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Jacobs, Ruth Harriet

Boston University


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BOSTON UNIVERSITY METROPOLITAN COLLEGE
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Metropolitan College offers evening programs leading to a variety of Bachelor's and Master's degrees.
Comment: The inauguration of President Silber (see page 13) was his ceremonial installation in that office, but certainly did not mark the beginning of his execution of its duties. Far from it. Since late winter he has been a full-time president, deeply involved in all the complex aspects of running a large university, setting the pace and the quality standard required if Boston University is to be recognized as one of the institutions at the very front rank of American higher education. He hit the campus at a run, and that pace has not slackened.

It is easy to see why Dr. Silber already has earned a national reputation as an educational administrator. In less than three years as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Texas, he led that institution in a widely acclaimed spurt to academic distinction. In barely six months at BU, he has sparked a new sense of purpose and direction, a new pride and momentum. The 12 new faculty appointments he announced in May (see page 3) already have given the university greater academic luster. And this new thrust is not passing unnoticed nationally. Many of you saw the major article on Dr. Silber’s selection as president in Life magazine early in June. Expect to see increasing mentions in the national press in the months ahead.

We all can be proud that Boston University was able to attract a man of such spirit, capability, and vision. His ambitious dreams for the university can become reality—if those of us in the BU community, and especially alumni, share them and demonstrate this in deeper levels of support.

Dr. Silber has addressed many groups and spoken on many topics these last few months. His most notable single statement was his inaugural address, “The Pollution of Time,” reported on pages 16-17 of this issue. Space limitations did not allow publication of his full text, but we plan to carry it in the next issue. He also made some significant observations May 11 to Boston area alumni, comments about lively students and controversial faculty members which were overshadowed by his
announcement that day of the 12 new faculty appointments.

"We can take great pride in the student body of Boston University," he declared. "All you have to do is talk to students, even for just a few minutes, to recognize that we have a lively crop.

"Now many of you," he said to the alumni group, "probably have been distressed at various times by this liveliness. Yet if you could change them into zombies, I don't think you would be more pleased. Their liveliness is what life is about, and although we may wish occasionally that we could temper their liveliness, and may wish we could direct it in more constructive ways, we must recognize nevertheless that liveliness itself is an essential quality.

"We also should remind ourselves of George Bernard Shaw's remark that the most important thing the young do for those of us who are older is to shock us and keep us up to date. If we recognize that youth never has been distinguished for its wisdom—and there is no reason why it should—and if we remind ourselves of our own crimes of innocence in years past, then we can reduce the size of the generation gap and come to appreciate the liveliness of our students in a much more constructive way.

"Many of us," he added, "are still put off by long hair and beards—and yet most of us had grandparents or great grandparents who displayed long hair and beards. The shocking fact is that those of us who are, to say the least, persona non grata in Boston. But I think also you should be able to recognize that Prof. Zinn is not a clear and present danger to the Republic, to Boston University, to the City of Boston, or to any of your children. How do you expect to make students safe for ideas if you try to exclude ideas from them? You can't make ideas safe for students; our only opportunity is to make students safe for ideas. They must be exposed to ideas, preferably in a free marketplace of ideas such as a university where there are persons of opposing points of view to provide a proper context of argument and rebuttal.

"Those who would organize a university through censorship, and would deny students access to certain ideas, have the same impossible task on their hands as that faced by the father of Sleeping Beauty. You remember that he knew he would lose his daughter in. That's always the way it is; there is always another spinning wheel around. We will recognize that we're not taking any great risk in allowing free and open discussion to take place in a context that is educational.

"That is how it is with ideas, too. There is no way we can hide or destroy ideas; they are in the air. So if we have any confidence in the value and power of truth, if we believe in free inquiry, and if we have faith in the wisdom of the founding fathers who wrote the First Amendment into the Constitution, we will recognize that we're not taking any great risk in allowing open and free discussion on the campus of Boston University—the kind of dialogue that takes place in a context that is educational.

"I hope I speak for all of you when I say that we wouldn't want it any other way." —Your Editors
Letters

The Silber Challenge

- The March issue of BOSTONIA was highly readable, the articles interesting and varied.
- The interview with President Silber was beautifully organized in thought and content. He left no doubt in our minds about the critical situation Boston University faces now and in the years ahead.
- He has thrown out the challenge to all of us: to support the university, or see our beloved alma mater sink into oblivion. President Silber and Boston University need and deserve our support.

Mrs. Nancy Marsh Hartman, SFAA'52
Needham, Mass.

Why of War: ‘Tripe’

- I am astonished that a magazine, even of such ultra-Left bent as BOSTONIA, could print the outright tripe in Dr. Ruth Jacobs’ article, The Why of War (March issue, pages 24-25).
- I suggest she spend a little more time with history books and less with people such as the Friends, whose sole contribution to the enemy in Vietnam has been the distribution of medicine to persons attempting to, or killing U.S. troops. I know: I have seen captured medicine in I Corps near Da Nang which was received by the Viet Cong thanks to the Friends.
- Peace is fine, and no one would want it more than persons such as I who have fought and are in a position to fight again (U.S. Navy Ready Reserve). But I suggest that the United States is a nation of peace, not war, and modern history proves it.
- We fought in World War I not to satisfy “fear and pride” nor to exert a “non-loving part,” but to drive back an enemy which attacked our shipping and threatened peace-loving nations such as France which were beset by a horde.
- World War II was fought not to satisfy an ego, but to preserve the very freedom which permits Dr. Jacobs to write. I doubt she would have the same freedom had we been conquered by the Japanese or German Fascists.
- There are so many points in her armchair definition which are incorrect, but space will not permit me to refute them. However, her statement that war is an “institution” is sheer garbage. It is preposterous nonsense that an academic person should be so naïve to see this as far as the United States is concerned. I doubt she knows any more about the Red tide than I, so I assume we are both referring to my country.
- War is bad; I agree. I have spent a total of 10 years of my life in the service of my country, both active duty and Reserve, and inform Dr. Jacobs that it shall be I, not her nor her tail-wagging followers, who shall fight the next time around, one which I pray will not occur. It will certainly be a holocaust, but history proves the United States will not start it.
- The so-called “Domino Theory” has shown to be so accurate as far as Southeast Asia is concerned, hence I suggest we are fighting a war to end future and far worse wars. This is a time for a unified and informed nation.

William R. Bibber, SPC'55
LT, USNR-R
Chester, N.H.

