1957

Bostonia: v. 31, no. 1-2, 4

Whalen, Byrne

Boston University


Boston University
A Voice of Experience behind the
"Voice with a Smile"

Day and night in your telephone company central office there are courteous, efficient women like Jean Bullene to help handle any unusual situation, and make sure your calls go through quickly and easily.

Know-how and team spirit make Jean (Mrs. Jack) Bullene well suited for her responsible job.

She helps train new telephone operators and is ready with immediate answers to any questions that arise in connection with the many local and long distance calls that go through each day.

She's a Voice of Experience behind the Voice with a Smile.

"I love this work," says Jean, "because I get a real feeling that I'm helping people in a very personal way. I know how important their telephone messages are and I'm proud to have a hand in keeping my neighbors in touch with family and friends here in Garden Grove and out of town."

Jean combines her telephone company work with a neighborly role in the life of her community. She has often observed that the spirit of service in the telephone company is contagious. And her many off-duty activities bear this out. When she's not busy with music, gardening and remodeling her attractive home, she pitches in on Cub Scout work.

As you can well imagine, Jean never has time to be lonely. But on the subject of loneliness she has this to say: "No one ever needs to be alone when there's a telephone handy. It's so easy to keep in touch with your neighbors or friends who are miles away."

JEAN BULLENE LENDS AN ASSIST. As a supervisor in the Garden Grove, Calif., telephone office, Jean conducts training and works with her group of operators in providing the best possible service.

JEAN APPLIES WAR PAINT to her son as his Cub Scout den embarks on an Indian lore project. She has also worked with the Girl Scouts.
Every new editor must have a policy. It's the thing to do, you know. Traditional, and all that.

So I have a policy. This is it:

I am a tie salesman.

I have observed with not a little envy the attitude of certain friends of mine, whom, lest we invite certain local and uncalled-for invidious comparisons, we shall identify as graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

They act, if ever the occasion arises, as though other colleges are all right, but after all there's only one Oxford, you know.

Or Cambridge.

And they arrange that occasions will arise, never fear. To indicate, oh, so subtly, that: their profs are the oddest, most eccentric, brilliantest faculty ever assembled; their presidents, rectors, bursars, registrars, and deans are weird, you know, but rather effective, really; their colleges' quarters might be dank in winter, dismal at night, uncomfortable most of the time but, after all, the disciplined mind thrives on little handicaps, doesn't it; their traditions are richest, their fellowships firmest, their alumni the leaders in science, government, the army, trade. Or you name it.

In short, they flaunt gladly, proudly, unequivocally, and often, their old school tie.

Au contraire, we don't.

We should. (For the Q.E.D. of this blunt statement, vide following pp.) 

Ergo, I am an old school tie salesman. Boston University style.
In This Issue (cont.)

PRL — The whole story of the University's Physical Research Lab. is not told starting on page 4. Most of it, frankly, is hush-hush, classified by Government orders. But it is known that they are doing some pioneer work in aerial photography, particularly from umpteen miles up; indeed, some cameras they have developed are unique. More of what is not hush-hush about PRL you can read under Byrne Whalen’s byline.

The author deserves a note. Byrne is a Captain in the Air Force himself, gets out every Friday or so to shoot his jet about over New England — he’s been a Public Information Officer for years, is now getting his degree in Public Relations, will go back undoubtedly to PIO-ing, probably on a larger scale.

IMPACT! — It’s a pretty unusual team Sid Dimond writes about in This is IMPACT! And Sid is sort of unusual himself. The team whips up radio documentaries, has won no less than 8 national awards in 5 years for their products: viz. 1952, Ohio State Broadcasting Institute award for Freedom Speaks; 1955, Freedom Foundations award for Freedom Speaks, and 6 years ago, the 1948 Freedom Foundations award for Freedom Speaks.

AFRICA — In its own quiet way, the African Research Studies Program leads an extraordinary life. It’s only four years old, but already it’s famous enough to attract almost everyone who is anyone who’s in the U.S. from Africa. Part of its visitor’s book is reproduced for proof.

PR707 — Pete Tourtellotte tells how a class of graduate students took on a client — the Boston YMCA (free: free membership, including, especially, use of the swimming pool) — and produced more usable copy in a month than the Y had had in a year, including the Annual Report. Pete was one of that class himself. This, after he had completed a tour in Korea and several years on the Army Olympic Pentathlon team (pistol, fencing, cross-country, swimming, horsemanship). But before he spent 6 months on the Herald-Trib. Fresh Air Fund as the appointee of Hill & Knowlton, N. Y. PR firm.

TV SEMINAR — After four months in the U. S., watching how American TV works, 130 foreign TV specialists came up with a not-so-surprising conclusion: TV, American-style, is not so hot. We suspect that only their native courtesy prevented them from using stronger terms. For their euphemisms, see p. 18.

LONELIEST BOY — An amazing number of people at the University get involved every fall — and other seasons, too — in helping the couple of thousand freshmen and other newcomers to get squared away. Dean Elsbeth Melville, who heads up the team of over 150 people, tells the story of University Orientation on p. 28.

PEOPLE — Our net has caught some remarkably enterprising specimens of Boston University fauna, this issue. Like John Hagen, alumnus whose job it is to out-Sputnik Sputnik. And Ike Asimov who writes science-fiction.

There are others, too, qui vide.
Quod erat demonstrandum.

Anybody for ROQUE?

Thanks to Frank Kimball, ’94 (and trustee since ’30) Sargent Camp, in Peterborough, has the second roque court in New England (the first is at the Kimball’s Cape summer house).

Now 50 years old, roque (drop the c and the final t from croquet. Get it?) is a cross between croquet and billiards played on a cement-banked, clay-surface court. It borrows the wickets and mallets from croquet, the hard (rubber, though) balls, bank shots and position play from billiards. Frankly, I don’t believe it, but I am assured that experts think nothing of whacking a 3-cushion carom that pokes their own ball wicketward, their opponent’s off into a nasty corner. There’s a national association of roqueteers, annual tournaments, standard rule-book. Sounds like fun in the sun after a swim, and before dinner.

Mr. Kimball watches Assist. Prof. Margaret Varner of Sargent address her ball. Cynthia Grogan, ’39, and Joan Boudreau, ’60, of Sargent, await their whacks.
Once over lightly

CHECKED IN WITH Planning & Development to see how their $6 million campaign is cooking. Discovered their job is not entirely one of squeezing shekels from involuntary altruists like you & me, & other rich people. Things happen to 'em, viz.:

BEYOND-THE-CALL-OF-DUTY DEPT. - Concerns one of our alumni Community Chairmen in a large residential suburb. At the end of a long day he handed his secretary a large manila envelope full of checks & pledges his solicitors had turned in, asked her to mail it to P & D. Went wearily home.

Three hours later came a phone call from a lady living near his office. Was he a Boston University graduate? Yes. Well, her 7-year-old son had arrived home with a $25 check made out to the University in his grubby little hand. Son reports, "All the kids have some." Would he know anything about this?

Would he? Our hero speeds to the scene, discovers checks & pledge cards are everywhere: in the gutter, all over the sidewalk, in hedges, on lawns. He gulps, naturally. Starts deducing: too bulky envelope wouldn't go all the way into mailbox, was snatched & resold by small fry. Hurry-up call to Federal Postal authorities & start picking 'em up while they're on the way. 18 inspectors appear, ring ever doorbell for blocks around, relieve erstwhile members of the Mickey Mouse Club of their soiled & wrinkled loot. Next morning, a call to P & D from our hero. Would they accept dirty money? Silly question.

THE UNASKED ARE WELCOME, TOO - Only a little while ago a complete stranger descended on President Case, said he was not a graduate, indeed had no formal education of any kind. His sons, though, had -- from a distinguished Ivy League school. Seems he had become impressed by what he had read about us, the way (he said) we are serving the interests of middleclass America." Asked, "Can I help?" Did, too. Generously.

SABOTAGE - It is rumored that the following incident was the revenge of some benighted soul who had been called too often. P & D shrugs, accepts it as an occupational hazard of people who beg.

Staff reported one Monday morning for work. Director's phone was missing. So was his secretary's. Ditto the Office Manager's. Not out of order. Missing. Gone. Kaput.

This was puzzling, since the Director had not ordered their removal. So, routine inquiries to assorted authorities. No, there hadn't been orders from anyone. Call the telephone company. Somebody must know. Telephones can't walk away.

Yes they can. One professional glance, by one professional telephone man, & the answer was clear. Phones had been ripped out. Stolen. Who steals telephones? The gendarmes arrived, searched for fingerprints. None. Who steals telephones with gloves on?

The crime is unsolved. But don't count, by the way, on not hearing from P & D because of this. They have new phones.

AJS
The Story of PRL

by Byrne Whalen

It is five o'clock on a chilly Monday morning in October. A group of men huddle around a weird-looking maze of photographic and electronic equipment on the roof of the Boston University Physical Research Laboratories. They work feverishly in the half-light before dawn, checking the equipment, casting anxious, expectant glances at the northwest horizon. As usual, they are trying to do something that has never been done before — get a photographic record of the path of the Soviet Sputnik, the earth satellite whose launching recently startled the free world.

Scientists and technicians on the laboratory staff, they are putting into action an idea. An idea conceived by Dr. F. Dow Smith, Director of the Laboratories and Chairman of the University's Department of Physics, when word was received that the satellite's orbit would bring it over Boston. Since midnight Saturday they have been working steadily to complete preparations for the few seconds when it will appear in the camera's eye. The apparatus they are using has been put together out of odds and ends of photographic and electronic equipment that were available.

A few hours later, the normally placid Dr. Smith makes an excited announcement to his staff. They have secured the first photographs which enable accurate measurement of the satellite's path through the skies.

Born in 1946, with a staff of two, a small war surplus tin building, and an Air Force Contract, the laboratory was a brain-child of Dr. Duncan Macdonald, former Dean of the Graduate School. It was originally called the Boston University Optical Laboratory. Since then it has grown into an organization which fills a three-story building covering 90,000 square feet, and which employs 150 men and women. When its scientists began to delve into the many fields which relate to the production of visual records to be observed and interpreted by the human eye, it was renamed to reflect more accurately the work which it does.

Now an internationally known center for research in the field of
optics, aerial photography and reconnaissance, the laboratories undertake projects ranging from pure research to specific applied research problems. Its projects are assigned and financed by the United States Air Force, other Department of Defense agencies, public institutions and private concerns.

Accomplishments like the Sputnik photos are not unusual. Staffs of the laboratories’ Research Division and Development Division have teamed together to produce many other “firsts”, among them:

- Design and development of a television view finder for aircraft pilots.
- The first panoramic aerial camera. Spectacular photographs taken with this camera, widely reproduced in national magazines, have brought requests from all over the world for information on the process, and for negatives and prints of the pictures taken. One, taken from 30,000 feet, gave a panoramic view of the United States coastline from Boston Harbor to New York. Another, a panoramic view of Manhattan, was selected as the picture of the year by US Camera magazine.
- Development of the world’s largest aerial photographic lenses and cameras.
- The first airborne automatic focusing camera.
- The first television devices for military reconnaissance.
- Development of an ultra-rapid system for processing vital radar-defense photos in five seconds.

The Research Division, headed by Raymond C. Dussault, uses the services of physicists, chemists, mathematicians, meteorologists, experimental psychologists, and mechanical and electrical engineers. Many of them leaders in their fields, the group has presented over 100 papers before scientific societies. Twenty-three of its 48 scientists are Boston University graduates. Six of them are former citizens of other countries, including Canada, England, France, Germany, Holland, and Russia. Two graduate research assistants, who came to the University on Fulbright travel grants, are Japanese citizens. All of them, a recent laboratory publication points out, have “one thing in common — an insatiable curiosity about the world of the future.”

The Development Division, in its Engineering Section and Machine, Optics, Electronics, Photo Reproduction, and Carpenter shops, converts the ideas of the Research Division into practical equipment. Headed by a mechanical engineer, Frederick D. Wells, it designs and produces prototypes and engineering models of things like cameras, stereoscopes, photo-printers, and psychological equipment. Quite often it designs and builds its own tools. For example, in constructing the world’s largest aerial camera, mentioned above, polishing, grinding, and test-

Research assistant Harry Keelon (left below), observes a film strip developed by a monobath process which he perfected. The process produces dry positive films in five seconds.

Research assistant Walter Holt (below) studies the shock effect of extremes of heat and cold on glass blanks, from which optical lenses are made.
ing equipment for the huge lenses required was non-existent. The division’s craftsmen had to make their own equipment. To do this sort of thing, it employs engineers, craftsmen (and women), skilled machinists, carpenters, and optical technicians. Many of this last group are former amateur astronomers and telescope craftsmen, turned professional when World War II halted United States reliance on the German optical industry. They combine the dedicated interest of the amateur with the skill of the professional. “I have been interested in astronomy since I was six years old,” one worker says. “But I never considered making a living at it until the war came. Now I wish I’d done it a lot sooner. I’m very happy with my job.” These men are responsible for turning crude blocks of glass into optical lenses accurate to one millionth of an inch.

