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Whalen, Byrne

Boston University
BOSTONIA
The Boston University Alumni Magazine

In this issue
SFAA: . . . And Truth, BEAUTY
It's A Women's World, Too
The CIT Story • More People
She helps people find the products and services they want. Mrs. Vonna Lou Shelton, telephone representative in Minneapolis, Minn., checks the advertisements that business men have placed in the classified directory.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ANSEL ADAMS

This telephone girl is a big help to businesses

When you think of a telephone woman you probably think of the operator. But there are many other women at the telephone company who do important jobs for you. And they, too, have the “Voice with a Smile.”

For example, Vonna Lou Shelton handles a very necessary service in the business man’s world. She is one of many women throughout the country who help different concerns plan and place their advertising in telephone directory Yellow Pages.

Friendliness, good judgment, and follow-through have won for Mrs. Shelton the confidence of businessmen who appreciate quick, competent service and painstaking efficiency.

Vonna Lou’s life is filled with people. Among her principal off-the-job interests are her husband and Sunday School class.

She’s a program chairman of a missionary society. Sparks many a fund-raising campaign. Goes to college to study piano and takes lessons to improve her golf.

Like so many folks in the telephone company, Mrs. Shelton has made a lot of friends—on her own, and on the job.

“I don’t know of any other work,” she says, “that would bring me so close to all my neighbors. Our customers get to think of us as their personal representatives. I like that a lot.”

She has a loyal following in the “younger set.” Mrs. Shelton has a way with the children of the neighborhood which inspires a faithful attendance at her class in Sunday School.

Working together to bring people together . . . BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM
In this issue:

There's nothing healthier than tipping accepted notions upside down to have a new look at 'em. Or tipping yourself that way occasionally to refresh your viewpoint. Chesterston said it perfectly: The best attitude for seeing things in perspective is standing on your head.

So there is more than one topsyturvyism expressed or implied in this issue — all by way of gaining perspective and freshening viewpoints, of course — although I hasten to assure those among you who prefer to remain upright that there are many non-inverted notions too. Like a politician publishing a book of poetry and a fencing master teaching the blind to fence. Not even an anti-topsy-turvyist would deny such activities to be perfectly normal in a perfectly normal frame of reference.

But let’s tip the frame. Professor Edward Post, Emeritus, drew the assignment to write “3 Responsibilities and a Challenge” (on page 14) only partly because of his reputation for being a thought-provoker of the first water. He has also dared upset the accepted order of things. Thus: he refuses to stay retired, and holds weekly classes with graduates who refuse to stay graduated.

His “Post-graduates,” all ex-students of his, meet every Saturday at the Faculty Club to study and discuss literature. And read scholarly papers and fight about the implications therein. And treasure their place because the waiting list is as long as your arm. Businessmen and professional men and housewives and such. Shakespeare and Keats and Faulkner and Virgil. Homework. Healthy.

Or consider a certain painter (who also preaches) whose work is reviewed not at all critically a page or two hence. What a refreshing sound to hear him say, “After I paint them, I interpret them.” Which shows an independent spirit Father William

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WINTER ISSUE, 1958

Cover: “The Gentleman” is the appropriate title of Reed Kay’s oil painting. Prof. Kay is on the faculty of SFAA — this work is in his own collection.

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(if you don't remember Lewis Carroll's poem, you've flunked. Look it up.) would have admired.

The lead story "And Beauty, Truth" (on page 4) has a topsy-turvy aspect, too. It's the story of the School of Fine and Applied Arts. Nowadays the air is full of cries for more military hardware for the destructive arts; and in between, the commercials cry the virtues of domestic hardware for the comfortable arts — convenience, easier transportation, and better filtration.

These are splendid, in their place, which is really lower — though you'd never know it — than the vivifying arts. So Music and Theatre and Painting and Sculpture and Design are boldly given first place.

There are some interesting sidelights to the SF AA story. Items: several of the painters on the faculty are accomplished musicians, could indeed teach music; on the other hand, none of the music faculty can paint. Don't know why. And in a public exhibition of faculty and student paintings last year, one graduate student sold 8 pieces. More than anyone else. More than his mentors.

Other topsy-turvyisms we'll let you uncover yourself, like the engineer who proposes to revolutionize the education of 80 million Pakistanis. Or the retired judge who earned her Ph.D. by a world tour at an age when most of us would settle for rocking chair and slippers.

Two issues ago a cookbook of exotic dishes was written up. If you'd like to order it, here's how. Send $1.25 for "International Cuisine" to hostess Committee, Boston University, 264 Bay State Road, Boston 15.

Each year, on Alumni Day, two awards are made to alumni who have rendered: 1, distinguished public service — in the community, research, literature, arts, sports — and 2, outstanding service to Boston University.

Your nominations — with a brief resume of your nominees' distinction — would be very much appreciated. Send them to the Alumni Awards Committee, 308 Bay State Road, Boston 15.

HE TEACHES THE BLIND . . . to Fence

The fencing instructor was showing his students how to parry, thrust, and defend themselves. They listened intently — followed his words with their smooth, deft actions. You could hear the sound of one blade on another, the shuffle and beat of feet moving in a rhythmic patter.

The instructor's name: Larry Dargle, Boston University's intercollegiate fencing coach and fencing instructor. And the students? Blind — newly blind.

Larry Dargle is also instructor at St. Paul's Rehabilitation Center for the Blind in Newton, Mass. His clients here are taught to fence for one big reason. It is not recreation — but rather to help restore three-quarters of the facilities a blind person loses.

With blindness, most stimuli are automatically cut off, blocking out reactions. No longer able to use his sight to corroborate the impressions received by other senses, the newly blind person loses confidence in the senses he still has. He becomes frightened, withdrawn, nervous, and often dependent. To make up for the loss of these impressions, fencing was started to further develop

the sense of touch and hearing, thus restore confidence.

Larry started teaching fencing to the blind in July 1952, the only coach in the country to do it, by the way. He says, "The activity not only helps to stimulate hearing, location of sound, kinesthetic sense and balance, it also provides an outlet for aggression and builds up the individual's physical integrity, independence, and social adequacy."

Using the French style of fencing with the foil — and following the practice "to hit and not be hit in return" — the blind are taught to fence by reaction and not by sight.

Larry said that of all his fencing instruction, he enjoys teaching the blind the most. "It's not easy — but being blind isn't easy either. I feel I'm doing something. I think these people become a lot less tangled up after the course," said Larry.
Admittedly, the avocation of Howard Thurman has drawbacks. First, there is, during some seasons, a certain scarcity of models. And second, there are not many other practitioners with whom to compare notes. Finally, there is not exactly a market for the product.

He paints penguins. In oils.

The reverend dean of the chapel -- who, as far as I've been able to discover, invented this particular practice -- makes light of the drawbacks. Indeed, he brings to what seems to me at least a perfectly delightful pastime, some perfectly delightful philosophy. For instance, he makes no demands on his penguin painting -- so it makes no demands on him. "I set my own categories, standards, and ideals," he says, "so no living soul can say it's not good."

And, "I make no attempt at a realistic picture of a penguin. A friend of mine once gave me a book on penguin anatomy -- it cramped my style. I --er, disposed of it. I have no pretensions to being an artist. So when I do a "creative phantasy" I'm imagining a penguin as a penguin sees himself. And no one can dispute my interpretation."

Dr. T. carries this theorem out logically. He lets his charming little frock-coated friends grow out of the end of his brush -- whether they turn out happy or sad, moody or contented, adjusted or frustrated, black and white or mauve and magenta, he knows not when he begins.

After he's through, he interprets what's happening, which more than one modern artist does, but won't admit it.

He got started on his Audubonesque work because he happened to be in Vancouver preaching (very incidentally, as far as penguin-painting goes, the maestro has been called one of the 12 best preachers in the country) when the first penguin born in captivity came along. It was love at first sight evidently, for the dean spent the train trip home cross country sketching penguins and hasn't stopped since. He's got 13 to his credit so far, but don't ask for one. He doesn't part with them for what seems like an eminently sane reason to me: "I like them too well."

Mrs. Thurman approves of his painting with a candor remarkably reminiscent of another wife I know: "It gets him away from his problems. I think he appreciates compliments on his painting a great deal more than he does compliments on his books or sermons. More than he admits."
Keats summed up the objective of the School of Fine and Applied Arts when he wrote: "That is all ye know on earth, and all ye need to know — Beauty is Truth."

by A. J. Sullivan

And Truth

....BEAUTY

The delightful anticipatory cacophony that only symphony orchestras can create: the tentative trill of a flute, a brace of bassoons growling at each other, pom-pom on the tympani, and over, under and in between the stridency of fiddles squeaking into tune.

A last faradiddle, the rustling of scores, silence. And Charles Munch walks on stage.

Up baton. Utter quiet. Down!

And the Boston University Symphony Orchestra responds to its guest conductor — or will respond, come Feb. 17. And in the responding will produce a Munch Premiere: the first time the Boston Symphony Conductor has conducted a student orchestra.
The new building on the Charles River campus which houses the School of Fine and Applied Arts.

Pictures on page 4: Top left, scene from Murder in the Cathedral, presented by Theatre Arts. Top center, "Snees," sculpture by Hugh Townley of Art Division, in the collection of Prof. and Mrs. Dean Meeker. Top right, the Boston University Symphony Orchestra.

At far left, Charles Munch, conductor of the Boston Symphony, who will conduct the University orchestra on February 17 in Symphony Hall.

At bottom, "Lone Tree," an oil by Karl Fortess of the Art faculty.
ART GALLERY: Here, and on other pages, is reproduced (in black and white, regrettably), some of the work of the Art faculty.

“Portrait,” by Jack Kramer, oil, in a private collection in Islip, N. Y.

“The Poster Hanger,” by Reed Kay, oil on canvas.


“Composition in Orange and Gray,” by Arthur Hoener, oil.

But more later about the how and why of one of the world’s great conductors facing a student ensemble. The point now: some extraordinary things are taking place in SFAA — the School of Fine and Applied Arts. Munch conducting is one good example. Just a week or so before you read this the Theatre Division will have produced the first teleplay, live, with a student cast, with direction (standard for the Boston University Theatre, but not done anywhere else) by a Broadway professional.

Over in Art, some top-drawer students — more quietly than their brethren in Music and Theatre, but no less eloquently — are preparing Spring exhibitions of painting, sculpture and useful design, which will compete, if past experience means anything, with their instructors’ work. Favorably, too, although their instructors are all well-known artists with work in museums throughout the world.

The Extraordinary Thing
The extraordinary thing is the breadth of vision implied here. No artist — be he musician or conductor, actor or director, painter or sculptor — is worth his salt unless he’s disciplined, and unless the discipline comes from within. He must flog himself to do his best work. And I can imagine no greater stimulus for the student-artist to make himself sweat than working with the great names, or performing when exposed to professional criticism.

“Ishmaelite,” by David Aranson, pencil and brush, collection of Prof. Daniel Weisberg.
"Pino," by Conger Metcalf, mixed media.

"Two Young People," by Jack Kramer, oil.

"Young Christ," by David Aronson, encaustic, collection of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Scheuer, N. Y.

"Mind," says SFAA Dean Robert Choate, "we don't expect all our alumni to become virtuos. But we do expect them to be more than competent.

"Tower Two," by Hugh Townley, walnut, maple, oak, birch, 34 in. high, collection of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Vogel, Milwaukee.

"3 Pieces in Compression," by Townley, oak, 28 in. high, collection of Nelson Rockefeller, N. Y.

"Some do become performers. But many of them — certainly over half — will become teachers in colleges and school systems. Indeed, we cannot fill one quarter of such requests that now come to us. Their influence in this area can be enormous, and such influence is needed, I think. Americans, generally, are not exactly oriented to see beauty as artists see it."