‘Jaded Ad Man’ Cheers

- Although I am an alumnus of CLA (and have been for almost 20 years), I seldom read BOSTONIA or any of the myriad types of alumni material sent to me by BU. On the very few occasions when I did read the magazine, I was never impressed with any of the contents found therein.
- That is, until I read The Why of War in the March, 1971, issue.
- Frankly, I was impressed. So much so that I had copies made of the article so it could be read also by all members of our staff and some of my friends.
- You know, until I read the article, I never really had considered the why of war! And after I read Dr. Jacobs’ thesis, her why really made sense.
- Congratulations, therefore, for the enlightenment from a somewhat jaded ad man. Bravo!

Van Christo, CLA
Van Christo Associates
Boston, Mass.

A Pleasant ($5) Surprise

- Thank you for sending me BOSTONIA magazine. Not remembering ever having furnished so much as postage for past issues, please accept the $5 enclosed as a token of thanks from the very first candidate for the Master’s in Religious Education degree along with 2 men!

Mary Lawrance
Chula Vista, Calif.

BOSTONIA currently is sent at no charge to all alumni of Boston University, though with printing and mailing costs soaring, it may be necessary in the future to ask for contributions to insure continuation of the present publications program. We forwarded Miss Lawrance’s gracious contribution to the Alumni Fund, which especially this year needs broader support from the university’s 100,000 living alumni.—Your Editors

Cover Artist Identified

- This is a belated comment on Bob Minton’s What Happened to Campus Humor? (Fall 1970 issue) which I enjoyed especially. The drawing on the cover appeared on the inside of the January, 1929 issue of Beanpot, and was done by me. That was a parody issue of college humor, and the cover was a coed’s head done by me in the John Held, Jr., style.
- Those were great days and I enjoyed working with Bud Lewis, Larry Wray, Morry Sargoff, Bill Hamilton and Art Moiger. Larry went to McGraw Hill, Morry to Fairchild Publications, Bill to GM as PR for Pontiac and Art went from my assistant to his present eminence.

Frank Etienne, SED ’28
Boston, Mass.

We should have credited Frank on our cover illustration, for he was one the Beanpot’s most skilled and prolific artists. He is now art director at The Silton Company, a Boston advertising agency.—Your Editors
A PLEA TO ALUMNI
NOT TO FORSAKE THEIR COLLEGES

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

A merica's private colleges are in trouble. Their financial difficulties are unprecedented. Rising costs and increased demands for a variety of activities have expanded their budgets, but incomes have dropped. One university spokesman says ruefully:

"Less dramatic but still a factor is the tendency on the part of some alumni and others to reduce or withhold contributions to express dissatisfaction with student protests and the handling of them."

Unquestionably, the administrative officials in the colleges have been baffled by the challenges to authority which have arisen in recent years as student unrest has grown into virtual revolution on some campuses. Much of it, of course, is related to the feeling of undergraduates that they should have more voice in running the university or college.

The college presidents and trustees have tried to meet the new issues and to establish councils in which students are represented so as to give the undergraduates a part in making some of the policies. But as the nation has observed, campus groups sometimes get out of hand—and universities are blamed for not maintaining order.

What is happening now that is causing widespread discontent is really a problem of the individual. Many a student is dissatisfied and frustrated. He is unsure as to what career he wants to pursue. He often doesn't like the courses he is given. The possibility of being drafted may hang over him. Uncertainty fills his mind, and he has less and less interest in his studies—which may, in fact, not be suitable for him.

Unhappily, most colleges do not give enough attention to the question of guiding an individual into the field for which he is fitted by his natural aptitudes. The head of a research foundation specializing in aptitude tests explains their usefulness this way:

"First, it is an attempt to separate knowledge—acquired facts—from born gifts. Every unused gift causes restlessness and dissatisfaction with oneself. Most paper-and-pencil tests and most school marks depend on the paper-and-pencil aptitude."

"We can now measure 19 of these separate gifts. The average college student has nine or ten."

"Many college freshman classes have a few students with English vocabularies as low as seventh grade—five or six years retarded. In the same class there are other students with English vocabularies far above the college-graduate level—six or eight years advanced. These get nothing out of many classes, while those who are five or six years retarded do not understand what is going on.

"Perhaps one solution would be more short courses, each challenging a different aptitude. So long as the average college student has nine or ten separate aptitudes and uses only one—the paper-and-pencil aptitude—there is bound to be restlessness."

Once an individual knows the profession or occupation for which he really should be headed, he gains a new spirit and confidence in the future. Lots of the young men and women who are in college today ought not to be there. They should be in trade or technical institutions of various kinds where full use could be made of their talents. College officials admit this to be true. Yet affluent parents send their children to college because it is the custom of the day.

But now that unrest has appeared on numerous campuses, and college administrations have often dealt with this in ways that are disapproved by alumni, it is most unfortunate that the colleges have been punished by those alumni who are withholding or reducing their contributions. Private colleges need more and more financial help. They have long been a bulwark of strength in American education.

Alumni have been proud of their colleges, and their sentimental ties have been displayed at class reunions. The situation seems to have changed, and a large number of alumni frankly say that under present conditions they will not contribute.

Alumni who are holding aloof from their colleges at a time of financial difficulty are hurting their alma maters, which need funds. Few colleges or universities have ever been confronted with the kind of crisis that now exists. Those alumni who have professed a love for the colleges from which they were graduated can do a great deal to save them. They can take it for granted that college authorities will in due time readjust the whole system of administration so that order will prevail on the campuses and students will develop a greater sense of responsibility not only to the university but to the public.

The immediate task is to save the private colleges and universities. Their alumni can expect constructive reforms. These can best be accomplished by first assuring the financial stability of the institutions.
At May 11 luncheon for Boston-area alumni, President Silber announces the addition of 12 distinguished faculty. With him at the head table are (from left) Trustees Chairman Hans Exin, Alumni President Ralph Pendered, and Alumni Director Bob Cummings.

University News

12 Teacher-Scholars to Join Faculty

Twelve professors of established distinction have agreed to join the Boston University faculty, four of them with the new rank of University Professor, in the first phase of a program to build greater academic excellence by adding some 30 distinguished scholars to the faculty within the next year.

President Silber announced the new additions, 11 of whom will begin teaching in September, at a May 11 luncheon in Boston attended by 325 alumni. While acknowledging that this direction runs counter to the current trend of retrenchment in financially troubled American universities, he said it was essential because “Boston University no longer can run the risk of being anything less than outstanding.

“By making these additions without increasing our enrollment,” he declared, “we are placing a further strain on the budget of the university. But we are reducing the present strains on our academic programs and meeting decisively the reasonable demand of our students for an education of higher quality.”