Research into the various fields investigated by BUPRL teams leads them into many unusual, exciting, humorous, even dangerous situations. One team had a large taste of danger — and excitement — while testing one big camera. Flying at 40,000 feet over Fort Worth, Texas, in an Air Force bomber, a fire broke out in the aircraft’s heating system. Air Force crew members quickly extinguished the blaze, but had to turn off all heaters in the plane to prevent a recurrence. “We completed our tests,” says a member of the team, “but we nearly froze to death doing it.” Another team, conducting photographic experiments at the top of Pikes Peak — 14,100 feet high — doubled as a first aid team, using their oxygen equipment to revive over-active tourists.

Breaking glass sounds like an unusual occupation for a scientist — but one of the laboratories’ researchers did it for three years. He was investigating the manner in which glass lenses crack or break when exposed to extremes of temperature or strain. “A wonderful way to work off tensions,” he opines.

Their experiments have taken BUPRL teams on field trips to Germany, Canada, unexplored Alaska — and all but a few of the 48 states. One such trip recently took a team of researchers to several locations along the coast of Florida to conduct research into photographing test missiles fired in the Air Force’s Ballistic Missile program. “It was called the Photographic Visibility Project,” a member of the team says, “But those who didn’t go lovingly christened it the ‘Florida Project’.” During the year it was there the team contended with rattlesnakes — both real and imaginary — Florida sunshine, and lack of it, a sharpshooting sniper who shot down their observation balloon, and curious tourists and neighbors.

For the project, the Development Division fashioned a unique laboratory on wheels. Starting with a rented 32 ft. truck-trailer, they installed a photo darkroom, a machine shop, an electronics repair bench, a film-storage refrigerator, and an air-conditioning system. A specially built camera, weighing sixteen tons, mounted on a surplus 90 millimeter gun carriage, completed the equipment. Pictures taken with this camera detected a target airplane at a distance of 300 miles. At 50 miles the aircraft could be identified.

This strange equipment did not disturb the citizens of Florida, but it did arouse their curiosity. “Those people are climatized to crazy goings-on,” says Bud Brown, young Canadian-born field director of the project, “but they couldn’t resist taking guesses at what we were doing there. We were variously identified as oil-drillers, uranium prospectors, and mosquito control technicians. One little old lady took a look at all our gear, and asked, ‘What time does the auction start?’”

In its efforts to increase the amount of information that may be extracted from an aerial photograph, the BUPRL staff conducts research into equipment, processes, techniques, and the human beings who are the final evaluators of the information supplied.

Experiments in human psychology are conducted in a separate section of the Research Division known as the PIE — for Photo Interpretation and Evaluation — section. It is headed by Dr. Edward J. Robinson, associate Professor of Psychology for Public Relations. Psychologists and graduate assistants in this section look for the factors which enable an interpreter to extract valuable military intelligence information from an aerial photograph. Past experiments in this field have enabled our Armed Forces to save valuable manpower — and defense dollars — by scientific selection and training of men for aerial reconnaissance duty. Like other sections in the laboratories, the current work of the PIE section is geared to the world of the future. Envisioning future reconnaissance techniques using rockets and satellites, and the accompanying need for quick interpretation of information, it is asking questions — and looking for answers — about the men who will use this equipment of the future.

How much can we rely on vision alone? Can other senses, such as hearing, be used to assist an interpreter in recognizing and locating targets? High altitude photos will require magnification. What effect will this have on the interpreter’s ability? Can we introduce optical aids? What are the possibilities of using group opinion for rapid interpretation? These are just a few
of the questions psychological experimenters hope to be able to answer.

Other BUPRL staff scientists are looking to the future also. They are solving problems of heat—from 300° to 400° Fahrenheit—caused by skin friction on today's high-speed stratospheric and space vehicles. Heat waves, or what they call "atmospheric boiling," make the stars appear to twinkle. They are investigating the effect of these waves on image quality in high-altitude photographs. Other experiments being conducted by the staff look so far into the future that they are classified as vital to our nation's defense.

Because its work is so vital the laboratories share a tremendous responsibility for the preservation of freedom. That it is capable of Shouldering this responsibility is evident from the pioneering attitude and dedicated spirit of the staff. A remark made by Dr. Smith on the occasion of the laboratories' tenth anniversary last year exemplifies this attitude. "As we embark on the second decade, it is with a sense of anticipation and the sure promise that there is still much to know and learn. The quest for knowledge has always been a major driving force in the advancement of civilization. It now becomes a necessity of modern life, and can be the cornerstone of the future."

Upper right: The University from one mile up.

Ray Goodwin, top, and Ray Babcock technicians (top left), photographing ballistic missiles as Cape Canaveral, Florida. The equipment is mounted on a 90 millimeter gun carriage.

A large lens (top right), is tested for quality and accuracy during the polishing operation. Stanley Sanford, optical technician, conducts the test.

Joseph Vrabel (foreground), research technician on the Laboratories' "Florida Project" and co-workers prepare to launch an instrument balloon.

Skilled machinists operate lathes in the Laboratories' machine shop (bottom right) to accuracies within one one-thousandth of an inch.
The beam from the state trooper's flashlight sliced cleanly through the rain and darkness; focused on the ghastly scene. It wasn't pretty. The car had left a New Hampshire road at a sharp turn, struck a pole-supporting cable, at high speed. The cable had acted as a giant sling-shot, throwing the car and its occupants through the air, into a stone wall. Now there was just a mass of crushed and twisted wreckage, human and automotive. The story I filed for Associated Press merited only two transient inches of space in the morning papers: "Four Die, One Injured, in Crash." That's all. Two inches of black type; four lives. My regional editor killed our pictures. "Not big enough," he said. "To get attention nowadays it's got to be a big one!"

Out of that tragedy a basic idea was born: A series of radio programs, directed at the driver while he's driving; humanizing the statistics; showing that every accident is a personal experience to somebody; that you are the other fellow, to the other fellow; that your very survival constantly and continually depends upon you.

It took over fifteen years to translate the raw idea into reality.

Many things had to happen. First, we had to have the proper equipment and technique; find out how competently to present the message. "Woody" Sloan, Bill Bagg, Bob Walsh and I met at the School of Public Relations and Communications. Formed a tape documentary team. Studied and made mistakes (and progress) together. There had to be a sympathetic contact with radio stations, for program airings. We built that gradually with our "New England Adventure" and other series. There had to be an effective, flexible way of handling the financing of our work; our constant experiments. We set up Creative Associates, Incorporated, to do this. Expenses of production and distribution of IMPACT! had to be underwritten. This kind of program is time consuming, and expensive. The Casualty Insurance Companies serving Massachusetts enthusiastically embraced the idea; gave this and considerable other help. We needed expert advice on content and accuracy. This came willingly from the Massachusetts Safety Council. Complete cooperation from law enforcement and other safety agencies was sought. Found. Perception and understanding by SPRC and other Boston University authorities were imperative. We found this present, as always. The result: hundreds of thousands of Bay State and other drivers are now hearing what we believe to be the most complete and authoritative radio series on highway safety ever produced: thirteen 15-minute programs on macadam madness, ticket fixing, drunken driving, causes of crash injuries, highway planning, pedestrians, and other areas. Twenty-one stations now carry the series in prime public service time.

The highways of Massachusetts have thus become a giant communications laboratory, testing a totally new radio technique and approach to the problem of highway safety education. Fresh approaches like this one are needed. Desperately. Five hundred and fifty-five were killed in Massachusetts alone last year; over 86,000 were injured. Nationally, heedless horsepower destroyed over 40,000 people; mutilated 2,368,000 more, in 1956. Almost 80% of the accidents occurred on dry roads in clear weather. More than 81% of the casualties resulted from driver error.

Those are some of the impersonal statistics.

These are some of the personal implications to them.
"Open the drawer of a filing cabinet. A steel filing cabinet. It contains folders. Folders which retain . . . in official words and photos . . . the greatest tragedy of today: unnecessary human suffering, death, and property loss.

"This is a police accident file. Containing the background details on a dilemma of destruction and distress. Assign verbal sound to the neat typing on the forms. Ask the questions. Seek the answers . . ."

A WOMAN SHOPPER, STRUCK AT HIGH SPEED BY A HIT AND RUN DRIVER.

"I thought that was the end. I dragged myself toward the curb. I was afraid another car would strike me as I lay there. I crawled to the side of the road. Tried to pull myself up by holding onto the fender of a parked car. Of course I couldn't. My legs were swelled up, my ankles, you know. I had no control of my legs at all.

"And the first man who came to me was on the top floor piazza. He came to me. He heard the impact on his top piazza. "The driver, he kept right on traveling."

IMPACT!

A NEWSPAPERMAN WHO NOW AVOIDS COVERING AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS.

"I remember one accident involving four young people. They made the pretty common mistake of not paying attention, and before they knew it a curve and a tree were upon them. They hit it. One boy was killed. One boy was badly hurt and disfigured. The driver, as is often the case, was hurt least of any of them. Physically, that is. But it was five years before he would ride in an automobile. He was a close friend of my family. I recognized the car when I arrived on the scene, and by that time the people had been taken away but I knew the car. And in the back of my mind it was the neighbor who was killed because at that time the police didn't have the names."
A DRIVER ARRESTED FOR INTOXICATION.

"Anybody can get confused on these here roads nowadays, you know? I mean the guy's stupid. He's stupid! I'm a citizen. I pay taxes. I know my rights. Hey, what's what? I went down the road in the wrong lane. I didn't hurt anybody. I'll tell you why, officer. It's because I was just trying to be social, that's all. That's all. Just trying to be social. That's all. What do you want me to do? I mean, I can't let the fellow down and tell him I couldn't have any at all, could I? I wasn't drunk! I tell you, I could see the road. . . ."

THE MOTHER OF A CHILD KILLED BY A DRUNKEN DRIVER.

“When you get a child to the age of twelve, you don't think anything will happen. You're over the hump of childhood diseases. You start planning for her future; for college and marriage and so forth. I hope every other mother will be able to see her child through these things. Nothing on this earth can bring back our daughter or replace her.

“I miss her terribly. I never go to bed at night but that I don't talk to her picture; pray to her. I never sleep without wishing and wondering why. I never see a girl on the street in Bermudas, but that I don't think of her. Her friends call on me often, and I like to have them around me. I'm still leading her Girl Scout Troop. I try to do all the things she'd want me to do because when I get sad and think I can't go on I think: she wouldn't want me to give up. She would want me to keep going.”
A NARRATIVE COMMENT ON PEDESTRIANS.

A pedestrian is a walker. A foot traveler . . . without spark plugs. An individual with his future in his feet; his kingdom in his pocket. The glorious glint of freedom in his eye. A pedestrian is someone concerned only with his own immediate plans and desires. A pedestrian is an enigma.

A pedestrian has certain characteristics you can recognize at once. A human body without logic; unmeasured pounds of blood, flesh, and bone . . . totally without built-in safety devices, including judgment. You'll find the pedestrian on the streets, off the sidewalks, in hospitals, and in funeral parlors. Most pedestrians are in a hurry, but sometimes they are casual, taunting you, the driver, with physical presence and hostile glare. A pedestrian seems always to believe he or she has the right of way. And often appears willing to die to prove it.

THE FRIEND OF A MAN STRUCK DOWN BY A SPEEDING HOUSEWIFE.

"He was walking across the street to help a friend open her front door. From out of nowhere a car came doing sixty miles per hour and struck him and he never knew. He never came to.

". . . Of course he didn't try to get killed, and she didn't intend to kill anybody. It was just one of those moments which come frequently to people. Somebody's careless, and somebody gets it.

"Life has become so valueless now. We hear so much about so many accidents that it's commonplace. A dead pig, a dead cat, will attract more attention than somebody struck. We read in the paper where seven or eight have been killed, and we go right on thinking about something else. It's made no impression. An accident only strikes home when it hits us personally. I know it impressed his friends who had known him many years, and I never got over it myself."

CONVERSATION BETWEEN A POLICE OFFICER AND A MOTORIST.

"What's the charge, officer?"
"Speeding. Speeding in a residential district, sir."
"I was only doing twenty or twenty-five miles an hour."
"I've been behind you for some time. You were doing nearly fifty."
"Well, is there anything we can do between the two of us? Can't we forget this thing?"
"I'm afraid not. Fifty miles an hour through a street like this is too fast."
"Then as far as you're concerned this means a ticket."
"That's right, sir."
"You're absolutely sure now there's nothing we can do to fix this up, and in the future we'll take it easy in residential sections."
"I'm afraid not. Fifty miles an hour through concerned, it's on the books and you will receive a summons for court."
"You're going through with it, officer? We're not going to be able to talk business."
"I'm afraid not, sir."
"All right then. Give me the ticket. I'm in a hurry."
It all started over two cups of coffee. One was Alden Eberly’s, the other was Al Sullivan’s. Eberly, Director of the Boston YMCA (including 11 suburban branches) wanted material written about the Y for the metropolitan and local papers, articles for magazines, and one or two brochures designed. And maybe—if anyone felt like tackling it—the job of designing and layout for the Annual Report.