In this crazy world, where the hierarchy of values is all topsy-turvy, it is refreshing to find the determination current at SFAA. Beauty does have its place; instruction in its appreciation and techniques must carry at least the urgency and the sense of excellence that is now inspiring the best technical schools researching nuclear physics. And significantly, at the heart of the program is emphasis upon core courses in the liberal arts and sciences, required of all degree candidates. They must become competent not only in musical technique, but in the handling of ideas; the humanities and the social sciences help make the whole man.

At least, that's how the young (47), urbanely aggressive Dean of SFAA sees it. He assured me he did not leave Northwestern University (where he was chairman of the department of music education) to head up just another school. It is not just another school, with its superbly equipped $2,500,000 building, and a faculty and teaching techniques to match.

Oldest and Youngest

SFAA is at once the oldest and the youngest component of Boston University. Its College of Music was the University's first undergraduate college, founded in 1872. It was discontinued in 1891, reestablished in 1928, became the major unit in SFAA when that institution was established in 1954.

Scene from "The Shoemaker's Prodigious Wife."

Theatre Arts, on the other hand, despite the reputation it has already won, is really brand new; it started with the creation of SFAA. Art, the third division, is rather halfway between in age, at least; some of its art programs came from the School of Practical Arts and Letters (1919-1954). However, its faculty is all new, its orientation and objectives changed and extended.

The new school — with an enrollment of 1100, half Music, half divided between Theatre and Art — has already made its mark, particularly in the community. For example: over two-thirds of the musical programs on WGBH-TV are supplied by SFAA groups; operas and plays, often produced and directed by famous names in entertainment, are critically reviewed by professional, not student, standards; the Conference of the Arts, held last spring "to consider the role of the arts in society" earned international attention.

And the community is remembered in the Boston University Art Center, now in the planning stage. Dr. Max Kaplan, lecturer, consultant, and author in relation to music and society, has come on from the University of Illinois to direct the Center's creation. Here are some of its objectives, all community-oriented: to explore the place of the arts in a world of urbanization, mass media, automation, and increased leisure time; to coordinate community resources for the art of the amateur, the educator, the retired, as well as the professional; to organize exhibitions, instruction, and discussion groups.

New Home for Artists

SFAA goes plush this month, moving into spanking new quarters on the main campus. The renovated 6-story building — the Admiral Build-
ing next to Boston University Bridge over the Charles — was previously dedicated to the storage and distribution of TV sets and refrigerators. But the judicious application of a million dollars can work wonders. Dean Choate, obviously vest-bursting proud of his new headquarters, assures me it has, too. He says, simply: “SFAA is now better-housed and better-equipped to do its job than any school like it in the country.”

That’s a flat statement, prompted partly perhaps by comparison with the old setup. Up to now, the divisions have been scattered all over the place, of course. Music, in a dingy old building behind the Public Library in Copley Square, got no help in making beautiful sounds from proportioned rooms and sound-trapped walls and acoustical reflection systems. To the contrary. They made do in barn-like classrooms designed for anything but hearing sounds clearly.

Art has been managing in the old PAL building near Mechanics Building. This uninspiring, ill-lighted rabbit warren of ugly red brick is a perfect gem of Victorian architecture: grim, prison-like are two adjectives which pop up when first you look upon it—hardly the setting for preaching concepts of beauty.

Theatre Arts was more fortunate, having a real, live theatre — the old Repertory near Symphony Hall — to practice stagecraft in. But it sorely lacked, nevertheless, adequate classroom space and acoustically correct voice and ensemble rooms.

But now, in one master-stroke, all the divisions have been gathered into one handsome building with the sort of facilities that can reinforce the top-drawer instruction SFAA is already known for. Here integration can really take place: students can move easily between divisions and between other on-campus schools in a way that was just impossible before.

Some of the items that make the new SFAA something special:

- 500-seat concert hall with 58 x 30 stage, concert organ
- 220-seat recital-lecture hall with concert organ
- Boston University Art Gallery, 40 x 100, for permanent and traveling exhibitions
- 10 art studios for group study
- 6 small art studios for individual or specialized art functions
- 3 exhibit rooms for permanent and traveling exhibitions
- Main lounge for waiting, meeting, and relaxing surrounded by objets d'art.

Here a financial footnote seems appropriate. Equipping SFAA properly is going to cost, in round numbers, $500,000. (This is over and
above the $1,000,000 for renovation, plus $1,000,000 for the building.) Frankly, it's not yet all in. Hence if you feel tempted to subsidize a music studio, say, at $5,000, or a pipe organ at $30,000, or a recording system at $5,000, Dean Choate would dearly like to chat with you. In fact, that's his next problem: how to meet numbers of generous people who'll help pay for SFAA (usually, by the way, through tax-deductible gifts!).

How SFAA Works

Simply put, SFAA's main occupation is turning students into artists; an artist being a self-disciplined person whose skill is intended for public display. The trick: to force students to extend themselves, to reach above themselves even though it hurts to stretch. The main incentive: to bring on the cream of the artistic world and tell the students, “There, satisfy him.” And in the stretching, and the hurting, and the satisfying, an artist begins to be born.

It is no mean honor to play under the baton of Charles Munch.* Yet, the maestro will demand perfection: Symphony Hall is not the place for apprentice musicians. The bold fact that he permits the occasion testifies to the quality of the University Orchestra. But they'll be stretching, make no doubt of it.

And reaching, too, if precedent has any value. A few years ago the same organization played Symphony Hall and Carnegie Hall under Leopold Stokowski. Along with them were other student-artists of the University Chorus. The occasion: the Eastern premieres of Carmina Burana, by Carl Orff, and Prairie, by Normand Lockwood. They drew rave notices from the critics. And that word “rave” is not just an enthusiastic puff.

Items: Time — Stokowski trained the Boston University Chorus and Orchestra into a unit of high professional caliber...

New Yorker — The most musical experience of the season thus far...

Christian Science Monitor — Leopold Stokowski conducted last night and scored a triumph...

But the event was even more unusual when one considers that Stokowski produced these pieces on a professional level with amateur musicians.

Staats-Zeitung und Herold — Enraptured, many (of the audience) jumped to show their gratitude with hands raised high, clapping interminably. Only the turning on of the lights could end a demonstration not seen in this hall of a thousand concerts for a long time past.

New York Times —... followed by an ovation.

Saturday Review —... magnificent verve and precision... reflecting greatly to the credit of Boston University.

Over in Theatre, there's the same urging of the embryo artist to outdo himself — to stretch, even though it hurts. There's more of “There's the master. Prove you're good to him.”

In Theatre, though, the system is made standard operating procedure. Thus, 12 of Broadway's leading directors make up the Council of Participating Directors. Four of them come each year to guide four full-scale productions. Students design the sets, fabricate props, plot the lighting, “build” the costumes, serve as technical directors, stage managers, producer's assistants — as well as act, dance, and sing.

And in case you think it's easy to satisfy a Cyril Ritchard or a Burgess Meredith when his name is going up on the marquee as Director, don't. Such men soon disabuse the stage-struck that the theatre is all glamour: during their four weeks they pound home the embarrassing truth that good art only comes from bitter discipline.

Ritchard and Meredith are two of the twelve Broadway “faculty” — both are due soon to work on University shows. Others of the twelve include, plus the plays they did here:

Jose Quintero, three 1-act plays by Thornton Wilder
Basil Langton, The Infernal Machine, and The Tempest
Curt Conway, The Little Foxes
Jack Landau, Murder in the Cathedral
John O'Shaughnessy, Escape and

*On Feb. 17, Symphony Hall, for Albert Schweitzer's 85th birthday, sponsored by the University and the Friends of Albert Schweitzer.
We tracked down the charter members of Scarlet Key, 20 years old and 900 strong.

The First 17 ....and two besides
by Ashby Saunders

The headline on the sports page of a Boston morning paper one day in early June, 1954, read something like this: AGGANIS HITS HOMER FOR SOX: RUNS TO BRAVES FIELD FOR GRADUATION. Maybe he didn't run all the way, but the evidence suggests that the late Boston Red Sox star was a pretty remarkable fellow. Two words under his picture in the 1954 Hub confirm the fact. They are Scarlet Key.

We know that Harry Agganis went on to become nationally famous before his career was cut short by his untimely death in 1956. But what happened to the other 900 fellows—or girls—who were elected to Scarlet Key? And what is Scarlet Key, anyway?

To find out, I went to the Student Activities Office where Professor Philip Bunker presides. I was lucky. It was one of those rare days when he had a spare moment for visitors. I told him I wanted information on an organization called Scarlet Key and asked if he knew anything about it. "I certainly do. I founded it," Evidently I'd come to the right man.

"There were three co-founders of the organization, Don Livingston, Bill Coombs, and Leland Potter. We began talking over our idea in 1936 and by May of 1938 it became a reality. That first year we initiated seventeen members. Since that time, of course, it has grown considerably, but it still has the same objectives—to reward those students who are active in all-University activities." He paused a moment and drew an old yearbook out of the bookcase. "For instance, Leland Potter was on the Hub every year he was in school, and business manager his senior year. He was on the Inter-fraternity Conference his junior year, on the Military Ball Committee his junior year, and its chairman during his senior year. Or take Donald Livingston. He was varsity football his sophomore, junior, and senior years, Hub Board chairman his senior year, on the University Council his junior year, and its president his senior year. I think these two men give you a pretty good example of what I mean by 'active.'"

My curiosity was aroused. I wanted to know more about what sort of people these Scarlet Key members are, and what they might be doing now.

Hank Freniere, assistant executive secretary to the alumni, was glad to help. He showed me several boxes of file cards. "These are all old Scarlet Key members. About nine hundred all told. As a matter of fact, I've been looking them over myself. Right now we're in the midst of trying to breathe some life into the old boys."

"I started this fall by sending out invitations to all the old members inviting them to a general get-together during the West Virginia football game weekend. I got a lot of encouraging letters, so I decided to do it again for the weekend of the Boston College game. This time more people came and I got more letters." He pulled out some of the file cards. "Here, take a look at a few of these cards. Some of them are pretty interesting."


Evidently these Scarlet Key people had something on the ball. I thought it might prove more interesting to check back into the lives of those seventeen original members and see what they're doing today. I did, and here is what they are doing now:

Norman Boris, CBA, 1938, after two years as an army enlisted man, settled in Grosse Pointe, Mich., and is copy editor for the Detroit News. He also does occasional special writing.
Leland Potter, CBA, 1938, living in Needham, Mass., is territorial manager for C. H. Masland and Son. He served five years in the army, mostly in Washington, and was discharged with the rank of major. When not traveling, Leland enjoys working with the Boy Scouts in Needham.

John Houston, Ed, 1939, has just moved to Wollaston, Mass., to take over the job of assistant superintendent of schools in Quincy. Since graduation John has served as director of elementary education for Girard College in Philadelphia and at one time spent two years teaching in a two-room schoolhouse in Connecticut.

Charlotte McKenzie, Sargent, 1938, now Mrs. Raymond A. Huse, finds she has her hands full as a housewife with two active youngsters. However, she still participates in PTA, College Club, and church affairs. Her home is in Cranford, N.J.

Since the end of his three-and-a-half-year stint with the army — he was a major — Donald Livingston, CBA, 1938, has been working with the American Thermos Products Company in Norwich, Conn. He is now general sales manager.

Harold Bass, CBA, 1939, is Southern Texas representative for the Polio Foundation, in San Antonio, Texas. Keeping track of his three youngsters and helping in the church takes up most of his spare time.

Peter French, CBA, 1939, lives in Pelham Manor, N.Y. He was in the service as an aerial photographer for two years and is now assistant managing editor of Business Week magazine. Free moments he devotes to sailing.

As a manufacturer’s representative for three different companies, Carlton Chandler, CBA, 1938, claims he has plenty to do. He was a paratrooper for seven years and received the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. (His wife says he’s still most proud of his six athletic letters at Boston University.)