The four holding the new rank of university professor will, said President Silber, “walk across disciplines because they cannot think in any other way. Their responsibilities are to their colleagues and students throughout the university, not merely to the faculty and students of individual departments in which they also hold appointments. Their courses will be open to qualified students in any of our schools and departments, and they will consult with professors in many disciplines.”

The four are:

- William Arrowsmith, University Professor and Professor of Classics—Now a visiting professor in humanities at MIT, Dr. Arrowsmith has taught at Princeton University, Wesleyan University, and the Universities of California, Michigan, and Texas. A Rhodes Scholar and winner of the Prix de Rome, he has won several national teaching awards, has been a Phi Beta Kappa lecturer, and was founding editor of Hudson Review and Arion. He was author of the controversial “The Shame of the Graduate Schools” published in Harper’s magazine.

- D. S. Carne-Ross, University Professor and Professor of Classics and Modern Foreign Languages—Now a fellow of the Institute for 20th Century Studies at the University of Wisconsin and former associate professor of comparative literature at Columbia University, he was a producer for the BBC’s Third Programme and has written and taught widely, particularly on Italian and Greek literature.

- Sigmund Koch, University Professor and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy—A psychologist whose main interest is in problems at the borderline between psychology and philosophy, he was director of the Ford Foundation’s Program in the Humanities and Arts and was project director of the American Psychological Association’s study of the status of psychology, for which he edited and contributed to six completed volumes in the series, Psychology: A Study of a Science, and is the author of the seventh, Psychology and the Human Agent, now in preparation.

- Alasdair C. MacIntyre, Visiting University Professor and Visiting Professor of Political Science and Philosophy—Now professor of the history of ideas at Brandeis University, he has taught at Oxford, Princeton, and the Universities of Manchester, Leeds, and Essex. He is the author or editor of many books in the fields of political and social theory.

Four others among the 12 new appointments are distinguished European scholars who will continue their professorships in Europe while engaging in teaching and research at Boston University. They will help further the work of the Boston Center for the Philosophy of Science at the University. They are:

- Paul P. Lorenzen, Professor of Philosophy (in cooperation with the University of Erlangen)—Holder of the chair of philosophy at the University of Erlangen, he is a mathematician who has moved into the field of logic and philosophy. An authority on the theory
of relativity who was with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, he has taught at Bonn University, Fields, Stanford, the University of Texas, and Princeton, and was a John Locke lecturer at Oxford.

Achille Papapetrou, Professor of Physics (in cooperation with the Institut Henri Poincare)—A senior professor at the Institut Henri Poincare in Paris who has taught at Bom University, Fields, for Advanced Study in Princeton, he is a foremost authority on the theory of relativity.

Felix A. E. Pirani, Professor of Physics—Like Drs. Lorenzen and Pirani, an authority on the theory of relativity, he is associated with the King’s College theoretical group at London University. He has taught and engaged in research at the Carnegie Institute, the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, the University of North Carolina, and has lectured at the University of Rome.

Imre Lakatos, Visiting Professor of Philosophy (in cooperation with the London School of Economics)—Currently professor of logic at the London School, he followed Sir Karl Popper in that position and also is chairman of the Board of Studies of History and Philosophy at London University. He is editor of the British Journal for the Philosophy of Science.

The four others named to the faculty are:

Paul Verdet, Professor of Sociology—A French-born sociologist widely recognized for her excellence as a teacher of undergraduates, for which she received the Danforth Association Award (now called the Harbison Award), she helped establish the department of sociology at the University of Montreal and also has taught at the University of Chicago and the University of Wayne State University. She is noted for her research on minority and ethnic groups and their migrations to urban centers.

John N. Findlay, Professor of Philosophy—Clark Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics at Yale since 1967, he is a fellow of the British Academy and gave the Gifford lectures at St. Andrews in Scotland. He will join the Boston University faculty in September, 1972.

George Neikrug, Professor of Music—The first American musician engaged as a full-time professor at a leading European conservatory, the Frankfurt Hochschule fuer Musik, he also has taught at Oberlin Conservatory and the University of Texas. As a cellist, he has performed with most major symphony orchestras of America and Europe under such leading conductors as Bernstein, Stokowski, Walter, Wallenstein, and da Sabata.

Leonard Shure, Professor of Music—An outstanding pianist who has appeared with the Boston Symphony, the New York Philharmonic, and other orchestras and chamber-music ensembles, he taught the first applied music course at Harvard and also taught four summers at the Aspen Music Festival. Widely acclaimed as a teacher of master classes, he also is noted for his development of interdisciplinary studies.

In announcing the additions to the faculty first to the Boston alumni group and, the next day, to an alumni gathering in New York City, Dr. Silber said: “I hope these appointments will symbolize to alumni and others that Boston University can go first-rate. There is no reason why, in every appointment and tenure decision, we cannot adhere to standards as high as any available. We are not limited by any false modesty for this institution.

“These additions to the faculty, combined with our recent success in holding outstanding present faculty members who were bid for by our leading competitors, demonstrate the realism of my statements that Boston University should and can develop a faculty of outstanding quality.”

The new faculty members, he said, have distinguished themselves as teachers and have become known for the unusual concern for their students’ personal as well as professional development. As a group, he declared, they symbolize Boston University’s movement to the forefront of American education.

Dr. Silber singled out the new University Professors as particularly noteworthy.

“Their concern to restore the conception of humane learning to its former dignity and to develop a humanism that is, in the words of Sigmund Koch, ‘the illumination of life through the perception of broadly ramified yet precise meanings’—a view of humanism that obligates every thoughtful person to become a humanist—enables them to make a special response to our students’ concern for a coherent grasp of life.

“When students demand relevance, one of their concerns, though perhaps not articulated, is a concern for meaning, for studies that make sense of a tortuously chaotic period in history.”

Dan Finn Named Aide to President

Daniel J. Finn, one of Boston’s most experienced public administrators and a BU alumnus and trustee, joined the university’s administrative staff in mid-April as Assistant to the President for Community Affairs. His principal function will be maintaining close liaison between the university and governmental bodies.

Announcement of his appointment was made by President Silber.

Forty-six-year-old Finn, CBA ‘48/LAW ’51, has been a trustee of BU since 1963 and served two terms as president of the General Alumni Association. In 1965 he led the successful $5.5 million library fund drive and last year was a member of the presidential search committee.

His career in public service, spanning over 15 years, included posts as an assistant attorney general for the Commonwealth, Massachusetts director of civil defense and emergency planning, commissioner of the Boston housing inspection department, and City of Boston building commissioner.