Sullivan, professor of writing at SPRC, was looking for practical work for his graduate class. One need answered the other. The decision was made, and in two minutes the most completely staffed Public Relations writing agency in the Northeast went to work.

“Completely staffed” was no understatement. The variety and extensive training this particular group of graduate students had brought a rich and productive background with it. Writers from public relations work in aviation, naval operations, and other branches of the armed forces, were balanced by men with experience in fields of agriculture, business, education, personnel management, psychology, and—yes—liberal arts.

The “briefing” of the group took place in the Green Room of the Y where they had lunch and their first inspection tour of the building and its facilities. Eberly gave the group free reign over the Y, and Sullivan gave them free reign to choose the department, topic, or activity of the Y for their writing assignment.

Honorary membership cards were given to each member of the group—and the job was on!

No place was sacred. Into the steam rooms, plunging into the pools, invading the sanctity of the weight-lifting and judo rooms, into the businessman’s club, afternoons with the Junior Riflemen, nights at the square dance class, into the Marriage Counseling office and to Public Affairs Training for Young Adults program. In the process of selecting their topics, these writers had seen, met, and talked with everyone from the director on the top floor to the man who took the dry cleaning and laundry in the basement.

The days into weeks that followed were a revelation.

Besides the rigors of demanding
graduate study, members of the class, in search for more than surface-sketching sketches of the Y, involved themselves in the activity they were covering. Passing in the halls, you might hear, "Hi Ed, seen Gene?" "Yeah, he's down in the judo room. I just heard him hit the mat when I went by." "How about Cal?" "He's square-dancing. And I hear Pete is lifting weights!"

It was all true. Gene was in the Judo Room, and he was hitting the mat time after time. In order to give his story a true ring, he had enrolled in the class and was going through the course from the ground (where he spent most of his time) up.

And Cal was right in there—allemande left with your left hand, noDo-Si-Do and around you go. And Pete, who had intended to write an article about swimming, opened the wrong door and found himself with weights in either hand doing exercises and developing muscles he'd never had. The title of his article—"How Not to Become a Weight Lifter!"

The articles seeped into Sullivan and on to Eberly throughout the semester. The results have not all been calculated yet. Many of the articles have been in various publications. "What Boston's Businessmen Do To Keep Healthy" appeared in the Greater Boston Business Magazine. "Square Dancing" was published in the Christian Science Monitor. "Peace in Israel," an article about the Y in Jerusalem (a member of whom was in Boston at the time staying at the Y) ran in the Boston Traveler. "Guns at the Y" ran in the W. Roxbury paper, was re-printed for community distribution. Among other publications that accepted articles were the Physical Education Journal, the Association Forum, and the Adult Leadership magazine.

And the Y's 1957 Annual Report bears in chaste 10-point bold on the flyleaf Designed by Ray Alvarez and Don Nelson.

The writers of Sullivan's class were provided a very live experiment and opportunity to test their talents and view themselves in printer's ink.

The name of the Y and the good work it is doing was spread far and wide through these, as well as its own publications, which were written and designed by Sullivan's writers.

It was two cups of coffee and a two-minute decision that resulted in seasoning these practitioners and "interns," getting their feet good and wet — and getting off on the right foot in the growing and increasingly complex business of writing.

Thanks to this program and ones like it, students today are receiving more than classroom lectures about theory. They are getting the stuff from which real experience is made.

EET

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**A sample from "HOW NOT TO BECOME A WEIGHT LIFTER"**

I opened the door. The room was occupied with preoccupied people, pushing things up, pulling things down, turning, twisting. I don't know the names of the things they were doing, but it all seemed to involve a great deal of energy, vessel surfacing, and getting red in the face...

One fellow seemed to be having a particularly difficult time. Being an understanding soul I walked over and picked up the dumb-bells which were in his way. "Not that way, Mac," someone called, "Like this." And with those two last words the someone began to move my arms with the weights in my hands out to the side and over my head...

"That's enough of that one," he said. I smiled condescendingly and was ready to try to move my body which had sunk into the floor as a result of the down-gravity of the weights. "Try this," came the command. I turned my head as if to say, "Who—ME?" But before I could have said it a long metal bar with round iron doughnuts at either end was placed firmly in my hands, keeping my feet firmly planted right where they'd been. I seemed to be up to my knees in floor.

"Now do this," he said, leaving his elbows at his sides and raising his forearms from his thighs to his chest. "Just that..." I stammered. "That's all you want me to do? Just that?" "Just that," was the reply. I tried. Oh, how I tried; it was even too cruel for him to watch. "Take off the small ones, Charlie." Charlie was an accomplice who had just arrived on the scene after himself having completed some comparable exercises. He was doing his bit to "help." "Yeah, Charlie," I said, curling my lip, "take the small ones off." The small ones came off. "Now try again," he said. I did. It worked! A broad smile crossed the face of my self-appointed coach.

"Do it ten times," he said, still smiling. Ten times! He might as well have asked me to hold up the end of a car while he changed a tire. I made it ten, but they had to lift the bar out of my permanently curled fingers.
Goal of ARSP

to interpret Africa in depth

From the ARSP Visitors’ Book

Up on the second floor of the Victorian brownstone-front at 154 Bay State Rd. that houses the University African Research and Studies Program, tucked in a corner next to the seminar room, is the tiny, cramped office of Dr. Adelaide Hill, of the ARSP staff. One wall near the door is decorated with a neatly framed letter from a man who is not a little in the world news today. Its last sentence reads:

"... And as you so rightly say, there is nowadays a great deal of interest in Africa.

Kwame Nkrumah"

The political genius of this first Prime Minister of Ghana is certainly being tested in the fire of daily crisis. And of his wit, there is no doubt at all: that last sentence is a masterpiece of understatement.

I cast my mind back over just the
last year of African news I could remember, and I’m no student of that continent in ferment: Ghana’s new nationhood and its poignant experiment with the democratic process; Morocco, finally free; Algeria, rebellious, and not free; Kenya and the rebellious excursions of the Mau-Mau; Belgian Congo, and uranium, and the acceptance there of rule from Brussels; the inner jungle and Schweitzer’s dramatization of the natives’ limited material and spiritual comfort; So. Africa and apartheid. If I don’t mention the political turmoil in Egypt, it’s only because Boston University’s African Program specifically excludes this country from its purview.

Despite the news, few Westerners know much about Africa. Indeed, it’s only in the last few years that American universities, as centers of research, paid serious, concentrated attention to this exploding continent. Northwestern was first to do so. Howard followed, and Boston University in 1953. Since then, Duquesne, Yale, and Johns Hopkins have begun programs to fill the enormous vacuum of Western knowledge of Africa.
Just the stark facts about Africa—apart from the obvious political, economic, social, cultural tensions implicit in the news—suggest the need for immediate study: Second largest continent (after Asia), sprawled over 12 million square miles, with 20% of the land area of the world; 200 million people—only about 5 million Europeans—only about 5 million Europeans—with only 18 people per square mile; mineral wealth to stagger the imagination—gold, diamonds, tin, bauxite, uranium, copper among others—and water power, that adds to more than 1/4 of all the potential water power in the world.

And in these days of revolt from colonial rule, it's provocative to note that three out of four of Africa's 40 or more countries are under the rule of a foreign nation (Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal hold the lion's shares).

How ARSP Does It

The African Studies Program does not itself confer degrees. Rather, it serves as a resource base for graduate students whose interests are focused on Africa. Thus, of the 20 to 25 (in any given year) men and women "studying Africa," some will be earning degrees in sociology or history, others in economics or government. And besides, 75 to 100 other students will take one or more courses in the African curriculum.

Many of the courses they take will be given by members of the ARSP staff which includes three social anthropologists, two sociologists, an economist, a political scientist. They use the ARSP Library which, after only 4 years, has built up a surprisingly good section on African documents, periodicals, and official records. And, of course, their master's and doctor's theses develop research in African problems.

Who Comes To ARSP

There's a really extraordinary interchange going on regularly in the African Studies Program. First, the students themselves bring a rich diversity of background and motivation with them. Second, the staff is literally immersed in things African: every one of them is either soon going or lately returned from research in the field; all have contributed significantly in their own areas of competence. Third, the visitors who come to the Program add a rich variety to the proceedings.

THE STUDENTS — There may not be many students specializing in African study — usually 20 or 25; this doesn't count the African undergraduates in the University and the neighboring colleges who gravitate to the Program's headquarters as the nearest thing to "home" in Boston — but they are not ordinary ones. Most are Americans, although there are usually a few from Africa. For instance, this latter group recently has included a faculty member of Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone working for his Ph.D. in Sociology; an Ethiopian, who earned his M.S. in Government, now involved with African Affairs for the Foreign Office of the Ethiopian Gov't; a So. African, sponsored by the Institute of International Education, working for his doctorate in sociology.

Of the Americans, the largest number, attracted perhaps by the massiveness of the subject matter, are preparing on their own for careers of teaching in American universities. One or two will be sponsored by mission groups. And there are always a few Ford Foundation fellows here to prepare for field work. Normally, there are five or six students who have African Program fellowships.

Of these latter, Elaine Hagopian and Norman Bennett are perhaps typical. Each is now studying for a Ph.D., Elaine in sociology, Norman in history. Both blithely accept the fact that it might take until 1960 or
loƒÁd Wiuiam Haileg (right), British authority on Africa, and Dr. Brown.

beyond before they get their coveted degree and begin their teaching careers. For, although they hold their master's degrees now, and are doing excellent work in their different disciplines, there is one thing they agree is a must: research, in the field, in Africa -- Elaine in North Africa, Norman in East Africa. And this takes time and not a little money. Which last is always a problem. Wish them luck.

THE FACULTY — A sampling of the specialists on the ARSP staff suggests their calibre:
- William O. Brown, sociologist and director of ARSP, has been intimately identified with research in Africa. His specialty: problems of race.
- Elizabeth Colson, previously director of the Rhodes-Livingston Institute in North Rhodesia, has just completed an important study for the government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. She is now on assignment in Africa for ARSP.
- George Horner, anthropologist, trained at the Sorbonne, has specialized in the societies and political systems of French Africa.
- Mark Karp, economist, has focused his attention on the economics of underdeveloped areas.
- Daniel McCull, social anthropologist and historian, who has previously given special attention to urban studies in Africa, is now giving increased attention to historical research.
- Carl Rosberg, Oxford-trained political scientist, has engaged in extensive political studies in Africa, particularly in Kenya.

THE VISITORS — All sorts of Africa-oriented people stop by the brownstone-front at 154 Bay State Rd. — the lines from the visitor's book, reproduced nearby, suggest this. Some are making courtesy calls; just because they're in the Northeast, they make the side trip to Boston. People like Rudolph Aggrey, a U.S. Information Agency official, whose father was a famous African scholar; Tom Mboya, member of the Kenya Legislative Assembly; K. A. Ghede-mah, Minister of Finance, Ghana; J. A. O. Odebiyi, Minister of Education, Western Region, Nigeria.

The students and staff meet them, exchange ideas, learn. Other visitors come on invitation to lecture. A good example of this: Sir Andrew Cohen's address at the Faculty Club a few weeks ago. Sir Andrew, now permanent representative of the United Kingdom on the Trustee Council of the U.N., was for four years Governor of Uganda. On African matters he speaks with authority.

A third type of visitor comes seeking help or counsel, including graduate students and teachers from other universities, occasional government officials, American, European and African, and miscellaneous others. They spend a few days or longer periods using the good offices of the ARSP staff to discover information. For example, one Nigerian lawyer wanted to observe American law practices; Dr. Hill arranged for him to meet lawyers, judges, legislators, to attend court sessions.

FINANCES AND ONE BASIC RESOURCE

Financial support of ARSP comes from two sources: Boston University and the Ford Foundation. The University provides physical facilities and meets a significant proportion of the total budget of the program. The Foundation made a 5-year grant of $200,000 in 1954 to help the program develop, which represents an allocation of $40,000 a year.

But, over and above money, one basic resource that the ARSP is particularly proud of is, in the words of Prof. Brown: "... the close contact maintained with scholars, specialists and institutions throughout the world concerned with African studies and affairs. We hope to reinforce and strengthen these links, not only because this is considered essential to our own development, but because we want to share in the total effort to extend and deepen knowledge about Africa."
Foreign specialists in TV spent 4 months in the U.S. last summer and fall under the auspices of the School of Public Relations and Communications. They traveled everywhere, looked hard at American TV, came up with honest criticism.

