chairman (1957-58); a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Faraday Society, London. He was elected to the U. S. National Academy of Sciences in 1957 and in 1964 was named a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. He was elected an Honorary Member of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences in February 1965.

Scholar

Dr. Hornig has published some seventy papers in the *Journal of Chemical Physics*, *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, *Review of Scientific Instruments*, *Physics of Fluids*, *Molecular Physics*, *Spectrochimica Acta*, and *Discussions of the Faraday Society* on molecular and crystal structure, infrared and Raman spectra, shock and detonation waves, relaxation phenomena and fast chemical reactions at high temperatures.

Engineering at PMC

College-level engineering education was introduced at PMC (then known as Pennsylvania Military Academy) in 1862. Instruction in engineering principles was brought literally out of the fields and into the classroom. Instead of "learning engineering" by the apprentice technique whereby one helped the land surveyor carry his equipment, a full-fledged college curriculum was established. This was a pioneering effort, engaged in by only a handful of colleges.

In 1962, PMC (then known as Pennsylvania Military College) was involved in a similar break with tradition. Staffed with an almost entirely new faculty, PMC developed an interdisciplinary core curriculum, replacing traditional programs, and postponing extensive specialization until the graduate level. Another change was the approach to laboratory instruction, in which formal course-associated laboratory work was replaced by project laboratories. Once again PMC was a pioneer, in that only a small number of colleges was similarly engaged in a unique program.

In 1966, PMC (now PMC Colleges) introduced a graduate program in engineering leading to the degree of master of engineering with a major in

systems engineering. To better reflect the significant advances in curriculum offerings, and major expansion in faculty scholarship and research, the engineering activities were organized as the School of Engineering. Significant recognition of PMC's engineering curriculum came when it received accreditation from the Engineers' Council for Professional Development in the "undesignated" category. This contrasts with approval given by that group to "traditional" programs in "designated" fields of engineering. Only eight other institutions with a similar program have received E.C.P.P. recognition in the "undesignated" category.

The Engineering Centennial Medal was established in 1962 to commemorate PMC's one hundred years of distinctive and progressive engineering education. The first recipient was Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, president of the California Institute of Technology. Subsequent recipients have been Dr. Edward Teller, pioneer nuclear physicist (1962); Gen. James H. Doolittle, engineer and famed aeronautical leader (1964); C. P. Snow, renowned scientist-novelist (1966); and Dr. Donald F. Hornig, special assistant to President Johnson for science and technology (1967).

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

February 10-11, 1967

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1967

- 12:00 Noon: Luncheon, Penthouse, Kirkbride Hall, Engineering faculty and invited guests.
- 2:00 P.M.: Academic Convocation, Dining Hall, MacMorland Center, Conferral of Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science upon Dr. Donald F. Hornig.
- 3:00 P.M.: Press Conference, First floor lounge, MacMorland Center.
- 7:00 P.M.: Engineering Centennial Dinner, Dining Hall, MacMorland Center. Address by Dr. Hornig— "A New Dimension in Government."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1967

- 9:00: Coffee— MacMorland Center
- 10:00: Seminar—"Higher Education and Research, Where Do We Go From Here?" Red Lounge— MacMorland Center Participating— Dr. Hornig; Dean Johnson; Dr. Kornfield
- 12:00: Lunch Dining Hall— MacMorland Center— All Seminar Attendees

Religious Emphasis Day Scheduled

PMC Colleges will conduct its annual Religious Emphasis Day on Monday, February 6. Co-sponsored by the student religious organizations, chaplains, and the center of cultural affairs at PMC, the program will include an address by Dr. Leroy B. Allen, president of Cheyney State College, a religious symposium, and sacred music sung by two visiting college choirs.

At a private dinner with the student body Dr. Allen will deliver the keynote address on the topic "The Place of Religion in American Institutions of Higher Education."

Symposium

At 7 p.m., a symposium on "Religion In Higher Education" will be held in the Red Lounge of MacMorland Center. Participating will be Dr. Allen; Dr. S. M. Sophocles, dean of inter-college cultural affairs at PMC; Rev. James H. Guy, chief chaplain at PMC; Dr. Sherwood W. Anderson, PMC chaplain; and Dr. Gerhard Mally, assistant professor of political science at PMC. The public is invited.

The Heinrich Shuetz Singers of Bryn Mawr College and Haverford College, and the Bryn Mawr College Double Octet will present a concert of religious music at 8:30 p.m. in the Alumni Auditorium, 15th and Chestnut Sts., to which the public is invited.

Exhibit

An exhibit of ecclesiastical needlework by members of Christ Church Christiana Hundered, Greenville, Delaware, will be on display in the Red Lounge of MacMorland Center beginning Thursday (Feb. 2) until Friday, Feb. 10. The collection, which is open to the public, includes altar pieces, kneeling pads and pillows executed in gros point embroidery.

CLASSES CANCELLED

The 6th, 7th and 8th periods on Friday, February 10 will be cancelled to allow students to attend the award ceremony.