William Coombs, CLA, 1938, found romance in Scarlet Key and married Vivian Greene, CLA, 1938, another of the original members of the society. They live in Pittsburgh, Pa., where Bill is division sales manager for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. He spent two years in the navy. Between PTA, church work, and trying to keep track of her two daughters, Mrs. Coombs finds her days pretty full.

Clarinda Keir, Ed, 1938, now Mrs. Harry Johnson, lives in Somerset, Mass. As housewife and mother of four children she manages to keep busy. After graduation she taught for three years and served as a lieutenant in the navy. Most of her time is spent with her family, but she still helps with most fund-raising drives and is a member of the Women’s Club.

Verina Rogers, now Mrs. Ernest W. Saunders, is living in Evanston, Ill. She has two children and does part-time work in religious education, her major at Boston University. Between 1952 and 1953 she spent a year in Greece with her husband who is a professor in the seminary at Northwestern University.

After majoring in music at Boston University, Robert Moore, 1938, became a doctor and was a captain in the Army Medical Corps. He is now practicing in Worcester, Mass. and is the father of two sons.

Lewis Marcy, CBA, 1939, is a hard man to find. Last reports listed him as a reporter for the United Press in Boston. He was in the army for six years, attaining the rank of major.

Colonel James Crehan has made the Air Force his career. His assignments included tours in Panama, Trinidad, Africa, Italy, and Alaska. He is now stationed in France, on the staff of the Commander of the Central Air Materiel area for Europe.

Frederick Dodkin, CBA, 1939, is working with the Perkins Machinery Company of Needham, Mass., and is living in Andover. He served four years in the army, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel. In his free moments Fred works with the YMCA, Red Cross and United Fund.

Kenneth Newton, CBA, 1939, of Belmont is executive vice-president of the Sheraton Securities Corporation and second vice-president of the Sheraton Corporation of America. He is also director for the International division of the Sheraton Corporation and conducts his own realty firm in Boston. He was in the army five years, attaining the rank of major. Between 1946 and 1947 he was director of the Veterans Administration of Boston.
14 of the first Scarlet Key'ers, today – plus two Junior Leaguers
American education has received a jolt. Its self-complacency has felt the impact of a psychological missile plumb in its very midst.

But it has not hit a vital center; for a long time our education has been a coalition of parties contending with each other with centrifugal energy. The “liberal arts tradition” and the utilitarian conception of “educational purpose” have been pushing each other further and further apart and away from any focus.

There have been many phases of this conflict and before we attempt to do anything to or for American education we had best look them over. We have had conflicts between the humanities and the sciences, between traditionalism and vocationalism, between rationalism and experiential realization. We have had preparation for a free society of free men set against preparation for the work of the world upon which every freedom depends; we have had earning our heritage set against achieving a capacity to add to that heritage; we have had general education set against the development of individual excellence.

And sometimes a desperate claim for education of an élite has been raised against education for the public-spirited citizen, or clamor for education in “the first principles” has been lifted against education for the achievement of a base for functional evaluation, or education for the discovery of the past against education for the future.

Fortunately enough, much significant educational achievement has been accomplished in every one of the camps of educational focus: the human individual in the climate of a democratic culture has his own share of resistance to indoctrination.

But we are confronted by the symbol of a meteorological satellite — oddly enough, too, symbolic of ideological satellitism — that has dramatized our involvement in “the age that is waiting before.” If now we see a need for more scientists, it is only as men with the aptitude and free choice of discipline in that field that we can have them. There is no way to bribe trees of a certain kind to grow in stature except by finding a way that may nourish them into more vigorous growth. If, instead, there is now some undisciplined rush to make up in numbers for what we seem to lack in competency of those students who go into science, we shall do our American education a disservice. Or if we merely throw sops to the now contending factions in the educational scene, it would only intensify the stresses and strains that have militated against basic educative experience.

So our first responsibility in meeting the crisis in which we are in-
volved is to lift the status of education as a profession in the culture it is supposed to serve. And in view of the psychology of our economy this means an appropriate economic equivalent for "the psychic income" that educators have for so long been allotted as their major reward.

But let it be said at the outset that there is no conflict between scientific intelligence and humane intelligence; for no man is adequately educated for the modern climate of opinion who is unaware of the significance of science, philosophy, and art as equally important channels of man's search for functional values. And there is no education of the whole man that does not stimulate a freedom for achieving an awareness in these three areas of search. Consequently no item of educational activity can be considered educatively valid unless it can be demonstrably related by the educator to a constructive continuum of achievement in at least one of these approaches to human sensitivity.

Nor does such a sensitivity to human value preclude a commitment of every educated man to a field of active professional or vocational service — no matter how specialized such a service may be. For the contribution of a significant share of excellence to the forward movement of man's excellence as a whole, is likewise a human need. And the stimulation to the discovery and the nurture of such individual excellence are also functions of the educative process.

Our second responsibility, then, in educational redevelopment is to make sure that our educational institutions are significantly harmonic with the growth and development of our democratic cultural pattern — that is, one that discovers, develops, and makes room for the design of individual excellence to contribute to the common good and to receive due recognition therefor. It is of course a fact that in any group there are all conceivable degrees of awareness to human values. But the mystery of predictability remains. That there is not now, nor ever has been, a segment of culture that can be established as an "elite" remains a democratic axiom.

The third area of caution in educational re-planning is a re-appraisal and re-alignment of our educational equipment and personnel into a greater flexibility of functional learning situations. Since educative experience is a two-way interaction, we need new criteria for the educative ability of the educators as well as better criteria of educability of students in particular learning groups.

The teaching of manual skills and operative abilities must likewise be placed in the context of appropriate educative experience. For there is a philosophy of work, a science of work, an art of work, whether it lie primarily in the will to excellency, or in intellecctive creativity, or in the love of service to one's fellow-man.

It must be kept in mind that there are countless different talents needed in the complex of a democratic society. But most of us feel that the right kind of teaching situation has too often failed to emerge for what we think of as "the alert mind." Those few educators at every level of education who regard teaching as a creative social art must be available to those sensitive students who are capable of developing the intellecctive responsiveness that is set up for that group. Such a type of mind is not that of a "superior person," but it is so precious an ingredient of any total culture that we must make a new effort to nurture it throughout the educational program. There is where creativity in the discovery of new patterns of relationships emerges in science, philosophy, and art. There is where man's research magnificent goes on; and through achievement from such a source alone can we keep pace with the atomic age.

The best of education in the humanities, with its emphasis on traditional thinking, and the best of pragmatic education, with its emphasis on immediate application, will remain incapable of stimulating the sort of integrative creativity that our culture and every other culture are now in need of. Let our educators demand the resources to go pioneering anew.

And this, it seems to me, is the challenge in this time of critical reevaluation. From now on we must experiment with a variety of new patterns of educative development. And we must never lose sight of the sort of man who is competent to be a measure of our culture. Is he not one whose educative experience, wherever his primary talent may lie, has stimulated him to become self-educative for the cumulative enrichment of his whole being? One who can discriminately use eight hours of every day of his life to find, in solitude and society, creative insights into values that are the web of the most sustaining pattern he can weave?

To be sure his overt behavior patterns in the context of his work-a-day world are all too frequently circumscribed, but essentially he has more than an equivalent amount of time for free living, to be deeply human as a whole man, to explore the miracle of achievement of his fellowman in the past as well as the present, and constructively to attempt to contribute to the potentiality of the future.

Whatever plan we may devise to prepare more and better scientists (in American education), it had best be kept in scale with the attempt to turn all educational activity wherever possible into authentic educative experience to the end that all men and women in any field have some excellence to contribute to the needs of our complex world.
The elevator took me to the fifth floor of the College of Liberal Arts. I entered the Chenery Library—gazed around at the impressive stacks of books. The library was busy. Eager students scanned shelves and catalogues for books — books to satisfy hunger for knowledge . . . knowledge to satisfy many questions in their minds . . . minds that will never stop searching and questioning . . . questions to be answered about great men of the past . . . men such as Napoleon, Caesar, Washington, Lincoln. These men had shaped the future. I came to look for Abraham Lincoln.

I found what I was looking for in the Edward C. Stone Room. The room contains a collection of Lincolniana: data in every form on the life of our most famous president. I recalled that a professor had once told me that Abraham Lincoln is one of the five most written about individuals in all human history.

The evidence confronted me. Gazing about the room I noticed hundreds of books, pamphlets, and pictures. Several students were studying in the room — writing and reading about our sixteenth president. They had much to choose from: over 1400 documents, books, pamphlets, brochures, pictures — all the continuing gift of one man, for he still adds to it regularly. The giver: Edward C. Stone, Law '00, trustee of the University, state senator, insurance executive, who made the original gift in 1947.

I walked to one of the shelves and leafed through a biography of Lincoln written by Herndon . . . the silence of the room closed in around me . . . that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Later, I found writings of Lincoln, biographies of Lincoln, place studies, books on Lincoln and his associates, Lincoln in politics, Lincoln and religion, Lincoln and literature, Lincoln the lawyer, encyclopedias on Lincoln, biographies of contem-
poraries, books on the Civil War, books in foreign languages, and books on famous Lincoln collections.

Thirty-two years. Edward C. Stone has been collecting Lincolniana for thirty-two years. Years of sustaining interest and love in a man he never spoke to, but knows perhaps as well as anyone alive today.

Mr. Stone's continuing interest in the collection is evidenced by frequent additions of new material to the room. The collection is kept up to date by Professor Kenneth A. Bernard and his students in CLA. These new additions deal with many phases of the life and career of Lincoln. Chronologically, it might be said that they cover his entire life. They include a volume on Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks of the Wilderness Road by LaSueur; and a pamphlet on Lincoln's death, Lincoln, The Story of the Assassination by Truett. I stood surrounded by the life of a great American. Perhaps no other collection so thoroughly depicts the life of Lincoln.

This is indeed a "working" collection. The material about Lincoln is not kept under glass, but is part of the mainstream of student life and research. Perhaps this is the way Lincoln would have liked it — books being handled over and over. Professor Bernard mentioned that many of his students studying government and history use the library for background material. Students of the Civil War find a wealth of information in the Stone Room. The library is available to any student in the University — to any student who wants to live with Lincoln for a minute or an hour.

And others come, too. I saw the names of several foreign countries and many states in the union.

It isn't too surprising, perhaps, that a man devoted to the law, and long involved in government himself, should be attracted to the great American lawyer and President.

"I can't think of a time when I didn't think about Lincoln; but it was after a pageant in Lexington that I began to collect literature on him. I played the part of Lincoln," recalls Mr. Stone, now a Massachusetts state senator and chairman of the Boston University Board of Trustees. Since then, Senator Stone has collected books, letters, photographs, and everything else he can lay his hands on, on the sixteenth president.

Stone was graduated magna cum laude from the Law School, and admitted to the bar, in 1900. He was an instructor and lecturer in the Law School for two years and shortly thereafter became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1903-04.

He left politics to establish a distinguished law practice, and for twenty years was associated with and later chief executive of business corporations. Mr. Stone returned to the Legislature as a senator in 1948 representing 33 towns in Barnstable, Plymouth, Dukes, and Nantucket Counties. He became chairman of the Boston University Board of Trustees in 1953.

Senator Stone also served as selectman, moderator, and town counsel in Lexington, his former home town, although he now resides in Osterville, Mass. He is now the chairman of a Massachusetts General Court Recess Committee which is interested in providing better educational op-

Mr. Stone's business career runs from manager of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., in 1926, to chairman of the board of Employers' Fire Insurance Company. In 1945, Senator Stone was chosen man of the year by Editors Insurance Field.

Throughout his public career, Senator Stone's aim has included the desire to "learn something." He mentioned, "My first committee was on conservation, a subject about which I knew nothing and about which I wished to know more." So he learned it.