"American TV? I can tell you in a word: Flat!"

That was the introduction to one of the last seminars attended by sixteen foreign communications specialists at Boston University's 1957 International Seminar on Radio and Television.

Thirty specialists representing 25 countries came to the U. S. last May for a 150-day observation of U. S. television programs and practices. From all parts of Europe, Africa, South America, and the Far East these practitioners, who in their own countries were commentators, interviewers, program and production directors, writers, producers, musicians, and technicians, came to witness the American TV scene.

They had met in Boston for their original orientation before going on their internships to various parts of the U. S. — as far south as Alabama and as far west as San Francisco and Seattle.

Dean Melvin Brodshag, School of Public Relations and Communications, supervised the seminar. Dr. Jerry Briscoe, assistant professor in communications, was project coordinator.

Taking a good look, asking a lot of questions, and surveying the field with a critical eye, these specialists returned to Boston before leaving for their homelands. In one last meeting they traded experiences and observations — observations of special interest to those of the general American TV public as well as those in the profession.

At the press conference, held at the School of Public Relations and Communications new conference room, one of the first comments was, "American TV? I can tell you in a word: Flat! Oh I have seen some excellent shows in your country, but as a whole, it's flat. You have such wonderful facilities in your country you do not use them. In our country we don't have the facilities, so we must use them. I think television is better."

Then Hernan Vicca a director-producer from Colombia, South America, spoke up.

"You see all countries use TV in different ways. It is the same medium but it must be used in different ways. In Colombia we try mostly educational and cultural shows. Here you are strictly commercial. There is no balance in the U. S. In Colombia we do not have an exact balance, but we try."

**Educational TV**

Ennoh Etuk, a handsome dark-skinned girl, Broadcasting Officer from Nigeria, added, "Some of the thirty-minute shows are quite enjoyable, but many of your children's shows contain as many as nine commercials in a half hour. Too many for this audience — just too many.

"And your educational programs are not very educational... that is to say, they are too technical."

"Uninteresting," commented James Donli, a news editor also from Nigeria, who spent his internship here in Boston.

Jorge Vargas of Peru and Jesus Sarda of Venezuela gave their undivided attention to fellow South American Hernan Vicca of Colombia as he explains a point to be considered in TV programming.
Miss Etuk continued, "Educational programs must be made interesting—not just a 'give-out' of information. In Africa we have the problem of the wide variances of educational levels between the states, but here in the U. S. you do not have such a problem. It would seem an excellent programming format would be easily arranged."

The Technical Controlling Officer from New Zealand, Albert Black, who spent time in Columbia, Missouri, contributed, "New Zealand caters to the minority as well as the majority. Why not the U. S.? We have a choice of four first-quality programs—all available to various audiences at any one time. There is no competition for the various audiences."

A gentleman of the press asked if there was not some solution to combining or blending educational and commercial TV. A brief and to-the-point answer was forthcoming from Mr. Donli of Nigeria, "Yes. Scrap commercial TV!"

"The theeng we consider ees what ees most eemportant for the people," interjected Luis Radford, a commentator from Guatemala. "Our programs are for the people. Een Ameerica your programs, the contest programs par teekular, are for the experts. There ees no opportunity for the chance for the most peoples.

"There are some, like the educational channels, like the one een Memphis. They have a beeg program—all about grammar, English, literature—and thees ees a program for the people, and I learn. But most of the programs, no.

"You spend so much money on commercial televeesion. Why don't industry poosh education? Stations like Memphis and — and Sam Francesco — Sam Francesco! There's a ceety with a good work. Bot they need money. Industry should help."

Then Mr. J. Sarda, a technician from Venezuela, commented on his segment of the TV world. "There is notheen new or especial een the technical field. We ave evertheen you ave. We need most a video tape re-corder, bot they are 75,000 dollar. You ave only fifteen here een the U. S.

"Color has not come to us yet, bot we wel av een two couple years. We ave 800,000 sets. About 50% of the homes ave theem. And we ave seven channels."

Then combining the technical aspects with programming Mr. Sarda continued, "On 10% of the money you spend I am sure we could make better programs. True you can not compare some programs like 'Suspicion' . . . Alfred Hitchcock. My people they all know of thees program. Eet ees good, but the most of your program are a beeg expense for very leetle entertainment. My people would see one program and say 'okay.' Bot then try to show them the same program neXt week and they no like it.

"All your programs are the same. Eet makes no difference what you watch, eet ees a star and two or three guests. The star come out and says sometime, then say 'And here ees the lovely Heleen Smeth to seeng for you,' and she come out to seeng and that is that. No eemageenation."

*The End in Sight*

This was beginning to sound strangely like something heard before. The time for the conference was over. Informal goodbyes were said and TV's U. N. left the conference room for various destinations across the globe.

How much was sour-grapes? How much was, frankly, anti-Americanism? How much was off the top and not representative—as they were here in summer when, admittedly, TV isn't at its not-too-proud best? And how much was simply straight-from-the-shoulder talk from which those in the American TV field would do well to heed? There is no telling.

But one thing the seminar did was to open our doors and lay bare our work in this field for peoples of the world to see, to judge, and to comment upon. From their visit came many interesting comments and suggestions—comments and suggestions which can serve as a looking glass for us to 'see ourselves as others see us'—to cause us to stop and reflect a moment on our own standards, and view what we have to accept both as professionals in the field and as the American TV public.
5 People

- THE BOOTHs
- MRS. CASE
- DURRELL
- ASIMOV
- HAGEN
At least one professor doesn’t mind traveling great distances to get first-hand material for his lectures. He is Dr. Edwin P. Booth, Professor of Historical Theology in the University’s School of Theology, who recently returned from a visit to the medical mission of Dr. Albert Schweitzer, in Africa.

Dr. Booth was accompanied by his son, Francis, a Harvard architectural student. The pair flew to Lambarene in French Equatorial Africa which is the nearest settlement—a few miles downstream from the mission. From there they were paddled upstream to the mission in a native canoe.

Although he has been a friend and admirer of Dr. Schweitzer for over thirty years, it was Dr. Booth’s first visit to the jungle mission. He was particularly interested in investigating charges of segregation and poor sanitary methods directed against Dr. Schweitzer. “The charges are unfounded,” Dr. Booth says. “His sanitary methods are the only practical ones for the climate and conditions in which he works. What appears to be segregation, is merely the best solution to the difference between the culture of the dozen or so whites who assist Dr. Schweitzer and that of the 1600 blacks who are under his care.”

Francis went along to present the renowned doctor, musician, philosopher, and theologian with a medal from the Harvard Glee Club, an award which is made annually to an outstanding musical figure. While there he followed tradition by working for his keep in the mission garden. Everyone who is able works while at the mission; no one gets paid, and no one pays for treatment at the hospital. The natives work for their food and the three physicians and twelve nurses who assist Dr. Schweitzer are volunteers receiving only food and shelter.

The conditions under which the 700,000 natives of the area live deepened Dr. Booth’s admiration for the work being done at the jungle hospital.

“Although religion is the driving force, it is not a religious mission,” Dr. Booth says. “Dr. Schweitzer conducts a simple—but very moving—service for his staff each evening, and takes his turn preaching at a service in the main street of the village each Sunday. But generally he leaves the missionary work to religious missionaries.”

BW
Maybe only a poet will catch all the implications in this line:

But a sweet longing urges me upward, over the lonely slopes of Parnassus.

It was a poignant comment when Italian Virgil first made it 2000 years ago, and when Italian Petrarch repeated it 1300 years later at the first stirring of the Renaissance; it summed up the joy and the melancholy that comes to every seeker after truth, whether poet or scholar, explorer or entrepreneur. And it was a neatly appropriate hook for the remarks of Mrs. Phyllis Case, wife of the President, before the Academic Senate of the University of Rome last summer.

The occasion: a return trip of the hat to Rome by leading Boston Citizens (including Mayor Hynes, Mrs. Case) after the Salute of Boston to Rome in November, 1955. Mrs. Case—who was the first woman ever to address the august Senate of the University, by the way—represented Boston University and the Medieval Academy of America.

She presented 38 books by University authors, plus bound editions of the Graduate Journal, to the University of Rome. And reminded her audience that the interchange of students and faculties between the universities of Rome and Boston, now an 83-year-old custom, was the oldest such activity involving any American institution. But her last remark—Italian in origin, repeated to Italians—still said best of all why universities go to all the trouble they do: a sweet longing—over lonely slopes.

AJS

Mrs. Case addressing the Senate of the Univ. of Rome — the first woman ever to do so. Mayor Hynes is seated among University officials.
Reading comes hard to many children. Yet it shouldn’t, asserts Donald Durrell, of the School of Ed. And he should know: over his 27 years of teaching educators, Dr. Durrell has specialized in reading problems, has numerous texts, workbooks, tests, which are standard works in the field.

Says he, “If a child can speak, he should be able to read well. Indeed, if your child expresses interest in letters or writing or reading before school age, encourage it. Don’t think you’ll make mistakes in teaching him to read — as long as you know the words you can’t teach incorrectly!”

Rather dramatic proof of the Durrell theories was demonstrated in a year-long test of pre-readers in the first grade in Natick, Mass. Of 629 youngsters trained to read in the first grade (it usually comes, seriously, in the second) 80% were reading above beginning second-grade level; the usual figure is 50%. The Durrell researchers (himself and Drs. Helen Murphy and Alice Crossley) also discovered — why, no one knows — that little girls could read better than little boys.

Here are some tips if you’d like to help your youngsters — they’re adapted from Dr. Durrell’s method,

1. Don’t wait until “the child is ready”! If he can speak, he can read.
2. If your child doesn’t catch on quickly, look for these two weaknesses: he can’t distinguish separate sounds in spoken words; or he has trouble spotting letter forms and names.
3. Review vocabulary often. And make sure there is a real response to meaning (v.g. when he reads “door” or “shoe” have him point to the object; or when he reads “go to the door,” have him go).
4. Keep his interest high in reading — do it with him, have him read aloud, encourage him to read on casual occasions (v.g. from your newspaper or a letter) as well as formally during “reading time.”

And if you ever get discouraged after your youngster starts reading in school, here’s a hopeful statement from Dr. Durrell: “We have adequate evidence that reading instruction in this country is the best that it has ever been — and it’s constantly improving.”
Next time you're in a well-stocked bookstore, ask for *Biochemistry and Human Metabolism* (3rd Edition), *Building Blocks of the Universe Only a Trillion*, and *End of Eternity*—four books that have a couple of unusual things in common.

First, they're all written by the same man: Dr. Isaac Asimov, B.S., M.S., Ph.D. This should start your brain whirring a little bit, especially if you've tried to write anything more difficult than a 15-page report to the boss. Consider *Biochemistry and H. M.* (written in collaboration with two other University profs., B. S. Walker and W. C. Boyd) for instance. Its 950 pages (50 pages of index alone) make it one of the basic texts in many medical schools. But don't expect to enjoy it unless you've had a couple of years of pre-med to soften you up.

On the other hand, No. 2, *Building Blocks*, may possibly intrigue you. It was written for teen-agers. But if you flubbed Chemistry I and II as thoroughly as I did, it may well be the first time that you really get to know the difference between an atom and a molecule, how CO₂ and H₂O got that way, why a gas and a solid can be basically the same thing yet each one vastly different.

If you passed Chemistry with flying colors (or even if you didn't) then No. 3, *Trillion*, could be apt off-time and off-beat reading. It is a series of essays, charming, adult-level things, that comment on some should-be-known-but-aren't scientific facts like radioactive atoms in the human body and the atmospheres on other planets. (Sputnik has made this latter of poignant interest today.)

Now these three suggest the versatility of Dr. Asimov: three different areas of scientific information-giving, for three different kinds of readers.

But No. 4, *End of Eternity*, pounds
the versatile point home with a click: it's a novel.

No common novel either. But we'll get to that in a minute.

The second unusual thing about these four books, besides the fact that one man wrote them: they were all published this year.

And lest you think the young (37) robustious (5'9", 185 lbs.) Dr. Asimov wasted his time in between books, he also taught his full meal of classes in the Medical School, and graced many lecture platforms besides.

Dr. A. — or Ike — has a disarming explanation for the flood of books that pour off his typewriter. "I like to write," he says. "Some people like to putter or play golf or go fishing. I don't. I play the typewriter maybe as you would the piano, or poker."

But actually the method in Ike's madness goes beyond recreation.

"Over in Russia (Ike himself was born near Smolensk, came here at 3) they can pluck as many likely candidates as they want and plunk them into schools of science. No arguments either. So they're assured of a deep reservoir of scientific skills. Over here we have to persuade people to do things. Except for my textbooks I write on science subjects to win youngsters, mostly, over to lives of science."