From 1967-69 Finn was administrator of Boston’s Model Cities program, administrator of the manpower program, director of the mayor’s office of public service, and special assistant to the mayor. From 1969-71 he was administrator of the Boston Housing Authority.
Management Firm Studies Structure

McKinsey and Company, Inc., an international management consulting firm, has been retained by Boston University to study administrative structure and processes over the next year and a half. The study will first determine the precise nature of management issues confronting the university, and follow with recommendations for managerial strategies which will enable the university to attain its academic objectives.

Among the areas to receive special attention are university business affairs, information and institutional planning systems, budgeting and control processes, development programs, and structural relationships between the university as a whole and its various parts.

McKinsey personnel also will assist in implementing the managerial policies recommended.

Limited Coed Dorms To Begin in Fall

Boston University this spring joined the ranks of colleges across the nation offering coed housing facilities to students when it accepted a coed housing proposal to begin next fall on a limited, experimental basis.

A lottery system was devised for students wishing to participate in the experiment, with seniors given first priority in the drawing for suites of rooms in Myles Standish Hall, three of the five sections of Audubon Court, and 40 and 48 Buswell Street.

Students taking part in the lottery had already been approved by the Student Affairs residence-hall staff as desirable dormitory residents. Each also had obtained parental consent.

In all the buildings, there will be male and female suites on every floor. At Audubon Court and Buswell Street, males will get rooms at the front of the building on alternating floors, with females in the front rooms on the floors between.

Coed housing had been under study for nearly a year by the Committee on Options in Housing, composed of students and representatives of the Student Affairs Office.

Silber Testifies For State Bills

Proposals before the Massachusetts legislature to increase tuition at state universities and to abolish capital punishment were supported by President John R. Silber this spring as he testified before two legislative committees.

Raising state tuition, he told the Legislative Committee on Education, would "encourage those who can afford to pay tuition at private universities to send their children to them," rather than state institutions. His endorsement of the increase was on the condition that adequate scholarship aid be made available to poor and disadvantaged students.

Dr. Silber said the lessening of economic competition between private and public higher education would "promote a more constructive form of competition . . . the competition in ideas, imagination, and effective solution of grave social problems."

He also testified before the Special
Judiciary Committee in favor of two bills that would eliminate the death penalty. While at the University of Texas, he was chairman of the Texas Society to Abolish Capital Punishment.

Auditorium Named For Alfred Morse

The Boston University Auditorium has been named the Alfred L. Morse Auditorium in recognition of the financial support provided to the university by Trustee and Mrs. Alfred L. Morse and the Morse Shoe Foundation.

The announcement was made on Founder's Day, March 13, 1971, by Hans H. Estin, chairman of the board of trustees, and President John R. Silber.

The Alfred L. Morse Auditorium will be dedicated in honor of the late parents of Mr. and Mrs. Morse—Sarah and Joseph Shapiro and Harriet and Morris Morse.

Formerly the Temple Adath Israel, the structure at 602 Commonwealth Avenue was acquired by the university in 1968. Both the Morse and the Shapiro families had worshipped for many years at the temple before it was acquired by the university. The building still is used for Saturday morning services and two Jewish High Holy Days.

Summer Students Throng Campus

A wide array of over 700 courses, from “Young Artists at Tanglewood” to “Ecology” and “Genetics,” are being offered this summer to students attending Boston University's two summer sessions, June 1-July 10 and July 12-August 21.

Last year over 12,000 registered for Summer Term courses, offered on both the undergraduate and graduate level by most schools and colleges.

This year SED is offering a full range of six-week, three-week, and two-week courses for undergraduates, graduates, and teachers doing further study.

The School of Theology has scheduled a few regular courses in addition to its Institute on Ecumenics and its Continuing Education Program. SPC, SON and CBS all are offering either regular or special courses.

SFAA's Tanglewood Institute continues this year at the Berkshire Music Center, while on the Charles River Campus the special Human Relations Workshop again is offered.

National Student Volunteer Center Established at BU

Boston University’s Student Volunteer Services Program, which originated in the Protestant chaplain’s office and became a Student Affairs project in 1968, has received a $159,000 federal grant to set up a National Student Involvement Assistance Center (NSIAC).

The grant, from the Office of Economic Opportunity's National Student Volunteer Program, is intended to help colleges and universities establish or improve student volunteer activities. Boston University was chosen from among nearly 30 applicants.

“NSIAC is one of the first national coordinating efforts for using student manpower to work in the community in a programmatic way,” says Scott McCutcheon, its director who previously headed BU's Student Volunteer Services. He will have three full-time staff members.

NSIAC will maintain complete files on student volunteer programs across the nation to enable college and university volunteer administrators to share experiences with each other and with schools establishing new student volunteer programs. A directory of all such programs will be issued.

In addition, NSIAC will produce program kits on specialized programs such as public and mental health, drug education, family planning, and legal aid.

SFAA Damaged in $250,000 Fire

A costly addition to a rash of fires plaguing Boston University this year oc-
Flanked by Ron Mitchell (left) and Charles Luce, Athletic Director Warren Schmakel announced that Luce, former head basketball coach, will become assistant athletic director, and that Mitchell will take the basketball reins. Luce has been acting assistant athletic director for a year, and Mitchell defensive coordinator for football.

The new program was made possible by BU’s affiliation with a highly successful independent organization called Academic Year Abroad (AYA), in existence since 1958. AYA handles administration freeing the Modern Language Department to concentrate on enforcing academic excellence.

Honors/Pass/Fail Permanent at DGE

The Honors/Pass/Fail grading system, used on a trial basis for the last two years at CLA’s Division of General Education, was approved on a permanent basis this spring by vote of the division’s faculty.

The Honors/Pass/Fail system, which features an Honors or “mark of excellence” grade as well as straight Pass or Fail, was chosen over two other options: straight Pass/Fail, and traditional letter grading.

DGE’s Honors/Pass/Fail system includes a provision that faculty members submit a written evaluation of a student’s course work at the end of each semester for inclusion in the student’s permanent academic record. This, it is thought, will aid in transferring Honors/Pass/Fail credits to other academic programs.

Bantam Publishes Book Written By BU Students

A group of students who participated in the university’s “Strike Dorm” last summer have written The Organizer’s Manual, a paperback guide to grassroots organizing published this spring by Bantam Books and available at newsstands and bookstores across the country. The 368-page book, while clearly written from the perspective of those in “the Movement,” has no single political message other than the need for ratio-
Walter Feldstein, renowned director of the Berlin Komische Opera, lectured and led seminars for three days at BU during a two-week visit to the U.S. this spring, his first.