And thanks to this desire to "learn something" about Lincoln, Chenery has a scholars' corner that memorialsizes the name Stone among others who'd "learn something about Lincoln."

Senator Edward C. Stone (and University trustee) who gave the Lincoln collection to Chenery Library. The illustrations above are taken from books in the Stone collection.
514 of tomorrow's aviation designers, technicians, and managers learn how — and why — at the College of Industrial Technology.

Got an old airplane lying around that needs rebuilding? Send it to Boston University's College of Industrial Technology. It will graduate along with the Class of '59 from the school's Maintenance Engineering division. If you can wait that long, you'll get your airplane back in first-class shape, and all it will cost you will be the price of the materials used.

This is one method the school, second oldest government-approved school for aircraft and aircraft engine technicians in the country, uses to give its students down-to-earth practical experience in their chosen field. At the present time, it has two aircraft. One, a small all-metal private plane, was wrecked in a crash. The owner, being impatient, couldn't wait for graduation, so he sold it to the school at a nominal price. The students put it back together, piece by piece, and hung it from the hangar ceiling. It is lowered to the floor periodically to give the students practice in inspection procedures on a real airplane.

The mysteries of the jet age are unfolded to the students as they take apart and reassemble the second aircraft the school owns. It is an F-84G jet fighter, a veteran of the Korean War, donated to the school by the United States Air Force.

The gift is an indication of the respect which Uncle Sam has for the school. And with good reason. Fifteen percent of its graduates are accepted directly into the armed forces. Most go into the Air Force, where they are accepted as fully qualified technicians. Many of these go directly into more advanced training in jet aircraft and engine specialties. The school has the best record...
for acceptance of its graduate applicants for aviation cadet training of any school in the country — a rate of 55 percent, compared to the national average of four percent. Those graduates who take civilian jobs do their share for national defense too. Major Thomas Judge, Operations Officer of Logan Airport’s 101st Wing of the Massachusetts Air National Guard, has a soft spot in his heart for CIT. “It’s our chief source of supply for aircraft technicians,” he enthuses. He should know. He is an old grad of the school himself.

Originally the New England Air-Craft School, founded in 1928, the school was deeded to the University as a gift by its founders on December 31, 1950. Promptly renamed the College of Industrial Technology, its existing programs of study were redesigned to fit into Boston University’s academic framework. It now offers a Bachelor of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering, with a major in either Design or Management. In addition, it offers a two-and-one-half-year course in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering, leading to an Associate in Science degree, as well as the original two-year technician course.

Maintenance Engineering classes are held in the College buildings at Logan Airport. Besides administrative offices, the buildings house an airplane hangar; engine, machine, propeller, instrument, metal-working, and welding shops; hydraulics and carburetor laboratories; and engine test blocks. In short, complete facilities for overhauling light aircraft. One day a week the students go to the main campus for academic and cultural studies.

On this day the airport facilities are taken over by students from the Aeronautical Engineering division, whose classrooms and laboratories are housed on the main campus at 640 Commonwealth Avenue.

Engineering courses are conducted by three full-time professors, each of whom has distinguished himself in aeronautical or engineering education, industry, or research. A staff of twelve instructors, most with considerable military and civilian experience, conduct the Maintenance courses. Many of them have been with the school since World War II, when the school trained many hundreds of aircraft mechanics for the country’s flying fighting forces. All are government licensed technicians, while many are also licensed examiners.

Although aeronautics is the core of the school’s program, it trains its graduates in the engineering and technical phases of industry in general, and they fit easily into other engineering fields. “Our engineering grads haven’t had time to become prominent,” says B. LeRoy Sheley, Acting Dean of the College, “but reports from the field indicate that they are on the way up.” And the facts bear him out. They have participated in design, construction, and testing of such defense bulwarks as the B-52, the B-58, the Grumman anti-submarine plane, and the Redstone, Jupiter C, and Regulus III missiles.

Sixteen percent of them are hired by national airlines. Thirty-three percent go into manufacturing industries. Another 35 percent continue their education towards higher degrees. Eighteen percent of those graduating from the four-year Engineering program have been accepted for postgraduate study at leading universities.

The school has graduated two...
members of the fairer sex as aeronautical engineers. One is currently employed by a local industry as a thermo-dynamics engineer. The other forsook aviation for a career as a wife and mother.

Among male graduates the record is better. A scant three percent of them have taken jobs in alien fields. One of these, a prominent local bank vice-president, attributes his success to his engineering training, however. He says he got where he is by being "... the only person on the bank staff who could appraise mechanical equipment for the purpose of extending cash loans."

Students at the College apply their knowledge while still learning. Encouraged to design and build laboratory and testing equipment as undergraduate theses projects, they have fabricated many useful pieces of equipment. Two of them in the Class of '55 built a 500-pound compression testing machine capable of exerting 20,000 pounds of pressure on aluminum aircraft components. Stolen by a thief whom school officials consider overly ambitious — they still can't figure what he wanted it for — it was replaced the following year by two students who built another capable of exerting test compressions up to fifty tons.

The enthusiasm of the 514 full-time students of CIT overflows into extra-curricular activities too. In the University's annual float parade, they have copped first-place prize in the Independent division three years running, and walked off with the Philip E. Bunker grand prize last year. They led other University schools in blood contributions to the Red Cross three years in a row.

School officials foster high morale and school spirit by trying to keep students "thinking positively." "We encourage the individual student to express himself," says Dean Sheley. "My office door is always open — and they take advantage of it."

Recently, the students organized the first student chapter in New England of the American Rocket Society. Many belong to a student chapter of The Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences. Dean Sheley sees membership in this type of organization as a valuable adjunct to formal training. "If we can establish the foundation in college for professional growth we have accomplished a major objective in education," he says.

The school's prestige in the field of aviation has brought requests from industry, government, and foreign educators for assistance.

Here are a few:

A few years ago the school was asked to rebuild a World War I fighter aircraft. It is now on display in the Smithsonian Institute.

Members of the first expedition to successfully scale Mt. McKinley slept in tents stretched over metal frames manufactured by technicians at the school. They were specially constructed to withstand 90-mile-per-hour winds.

When Northeast Airlines put its new turbojet airliners into service, it found itself with a shortage of jet-qualified flight engineers. CIT filled the breach by teaching a short course in jet maintenance fundamentals to three 20-man classes of Northeast employees.

Seven technicians from Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Uruguay visited the school last month to observe teaching techniques and procedures. When they return to their own countries, they will set up similar schools, using CIT as a model.

Visits from foreign groups such as this are a common occurrence. The U. S. Department of Health, Welfare and Education, which arranges tours of United States schools for foreign educators, calls the visit to CIT "a high point of the trip."

Foreign students graduating from the school have carried its methods back to most of the countries in the free world — and one Communist-dominated one. Twenty-two foreign students, representing seventeen countries, are currently enrolled.

CIT alumni find jobs all over the world, and are enthusiastic about their training. One, an engineer for Douglas Aircraft in California, puts it neatly in a Christmas message to Dean Sheley, "After six months in the field, I would match my education with the best of them — and I wasn't your best student, by far."

Others roam the world as field service representatives for various aviation equipment manufacturers. Dean Sheley proudly exhibits greeting cards from places as widely separated as Korea and Pakistan.

At home, school alumni have one of the most active alumni groups of the University. They put out a regular newsletter, and co-sponsor a yearly dinner-dance with the students to encourage participation after graduation.

Boston University is growing fast, and the College of Industrial Technology has kept pace. It is as forward-looking as the aviation industry of which it is a vital part.

Dean Sheley, who is rounding out eighteen years of service at the school — he started as an accountant while working for his Master's degree in Business Administration from CBA — sees a day when graduates of the school will be among the leaders in a highly technical civilization. He looks forward to expanding the school's programs so that they will be fully prepared.

His educational philosophy? "The modern day technician needs to be educated as well as trained — this is our goal for the future."

"Hangar Flying" is important, too, and the lunchroom is an ideal place.
More University People

- Jewell
- Connolly
- Schofield
- Hartl
- Pheeroze
- Whittier
"I cannot conceive of a college of liberal arts without a fine arts department." This bit of philosophy is the reason that CLA will continue to have a Fine Arts Department — although it has been suggested that the Fine Arts Department be combined with the School of Fine and Applied Arts. The philosopher — Professor William M. Jewell, Department Chairman.

The Department of Fine Arts is hidden in the maze of CLA. It is a small department in terms of personnel — three full-time and three part-time instructors. It is a big department in terms of influence — fifteen hundred grades were recorded last semester for the 650-odd enrollees. The Fine Arts Department teaches art history and the relationship of art to the humanities. By taking fine arts courses, a student can integrate his other courses with the history and development of art. During the last ten years the number of students taking fine arts courses has doubled, and interest is still growing. Fine arts courses are rewarding and remembered. One student recently wrote on a Christmas card to Professor Jewell, "recall with joy the many happy hours I spent in your American Art course." This student graduated twenty years ago.

Professor Jewell, the guiding force behind the Department of Fine Arts, is a happy combination of educator, artist, and musician. He began his teaching career at Boston University in 1934 as a part-time instructor. He became a full professor in 1950 and was appointed Department Chairman in 1955. Added to this broad experience as a teacher of fine arts, Professor Jewell is also a professional artist. His water colors are represented in permanent collections at The Fogg Museum of Art, The Farnsworth Museum, and The Boston University Museum. Professor Jewell's painting efforts are not limited to water colors alone. He has portraits hanging in the State House at Augusta, Maine, and in the Putnam Lodge at Pomfret, Connecticut. All of his works draw interest from private art collectors. In 1941, 1946, and 1947, Professor Jewell was awarded The Mitton Gold Medal and cash award from The American Water Color Society. Painting has always played an important role in Professor Jewell's life. During the depression he copied famous paintings and sold them to art dealers to keep body and soul together.

Although teaching, painting, and children — he has a boy 10 and a girl 7 — take up a great deal of his time, Professor Jewell still finds time for his favorite hobby — music. He is an accomplished violinist and sings with a men's singing group.

To those with a desire to paint, Professor Jewell says, "the best training for a would-be painter is an architectural education. The qualities of design that an architect learns are invaluable to the painter." Professor Jewell himself attended Harvard Architectural School in 1929 after receiving his A.B. in Fine Arts in 1927. His first job was in an architect's office, where he designed buildings and furniture. He still designs homes for friends.

Here is a man who brings to his students a profound knowledge of art history and also an insight into the realities of painting.
The satellite era — sputnik, rocketry, interplanetary travel, and "f123f." All these are familiar except the formula, which sounds like a physics formula but isn’t. It’s simply Professor Connelly’s personal method for increasing typing proficiency and speed.

"The new accent on speed is necessary, because sputnik has caused the time allotted for vocational training in the secondary schools to be cut from three years to one. The time that remains is being used to emphasize science and research."

"What a dilemma," says Professor Connelly of CBA. "Imagine reducing training time just when business equipment is becoming more complex and automated." Professor Connelly, PAL ’26, is an associate professor of business education and secretarial studies at CBA. She has taught continuously at Boston University for the past thirty-seven years. She and PAL were both pioneers in the field of secretarial subjects for women. Professor Connelly majored in this field in her undergraduate days and has become a leader in its growth and expansion ever since. The Gregg Publishing Company and The IBM Company consider her such an authority that they sponsor her to travel the entire country and give lectures to educators so that they can do a better job faster. Says she, "This is necessary because vocational training for the great majority of students ends with high school graduation."

One method that she uses is "f123f". This simply means that the student hits the "T" key four times rapidly. The beginner gets used to doing this before going on to the other keys that make up the home row. Therefore, speed is induced from the start, even before knowledge of the position of the keys. Professor Connelly developed this method since the electric typewriter has been used in the classroom. Simply at their own individual rate of speed. This recognizes ability, while at the same time preventing frustration or boredom.