In accord with this thesis, then, there has appeared under Isaac Asimov's signature one or two books a year since 1954 — on enzymes, genetics, nuclear physics, inorganic chemistry, the atom, rare minerals — and next year two or three more will come out on organic chemistry and the blood. They are all slanted for teen-agers or young adults, and amazingly readable for all the abstruseness of the subjects. Rudolf Flesch would give Ike high marks for an easy-reading style. They are sound books, nonetheless. So say scientific journals, both here in the U. S. and in Europe, that should know: viz. Scientific American, Discovery.

But where Ike gets in his subtest licks as a persuader to things scientific is in his novels. They're science-fiction. And he has 17 in print at the moment, not to mention numerous short stories in a score of anthologies of this genre.

"Sure," admits Ike cheerfully, "many splendid, conservative people — some of them good friends of mine — think I'm nuts. Such a — well, unaccepted milieu. I've given up trying to defend myself. I'm afraid people don't bring an open mind to science-fiction: either they're for it or against it and you can't persuade either side to shift."

Actually — as Ike agrees — there is a monstrous amount of trash written as "science-fiction." No apology is possible for pulp stuff that is poor fiction and worse science, that depends on the shock of 8-limbed, 12-eyed telepathic horrors from Venus almost overpowering the handsome young Earth scientist and his scanty-clad because-female assistant.

But — and it's a big "but" — suppose you imagine a society that is the logical development of some discovery of science. And you imagine how human beings will react in that society. If you do it honestly, and have characterizations and not caricatures as your dramatis personae, you can write a perfectly legitimate novel.

Actually there are many such — and the most famous of them are on the reading list of even the notably conservative: viz. Aldous Huxley's Brave New World, Orwell's 1984, C. S. Lewis' Perelandra, Swift's Gulliver's Travels, Butler's Erewhon. People just don't think of them as science-fiction. But they are. And the best of the science-fictionists today (Dr. Asimov is conceded a place here) project societies based on probable discoveries (now in embryo) that will change the face of the world: cheap atomic power, space flight, guided missiles, psychotherapy, telepathy, robots. And they tangle with philosophical concepts like time travel, with political concepts like universal dictatorship and the establishment of vast, self-sufficient cities, with sociological concepts: viz., mass migration, the effects of radioactive mutations.

Dr. Asimov's favorite theme is the robot. Indeed, one of his earliest and most successful novels was an "autobiography" called I, Robot. Lately, in The Caves of Steel, he has created one R. Daneel, a robot made in the shape of a man. Technically, R. Daneel does not have one "competence" (his specialty: logical reasoning) that is not perfectly feasible today — electronic computers are too common to surprise any more. The only advance is his ability to "walk like a man"; but this is certainly predictable in the near future, anyhow.

Daneel has got the author in trouble, though.

"I was wonderfully pleased when a bunch of youngsters in the Midwest started a fan club — believe it or not! — devoted to yours truly. Or probably Daneel should get the credit. I know I get more mail about him than my human characters."

"But there's a horrible drawback to this. The publisher (Doubleday) insisted on a sequel to Caves of Steel and I hate sequels. Foolishly, I gave in and wrote The Naked Sun — more of R. Daneel."

"Now? They want a third one — the precedent's set. What can I do? This is what. I'll give it to 'em, but in the last chapter R. Daneel is going to die — nobly, maybe, but very dead. And with him the other characters that made me write sequels."

I forbore to remind the robotic creator that you can't kill a machine. You just replace with spare parts. But Doubleday will think of this anyhow and I'm on their side. R. Daneel is one of my favorite characters.

As is Asimov.
One week after Sputnik's birthday (Oct. 4), the National Press Club of Washington had 1001 questions about America's satellite progress. Their quiz, who probably knows more about America's Sputnik than anyone else: Dr. John P. Hagen (CLA '29), Director of Project VANGUARD of the Naval Research Laboratory.

Culled from his remarks and replies to what has been called the shrewdest corps of reporters in the world:

- Soviet rocket engineers are to be congratulated on their success in launching a satellite. But—in Dr. H's personal opinion—they were unethical in doing it when they did.
- The weight of our satellite—about 20 lbs. vs. Sputnik's announced heft of 184 lbs. — was set in order to perform certain precise experiments (viz. measure solar ultraviolet radiation) in line with the rocketry available to VANGUARD.
- VANGUARD — strictly a scientific investigation — was deliberately separated from military missile experimentation. Evidently, the Russian program was not.
- The Russians have not yet turned over detailed information on the structure and instrumentation of Sputnik. Under the rules of the International Geophysical Year, they're supposed to. (They have since — ed.)
- There's probably no TV equipment on Sputnik.
- A vehicle could be sent to the moon. How soon? Who knows.
- A true space platform — able to carry people as well as instruments — is such an overwhelming project that, however feasible, it's going to take many years and an enormous budget to achieve it.

After Boston University, Dr. Hagen studied at Wesleyan and Yale, won his Ph.D. in Astronomy from Georgetown in 1949. He was the head of the R-F Research Section of the Naval Research Laboratory from 1935 to 1954, became the first superintendent of the Atmosphere and Astrophysics Division in 1954. Dr. Hagen's main interests are radio astronomy, and upper air research. He is a member of the American Astronomical Society and the Washington Academy of Science, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Institute of Radio Engineers.

AJS
I was late — late for my appointment with the Dean of Women. "We" were to write an article on the orientation program of the University. I didn't feel too badly. I had waited the previous day for 45 minutes before deciding to cancel out and try again later. But I apologized for my lateness anyway as I entered her office.

"Doesn't make a bit of difference. If you're not here, there is always someone to step in your place until you can make it." She added, turning to walk toward the desk, "You sounded like such a jolly fellow over the phone, I am looking forward to our talk."

Somehow I had never thought of myself as particularly "jolly." It was a term I reserved for Santa Claus and fat and happy old folks, but I thanked her and took the brown leather, cushion-bottomed chair beside the organized clutter of her desk.

She was short and fair. Grey hair seemed premature on her, and the bright blue of her eyes and the flush of rosy cheeks made her seem altogether too human and too full of
spirit and life to be the Dean of Women. Her appearance and manner were more of a Washington hostess—warm, friendly, genuine.

Charmed but duty-bound, I suggested that I might ask some questions about the orientation program for the freshman students.

"Tell you what," she said, "Why don't I just talk, then when we're through, if there is something I haven't covered, we can go into it then." She began.

Training in "Navigation"

"I suppose if I were really on the ball, I'd write to all the universities all over the world and get their Orientation Programs, take the best, and adapt them to our situation. But our program is really pretty elementary. It is simply based on the particular 'needs' of the particular people coming into our particular University. The purpose of the orientation program is to help the student get his bearings so he can chart his own course.

"It's important for him to know the physical plant, the people of the University with whom he will be working, the staff and faculty, his peers, and the educational plan for him. All these combine to provide perspective so that his university experience will be of most value to him."

I nodded. Here the Dean filled in a few specific examples. Like Harry, a truly homesick kid, who wept over the phone to his folks "I want to come home." A sympathetic dorm proctor and Harry's room-mates talked him into staying. And Frank, the "belligerent" type, who couldn't see why he had to take all "these silly courses that don't train you for anything." A professor, talking straight from the shoulder, straightened him out. He really only wanted a friendly ear to pour his woes into. It seems everyone pitches in: proctors, professors, other students.

"Prepare to mount!" seems to be the order of the day as Dean McEville places a foot in the stirrup while two gallant freshmen hold down her steed.
Dean Melville went on. "The first orientations at his dorm and in his specific college are the most important. Each dorm has its own program based on past experience of what is most valuable to the incoming student who will be living there. Proctors help the new student get settled; floor counselors are available to guide the students with personal as well as enrollment problems. The residence halls have a general program they follow but each is different because the needs for the individuals of each hall is the basis on which the orientation is planned."

"That same idea — the needs of the individual — is what controls the orientation of the various schools as well as the University as a whole."

"You take the various schools. The School of Education, for instance, devises its own orientation. The other schools do the same. The individual University personalities meet the students of each school in the capacity which they serve the school. Then, through his school, the individual learns about the University activities — the Boston University News, the year book, the various scholastic and University organizations. All are viewed with respect to the University in general and his school in particular."

"This must take a lot of organization," I said — to show that I was appreciative of the problems involved.

"I was just coming to that."

As I might have suspected, she was ahead of me. I decided to stick to nodding. "The 'Freshman Week Committee' has been organized to make sure every new student has equal opportunity to learn of the University and to feel welcome and to become a part of the program."

"In addition to activities within the residence hall, there is an exchange evening of inviting guests from the girls' residence halls. And to get to know the non-resident students, as well as other freshmen and upperclassmen, we have the All-University Acquaintance Party and, the following week, a Block Dance."

"It's really hard for a freshman not to get swept up in the flow of activities that first week.

**Orientation Never Stops**

"We try to offer something to 'pull them in' to campus life rather than stressing regulations to 'push them in'. The real purpose behind it all is to give them their place in the context of the University — oh, I said that before! Well, anyway, that's what it is and that's the way we keep thinking of it — building each year to make the program more adaptable for each one of them."

I nodded.

"I've been talking about freshmen, but there are other new students, too. The ones who transfer and the foreign students.

"For the transfer students, there is a special program of orientation and activities devised especially for them. This year, we opened with a lunch on the Shelton Roof. The transfer students are important to the University and bring with them much of value to our campus.

"And of course, there is a very active program for the foreign students. Mr. Tallman has a committee which writes to the students prior to their arrival. The foreign students are met at the plane, are assisted in finding rooms, and have a special picnic given in their honor by American students of the University during the first week.

"One place where we are lacking is in the Graduate and Professional Students program, but we are working on it and expect to have a meaningful introduction to the University for them as there is for the other students."

I nodded.

"Of course, everyone says the proper orientation is the 'cure-all' to many student problems, and I would agree. There is only so much you can do at one time, however, and we make this first week as informative and as valuable as possible.

"But the first week is not all. Through the bulk of the Orientation Committee's work is accomplished in that time, we really feel that true orientation is a continuing and ongoing process. That's why we follow this week with specific activities like tea dances and Freshman Parents"
Day, which are all aimed at giving the new student a feeling of belonging and being necessary.

It Doesn't Always Work

"There are some, of course, who do leave. A girl last week came in to see me. She was withdrawing. She had looked the field over and decided to leave without giving the field a chance to look her over. She was interested in a boy at home. They would be married next year. From a purely practical standpoint, I urged her to remain in school. Everything she was taking was to her advantage as a good wife and a prospective mother. But neither our orientation nor my talk persuaded her. She left. "But cases like this are the exception."

I nodded.

"The literally thousands of freshmen who do stay are encouraged to remain because of the rapid attachment and ready identification they find in the University program.

"When I came here thirteen years ago, there was no orientation at all. The dorms welcomed the students and that was that. Then we formed a Personnel Committee and planned a little program where we had a couple of cheers led by the cheerleaders and a talk by the football coach. This went over just fine so the third year involved the students and the heads of student organizations, too. Now our Orientation Committee consists of over 150—staff, faculty, and students—all working together to make the new students feel a part of the University family.

"So you see, though it's a simple thing we are trying to do it is getting to be a large-scale activity with many facets—but all of them have their interesting aspects."

I nodded.

Just then the phone rang.

"Dean Melville here," she said, as bright and chipper as if it were 10:30 in the morning and she had just had her coffee. The truth was it was three in the afternoon and she'd been so busy she'd had to send out for lunch—a sandwich. "Yes? Yes, that's part of the work of the Orientation Committee... coming up in November... Surely. I'll be glad to talk with you about it. Come over anytime."

A few more words then she hung up and smiled.

"Part of the ongoing process I was telling you about. Some of the committee who are working on Freshman Parents Day have a new idea they'd like to use. And, Heaven knows, we're always open and ready for fresh thoughts—anything to help the new student find a secure and firm foundation here at the University—that's what the Orientation Committee is here for."

I nodded, gathered my notes, and prepared to take my leave.

"You'll have to come around sometime and see some of the activities. We might even have you on one of the committees! You'd enjoy it—we all do."

She nodded this time as she smiled me out.

Around and around and around they go in a whirlwind of activities at Agassiz Village near Oxford, Maine, where these Freshmen have their first informal get-together.
Winter sports round-up

by Larry Strummwasser

Veteran squads will operate for the Terriers in hockey, basketball, and track this winter. All three varsity teams will again be meeting the leading Eastern collegiate powers. It's very early for prognostications, but there's some reason for hoping that the University may have a national champion on its hands in the near future.

Seniors Dominate Hockey Squad

Hockey Coach Harry Cleverly, '35, has been with the University since 1941. He became head coach in 1945 and in the last 12 seasons the Scarlet skaters have won 144, lost 89, and tied six. Three of the teams have participated in the National Championships, two have been New England champions.

Following a great season in 1952-53 the Terrier ice fortunes dwindled. Between 1953 and 1955 only eight games were won. However, Boston University was voted the Most Improved Team in the East during 1955-56 when a sophomore-laden varsity won 11 and lost the same number. Last season the victory total climbed to 13 against nine losses and one tie.