News Briefs

University radio station WBUR now is using tapes of concerts given at SFAA as regular selections in its classical music programming. Dr. Francis Pilecki, assistant professor of education, appears in the latest edition of Outstanding Young Men in America on the basis of his community and professional achievements. Dr. Edwin Penn, former assistant dean of Arts and Sciences at the University of Texas in Austin, has joined the administrative staff as assistant to the president. A graduate of Julliard School of Music, he received his M.A. and Ed.D. degrees from Columbia University. Law Prof. William Schwartz has been appointed Boston University's first Roscoe Pound Professor of Law, a chair honoring former Harvard Law School Dean Roscoe Pound, one of the century's foremost legal scholars.

Literary Currents, a supplement to Currents, the university's newspaper of record, won a Silver Medal at the Boston Art Directors Club. Twenty-three students, the editors, received the award for their work.
Special Programs Memorialize King

Boston University students, faculty, and administrators participated in a two-day memorial tribute to slain civil-rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who received his Ph.D. in 1955 from BU’s School of Theology.

Sponsored by the Martin Luther King, Jr., Afro-American Center, the special ceremonies April 4 and 5 were highlighted by speeches by President John R. Silber and two U.S. Congressmen, Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.) and Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), both members of the newly formed Congressional Black Caucus.

President Silber cited the nation’s current crisis of spiritual and moral leadership brought on partly by loss of such men as Malcom X, John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Whitney Young, and Martin Luther King, Jr.

“We do well,” he said, “in selecting Martin Luther King as representative of our loss. . . . Though cut short, there was a completeness to his life that was denied the others.

“Martin Luther King left behind not merely a strategy for social change that is being carried on by his followers, but also a body of philosophical and theological argument establishing the basis for change and the reasons for his strategy. And he bequeathed a dream of the future that would inspire all men.”

Quoting from King’s Letter from a Birmingham Jail, President Silber declared that “Martin Luther King spoke not only for the Black; he spoke for all men in the range of his voice or his pen. He spoke for and to the consciences of all mankind.”

Researchers Study Circulation During Open-Heart Surgery

A two-pronged research effort is underway at the Boston University School of Medicine which may help eliminate nervous-system disturbances which often follow open-heart surgery and also may shed new light on diabetic blindness, one of the chief causes of blindness in the U.S.

Aided by a grant from the Massachusetts Heart Association, the research effort is headed by Dr. Ephraim Friedman, recently named dean of BU School of Medicine, and Dr. Robert L. Berger, chief of thoracic surgery at Boston City and University Hospitals and an associate professor at MED.

In their research, they use sophisticated optical equipment to observe tiny capillaries of the eye’s retina, the only blood vessels in the body that can be directly observed without surgical intervention. In this way, they hope to be able to suggest how use of the heart-lung machine and other procedures of open-heart surgery might be modified to prevent dangerous physical and chemical changes in circulation.

Already they have recommended lowering the amount of oxygen in the oxygen-carbon dioxide mix of the heart-lung machine, having discovered that high concentrations of oxygen may inhibit blood circulation in the brain.

CLA Revises Its BA Requirements

Four revisions in requirements for the BA degree have been put into effect by the College of Liberal Arts. They include a change in the number of courses required outside a student’s division, an increased emphasis on upper-level courses, an easing of the English composition requirement, and a strengthening of the residence requirements.

CLA says the changes are designed to provide the student more freedom of choice in his academic studies while also guaranteeing that he takes courses in a broad spectrum of fields.

A student now must pass six instead of eight courses outside his major division—natural science, social science, or humanities—and is required to take only two, rather than four, courses in any one division outside his major division. He also is permitted to take more than two courses in departments other than his major, giving greater latitude in the pursuit of strong interests in a non-major area.

At least 12 or the 32 courses required for a bachelor’s degree now must be taken at the upper level, preventing a program consisting mainly of introductory courses.

NEMIC Marks Its Fourth Year

The fourth anniversary of BU’s New England Materials for Instruction Center (NEMIC) was observed March 31 with special displays and demonstrations of audio-visual and other instructional materials, and tours of NEMIC offices.

The center provides educators with access to special instructional materials and information related to education of the handicapped. It is associated with the School of Education.

Since it was founded, NEMIC has helped to establish 17 associate centers throughout New England.
DR. SILBER:
Awakening BU’s Sleeping Giant

by Emanuel Goldberg

EVER SINCE the late Daniel L. Marsh centralized and built Boston University into a mammoth size and consideration at the higher education counter, the tug on the Commonwealth Avenue Campus has been to combine quantitative considerations with across-the-board quality. Neither Harold C. Case nor Arland F. Christ-Janer could quite pull it off, and there continued the traditional pattern of seeing the well-heeled among BU’s 100,000 or so alumni either ignore completely development appeals from their needy alma mater or give liberally to the prestigious colleges of their children.

In fact, when one evaluates how much a BU education meant to so many graduates, particularly those who were the children of the Depression, the situation in some cases was scandalous.

Now along comes a 44-year-old Texan, Dr. John R. Silber, who is a philosopher and Kant authority as well as a first rate academic administrator, as witness his celebrated and innovative tenure as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Texas, who has already managed to electrify—for the first time—the 100-year-old, Methodist-founded institution in Boston.

I haven’t met him yet but must confess that I quivered when his appointment was first announced and he promptly sounded off in the press, even before taking over the job, about the need for financial aid to BU from the city and state. After his arrival, some feedback indicated that Silber was not a hail-fellow-well-met and, in fact, was quite a solitary figure and provocative in utterances at various meetings. What gives, one thought?

But now we know.

The other day, speaking to alumni, BU’s new president announced a series of distinguished new faculty appointments, including the creation of “University Professorships” and the advent of a cadre of outstanding scholars from abroad. More of the same has been promised in the near future.

BU, despite overwhelming financial obligations and puny endowment, Silber opined, was going to the top—or, by implication, if financial failure ensued, would have to throw in the sponge entirely.

There couldn’t have been a better time for BU to take this position, for nearly all private institutions in America which conduct business as usual face the possibility of either extinction or plummeting to mediocrity. Silber also recently announced an excellent administrative appointment in making Daniel J. Finn, a BU trustee, former administrator of the Boston Housing Authority, and one of the city’s finest public servants, the university’s director of community relations.