Professor Connelly has taught her method, mostly during the summer, at the following schools: Columbia University Teachers College, University of Texas, University of Montana, University of Utah, University of Wisconsin, University of Denver, State Teachers College of Colorado speaking, this method is nothing more than a rapid stroking approach instead of the previously used metronomic one.

Here are three basic steps that make up her method:
1. Use the rapid stroking approach to the fundamentals of typing right from the beginning.
2. Use letters as they appear in word fashion, not just on their sequence on the keyboard.
3. Allow the students to progress at Greeley, University of Colorado, and Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C.

Her professional memberships include the Eastern Business Teachers Association, National Business Teachers Association, Catholic Business Education Association, Commercial Directors Club of Massachusetts, and an honorary membership in the National Secretaries Association (International).
Imagine possessing three degrees, being the first recipient of three of your state's highest positions, past president of twelve organizations, a well-known lecturer, a leading citizen, having studied at the Sorbonne, and having completed seventy years of full life. Sounds like it's time for the slippers, easy chair, and a little relaxation, doesn't it? Maybe for most people, but not for Emma Fall Schofield. Fifty years after receiving her Bachelor's degree, at the age of seventy she earned a Doctor of Education degree from Calvin Coolidge College of Liberal Arts in Boston. She attended classes there from 1953 to 1956 and received her degree in 1956. But wait a minute — there's more.

For her thesis, she went to a little more trouble than the normal candidate does. All she did was to travel throughout the United States, Europe, and Africa to gather her material. She chose the pressing social problem of juvenile delinquency and made an international study of it. Thus, while working toward her degree, she acquired some very useful information about juvenile delinquency.

This type of accomplishment is routine for Mrs. Schofield. Perhaps she is best known for having the co-honor of being one of the first two women to be appointed Judge in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She was appointed Associate Justice by Governor Allen in 1930.

Before taking her place on the bench she had achieved three other "firsts." She was the first woman to serve as Assistant Attorney General, the first woman commissioner on the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, and the first woman probation officer to serve in the Commonwealth.

Born in Malden, where she sat on the bench, Mrs. Schofield prepared in the Malden schools, went to Boston University and its Law School, just as her lawyer parents had done. She graduated cum laude in 1906, received her LL.B. in 1908 and passed the Massachusetts Bar in the same year. She also studied at the Sorbonne and the Paris Law School.

In 1916 she married Albert Schofield, a wool buyer, and spent the first four years of her married life in South Africa. While there, her first son, Parker, was born. Later she had another son, Albert.

Her leadership ability is reflected by the fact that she has been past president of the following organizations: Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, Professional Women's Club of Boston, Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston (first president), Zonta Club of Boston (first president), Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Malden Y.W.C.A., Women Graduates' Club of Boston University, Malden Alumni Association, and the Better Malden Associates (first president). She was also a presidential elector from Massachusetts, and a trustee of Boston University for over twenty years.

Among the awards she has received are the 1953 "Woman of Achievement" award from Kappa Kappa Gamma national sorority, and in 1954, the "Good Citizenship" award from the Malden Chapter of B'nai B'rith.

Thus, like her mother, Anna Fall Christy, a pioneer woman suffragist and the first woman to try a case before the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Emma Fall Schofield can truly be called a pioneer woman.
Dr. Emil M. Hartl, former president of the Boston University Alumni Association and trustee of the University, answers to the name of “Pop” to some 7500 men and teenage boys all over the nation.

It all started in 1932 when young Hartl, then a theological student ready for graduate study, was called into the office of Dr. E. J. Helms, then director of Morgan Memorial. Emil had brought along his wife, a registered nurse who had studied with Martha R. Smith, founder of the Boston University School of Nursing. Dr. Helms had said it was a decision for both the Hartls. Indeed it was.

The decision was the superintendence of the Goodwill Inn, opening in Boston to give a home and guidance to homeless transient boys. There were things to consider. Emil had to finish his graduate work. His wife had finished her nurse’s training and was working at Massachusetts General Hospital. She would have to quit. Together they would have to sacrifice their own time and desires to give themselves to the home.

The whole idea back of the Inn was wise: to catch boys without homes, with no place to go, with no one, frankly, to love them, before they took off on their own, to end up perhaps in juvenile courts and reform schools.

In December of 1932 the Travelers Aid of Boston sent them the first two boys. By 1939, 56 social agencies were using the Inn for temporary or long-term placement, involving both educational and industrial training.

It was then that wealthy philanthropist Willard Hayden became interested in the overcrowded Goodwill Inn and built a new seven-story Inn to accommodate the growing number of boys.

One of the most unique features of the Goodwill Inn is the way “Pop” Hartl has let the boys organize their own form of government. “In such a heterogeneous group, a form of self-government that gives individual opportunity to exercise social responsibility is essential,” says Pop.

Throughout the years the boys experimented with one type of government and another. In 1952 they decided on the “United Nations” plan. Each boy is allowed to choose the country which he will represent. The General Assembly is composed of all boys from each group and the staff members. The Security Council is made up of three boys elected by the General Assembly and three staff members plus the Secretary General.

Complaints of aggression against property or person can be referred to the Security Council by any boy. Problems which the Security Council is unable to solve are referred to the International Court of Justice, composed of “Pop” Hartl and senior staff.

Dramatic incidents have happened in the “Little United Nations.” Items: the day a news photographer refused to photograph a UN with a Red China in it, even as an observer —and the boys awoke to the stark reality of the international situation (The Red China group voted a name change to “Nationalist China”); the day the Russia group walked out, characteristically, and found out quickly that they and the UN would lose much if they stayed out — they returned, soon.

Lewis R. Schultz, vice president of Goodwill Associates, sums up “Pop” Hartl: “The world sorely needs more “Pop” Hartl’s. There are too few mature persons concerned with the welfare of youth.”

HARTL

7500 Boys Call him “Pop”
Have you ever wondered what makes a man turn from a large executive salary and begin a less lucrative career of service? We have. So we asked him. His name is Nadir Pheeroze, an energetic engineer of Pakistan, who surveyed the situation in his country and decided to withdraw as number one man in the textile industry and return to school!

This is no small return, especially when you consider his age (53), his salary (five figures plus a large and liberal expense account), and his way of life (a large home, servants, and constant conferences with the country's top government and business officials).

Mr. Pheeroze began his fascinating career in the textile industry as a young man. He had just returned from London — where he attended the City and Guild of London Institute — when he made his first mark. As an engineer he began designing, setting up, and running textile mills all over the Indian subcontinent.

And it was at the Rampooria Cotton Mills in Serampore, Bengal, that he set a record by designing a system of spinning and weaving that produced a 50% higher output than any mill in operation. It was one of those "too good to be true" reports, so a commission from Britain's mill district was sent to check.

It was true enough, to their surprise and pleasure. And from that moment the rest is history. From Rampooria to other parts of the subcontinent Mr. Pheeroze continued his work, spreading his knowledge of efficient mill design and good labor relations.

In the years that followed Mr. Pheeroze gained a list of titles, positions, and accomplishments as long as your arm. He was the first president of a major branch of the Indian Chamber of Engineers, a director of the Institution of Eastern Engineers, and a fellow of the British Royal Society.

Anyway, we thought it was a lot to turn away from. We said so. The genial smile on his face and the confident look from behind large rimmed glasses were part of our answer.

He went on, "I have simply decided that what Pakistan needs most is more people who are educated. Only 2% of my people are literate, and if they cannot read and write, how can Pakistan grow and prosper?" But before he could tackle the job wisely, he decided he needed more "education" education himself.

Mr. Pheeroze was on one of his world tours to study textile methods when he made this decision — the exact moment, he says, was as he viewed America from the top of the Empire State Building. He attended Temple and Emerson for his Master's degree (his Master's thesis was a proposed educational system for Pakistan, from kindergarten through high school) to prepare himself for his Ph.D. at Boston University, which is how we came to meet him.

In November, 1957, Mr. Syed Zahiruddin, Minister of Education and Health of Pakistan, visited with Mr. Pheeroze many of the eastern colleges and universities on a 23-day tour. Mr. Zahiruddin admitted he was a bit apprehensive about the transition from the present system in Pakistan to the American system. But after three weeks of extensive talks and observations with educators here he said, "I am convinced that the change-over will not only be possible, but it will not be as difficult as I first thought."

Since the American educational system is constantly undergoing changes and alterations, we asked Mr. Pheeroze why he had chosen our country to fashion his educational plan after. Mr. Pheeroze is not a man of delusions. He answered us promptly. "American education may have its drawbacks, but it does provide a broad and firm educational foundation for the mass. We need this firm foundation for our country and our people to grow."

Good luck, Mr. Pheeroze.

FR: EET
"To the memory of John Greenleaf Whittier who, though sincere at both, was more poet than politician, this book is respectfully dedicated by the author who, though equally sincere, is more politician than poet."

It may be that these words written by Sumner Gage Whittier (CLA 35) were more than a simple dedication to a distant relative. Originally they prefaced a collection of sonnets and poems published under the title "Forgotten Threads." Recent events, however, might lead one to believe they were words of prophecy.

For, on December 18, 1957, the White House announced the appointment of Sumner G. Whittier as Administrator of Veterans Affairs. "A big day for the Whittiers," said the former lieutenant governor of Massachusetts when told of the announcement. "I'm just going to try to learn the job and keep my feet on the ground," he stated. Nothing new in this approach. He's learned the rules and hugged terra firma for most of his 46 years.

Whittier, a native of Everett, Mass., majored in English, was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and a contributing editor for the News during his college days.

He served as an Everett alderman and also in the Common Council of his home town. At the age of 28 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature as a state representative. A tireless campaigner, he was elected state senator in 1942, and served for five terms. Whittier was commissioned a lieutenant (j.g.) in the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1943 and served until his discharge in 1946.

Sumner G. Whittier was elected lieutenant governor of Massachusetts under Governor Christian A. Herter, and held office from 1953 'til the end of his term, early last year. Since then he has entered federal government administration, first as chief insurance director of the Veterans Administration, now as top administrator. According to AMVETS National Commander Stuart J. Satullo:

"The new post is a real challenge for this able New Englander. We believe he will provide the dynamic and aggressive leadership essential to veterans affairs today."

Challenge is right! As Veterans Administration head, Whittier will be in charge of a government agency that has 176,000 employees, controls 174 hospitals and 64 district offices throughout the nation, and operates the largest medical program in world history. He will administer a VA budget of more than $5 billions for this fiscal year — third largest in the government, topped only by the Defense and Agriculture departments.

He plans a no-partisan policy to the operation of his department. "There are no Republicans or Democrats here," he said. "If there's an agency of the government that should be non-political, it's the VA."

And that, we take it, was the poet speaking.
Ski coaches came and ski coaches went at Boston University — just about as fast as the snow itself — until 1954 when Don McBrien arrived on the scene.

McBrien is from CBA's science and math department. And with scientific and mathematical determination, plus fire in his heart for a sport that had cooled off considerably at the University, he set about to take skiing off the rocks, where it had been high and dry since World War II.

Despite difficulty in getting a squad together, having no place to practice, and fighting an uphill battle for interest and approval for the sport, coach McBrien's 1954 team won a championship!

As support of the team gained ground, on campus and off, the team responded by improving in tremendous strides. And in 1955 the ski team was recognized as being varsity squad quality, and was given the title.

Now very little would stop coach McBrien, whose boys had caught the flame of his enthusiasm.

Having attained varsity standing, the Boston University team entered the Alpine events of the 1955 New England Inter-College Ski Conference. With what could hardly be called "adequate" facilities for practice on improvised ground at Braves Field, the team was only able to enter two of the four events — the downhill and the slalom. But they came forth carrying Boston University's colors to victory, winning championships in '55 and gaining permanent possession of the Walter Foley Memorial Downhill and Slalom trophy. This victory was doubly sweet for coach McBrien, who helped
organize the Conference while at Brown University ten years ago. He now serves as executive secretary of the Conference.