The 1957-58 season may well be the culmination of success for a now senior dominated sextet. Those very same sophomores that brought a smile to Cleverly's well-tanned face are back again. All-East defensemen Don MacLeod and Bob Dupuis return for their final year. Forwards Sarge Kinlin, Tony Cicoria, Jack Carruthers and the entire third line of Art Carriere, Doc Sweeney and Bill Sullivan are members of the Class of '58. So is goalie Henry Levin.

In addition, the Terriers will bank on high-scoring junior Larry Creighton and junior defensemen Forbes Keith and Ron DiVincenzo. Star rookies who will be counted on are forwards Bob Marquis and Dave MacLeod, two of the East's leading freshmen one year ago. A fourth line has sophomores Al Jarasitis, Bill Hodgkins, and Jim MacKay. On defense will be rookies Bill McCormack, Pat Enright, Andy Giuliani, George Flynn, and sophomore goalie Bill Tansey.

The Lineups

Cleverly hopes to use Kinlin and Cicoria as wings on the first line with the blazing Marquis at center. Carruthers will be the second line middleman for Dave MacLeod and Creighton. On the third unit Doc Sweeney will pivot for Carriere and Sullivan. In the defensive setup Dupuis and Don MacLeod will be starters for the third straight season. Behind them McCormack and Enright, Keith and Flynn, DiVincenzo and Giuliani.

Returning starter Henry Levin appears to have stiff opposition from sophomore Bill Tansey. The latter was brilliant as a freshman.
Schedulewise the University hockey team will play 21 games plus the annual Boston Arena Christmas Tournament. Only one new opponent, Middlebury, will be faced. Eight Ivy foes, seven Eastern independents are booked with two games scheduled with Harvard, Boston College, St. Lawrence, Clarkson, and Dartmouth. The season opens with Northeastern, December 2 at the Arena.

Basketball on Move

Despite the absence of one big player, Coach Matt Zunic hopes to field another winning ball club. Prolific scoring Dick Armstrong will be the mainstay of the "Flying Terriers" along with guards Nate Koppel and Jack Leaman, centers Bob Cummings and Ed Guiski and forwards Don Vanderstreet, Bill Gates, and the aforementioned Armstrong.

Boston University won its third straight mythical Greater Boston Conference last winter along with the Boston Basketball Writers' silver cup. In the last three years Zunic's teams have lost only two local games in 23 starts. Brandeis and Boston College appear to be the leading Hub hoop luminaries this season and may push the Scarlet out of contention.

Plenty of Speed

Zunic will have his quintet operating out of a fast break to overcome bigger but slower opposition. Some of the tougher opponents during the 1957-58 campaign will certainly number Colgate, Army, Providence, Holy Cross, New York University, Connecticut, Brandeis, and BC.

Backcourtmen Jack Leaman, Nate Koppel and a slick sophomore Dick Adams are all speed demons. Despite their height of 6-4, Dick Armstrong, Don Vanderstreet, and Bill Gates can move, too. So can 6-6 pivot Bob Cummings and rookie gridster Ed Guiski, also 6-4. Three more Terrier football heroes, sophomore Gene Prebola, John Carroll, and Tommy O'Connell, will also be vying for positions.

This will be Zunic's sixth season and his record now reads with 62 wins and 46 losses. If the Terrier freshman five stays intact, Mr. Z. tells, it will be the finest basketball team ever assembled at the University. More on the Class of 1961 next issue.

Veteran Track Squad

Coach Doug Raymond has made it a habit of producing first class Terrier track teams. This winter will be no exception as six stars return accompanied by several promising sophomores. The big guns should be Gene Ellis, two-time New England 880 champion; Henry Dionisio, second-place finisher in the N. E. low hurdles; Dave Settele, victor in both low and high hurdles in the Terriers' fourth straight outdoor title. This trio will have either Arthur Reed or Fred Irons as a one mile quartet in the big indoor meets. Another sophomore, Bob Wells, will join Ellis, Dionisio and George Hillier in the Terrier two mile team.

Field Events Aces

Weight Coach Ed Flanagan is mighty proud of his squad which includes New England Intercollegiate outdoor shot-put champion Larry Cafarella, N. E. discus and hammer titlist Eino Keerd, and Irish John Lawlor, freshman world record holder in the hammer event. Behind them will be Alan Stout, Roger Marquis and Bill Miller. This group will participate in the field events which are held in conjunction with all the major indoor winter affairs.

Boston University Hall of Fame at the West Virginia game this fall. Left to right, Jack Garrity, "Moose" Washburn, John J. "Brick" O'Hare, Roger "Spike" Carlson, Mickey Cochrane, Dr. Case, Doug Raymond and Solly Nechem with the terrier.
From Notes Made in the Field

Would all clubs consider this a personal request to send lively news of doings for BOSTONIA use? Include pix (professional style, please; new editor abhors snapshots). Also story leads on alumni who are doing unusual things. We’ll carry on, given the tip.

FROM THE CLUBS

by Pat Moran

Assorted bits from assorted clubs:

BOSTON — Joined Varsity Club, held outing at Sargent Camp, saw football scrimmage, Sept. 14. To Hanover, week later, for Dartmouth scrimmage.


CINCINNATI — Special dinner Sept. 20. Enjoyed 35 mm. color slides of Boston University.

ARLINGTON, LEXINGTON, WINCHESTER — Pres. Bill Robertson, '48, and Mrs. R. won weekend in N. Y. — he was top man in Summer Fund Raising Drive of Greater Boston C. of C. At Charter Meeting, Nov. 14, Ranny spoke.


WASHINGTON, D. C. — Reception to Coaching Staff and Vic Stout, Occidental Restaurant, Nov. 1. Boston and Varsity Clubs took part, all went later to Geo. Wash. Univ. Game.

CHICAGO — Charter presented by President Case at Union League Club dinner, Nov. 1.

SOUTH SHORE — President Case and charter presentation, Nov. 6.

MELROSE — Dec. 10, with me as Toastmaster, annual banquet. Speakers: Chancellor Marsh, Ranny Weeks.

ST. LOUIS, MO. — Pres. Norman Fox now spearheading campaign for $30,000 Scholarship Fund to subsidize 5 local boys at Boston University. Present scholar, thanks to St. Louis Club: Lawrence Hlad, CGE '58.


TEXAS — Urgent plea to all Boston University Texans: Please send Kenneth White, 5000 St. Johns Drive, Dallas, your name, address, school and year, when in Feb. or Mar., would weekend in Dallas best suit, for meeting at Statler Hilton.

Charter meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Club. Vice President Oram, in the center, has since gone on to the presidency of Pratt Institute in New York.
surgical service at the Bronx V. A. Hospital and is clinical professor of surgery at the Albert Einstein School of Medicine. He was formerly chief of surgery at the Providence V. A. Hospital and was an associate professor of surgery at the Boston University School of Medicine.

1938 – Roger E. Randall has been appointed science teacher at Chatham High School. He has been teaching in West Bridgewater, Dedham, Tilton, N. H., Essex, Conn., and Wentworth Institute in Boston.

1947 – Jean C. MacCorison, executive director of Rhode Island Tuberculosis and Health Association, has been elected to a three-year term as a member of the governing council of the New England Tuberculosis Conference.

1949 – Sterling Giles has been appointed principal of the Naples, Me., Junior High School. . . . Richard B. Carpenter has been named assistant professor of art at Brown University in Providence.

1950 – Alexander Girelli has been named assistant city editor of the Manchester, Conn., Herald.

1953 – Donald T. Meader has joined the firm of Truman Hayes and Company of Boston.

1954 – Harold Berlak has been elected teacher of science and social studies at the Wenham Junior High School. . . . Ethanne E. Smith will teach French in the St. Johnsbury, Vt., High School. . . . Francis J. Goff has been appointed a teaching assistant in chemistry in the Rutgers University of Arts and Sciences.

1955 – Richard Majcher has been appointed assistant department manager in Wm. Filone’s Sons Co., Boston.

1956 – Charles William Morse has been elected to the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review.

1957 – Derek F. Brown will teach French and English at Pennell Institute in Portland, Me. . . . Jean Mendelsohn, with other members of her family, has established a library fund in the memory of her mother.

FROM THE CLASSES

In 1915, three classmates graduated from the College of Liberal Arts at Boston University. They were Merritt Y. Hughes, afterwards chairman of the Department of English at Wisconsin University, Walter C. James, who became curator of Boston University, and Harold W. Melvin, Dean of Students at Northeastern University. In 1957, forty-two years later, the three sons of the three classmates discovered that they were all enrolled as Ph.D. candidates at the University of Illinois. Here they are: Philip N. James, William F. Melvin, and David Hughes.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

1912 – Charles F. Collins, a trustee of Boston University, has been presented the Distinguished Service Medal and Citation by Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is a former executive of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.

1930 – Joseph C. D’Amato has been selected by the Board of Foreign Scholarships to participate in the international educational exchange program of the U. S. Government. Mr. D’Amato will teach English in Bergamo, Italy, Commercial High School. . . . Dr. Charles D. Kochakian has been appointed professor of physiology at the University of Alabama Medical College in Birmingham, Ala. He has been teaching physiology at the University of Oklahoma. . . . Philip Cooper is now chief of the
in charge of Industrial and Public Relations.

1958 — Ruth Feccitt has accepted the director post with the Holyoke Girl Scout Council.

1959 — John S. Hancock has been appointed acting town accountant of Methuen, Mass. ..... Sherman Shapiro has been appointed by Governor Muskie of Maine as a member of the Maine Board of Accountancy.

1960 — Michael J. Argeros has been appointed manager of the Prudential Insurance Co.'s Beacon Hill office in Boston. ..... Howard A. Nelson has been named an assistant secretary of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

1951 — Walter Korona has been elected comptroller of the Marion Electrical Instrument Company.

1945 — Burton M. Golov married Louise A. Nevins. Mr. Golov is merchandising executive for Macy's.

1946 — Shaffie K. Hansy (ex '46) has been named manager of the Hotel Beaconfield in Boston. He is also manager of the Commander Hotel in Cambridge. Both are Fields Hotels.

1948 — Harold Lecald Sloat married Mary Agnes Dowd. Mr. Sloat is a teacher in the Redondo Beach school district in Manchester, N. H. ..... Arnold Bloom has been appointed teacher of state and local taxation at Northeastern University.

1949 — Paul H. Roberge has been appointed manager of the Portland branch of the Burroughs Corporation. ..... Thomas J. Donahoe is supervisor of sales training for the public relations department of the National Institute of Drycleaning. He has been at William and Mary College for the past two years. ..... Stanley A. Cronig has joined the Richard W. Partridge Agency of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. ..... Jack H. Medzorian has been named controller of Batt-Aromatic, Inc. of Cambridge. Mr. Medzorian has been chief accountant of the company since 1952.

1950 — William H. Lyon, Jr. has been named director of business research by Technical Marketing Associates, Inc. He joined TMA in 1956 as a marketing engineer.

1951 — Capt. Harold E. Mackin married Lucile L. Marianger. ..... Betty Lagodimos married Charles C. Chronis. Mr. Chronis is employed as an engineer.

1952 — Burton S. Knight has joined Technical Marketing Associates. He has been associated with the Manchester, N. H., Paper Company.

1953 — Clarence W. James has joined the Charles F. Willis Insurance Service Agency of Attleboro, Mass.

1954 — The First Church of Squantum was the scene of the marriage of Helen Marie De Wolfe and Russell Colburn Bartlett. The seven o'clock candlelight service was performed by the Rev. William P. Gray. Before her marriage, the bride taught in Braintree and Falmouth schools.

1955 — Iris Glenn Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Forbes Ellis of Everett, became the bride of Graydon Maxwell Wheaton of Belmont. A reception followed the Sept. 11th wedding.

SARGENT COLLEGE

1935 — Marjorie Ionta became the director of the physical therapy department at Massachusetts General Hospital. Before coming to Massachusetts General she practiced at George Washington University Hospital and the California Rehabilitation Center.

1946 — Nancy Savage has been appointed to organize the new physical education program to be presented for girls and women of Bangor and Brewer, Maine, at the Y.W.C.A.

1948 — Jane E. Paulovics became the bride of Richard Dooner. Mrs. Dooner is a teacher at Arlington, Va., where her husband is an investigator for the federal government.

1951 — Jane Weiss was wed in Walpole, Mass., to John B. Harry. The couple will make their home in Sarasota, Fla.

1953 — Janice L. Smith was recently married to Robert P. Dean in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Wallingford, Conn. Mrs. Dean is presently employed as a physical education teacher in Branford Junior High School, Branford, Conn.

1954 — Mildred S. Svelak became the bride of Atty. James C. Higgins. After a wedding trip the couple have taken up residence in Beckley, W. Va. She is employed at the Beckley Memorial Hospital. He is a partner in the law firm of Weatherford and Higgins.