As one probed deeper, I learned from one of the leading education writers in the country that she considered John Silber to be “one of if not the” most exciting college president in the United States. In this day and age, Prexy, even a young and dynamic one, can’t serve too long—so Silber may have a half dozen years to complete the prodigious task of lifting middletow BÜ into the elite sphere of American higher education, and of energizing the fund-raising potential of its many alumni and friends.

He has an excellent board chairman, Hans Estin, to pull with as well as really interested and dedicated trustees (in stark contrast to the window-dressing of yesteryear). He must also overcome the historic fact that BU has occasionally had narrow, conventional approaches and uninspiring objectives.

Silber’s record as the person who first brought Operation Headstart to the attention of the Johnson administration (comments of Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas in the December 31, 1970, appendix of the Congressional Record) attest that he will not let the pursuit of excellence become the Holy Grail—rather that he will press for the right mix of the underprivileged, the ghetto, the need for relevance and community orientation in today’s university while not compromising the essential academic posture. He seems stern, too, and unlikely to tolerate excess permissiveness with students or the antics of the “crazies.”

Silber’s maturity and sensitivity should also assist him in explaining to irate alumni why a Howard Zinn cannot be fired merely because he fans tempestuous disagreement (here I heartily commend a dip into BU history, during the infamous Joe McCarthy era, when the institution courageously refused to bend to pressure in the Professor Halperin case).

One hopes that President Silber can fully document and communicate effectively the story of BU’s long, many, and continuing contributions to our community (whether tax money will roll in as a result is another question).

But one thing is sure: if Dr. Silber keeps pressing his thesis, “A BU Second to None,” he’ll galvanize at long last the 100,000 sleeping giant alumni, along with a torrent of foundations, corporations and individuals—and then even Harvard had better look out!
"In placing this trust in you, the trustees at the same time charge you to carry on the strong traditions of learning at Boston University while shaping it to meet the essential concerns and problems of our age. You have been robed in the cap and gown of Boston University symbolizing, not only humility and strength, but also your acceptance of the trust we place in you and your devotion to higher education, to this university and to this community..."

"I, Hans Estin, chairman of the Board of Trustees, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the corporation and with your acceptance, pronounce you, John Robert Silber, seventh president of Boston University. May God bless your every endeavor."

The inauguration of a university president is significant less for what it is than for what it symbolizes—a new beginning in an old context, a new infusion of energy in the established continuity of an institution, a new thrust of leadership in the mainstream of disciplined education that traces its roots back to such Greek philosopher-teachers as Plato and Aristotle.

These also are the roots to which President Silber, installed in the office May 23, traces his intellectual genesis. A Ph.D. in philosophy from Yale University, recognized as
In a brief but solemn investiture ceremony (above), President Silber was sworn into his office by Hans Estin, chairman of the Board of Trustees. The colorful procession to the ceremony (left) included many distinguished inaugural delegates and special guests, one of them Harold C. Case, BU’s president from 1951 to 1967, who chatted with Dr. Silber (lower left) while they waited for the procession to begin.

an outstanding scholar in the philosophy of Immanuel Kant and the philosophy of law, he won several national awards for teaching excellence while a professor and then, for five years, chairman of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Texas, Austin. Named dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1967, he led the university in a rapid rise to national recognition for academic excellence, bringing many internationally acclaimed teacher-scholars to the faculty. He was elected to the presidency of Boston University last Dec. 17 by the Board of Trustees.

No wonder, then, that the air was charged with a special electricity as some 14,000 degree recipients, parents, friends, alumni, deans and faculty members, plus over 100 official delegates to the inauguration from other colleges and universities, gathered at Nickerson Field for the combined investiture service and commencement exercises. The scene was picture-postcard perfect: bright sunshine giving a special luminescence to the
bhillowing flame-red robes of graduating seniors, the air clear and innervating.

A day of special distinction. And, for the new president and graduates alike, a time of symbolic rebirth, the first day of a fresh beginning.

This was implicit in President Silber's inaugural address, a declaration of concern for the deeper problems of a society hungering for harmony and purpose (see pages 16-17). It was, to say the least, a dynamic introduction to the man and the quality of leadership he will provide for the institution he now leads.

Though brief, the investiture was in keeping with President Silber's thoughts on the value of inauguration ceremonies as reported in the last issue of this magazine: "Our society has gone far enough in the direction of an instant culture, and we should have a few occasions that remind us of our past and of the continuity of our institutions. Inaugural ceremonies serve that function. I don't care about having a fancy ceremony, but I think it is important to have some simple occasion at which we note that while the individuals who enliven an institution may change, the institution itself endures."

As former President Harold C. Case, a member of the platform party, declared to guests at the pre-Commencement luncheon: "We all believe that Boston University is in good hands today."

The Silber family poses after the ceremonies for a presidential family portrait. Seated, from left, are his wife Kathryn, Laura, President Silber, Caroline, and David. Standing, from left, are Martha, Alexandria, Rachel, and Judith.
President Silber’s Inaugural Address was, as the Boston Globe put it, “an eloquent and auspicious beginning” for the seventh president of Boston University in its 102-year history. Titled “The Pollution of Time,” it dealt with topics of foremost concern today in American society: “instant culture,” the loss of historical perspective, the generation gap, the purpose of higher education, the universal quest for meaning, Vietnam. It commanded the attention of the thousands who heard it, and prompted one veteran Boston television newsman to comment, “This is easily the most significant commencement speech I ever heard.” Boston’s three major newspapers obviously agreed; all carried page 1 stories the next morning. And the Globe led its editorial page that day with the comment reprinted on the facing page.

The Boston Globe

Silber Asks End to War Between Generations

By Nina McNamara

Globe Staff

President Silber marked his inauguration in the seventh president of Boston University yesterday by calling for renewed appreciation of the differences between youth and age and a truce in the civil war between generations.

Speaking under a cloudless sky to a combined inauguration-commencement audience, Silber warned of the dangers of an “instant culture” that robs life of meaning and destroys the distinctive contribution of each stage of life.

“It is important — desperately important — that we accept our youth for their idealism and that they accept us for our experience,” he said.

“Together, we are effective partners. Separate, we are murderous pawns — one reliant on elite, the other on paraplegia.”

Silber said that “no failure in political leadership in recent years can compare in importance with the failure of all politicians and all parties to denounce those who exacerbate the difficulties between the generations and encourage a civil war between young and old.”

The generation conflict, he said, can be seen clearly in Vietnam “where, for nine long years, the old have squandered the lives of 45,000 young men and bled the bodies and spirits of millions of others to sustain a right for the people of South Vietnam analogous to that rejected by Abraham Lincoln.”