In 1956, Boston University had the most powerful team of skiers that the New England Inter-College Ski Conference had ever seen. That year McBrien chose a team of six men from ten candidates — any one of whom, according to McBrien, could have won the events.

Returning from 1957 to this year's squad is fast-man-on-the-downhill Mike Wallace, who just last year covered the mile-plus sprint event in a clean 71 seconds.

Bob Kryzwicki, who represented Boston University at the N.C.A.A. National Ski Championships in Ogden, Utah, last spring, will be another strong man on the 1958 team.

Right now the squad is hard at work practicing on the limited field at Boston University. The first 1958 Conference meet was January 25th by Brown University at North Conway. Following meets will be sponsored by member colleges of the Conference, the biggest event of the year being the Walter Foley Memorial Downhill and Slalom championship hosted by coach McBrien and his boys of Boston University, who hope to extend the good foothold they have on the new trophy.

What's McBrien's formula for having winning teams since the very first year? Hard work? Patience? Luck? A combination of all three? Whatever it is, he's keeping it a secret. But you can bet it's a formula which is putting Boston University on the top of the list of ski champions in New England — a formula by Don McBrien, a hot man with the hickories.

RF

The Varsity Ski Team champions of the N. E. Intercollegiate Ski Conference, 1954 through 1957.
If there is one thing to be said for Boston University's women, it's that they're here to stay. This wasn't because of any accident: it was planned that way. And it has been the women's organizations of the University who have helped to perpetuate the coed arrangement.

It's possible that some readers can recall the days when there was no office of the Dean of Women. That wasn't too long ago. Still others might remember when there were no all-University organizations for women. But it is very doubtful that anyone today recalls not having seen a coeducational campus at Boston University. The reason for this is easily explained — Boston University was one of the first institutions of higher learning in the country to admit the fairer sex to the classrooms.

As a result, many of the first women doctors and lawyers in this country were alumnae of the University. Lady theologians, too!

Women were by no means a minority. As one alumnus put it: "When I

by

JOHN RODGERS

SPRC Prof. Carol Hill, president of the Women Graduates Club, discussing scholarship plans with Marion Parsons, assistant to the Dean of Women.
graduated from the College of Liberal Arts there were 55 graduates; 44 of them women. You might say that, when it came to dating, the odds were really in my favor."

Three women's organizations of the University are largely responsible for the continuation of the female representation. They are: the Boston University Women Graduates' Club, the Boston University Women's Council, and the new group called Boston University Women.

The Franklin Scholarship
The Women Graduates' Club, founded in 1912, is not only the oldest women's group but the first all-University one as well. It campaigned actively for a University Dean of Women and saw the goal attained in 1924.

Its objective — "To promote the interests of Boston University and to unite the alumnae of its various departments in fellowship and service" — has been reflected in the quality of its programs and the cooperation of the alumnae members. This is perhaps best illustrated by the scholarship fund which the organization established.

Each year the Graduates' Club selects deserving women in the University to receive the Lucy Jenkins Franklin Scholarship Award, named in honor of the first Dean of Women. These awards are made to students who have completed their freshmen year, who, through their achievement and needs, are the best qualified for the award.

The fund has been in operation for eight years and has so far aided over fifty students to graduate. "The Club's goal is to assist at least eight students a year," said Mrs. Carol L. Hills, president of the club, "but individual needs and the financial success of our fund raising programs create some variations."

A typical example of a student benefiting from the fund can be found in Ann Googins, a junior in the School of Fine and Applied Arts. Mrs. Leighton Johnson, Chairman of Boston University Women, also instructs in Decorative Arts at Sargent. (Mrs. J. was given honorary title, Madame Forget-u., in Japan, where she studied floral arrangement.)
According to Mrs. Ivy Winterton, in charge of the administration of the club's scholarships, "Ann is one of the very few girls ever to receive the Franklin Award twice. We feel that we are helping to provide the public with the services of a future commercial artist which it might have otherwise lost."

Although not what might be called a typical case, Katherine Martin, a senior at the College of Business Administration, is certainly justifying the faith the Graduates' Club has in her. Katherine, besides being a member of the Scarlet Key and an honor student, has recently been elected to Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities. "I'm so pleased," she said, with a sigh of appreciation, "I'll be able to finish my studies in marketing and do the things I've always dreamed of doing, thanks to the scholarship award."

Home Atmosphere

Not all scholarships are granted to aid students in their tuition costs. The second of the University women's groups has selected another method of philanthropy.

Suitable building to house graduate students.

In 1934 the Council's present building at 146 Commonwealth Avenue was purchased, and is truly a home away from home for sixteen graduate students each year. Great care has been taken to retain a home-like feeling. With the exception of minor renovations, the surroundings have remained intact. Following the death of Mrs. Fisk the building was dedicated in her honor as the Fisk House.

Funds are provided, through the Council and bequests, to pay partially for room costs to the graduates. One room, the Marsh Memorial Room, provides free occupancy. Mrs. Cyrus Jordan, the Club president, and other members of the Council hope someday to be able to grant full scholarship rooms for all of the occupants.

It is symbolic, perhaps, that there should be so many foreign countries represented in the House, since Mrs. Fisk had been a traveler to both Europe and the Far East. In addition to the American students, the Fisk House is presently host to graduates from Hong Kong, Formosa, and Thailand.

The Marsh Memorial Room, named for the late Mrs. Harriet Marsh, is presently occupied by Phyllis Wong, a graduate student in the College of Music and the daughter of a physician in Hong Kong, China.

"I don't know what the other rooms around the campus are like," Phyllis is quoted as saying, "but it surely is wonderful here. The House Committee is always trying to do a little something extra for us. And having our own kitchen in which to fix meals makes it seem all the more like home."

Scholarships and pleasant dormitory quarters are by no means the only services performed by the Women Graduates' Club and the Women's Council. Both organizations are constantly striving better to serve the University and the Dean of Women through various financial projects and programs designed to highlight the cultural advantages of Boston University.

Boston University Women

The newest women's group to be formed at the University is called the Boston University Women. This group is being organized by women of the faculty and administration, and the wives of faculty and administration members to take the Boston University story to the local communities in the Greater Boston area.

Their ultimate objective is to gain and maintain community interest in the cultural and educational services the University provides. Whether it's the porch light of a home or the light in a local meeting hall that's lit, each will serve to signify that the community is being enlightened to the advantages of having Boston University as a neighbor.

Dean Elisabeth Melville, the present Dean of Women, can be grateful indeed for the support she is receiving through these women's organizations.
INDIA in the fold — To add to the growing international flavor at the University, a new Alumni Club is being formed in India. Chinniah Doraiswamy, Ed’34, is presently contacting graduates in Bangalore City and the State of Mysore to get the ball rolling. This new club won’t be the largest — there are 56 University Grads in India — but it will prove that interest and a desire to participate are more important to a club than mere numbers.

These Clubs were host to Dr. George A. Warner — Director of Public Relations for the University — on his recent trip: Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Phoenix, Tucson and Dallas.

ARLINGTON, LEXINGTON, WINCHESTER — Presented football trophy to outstanding “team” player from each city (see pictures). Christmas party and dinner in Billerica.


GREATER SPRINGFIELD — “Students Night,” with Springfield high schoolers present, outlining opportunities to be found at the University, President Anthony DiGiore, SFAA’57 presiding. This activity could well be adopted by all Alumni Clubs — write Pat Moran for “how-to” details.

WOMEN’S CLUB OF WORCESTER — Meeting December 7 at the Worcester Art Museum, devoted to “Art of the Christmas Season.” Annual Men’s Night January 16.

NORTH SHORE CLUB — Christmas party at home of Mrs. Bradford Gale, Chestnut St., Salem. Robert Nordstrand, CBA’51, President.

RHODE ISLAND — Annual “Stu-
dents Night” December 11 at Pres. Waldman’s home. Everett E. Hicks, School and College Relations Office, showed color slides of the University and answered students’ questions. Buffet supper by Mrs. Waldman with an assist from Mrs. Hicks.

CHICAGO — Charter presented by President Case November 1 (see pictures). President, Peter Lamana, CBA’47, Secretary, Eve Harriman, SSW’57.

BELMONT — First social November 15 at the Oakley Country Club (see picture, page 55).

VARSITY CLUB — Held a midwinter Sports Night, January 23 at the Hotel 1200 Beacon.

BOSTON — “Annual Scholarship Award” to Richard Leydon, SPRC ’58. Dick works part time, carries 15 hours of classes, maintains a 3.1 average (B). He is a member of S.A.E., T.M.E. — the P.R. Honorary Society — and the Newman Club.

NEW CLUBS — Speakers William G. Robertie, CBA’48, President Arlington, Lexington, Winchester Clubs; Pat Moran, Field Executive for Clubs. The first organization meeting for a club combining Everett, Malden, and Medford, was held January 24 in Malden. H. Allen Stevens, CBA’52, is organizing this group.

Organization will be underway very soon in Waltham-Watertown, Needham-Wellesley, Chelsea-Winthrop-Revere, Brockton-Bridgewater, and Gardner-Fitchburg-Leominster. Alumni in these areas are urged to answer "YES" to letters asking participation in formation of these Clubs.

GREATER MIAMI — Gathered at the Balmoral Hotel in Bal Harbour, Florida, for a dinner party honoring Dr. and Mrs. Harold C. Case and their daughter, Rosanna. Dr. Case attended the Association of American Colleges meeting at Miami Beach, went on to a short vacation at Ft. Myers, Florida.
Each year some of the Boston University Graduates who have been in the ROTC programs enter the military services. Upon graduation they go to military centers and continue their military training. The four men at the right have just completed a 15-week basic officers' course at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga. All 1957 graduates, they are from left to right: 2d Lt. Gordon M. Hunt, 2d Lt. Charles J. Karalekas, 2d Lt. Leroy Walton, and 2d Lt. Joseph G. Schmanska, all of the army.

**FROM THE CLASSES**

**COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS**

1903 — The sixth edition of *Fundamentals of Advertising* by Rowe and Nolan has just come from the press of South-Western Publishing Co. of Cincinnati. The first edition appeared in 1926 and revisions have been published in 1931, 1937, 1943, and 1950. The book is used extensively in high schools and junior colleges which offer courses in merchandising. Edward J. Rowe is also the author of many other books and is "director emeritus" of the Boston school department.

1917 — Harland B. Newton was elected president of the Everett Cooperative Bank. Since his graduation from Boston University, he has graduated from Harvard Law School and has been a practicing attorney.

1928 — The Family Service of New Haven is expanding its professional staff to 13 with the addition of a new senior case worker. Esther F. Glickman. She is the author of *Child Placement Through Clinically Oriented Casework*, published in 1957 by the Columbia University Press, and has published a number of professional papers.

1929 — Mary Ault, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Warren O. Ault, was graduated from Boston University in June. She is now associated with the University of Alabama Medical Center, Birmingham, Ala., as a physical therapist. Hazel Fitts Tinning has left New England for the West. She and her husband are operating a fruit orchard in Palisado, Colo. They have a daughter and a son. Kenneth B. Radcliffe is an official of the New York Telephone Company. Ken is a member of the team sent out by his company to interview promising young men in the graduating classes on various college campuses. In that capacity, Ken visits Boston University each spring and has an opportunity to observe the remarkable growth of his Alma Mater. Helen Wigglesworth Wescott of Laconia, N. H., manages the schedule of her busy life with the same efficiency with which she staged sorority suppers when she was an undergraduate. Her husband, Harold, is a graduate of Boston University Law School. He recently re-entered the private practice of law after serving many years as a judge. Their son, Harold, is a graduate of St. Lawrence University. Erta Bloom is a statistician for the Massachusetts Department of Public Health in the Division of Maternal and Child Health. She traveled in Europe during the summer of 1956 and is planning a second trip in the near future.