1955 — Catherine L. Mouradian has been appointed as an instructor in women's physical education at the University of Maine. Miss Mouradian has been a physical education instructor at the Braintree High School, Braintree, Mass. ..... Cornelia Hamblin was united in marriage to Lt. (jg) James F. Austin.

1956 — Jeannine Lacrome is the new director of physical education for girls of the Winslow High School, Maine. During the past year she has been employed by the New York Hospital Westchester Division, at White Plains, N. Y., as an assistant in the physical education program therapy. ..... Patricia H. Morse and George Bruns of Cincinnati, were united in marriage on Sept. 4. The couple will reside in Cincinnat following a wedding trip to Canada.
COLOOE of GENERAL EDUCATION

1947 - Capt. Charles E. Erwin was recently graduated from the associate officer advanced course at the Infantry Center at Fort Benning, Ga. Capt. Erwin is regularly assigned to the U. S. Army Garrison in Boston.

1950 - Joseph M. LaTerza married Barbara Fay Woods on Oct. 1, 1957 at the St. Margaret Mary Church in Medford. Both are employed by the Trans World Airlines, Inc.

1952 - Susan Whitney Hall was married to John Bagley Buttrick in Boston on Oct. 4. The bride was presented at the Debutante Cotillion and Debutante Assembly in the 1949-50 season.

1956 - Shirley F. Silverman's marriage to Herbert Allen Koss was solemnized at the Poland Spring House in Lewiston, Me. After honeymooning in Bermuda the couple will return to Boston, where the bride is a secretary at Boston University, and the groom will enter his senior year at SPRC.

1957 - Francis J. Hogan took for his bride the former Marquerite K. McHugh. The couple will make their home in Washington, D. C., where the groom will attend the Georgetown University of Foreign Service.

COLOOE of INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

1957 - Ann Lucille Pellegrino became the bride of Claude Roger Poliak. They were married in Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, Fifth Ave. and Twenty-ninth St., N.Y.

JUNIOR COLLEGE

1955 - Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Carr have returned to their home at 914 Pleasant St., East Weymouth, after their wedding trip. They were married at St. Francis Xavier Church, South Weymouth. The bride is the former Brenda Marie Malag. Mr. Carr is presently employed by the W. T. Grant and Company, Boston.

1957 - Barbara J. Kuhner has entered the employ of the New England Life Insurance Company. She will be with the group department.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

1913 - Dr. and Mrs. Homer W. Courtney, of Lakeside, Ohio, have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Dr. Courtney's ministry has been chiefly in the North East Conference of the Methodist Church.

1924 - Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale recently commemorated his twenty-fifth anniversary as pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Ave. and Twenty-ninth St., N. Y.

1926 - Rev. Dr. L. Harold DeWolf has joined the faculty of Wellesley College. He holds the rank of visiting lecturer in Biblical History.

1932 - Rev. Robert Y. Johnson recently became the pastor of the First Church of Christ, Congregational, in New London. Previously he was pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Beloit, Wis.


1956 - Rev. Richard W. Duncanson has been installed as a new minister in the Second Congregational Church in Bennington, Vt. This installation constitutes the formal recognition of Mr. Duncanson's ministry in the church.

1957 - Donald E. Bloom was ordained elder in the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Church. Donald E. Bossart has taken over the pastorate of the First Methodist Church, Chowshilla, Cal. Truman Mark Dove was ordained in the Ohio Conference and has taken a pastoral job in the Mainerville, Ohio area. Vincent J. Jeffery has taken over the Groveport charge in the Ohio Conference. We here hope the baby coming early next year is a boy. Charles I. Johnson has taken a position as associate pastor of the First Methodist Church in Huntington, Indiana.

SCHOOL OF LAW

1921 - Judge Frank W. Tomasello of Belmont, Mass., was appointed by Governor Furcolo to the nine-man Board of Education of the State Department of Education. Judge Tomasello was one of the youngest graduates of Boston University Law School and is believed to be the first person of Italian descent to be named to one of the most important posts in the Commonwealth.

1924 - Joseph D. Coughlin has been appointed Registrar of Deeds in Boston. Termed "a career man in the public service," Mr. Coughlin has been in the employ of the city of Boston since his graduation from Boston University. Thomas G. Dignan of Swampsott, president of Boston Edison Company and a director of Greater Boston's new United Fund, will serve as a vice-chairman of the large firms corporate gifts division in this fall's United Fund campaign. Mr. Dignan is a board member of the Atomic Power Development Association and also many other New England organizations.

1929 - For the third straight year Atty. Henri G. Proulx has been named head of the clubs and organization division of the sixth annual United Fund appeal of Attleboro, Mass.

1938 - Gerhard D. Bleicken, secretary of the John Hancock Ins. Co., has accepted reappointment to the National Academy of Sciences advisory committee on civil defense. Mr. Bleicken joined John Hancock in 1909 as an attorney.

1940 - Ernest W. Fumans, Jr. has been appointed assistant general counsel of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company at Springfield. The author of several articles and textbooks on business insurance, Mr. Fumans is also a member of the Association of Life Insurance Counsel.

1947 - John T. Laskaris, of Salem, was named by Gov. Foster Furcolo as a military aide. An air reserve major and an attorney, he is also a member of the American Hellenic Progressive Association.

1949 - Richard W. Mirick has been appointed a trustee of Clark University. President Howard B. Jefferson announced Mr. Mirick's appointment. For the past two years, Mr. Mirick has been legal adviser to Clark University. He is a partner in the law firm of Mirick, O'Connell, DeMallie and Lougher. Thomas H. Smith of Belmont, Mass., has been appointed associate...
Counsel for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Smith joined the law department of the John Hancock in 1910. Appointed assistant counsel in 1914, he has specialized in insurance litigation.

1950—Att'y Morton Freedman was the recipient of the North Adams Good Citizenship award, presented to him Sept. 17, in Boston. The recipient, under the provisions set forth by Freedom Inc., must be either an immigrant or the son of an immigrant who has made an outstanding contribution to the welfare of the city.

1951—Louis G. Matthews, of Bridgeport, resigned his post in the U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service. He plans to open a law practice in Danbury, Conn. Mr. Matthews has been a member of the Connecticut Bar since August, 1951.

1952—Att'y Charles Alaimo has announced the formation of a partnership for the general practice of law. The new office will be located at 59 Pearl St., Thompsonville, Conn. Att'y Alaimo is a member of the Enfield, Conn. Junior Chamber of Commerce... . . . Neil L. Dow received his appointment as Municipal Judge of Norwich, Me., from Governor Edmund Muskie. He succeeds Judge Harry M. Shaw who resigned. A native of Norway, Mr. Dow is one of Maine's youngest municipal judges. . . . Paul J. Liacos has been appointed assistant professor of law at Boston University Law School. Mr. Liacos has published writings that have appeared in Court Martial Review and Boston University Law Review. While in school he was elected permanent class president.

1953—Thomas W. Callahan has announced the opening of his offices for the general practice of law at 129 Concord St., Framingham, and 21 Greenendale Avenue, Marlboro. Mr. Callahan is a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association, and the South Middlesex Bar Association.


1955—"Labor Laws and Labor Relations" was the topic Att'y J. William O'Brien chose to address the Burlington Lions Club of Burlington, Vt. Att'y O'Brien has a law office in Winooski, where he is also city representative and city attorney.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

1982—Dr. Mary Cushman, an 86-year-old Gilford resident who spent 30 years in Africa as a missionary, recently spoke at the Women's League in Manchester, N. H. She has traveled through 36 states telling the Mission that she founded at the age of 52. Dr. Cushman is the author of the book Medical Missionary, a story of her 30 years in Africa.

1929—Dr. Harold S. Reid was recently elected to the Board of Health of Cohasset.

1931—Dr. Orland F. Smith chief surgeon at Memorial Hospital, was named to conduct solicitation of medical doctors throughout the Pawtucket, R. I., area for this fall's United Fund campaign. Dr. Smith is a trustee of Brown University.

1939—Dr. John P. Rattigan has been named chief of medicine at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Brighton, Mass., where he has been in the medical staff for 10 years. Dr. Rattigan is a specialist in internal medicine and clinical professor of medicine at Tufts University School of Medicine.

1946—Dr. Francis X. Meehan has recently been honored by being named a Diplomat of American Board of Anesthesiology. At present Dr. Meehan is on the staff of Sacred Heart Hospital and Moor General Hospital in Manchester, N. H.

1948—Dr. Henry Francis Burke has recently become associated with the Fitch Clinic, in St. Johnsbury, Vt., in the practice of internal medicine. His most recent position was assistant director of the Student Health Service at the University of Florida.

1952—Dr. Charles Richard Holt recently married Dorothy Ann Barry of West Springfield. After a wedding trip to Cape Cod the couple will be at home at the Westfield State Sanatorium. Dr. Holt is completing his final year in surgical training at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, Boston.

1953—Dr. Carl B. Tisch has been named to the Medical Associate Staff at Brockton Hospital. Dr. Tisch served his internship at the New England Centre Hospital, Boston, and was associate resident in medicine at the Boston City Hospital in 1954.

1955—Rita Madden Stout, of West Hartford, became the bride of Capt. James T. Johnson. The wedding took place at Brick Chapel, Fort Knox, Ky. After honeymooning in Sea Island, Ga., the couple will take up residence at Fort Knox.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

1920—William E. Moore, attorney from Ware, Mass., has been named to the faculty of Coburn Classical Institute. He is a graduate of Boston College Law School and has served as chairman of the Ware School Committee.

1933—Mary Nesbitt married Lt. Col. Wesley St. Coeur. She was an instructor at Simmons College, Bouve Boston School, and the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. She served as president, American Physical Therapy Assn., during 1954-56, and as vice-president of the Bouve Boston School Corporation. Col. St. Coeur attended Boston University also... . . . Theron Baker Thompson, Mansfield, Mass.'s new superintendent of schools got his master's degree in '51. He has been a superintendent in central Mass.

1935—Rev. Gerald C. Milliken has been named pastor of the Wachum-Marion Methodist Churches. He served in both World War II and the Korean conflict as a U. S. army chaplain. He graduated from Theology in '38.

1958—Augustus W. Young, presently supervising principal of the Green Hills School of Forestville, Conn., has been appointed supervising principal of the Fiske School.

1959—Kenneth L. Sherman was elected head of the Laconia schools. He has been vice-president of Twombly Associates, in charge of sales. The Twombly Associates are a well known manufacturer of school furniture.

1940—Dr. Owen Kierman has been appointed Massachusetts Commissioner of Education. Dr. Kierman has served as school superintendent in Sudbury and Wayland, and in the town of Milton.

1942—Ella G. Wallace, until 1952, a teacher in the Westfield school system with 47 years of service, was the recipient of the third annual Westfield Outstanding Citizen award. . . . William A. Tedeschi has been elected principal of the School Street Elementary School in Bridgewater. He served in Plymouth and taught in Bridge-water before being elected principal.


1944—Albert Seamans returned to his alma mater as resident counselor of Myles Standish hall, a dormitory at Boston University.

1945—Leon R. Harvey has been appointed to the Situate school department. . . . Augustus A. Keen has been named superintendent of schools in Wolcott, Conn. Since 1945 he has been connected with the schools of Provincetown, Truro, and Wellfleet.

1952—Ralph E. Worthington has been named to the faculty of the University of Tampa, Florida. Mr. Worthington has been an instructor at the New Hampshire Technical Institute in Manchester. . . . Ethel Lovatt returned to the U. S. from Turkey, where for five years she has been director of nursing services in the Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital in Gaziantep.

1946—Dorothy Andrews, who recently left the Valley Regional High School, has accepted the post of reading consultant for the schools in Old Saybrook, Conn.

1948—Helen Sears is director of Christian education at the First Congregational Church in Brainintree, Mass. . . . Dr. S. Norman Feingold presented a paper at the Fourth International Congress of Geron-tology in Italy during July.

1949—Maria Zisi has been appointed assistant principal in the Prattville School in Chelsea, Mass. . . . Mario Insani, civilian athletic director for the 12th U. S. Air Force in Kaiserlautern, Germany for the past six years, has returned to this country
with his bride of six months. She is the former Anita Pfortje of Cologne, Germany. Innani is directly responsible for the athletic programs at 22 Air Force bases located in France and Germany.

1950 — John W. McGrath has accepted an appointment as associate professor of education at the State University of New York at Potsdam. He is the former superintendent of schools in Hudson, N. Y. . . .

Joseph B. Connors has been named head of the history department at Wakefield High School. . . . Clarence M. Green was unanimously elected to the board of education at Hampton, New Hampshire schools. . . .

Grace Paquin married Christos Sarris. Sarris is head of the science department at Westwood High School, Mass.

1951 — Dr. W. T. Fisher, former member of the instructional staff at Tourofette Memorial High School and Becker Junior College, has accepted the position of assistant dean of the College of Insurance at the University of Connecticut. . . .