America fought a civil war to prove that union was more important than the right of self-determination, Silber said.

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Record

American

Largest daily circulation in New England

Monday, May 24, 1971

Bridge Generation Gap, Silber Urges

By Jan Berman

Newspaperman Jan Berman, who graduated from BU’s journalism school in 1954, was the special guest speaker yesterday for the BU commencement.

A graduate of BU’s journalism program, Silber is the seventh president of Boston University and the first in the university’s history to have been named the 1971 Commonwealth Scholar.

Silber said that “no failure in political leadership in recent years can compare in importance with the failure of all politicians and all parties to denounce those who exacerbate the difficulties between the generations and encourage a civil war between young and old.”

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America fought a civil war to prove that union was more important than the right of self-determination, Silber said.

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“All over the nation we hear cries of alarm about the pollution of air and the pollution of water, but we hear little or nothing about a pollution far more serious—that of time itself. We can, after all, recycle air and water through filters. But we cannot recycle time. We can live meaningfully—though painfully, unpleasantly and briefly—in dirty air, drinking dirty water. But when the structure of time is destroyed, the basis for significance in our own lives is likewise destroyed. All meaning is lost in the instantaneous.”

President Silber bridges a gap

D R. JOHN R. SILBER, at his inauguration yesterday as the seventh president of Boston University, made an eloquent and auspicious beginning, for that is what it was. His address said things that should have been said long before by the heads of other such institutions.

It contained something vitally important on at least four topics that plague society today: “instant culture,” the trouble with college education, the gap between the young and their elders, and last but far from least, the key question of our involvement in Vietnam.

On the first of these, the 44-year-old philosopher from Texas zeroed in on the current passion for instant everything—instant death through nuclear bombs, instant money that leads to bankruptcy, instant abundance that brings pollution, and instant communication with its “boredom and vulgarity.” And, lastly, “instant ecstasy at a needlepoint: an instant escape... into nothingness.”

We are polluting time itself, he said—"We have become experts in instant friendship, instant sex, and even instant marriage—marriage that can be dissolved immediately after instant consummation."

There was a thought for educators everywhere when Dr. Silber declared that “failing to recognize McLuhanism as an intellectual misma, many educators have embraced it, plunging headlong into meaninglessness with light shows and multimedia extravaganzas on almost any subject from psychedelic chemistry to WOW freshman English “all in the name of ‘synchronous absorption.’”

It all assumed, he said, that the "young have no intellectual curiosity, no interest in organized and meaningful data,” and so "raw, unordered data” is thrown at our students.

Dr. Silber uttered a profound truth when he said that “We must regain the same respect for time that the American Indian had for nature, for time is a part of nature.” And, for survival itself, “we sorely need... a conviction that will prompt us... to talk straight to our children about our heritage, about our past... We need the courage to deny at some times and to give at others.”

There was a refreshing candor, and a warm sympathy with the young in Dr. Silber’s statement that “Our youth articulate with remarkable clarity the blindness of our leadership... if fault is to be found, surely greater fault belongs to the mature who lack vision than to youthful visionaries. Our children, estranged from us, suffer alone.”

We think everyone—not merely the politicians—should heed the message in the following: “It is important, desperately important, that we accept our youth for their idealism and that they accept us for our experience. Together, we are effective partners. Separate, we are murderous gangs—one intent on filicide, the other on paricide. To avoid the murder of our children, we must accept them as our own. To avoid killing their fathers and mothers, the young must recognize the identity of their intended victims. Initially, their parents, eventually, themselves."

"No failure in political leadership in recent years can compare in importance with the failure of all politicians and all parties to denounce those who exacerbathe the difficulties between the generations and encourage a civil war between young and old that can only be the tragedy of Romeo and Juliet writ large... There is no salvation for the young or the old at the expense of either.”

But Dr. Silber was at his most effective when he said that the initial skirmishes of a civil war between young and old “have been fought in Vietnam, where, for nine long years, the old have squandered the lives of 45,000 young men... to assert a right for the people of South Vietnam analogous to that rejected by Abraham Lincoln.”

He was speaking, at this point, on the right of self-determination—the crutch that is used to justify continuing the war. He did not spell out what was implicit, but we shall: North and South Vietnam are one country, as much so as the United States, and were recognized as such by us in the Geneva Accords of 1954 which promised an election to reunite them, and we never allowed that election to be held.

"Can we tell the youth of America,” Dr. Silber asked, “that on the sacred principle of the right of self-determination South Vietnam may demand or expect our support in separating from Vietnam? The same claim was made by Jefferson Davis to elicit British intervention in our Civil War—another move stoutly resisted by Lincoln. By what illogic and what ignorance of our past is this right now proclaimed?”

Boston University’s new president is a deeply committed man. Some of that same commitment could be used in Washington.

ALUMNI REUNION activities filled Friday afternoon and evening and all day Saturday. BU Night at the Pops, school and class get-togethers, a chicken barbeque, boat rides on the Charles, an address by President Silber, a panel discussion of campus concerns, campus tours, socializing at The Pub—these were among the activities that kept returning alumni moving and mingling with former classmates. Even the overcast and the occasional sprinkles had little effect; the turnout was one of the larger of recent years, and spirits were high.
COMMENCEMENT DAY broke bright and clear. After traditional baccalaureate services in Marsh Chapel and an inaugural luncheon in the Sherman Union ballroom, cars, busses, and pedestrians choked Commonwealth Avenue on the way to Nickerson Field for combined Commencement/Inauguration exercises. The scene was familiar: some 4,500 degree recipients seated in rows of chairs on the Astro-Turf, stadium seats filled with happy, waving parents and friends, post-ceremony hugging and picture taking. A familiar scene, yes, but for all present a segment of time frozen, savored, etched in memory; a proud celebration of accomplishment.
Reflections on a Visiting Year
by Thomas Hinde

A strictly chronological account of my year at Boston University would be artificial, so I am gladly accepting the suggestion that I make some disconnected notes which correspond more closely to my impressions. Though some may seem impertinent coming from a visitor, it is wrong to conclude that I found more to criticize than to profit by and admire. In an ideal world, perhaps, all teachers would be visiting teachers. Not for them the discouraging annual grind. Wide-eyed, they would arrive from another world, suck greedily at the new ideas they discover, and return with much booty. With luck they would bring and leave behind something exotic too. But another part of their usefulness would be their freedom to comment honestly on the school they have visited. It is in this spirit that I write.