1936 — Marjorie and Henry Myers (Marjorie Rott) are proud parents of a daughter, Joyce Elizabeth.

1945 — Andrew W. Amara has been appointed Worcester District Immigration Agent of the Department of Education, Division of Immigration and Americanization. He formerly served with the Foreign Service Branch of the State Department. Paul E. Lindh has been named president of Jacksonville University. He went to Jacksonville in June 1955.
1948 — Dr. William W. Cantelo of Somerville is in Bangkok, Thailand, attending a major science conference aimed at improving living standards in the Pacific area.

1949 — Alfred A. Preston is employed as an Engineer with the Missile and Ordnance Systems Department of the General Electric Company in Philadelphia. He is working on the development of the nose cone for the Atlas ICBM and the Thor IRBM. The nose cone, the most forward part of a missile, contains the earhead and control systems which must re-enter the earth’s atmosphere like a meteor. However, unlike a meteor, it must remain functional and intact as it descends on its target.

1955 — Anne Gounaris has been awarded the DuPont Teaching Fellowship at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1956 — Edward M. Freedman married Judith Ann Rosengrad. He was a member of Phi Epsilon fraternity While at Boston University.

1957 — Eward Witt has joined the B. F. Goodrich Research Center staff at Brecksville, Ohio.

1923 — Wallace K. Graves has been appointed sales manager of the Fine Paper and Bleached Board division of the International Paper Co. He has been with International since 1930.

1925 — Mrs. Eugene Umland of Burlingame, Calif., has just been appointed national collegiate vice-president of Gamma Phi Beta sorority. In her new capacity, she will be the general director of 61 Greek letter chapters. Mrs. Umland, who is a member of the sorority’s Peninsula alumnae group, holds a master’s degree in business administration from Boston University. Currently she is director of public relations for the Boston University Club for Northern California, and treasurer of the College of San Mateo Patrons’ Association. She holds an honorary life membership in the Parent-Teacher Association, and has a 10-year pin for group leadership in the Girl Scouts. She was financial secretary of the Walnut Hill School in Natick and a buyer at both Jordan Marsh and R. H. White after graduation from CBA. One of her present projects is transcribing textbooks into braille for the blind children who are integrated with the sighted students in our schools.

1949 — Mrs. Eugene Umland

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

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1927 — Arthur J. LeBlanc has been appointed sales manager of Bird and Son floor covering division. He was formerly field manager for Bird’s eastern floor covering sales territory. He joined Bird and Son in 1928 and did much to promote the business in Hawaii.

1931 — Frederick R. Knauff, president of the Waterville Federal Trust Co., has been appointed regional vice-president of the American Bankers Association. A director of the newly formed Waterville Area Industrial Development Corp., he is also active in the Community Chest and is a director of the Waterville YMCA.

1933 — Don P. Caverly, nationally known lighting authority and engineer, formerly with Sylvania Electric Products Inc., has been appointed director of engineering and development of Harvey Hubbell Inc., manufacturers of wiring devices.

1934 — Edwin A. Allen has been promoted to the rank of colonel. He is currently regimental commander of the 902nd Infantry, Boston Army Base.

1936 — Paul W. Glennon, Worcester lawyer, has been appointed chairman of the State Steamship Authority. He has served on many other state committees.

1943 — Barbara E. Glazer was married recently to Herbert L. Snyder. She has been a secretary at Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. Her husband is manager of the air conditioning department of the Boston Filter Co.

1946 — John J. Callahan has been appointed head of the commercial department at Lawrence High School.
versity. He will be the director of the Evening College of Liberal Arts and assistant professor of education.

1947 - Daniel F. Daly has been appointed manager of the Holbrook branch of the Randolph Trust Company. He managed the accounting office of the University Club of Boston before joining the trust company 8 years ago. William J. Abear has been appointed manager of labor relations of the Boston and Maine Railroad. He has served with the Boston and Maine since 1941. John F. James has announced the opening of his law office at 1115 Main St. in Bridgeport, Conn. Evelyn Marie Babb married Ellis A. Davis. Mrs. Davis has been on the faculty at the University of Florida.

1948 - Joseph Holzberg has been named to the Barrington Board of the town of Everett.

1949 - Gerard Cormier has accepted an assignment to conduct a manpower survey in Brazil for an agency of the United Nations.

1950 - Albert E. Carter has been named manager of the Danvers Finance Corporation. He has been with Beneficial Finance Corporation for the past seven years as manager of the Middleboro branch.

1955 - Howard Paul Motel married Geraldine Miller. Following a wedding trip to Bermuda the couple will live in Milton.

1955 - Charles B. Schmidt married Melita Rose Frisch. After a wedding trip to Canada they will make their home in Brookline. Frank A. Willis and wife are living in Paris. He is assigned to the U.S. Army Audit Agency. They will return home in May of 1958.

1956 - Jonathan O. Simonds married Marcia Taylor Rowbotham. Mr. Simonds is employed in Delaware. David O. Shapiro won honorable mention for the Elijah Watt Sells award. He was among the highest scoring candidates in the Uniform Certified Public Accounting examination last November. Approximately 9,000 people throughout the United States took the examination. Mr. Shapiro is a staff accountant with the Boston accounting firm of David J. Mintz & Co. and is now attending the Boston University School of Law.

1957 - Stanley Sheldon Charloff married Carole Elaine Timkin. After a wedding trip to Florida they will live in Brighton. Louis Keimach has married Ethel King. They will live in Dorchester. Judith Messinger became the bride of Donald Fuller Ackerman of Dedham, Mass. The couple reside in Dedham. Mr. Ackerman is now employed by the Boston Pattern Works, Norwood. Ellen Beck was married to Wayne Tullar in Burlington, Vt. She is a teacher in the Waterbury High School. Mr. Tullar is the Vermont representative for the Kessler Distillery. Elizabeth Joyce Milliken became the bride of Lawrence F. Schumaker, Jr., in North Reading, Mass. The couple reside at 56 Pearl St., Reading. She is a physical education instructor at the Reading Senior High School. He is a State Police Officer, stationed in Northampton, Mass.

Heidelberg, Germany, was the scene of a chance meeting of two former Boston University students, Miss Martha Weinman, SPRC '51, who touring American military installations as correspondent for two American newspapers, and SJC Howard S. Ravis, SPRC '55, as part of his job with the information division of the army headquarters there erected her around the installations and the historic sites of the famed city. Miss Weinman spent three months visiting West Germany, France, Spain, and England. Ravis has been stationed with the army in Heidelberg since October 1956.

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1949 - Norman D. Sleeper has been named village clerk and treasurer of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

1950 - Dr. and Mrs. Jack Stratton announce the birth of their daughter, Diane.

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COllegE OF
GENERAL EDUCATION

1932 - Margaret M. Hagerty has retired as principal of the Patrick E. Bowe School after 45 years in the Chicopee school system.

1942 - Anna P. Malone has been named head of the George B. Stone School in Fall River.

1947 - Robert M. Fitzgerald has been appointed chief of special services at the Brockton Veterans Hospital. Dr. Francis D. Harding, research psychologist of the Air Research and Development Command, surveyed 39 organizations to determine incentives used to motivate employees to expose themselves to hazardous or unpleasant working conditions. Dr. Harding's study is one of a series dealing with the personnel and manpower problems anticipated to arise from the use of nuclear power.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

1930 - Col. Robert S. Hall has been named the first resident Chaplain of the Citadel College of South Carolina. He will retire from the army in February. Along with his Bachelor of Sacred Theology he has done graduate work in German and Russian history.

Col. Robert S. Hall
Theology '30
1950 — Donald F. Kelly has been ordained and has taken over the Chesapeake, Ohio, charge of the Ohio Conference. . . .

Robert F. Sinks has taken the position as associate minister in the First Methodist Church in Sidney, Ohio. . . .

Robert W. Tull is now with the First Congregational Church in Malta, Mont. . . .

Janice McKenzie has accepted a position as the director of religious education in the Trinity Methodist Church in Columbus, Ohio.

1951 — Mr. and Mrs. Otto Steele announce the birth of their son, John Joseph Steele, September 17, 1957.

1956 — Rev. Vernon L. Curry has been appointed religious director of education of the Unitarian-Universalist Church in Brockton. He has been the pastor of the Universalist Church in Munson since 1955. . . .

Otis A. Maxfield is to be the minister of the Church of Christ in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Maxfield, president of the greater Springfield Council of Churches, has served as 17th minister of the three-century-old church in Court Square since 1954.

SCHOOL OF LAW

1927 — J. Burke Sullivan has been named to serve as a member of a recess commission making a study of the transportation problems of Massachusetts railroads.

1929 — Jacob Y. Sacks has been appointed assistant professor of business law at the University of Bridgeport.

1931 — Atty. Donald H. Sullivan has been appointed assistant clerk of the Lawrence District Court.

1940 — Morris N. Gould has been elected president of the Worcester County Bar Association. He was appointed clerk of the Clinton District Court in 1947 and was made a special justice in 1955.

1941 — Benjamin Y. Piper, who is associated with the law firm of Parks and Stevans, has been named Needham Town Counsel.

1946 — Martin F. Fay has been appointed to the state Labor Relations Committee. He is a former counsel for the U. S. Crime Commission.

1947 — John V. Harvey has been appointed Probate Register for Middlesex County.

1948 — Philip Thompson has been named to the Massachusetts Commission on Atomic Energy. He is a member of the legal committee of the Atomic Industry Forum. . . .

Herbert H. Sawyer, of Portland, Me., has been appointed a U. S. commissioner.

1950 — Elmer H. Violette has been named judge of the municipal court of Van Buren. . . .

Lillian M. D'Ambrosio has been appointed assistant secretary to Governor Foster Furcolo. . . . Donald E. Smith has been appointed third assistant register of probate for Essex County.

1952 — William E. Lovejoy will open his law office in Lebanon, N. H. He has been law assistant to the New Hampshire Attorney General. . . . Judge Oliver Crandall married Alice Tuthill. He is the Probate Court Judge in Westerly, R. I.

1954 — Arlin D. Nickowitz became associated with the George A. Saden in the practice of law. Mr. Nickowitz has been in the army for the past two years.

1956 — First Lieutenant Harvey Finks of Brookline, Mass., has been assigned to the office of the judge advocate of the Headquarters Squadron of the 820th Group at the Air Force Base in Plattsburgh, N. Y.

. . . Gerald Osheroff of Lynn, Mass., has made the rank of first lieutenant within eight months after being inducted into the army as a private. A member of the Massachusetts Bar Association, he now is undergoing an 11-week training period in Judge Advocate School.

1957 — John J. Brogan of Springfield, a 35-year-old band leader and pianist, recently passed the state Bar exam. In the past Mr. Brogan has made music his career. . . .

. . . David L. Citronberg has opened an office for the general practice of law at 1024 Main Street, Hartford. . . . A new law office at 183 Church St., New Haven, was opened by Morton J. Dimenstein. Mr. Dimenstein is also a graduate of Boston University College of Liberal Arts. . . .

George W. Hersey, III, of Bar Harbor, Me., recorded the highest examination mark in the Maine Bar examination held in Portland last August. Hersey is now teaching at Rutgers University School of Law in Newark under a fellowship awarded him by that school. . . .

Joanne Levy, of Greenwood, Mass., was wed to James Mahan at the Most Blessed Sacrament Church last August. The bride is also a graduate of Boston University. . . . Sidney Myers of Brookline, Mass., has opened an office for the practice of law at 29 Pemberton Sq., in Boston. He has been associated with the legal and advertising departments of the MKM Knitting Mills in Manchester, N. H. . . . A double ring ceremony united Arthur Joseph Plante and Ruth Evelyn Howland in St. John's Church, Arctic, R. I. . . . The marriage of Margaret E. Little and Emanuel N. Psarakis took place on Sept. 7 at the First Congregational Church, Torrington, Conn. Mr. Psarakis was recently awarded a Charles A. Rome scholarship and intends to resume his law studies. Mr. and Mrs. Psarakis now reside at 100 Washington St., Brighton, Mass.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

1953 — Dr. Irving S. Starr has been named chairman of the department of education at Hillver College. He has taught at North Quincy High School, Boston University, and also at Hillyer. . . .