Vincent L. Hawes has been named principal of the Dillon School in Leominster, Mass. He taught at Abraham Lincoln School, Revere, and Boston College School of Education.

Gamal El-Din Gaber has been assigned as an English teacher in Bloomfield High School. He taught for 21 years in New London and in Groton, Mass. . . .

Walter M. Brown has been chosen principal of the North Hampton, N. H. Elementary School.

Goldie Stocker has married Herman Gerrish.

1952 — John Ellis, Jr., was appointed administrative assistant, physical education instructor, and varsity coach of the Watkinson School of Rockville, Conn. . . .

Sherman Lovering has been appointed assistant professor of the Keene Teachers College, N. H.

1954 — Samuel Winerman will be the new executive director of the Community Center at Beth Israel Center. . . .

John J. Kelleher, Jr., has been appointed teacher of commercial subjects at Southedge High School, Massapequa, Long Island, N. Y. . . .

Robert J. Corbin has been appointed science teacher at the Jenkins School in Scituate. For the past two years he has taught the 5th and 6th grades in the Military Dependents School in East Africa. . . .

Harry Halliday (E53 G54) has been appointed to the position of instructional supervisor at the Otowanna State School in Owatonna, Minn.

. . . Thayer D. Wade has been selected for the Harvard Administrative Career program for the academic year 1952-1953. He is the principal of the Hampton elementary and junior high schools. . . .

Arthur C. Shannon married Alice Vient. Arthur is a teacher-coach in the Watertown schools. . . .

William Woods married Mary Brown of Hamden, Conn. William is associated with the Hamden school system. . . .

James D. Meredith took for his bride Patricia Bagley. Jim is a teacher of physical education and football coach at Fitchburg High School.

1955 — Sam Pino has been appointed assistant football coach at St. Raphael Academy. After graduation he played professional football before coming to St. Raphael’s. . . .

Richard P. Brunell married Frances Triell. He is an instructor of accounting at Northeastern University. . . .

Cornelia Hamblin married Lt. James Austin. She had been teaching in Mamaroneck, N. Y. . . .

1956 — Edward F. Ryder has been appointed to the faculty of Maynard High School as teacher of commercial subjects. . . .

Francis J. Gallipeau has been named social studies teacher at the new King Philip Regional High School. He received his B.S. in 1950 and his Master’s in ’56.

Arnetta Harrison will fill a new guidance counselor post at the Needham Senior High School. . . .

Charlotte Forgeron has been named principal of the Burr-Murray Road School District in Auburndale, Mass.

Robert Morgan was appointed director of guidance of the Bedford schools. . . .

Olive H. Ribero has been appointed reading-improvement instructor in the Falmouth school system.

Roy Benson has been named to the post of physical education instructor and general science teacher at Jalffy, N. H. High School. The following members of the staff have recently been married: Mollie Mary Silverman to Sidney H. Perlow, Beverly Pearl Purnamantz to Daniel F. Kosloff, Maureen Elizabeth Doran to Alan Murray Phipps, Thelma Rosalind Greenberg to Richard Irwin Polson, Irene Ann Rennonson to Donald Augustus, Kenneth Hagerstrom to Maureen Veronica Roddy, Norman E. Dec to Joan E. McHugh, Francis Thomas Dyson to Ruth Hamley, Mary Welling to Joseph Thomas Theil.

Roberta B. Belair married Henry Gallina. Both graduated from Ed. in ’56.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

1925 — Jennie M. Dodge has accepted a position as director of Christian education for the Cleveland Federation of Churches. She was formerly associate director of the Congregational Christian Mission Council in Boston. An author and world traveler, Miss Dodge in 1953 took a one-year, 50,000-mile trip, covering 25 nations of the world for a study of the Christian Church abroad.

1938 — Wendell S. Moore has resigned from the directorship of the Goodwill Industries of the Morgan Memorial In Boston, to become the director of the Goodwill Industries of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, the former Elizabeth Garrett, have two children, Patricia 13, and Richard 11.

1949 — Rollin C. Williams, formerly supervisor of psychiatric social service at the Norwich State Hospital, has been appointed an assistant professor in the University of Connecticut School of Social Work in Hartford. The president Albert N. Jorgensen announced.

1950 — John J. Shea, of Portland was appointed as the first permanent director of the Maine Probation and Parole System. He has been probation officer in the Cumberland County Probation Dept, since December, 1954. For six years before that he was a probation officer in the Municipal and District Courts of Milwaukee.

SCHOOL OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS

1944 — Mrs. Gardner P. Sherman has been appointed organist and choir director of the West Yarmouth Congregational Church. Mrs. Sherman, a native of Dighton, moved to West Yarmouth in 1954. She resides on Louis Bay Road with her husband, head of the Industrial Arts Department at Lawrence High School in Falmouth.

1949 — Robert Vater has been appointed organist and choir director of the Faith Lutheran Church in East Harford. Mr. Vater’s present position is director of the band, orchestra, and choirs of the Manchester High School.

1951 — Robert F. Antognoni was elected by the school committee of Ipswich to the position of supervisor of music. For the past seven years he has been the supervisor of music in the public schools of Dexter, Me. He has been president of the Eastern Maine Music Festival Association and president of the Dexter Teachers Club as well as being active in Kiwanis and church organizations. . . .

Harold Breen has been named to the teaching staff of the Skowhegan schools. . . .

Conrad Gozo, G53, has been named to fill the position of music supervisor of the North Adams school system.

James J. Santos has been named as a teacher in the secondary grades of Providence. He has been teaching in Adams, Mass.

1952 — Andrea Jakobson was united in marriage to Thomas Anderson on Aug. 1, 1957. Mr. Anderson is an engineer. The couple were married in Newton. . . .

Thomas M. Siemiatkowski of Waterbury, has been hired as music supervisor in the Southbury school system. Previously, Mr. Siemiatkowski was supervisor of music in both the elementary and high schools of Southington. He is presently a member of the Waterbury
Symphony Orchestra ... William F. On- drick, G58, has been appointed to the faculty of Stevens Institute of Technology in New Jersey. While attending Boston University he was elected to the Hall of Fame. Mr. Ondrick will continue his present positions as director of the Esso Standard Co. Glee Club and the U. S. Rubber Co. Glee Club.

1935 — Mary Shaheen has been made the new vocal teacher in Mansfield. . . . William E. Elwell has just been named as the new music director for Portsmouth schools. Mr. Elwell formerly was the director of music for grades 1 through 12 in Somersworth.

1936 — Lucile Gould is preparing for a two-week appearance at the famed Fountainbleau in Miami Beach — as a comedienne. . . . Richard Gader is a new teacher for the Washington Northeast school district in Vermont. . . Donald Alexander Pothul was united in marriage to Sandra Fay, a former member of Lampland Chi Alpha. Mr. Pothul is employed by the Bigelow Sanford Co. of Topsfield, Conn.

SCHOOL OF NURSING

1935 — Beatrice Doliber has been appointed school nurse in Menaul School, Albuquerque.

1957 — Constance Myrna Goldbott married Jerome Lounion. Constance is employed by the Visiting Nurses’ Association Inc. of New Britain. . . . Jean Ann Willett married George Albert Biron. . . Doris M. Deliats married Everett R. Bosselaar. She attended school with the class of 39.

1958 — Barbara M. Hook will be a staff nurse at Duke University in Durham, N. C.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

1950 — George J. Aziz has been appointed director of public relations of Becker Junior College in Worcester, Mass. . . . George D. Wood, Jr., (MS in PR ’50) has joined the public relations firm of Val Laugher Associates as an account executive. Since graduation he has done public relations work for the United States Air Force.

1951 — Robert H. Huce, former Bath, Me. Times city editor and executive secretary of the Maine Democratic party has been named administrative secretary to Governor Muskie. He is married and has two daughters, Kati Louise, three, and Mary Day, two.

1952 — Donald J. Horan is teaching social studies in the King Philip Regional School District. . . . Roger L. Desjarlais (CGE ’49) one-time editor of the Boston University News has been appointed the city editor of the Springfield Daily News. . . Sidney Arlaian married Sally Ivets Johnson of Boston on Sept. 7. Sidney is a graduate of Suffolk Law School and is now a practicing lawyer in the Boston area.

1953 — John Florena the first blind person to graduate from this school has taken over the duties of Belmont town welfare agent. Florena, a magna cum laude graduate, is active in veterans organizations and the author of the column “The White Cane” which appeared in the Day Journal. . . Joseph L. Presbery, Jr., has been given the position as editor of the Middlebury College News Bureau. A former editor and columnist for the Newport Daily Express, Presbery served for two years as manager of the former Middlebury College News Bureau before joining the staff of the publicity department at Tufts University.

1954 — Barry M. Lock is the new manager of the Montpelier, Vt. Bureau of the United Press. He has served the UP in Boston and Hartford. . . . Mrs. Fairilee Hersey has been appointed director of the Wheaton College news bureau. She received her Bachelor degree from Tufts and has served as education editor of the Wellesley Daily Sun. . . Robert Rosenberg is the New England Director of Publicity for the Salvation Army.

1955 — Sam Kuczun is being transferred from the Boston Bureau of the UP to be in charge of UP news coverage in the Springfield area. . . . Diana Simons has been appointed a junior high school teacher in Springfield. . . Edmund Poutas, John Scandal and Virginia MacGinnis all took the deep plunge into matrimony.

1956 — John L. Wilks was recently appointed as special assistant and supervisor of the public relations arm of Ayer Clarke Associates in Los Angeles. . . . David F. Dowling has been appointed director of industrial services of the Dephourie Studios of Boston. Leonard Fine, Charlotte Irving, William Jeager and Eugene Paltrineri all found themselves partners in the marital vows.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

1928 — Dr. Walter P. Leis, pastor of the Kilbourne St. Evangelineal and Reformed Church of Bellevue, Ohio, announced his resignation from the ministry of the local church and retirement from active ministry. Dr. Leis has been pastor of the church for 21 years. Dr. and Mrs. Leis plan to make their home in Dayton, Ohio.

1934 — Dr. Charles H. Lutz has joined the Hamilton Standard as chief of advanced design in the electronics department. Dr. Lutz is a senior member of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences and the American Nuclear Society.

1941 — William G. O’Hare has been appointed research consultant in the Department of Commerce of Mass. He was formerly a professor of economics and government at Notre Dame University. . . Kenneth R. Sargent was named superintendent of schools in Union 63 in Nashua, N. H. . . . Davis Woodbury has been appointed superintendent of the Milton, Mass. schools. Mr. Woodbury is president of the Massachusetts Schools Superintendents’ Association.

1948 — V. James DiNardo, principal of the Snug Harbor School in Quincy, has been appointed associate professor in education at the State Teachers College in Bridgewater. He is to be the new director of the Martha Burnell Training School for the college.

1949 — Mary L. Croker was married to Ralph G. Semon. . . . Stuart E. Dean was appointed to the staff of U. S. Commissioner of Education, Lawrence G. Derthick. Dr. Dean has been a member of the staff of the Teachers College of Connecticut since 1949.

1950 — Rosalis Santusosso became the bride of Dr. Fred V. Coco in Somerville.

1951 — David B. Walker has been promoted to assistant professor in government at Bowdoin College, Me. . . . Methyl Bates has been appointed assistant professor in the education department at the State University Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y.

1952 — Helen A. Leckemby became the bride of Thomas S. Harold in Lewiston, Me. Mr. Harold is employed as an attorney with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

1953 — Harold Stone who attended the Graduate School in a wheel chair, is now employed full time as an educational therapists at the V.A. Hospital in West Roxbury. At the hospital he teaches other paralyzed veterans to overcome the handicap of their injuries.

1955 — Dr. Jack F. George, director of health, physical education and recreation, of public schools, Roslyn, L. I. N. Y., was recently elected vice-president for physical education of the Eastern District in the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. . . . Dr. Robert M. Brenner has been named an instructor in biology at Brown University.

1956 — Richard H. Flanagan has been appointed a career foreign service officer by President Eisenhower.

EVENING SCHOOL

1941 — Donald L. Hopkins has been named director of sales promotion of the Life Insurance Co. of North America. Mr. Hopkins is an active member of the Life Advertisers Assn., and also a former director of the Massachusetts Industrial Editors Assn.

1953 — Lois Carey was married in a double ring ceremony to Richard W. Brockway, The Rev. Edson Waterhouse officiated.

1954 — Elmer R. Carroll has been named to the post of district leader for District 12 of the United Fund. In the past he has taken active participation in a variety of health and welfare campaigns. . . . Kay Manion has recently returned to Cambridge, Mass., after a five-month stint in Washington, D. C. While there, she was assistant to the executive director of the President’s Conference on Technical and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business.
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Edward W. Hoy, '51, Salem
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Malcolm N. L. Loomis, '49, Boston
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George Twy, III, '55, Boston
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