Dr. Leonard H. Clark, associate professor of education at Hillver, has been promoted to the position of director of secondary teacher training in the division of education. . . .

Howard O'Hare has been appointed a teacher coach at the Case High School in Swanse, R. I. . . . Nancy L. Smothers has been named to the faculty of Gloucester High School, Mass. . . . Richard M. Hayden has been named to the position of supervisor-principal of the Topsfield elementary school system. . . .

Gregory C. Coffin has been appointed superintendent of the Narragansett Regional Schools in Northeastern Mass. He has taught in Concord, Marblehead and Woodstock Academy. . . .

Samuel A. Beattie has been appointed supervis-
ing principal of the Hunnewell School in Wellesley. He has been teaching in New London, Conn., and Dedham, Mass. . . .
Freeman T. Frank married Sally Wallace. Freeman is teaching social studies at the Silver Lake School in Kingston.

1956 – Ruth E. Burt married Lincoln Ekstrom in Bennington, Vt. . . . Fred Wilkin-son of Milton has been chosen a new "helping teacher" in the Laconia school system. For the past three years he has been supervising principal of the elementary schools in Milford.

1957 – Lt. Charles J. Fiorino is playing halfback on the School Brigade's Student Battalion football team at Fort Benning, Ga. . . . Joseph Gattuso has been appointed director of the Fessenden School Day Camp. At present he is head teacher in the Franklin School in West Newton. . . . W. William Peabody has accepted a teaching position in the Marblehead High School. . . . Brian Dineen has been appointed the guidance instructor at Berwick Academy. . . . Mary T. Hanlon has been appointed to the position of business education instructor at Monroe Junior High School in Bridgeport, Conn. . . . Woodburn D. Saunders will teach mathematics in the Westbrook Junior High School. . . . Fr. Gerald Lapointe has been transferred to Bougainville in the Solomon Islands. . . . Verne Bixby is teaching physics in Braintree High School. . . . Paul F. Gonsalves will teach social studies at Shelburne High School. Many of our classmates were married recently, among them are: Phyllis Toba Shuman to Joel R. Plante, Richard Warren to Georgla Gonsalves, Eldon White have a son, Brooks Ogilvie.

1957-Wedding bells rang many times in 1954 . . . Donald C. Howard was married to Earl James Kin nibugh . . . Florence Anne Hughson recently became the bride of James A. Wiltshire. Mr. Wiltshire is director of music in West Boylston. . . . Karla Louise Rogers' marriage to Jason A. Selden took place on Aug. 31st. Mrs. Selden is a teacher in the Braintree school system. . . . Joseph A. Richter wed Joyce Desotnick in Livingston Manor, N. Y. Mr. Richter is a pianist with the Bal Talarin Orchestra at Cooks Falls, N. Y. . . . Pamela Jane Thayer recently was the bride of Robert A. Thayer. Florence Anne Scappaticca recently married Thomas Robert Jerome. . . . Sylvia Witoski has accepted a teaching position in North Attleboro. . . . Donald Lee Thatcher has been appointed as music supervisor in the Dexter Schools in Maine. . . . Alecia Piasecki will begin giving piano instruction in Salem. She was recently awarded the highest honors in Phi Lambda Kappa, honorary society for outstanding academic achievements and musical accomplishments. . . . Matthew A. Pykosz has accepted the position of supervisor of music for the Stowe, Vt. schools. He graduated magna cum laude last June. . . . Wayne Killian has been hired to manage the Sommersworth music program for the school year 1957-58. . . . Milton Gerish, a June graduate, has been hired as the supervisor of music in the Ashland-Meridith Supervisory School Union in New Hampshire.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

1950 – E. W. Bliss Company of Canton, Ohio, has appointed John O. Wilson as assistant advertising manager. Mr. Wilson was also associated with the McGraw Hill Books Company and the Foker Advertising Agency. . . . William R. Dempsey has been appointed mid-western representative of the Lecture and Special Attractions Division of the National Artists Corp. of New York. . . . Enid and Eldon White have a son, Brooks Ogilvie.

1951 – William T. Simpson has been named editor of the General Electric monthly newspaper in Clyde, N. Y.

1953 – Richard M. Kelleher was recently appointed sales manager of the General Tire Co. of Boston. He joined General Tire in 1955.

1954 – Donald C. Howard has been named director of alumni and public relations for the New Hampton School in New Hampshire. He was assistant director of Development at Boston University.

1955 – Wedding bells rang many times for the class of '55. Vivian Scott and Howard Frommer were married on July 27. He is public relations administrator for the Olin-Mathieson Corporation of New York. . . . Maurice R. Cullen, Jr., married Mary Kathryn Maloney. Mr. Cullen is a member of the Journalism faculty of St. Bonaventure University. . . . Eleanor Anne Clebnik was married and has four children.

1956 – Mr. and Mrs. Martin E. Waldman announce the birth of their son, Steven Inra.

1957 – Walter H. Taubert has been appointed director of market development at the Framingham National Bank. In this capacity Walt will co-ordinate the advertising and public relations programs of the bank. . . . Robert M. Butler has joined the staff of Spellman Associates of Boston. . . . Robert H. Tomer married Nadine Gerdean, and Paul A. Bankson took Natalie Clark to be his wife.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

1939 – James A. Paterson has been elected president of the Bangor, Maine, Merchants National Bank.

1950 – C. Ross Milley has been named pastor of the West Haven Congregational Church. He is a native of Newfoundland and has served parishes in Newfoundland and Labrador.

1952 – Roy W. Butler, former assistant professor of philosophy at Bryan University, Tenn., has joined the faculty of the University of Connecticut as an instructor in the Department of Philosophy. He is married and has four children.

1954 – Dr. Stanley H. Martin has been inaugurated as the eleventh president of West Virginia Wesleyan College. He received a doctor of philosophy degree from Boston University in 1954 and was chaplain and assistant professor of religion from 1946 to 1950.

1956 – Dr. Stephen Appelbaum has been named to the U. S. Public Health Service and a Menninger Foundation Fellow in clinical psychology at the Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas.
The Shoemaker's Prodigious Wife
Alan Schneider, The Enchanted
And David Pressman and Peter Kass double in brass: they are regular faculty members in the Dept. of Acting and Directing as well as members of the "12." Pressman is well-known in TV; he's directed productions of Actor's Studio, CBS Comedy Theatre, Nash Airflyte Theatre among a flock of TV credits, and he's directed Boston Arts Festival shows. Here, he's put on The Chief Thing and The Admirable Crichton.

Kass, too, is kept busy. As a professional he's directed plays like The Country Girl, Night Music, The Philadelphia Story; acted in others like The Innocent Voyage and Jacobowsky and the Colonel. For the University, he's produced The Crucible, Playstreet, and The Sea Gull.

This system of provoking top performance by needling with experts is unique among Theatre Arts schools. Other schools do it occasionally; here only is it standard practice. And other stimuli are employed, too, viz:

- Premiere performances, like the American premiere in '55 of Igor Stravinsky's The Rake's Progress. (Stravinsky himself conducted this opera for the Music Theatre.) And the premiere of Maxwell Anderson's new play The Golden Six, coming up this spring.
- TV performances — a Mozart opera was done last fall, kinescoped for national distribution. This month the first live teleplay by students — The Scarecrow, by Percy Mackaye — went out over WGBH-TV.

Although Theatre Arts is a relatively brand new department, its disciplining is bearing fruit — its alumni have already reached Broadway. Example: David Hays, who designed as a student for Jose Quintero, is now credited with Quintero's play on Broadway, Long Day's Journey Into Night.

The basic idea is repeated in Art, too. For example, Oskar Kokoschka, one of the world's great living painters, is coming to lecture this spring. One of my artist friends reacted to this item thus: "They may not be able to understand his Hungarian idea of English, but it doesn't matter. Just being near the master will make youngsters bubble into activity."

And regularly, transient exhibitions — like the recent one of New Yorker cover artist, Arthur Getz — are hung for study. And often the artist will come with his work to discuss it.

But every day is "professionals" day, really, at Art: all of the faculty, despite their youthfulness (an average 36) are represented in museums or exhibitions or private collections. For example, David Aronson, painter, has won several "tops" in the Boston Arts Festival, is represented at the Metropolitan in N. Y., the Chicago Art Museum, and the Boston Museum among a dozen others.

Karl Fortess, graphic artist and painter, who studied with the famous Yasuo Kuniyoshi, has had shows and exhibitions all over the country, is in the permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art and Brooklyn Museum among others.

Reed Kay, painter, has studied in Boston under Karl Zerbe, and in France and Italy, and worked with both Oskar Kakoshka and Gyorgy Kepes.

Hans Krieks, designer, has his own consulting firm, Business Interiors, Boston, is supervising the interior design of the new SFAA building.

Conger Metcalf, painter, won a first in the Boston Arts Festival, has exhibited all over this country and in Europe.

Faculty Notes

The musicians play under Munch; the actors emote for John O'Shaughnessy; the artists proudly exhibit their canvases and mobiles and furniture designs before the public. That they become so proficient in the short span of college days implies that their teachers are superior. I'd like you to meet some of them (and if I overlook one of your favorites, forgive me — the entire faculty takes 14 pages of small print in the cata-

"Sentinel," by Karl Fortess, oil.
Study for “The Painted Wall,” by Conger Metcalf, water color, collection of Mrs. John Pierpont, N. Y.

logue, with 150 names not including visiting artists and lecturers):

- Karl J. Geiringer, internationally famous authority on the history and theory of music, author of Haydn, Brahms, Bach Family biographies.
- Jules Wollers, concert pianist in Europe and America, music critic for the Monitor, coordinator, and commentator, of the innumerable TV shows the School of Music puts on.
- Alexander Borovsky, who has given over 2000 piano concerts all over the world and solo'd under 80 of the top conductors, has recorded hundreds of the classics for polydor and Vox.
- Arthur Fiedler, Boston Pops conductor.
- James R. Houghton, whose glee clubs travel all over the place (Alaska, this year) with high praise everywhere.
- Hugh Townley, whose modern sculpture is in private collections and museums all over the country.
- Frank Sidlauskas, who has produced shows for the Boston Arts Festival since it started five years ago.
- Horace Armistead, who has designed sets for Broadway shows and the Metropolitan Opera.
- Sarah Caldwell, whose operatic presentations with student casts have gotten critical acclaim.
- Lee Chrisman, who has conducted bands and lectured on the fine art of creating band music in virtually every state in the Union.
- George Bornoff, who revolutionized instruction in stringed instruments, has written a handful of books on the violin.

The list goes on impressively. And I did not even note the teachers who hold first chairs in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, viz: Gino Cioffi, clarinet; James Stagliano, French horn; Sherman West, bassoon; Samuel Mayes, cello; Ralph Gomberg, oboe; Doriot Dwyer, flute (the only woman ever to hold a first chair!); Georges Moleux, double bass. Or Samuel Margolis, thought by some to be the best teacher of voice in America. Or Raphael Bronstein, who is the best teacher of violin.

But I’ve made my point: some extraordinary things are happening at SFAA. It’s only the beginning.
Whether your home, office, or studio follows the so-called conventional or modern trend, these beautiful chairs will lend themselves in perfect harmony . . . for these chairs, which come in black with gold trim have a proper place in the conventional or modern setting.

These chairs are not only beautiful in design and comfort but they have that added "personal touch." The Boston University seal has been attractively embossed in gold, to the front of the chair.

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