Students: How pleasant to be teaching American students again! Their responsiveness and enthusiasm if occasionally naive, are their greatest qualities. I have met this in no other students, indeed nowhere else in life that I can remember. Inevitably, I compared Boston University’s students with those I had taught two years earlier at the University of Illinois. I confess to having been apprehensive, since I had two worrying forecasts. They would all be slick Eastern types, I’d been told, who thought they knew more than any professor and came to class mainly to cut him down to size. It’s a sort of basement annex to Harvard. I’d heard from another, an English girl who once studied here, full of the daughters of rich businessmen who want the cachet of sending their dumb girls to school in Boston but really should be sending them to a Swiss ladies’ finishing school. Neither warning turned out to have the least connection with the facts.

At first, indeed, I found it hard to detect any difference at all between Boston students and my former Midwestern ones. In early classes there was the same entirely reasonable “what’s this guy got to offer me?” flavour to their attention. Soon there were the same serious and concerned questions and discussions. Throughout I detected and struggled against the same desire for precision in expressing them—a typical Anglo-Saxon attitude. This becomes more apparent by contrast if you visit Ireland, where the poorest and least well educated—in our sense of those words—are highly articulate and mentally speculative. And partly it must surely lie in the sort of American academic writing which students read and imitate. Here the tendency—German in origin perhaps—is the opposite of brevity and precision. Academic writing often is a concoction of such inexact defined abstractions that one may, as the advertisers say, take the meaning of one’s choice. This year, in a critical book on Conrad, I found a sentence containing no concrete words but seven abstract nouns qualified by three abstract adjectives. When such writing is printed and recommended it is not surprising that students often produce meaningless—though heavily footnoted—papers. But I realize that these explanations only skirt the real cause, which must surely be found in the way language is used in the American home, grade school, and high school, places I’m not familiar enough with to comment on.

Thomas Hinde spent the 1969-70 academic year at BU as a visiting professor of English. Now back in his native England, where he wrote these reflections, he is the author of 11 (soon to be 12) published novels.
It would be nice to add that at BU I met many disciples of communications theorist Marshall McLuhan who defended their inarticulateness by attacking an educational system based exclusively on the exchange of verbal concepts. Yet only one or two students suggested this idea. They were, needless to say, the most articulate: members of my creative writing classes who were anxious about the fundamental value of the craft they were learning.

Despite these similarities, I did in the end detect differences at BU. At its simplest, I found that although no more of my students were brilliant, fewer were bad. Those who deserved C grades were rare (I taught mainly juniors, seniors, and graduates). Mention of grades also allows me to compliment BU on its experiments with pass/fail grading, and to express the hope that this is extended to all courses taken by students outside their major subjects. Regularly I met students who, because they were majoring in other fields, were reluctant to take an English literature course because a lower grade might damage their cumulative grade average. Without a reform of this sort, one of the things we from other countries most admire about American universities—the way they make a broad, non-specialised education possible through the whole of an undergraduate’s four years—is largely rendered ineffective.

If BU students were on average better, their reading habits were certainly worse. Exhortations, appeals, and even faintly veiled threats were useless; there were always some who, for the best of reasons, had not read the books on the list. Ultimately they read them, perhaps, but not in time to play a useful part in class. Short of spot quizzes, which I wouldn’t resort to, or some much sterner attitude which would have offended equally against the spirit of study I hoped to create, I could think of no solution. Perhaps this is a perennial problem at city universities where there are more distractions than in a small university town. Or perhaps the cause should be sought in course curricula which might, if a student chose unwisely, commit him to a careful reading of 40 books in a semester.

Curricula: I teach modern subjects—creative writing and the modern British novel. By a relatively small stretch of the imagination, students can see how these are relevant to their own problems in America of the ‘70s, though a novelist like Dickens lies at the extreme edge of what they can accept for such reasons. “Okay, I understand, but so what?” was a question often implied and sometimes asked by my more honest students. I don’t envy my colleagues who teach, say, Spencer to similar students.

The straightforward answer to such doubts is that it is the duty of every teacher to show what, to convince his students that such an attitude is provincial both in time and place. The broader perspective they then gain is central to a university education, and to substitute something else—on the grounds of immediacy—would be a sad capitulation. These are good arguments based on values I admire. Other policies could lead to second-class universities, and I am convinced that all students, however non-academic, can benefit from contact with real scholarship. Nevertheless, I suspect that most American students leave a university believing that most of the courses they took were irrelevant to their needs, the life they will lead, and the modern world as they see it. This, I suspect, is because teaching at all universities, certainly both English and American, is too exclusively designed for that small section of students who are themselves going to become teachers or scholars.

The problem is closely tied to the question I often heard discussed at BU: abolishing specific course requirements for completion of work in a major subject. Here, in parallel to the idea of a university, is the idea of, say, a Department of English. No one, it is said, should be able to major in English literature unless he has covered, at least in outline, the whole field from Beowulf to, say, Norman Mailer, with a good deal more emphasis on the first thousand years than on the last hundred, where judgments are fluid and achievements
tenuous. If such requirements are eliminated, many believe, the department's standing will fail, as will the self-esteem of its faculty and its chances of attracting good new teachers. I doubt if these sentiments commend themselves to today's students who, I suggest, may be right about their own needs. We should surely welcome the thousands who want to take courses in the modern American novel, for this demonstrates that literature is a living subject in which they look for important answers to the problems of their own lives. Certainly we should teach it in such a way that we show it is a mistake to isolate one literary period from its antecedents—but perhaps we can be content if only a small percentage get this message.

I'm reminded here of the funniest and most profound public address I heard during my year at BU: Classics Professor Charles Beye's speech to new faculty in which—I summarize from memory—he foresaw the role of university teacher changing fast from that of learned professor to that of psychiatric welfare officer. If he is right, and I think he is, one reason may be that universities are persisting in trying to push all their students through academic hoops which only 10 percent are capable of, or even interested in going through.

Americans excel in self-examination and in the ruthless application of the policies to which their logical minds lead them. Convince an Englishman and the tedious fellow goes on doing more or less what he was doing before. In department meetings I continually heard curricula and degree requirements discussed and votes for change passed or narrowly defeated. After what I have just said, it may seem inconsistent that these discussions disturbed me in another way: as a compromising Englishman I was afraid that the search for an ideal course of studies was leaving the breathless teacher no time even to assess the merits of the last change, let alone how to work best with it, before there was a new one.

Politics: By grasshopper connection I'm led to this inevitable subject. After an hour and a half's discussion at my first department meeting—on the question of whether a faculty member refused tenure should receive a letter of explanation whether he asked for it or not—the vote was a tie. It was not a political issue but it seemed to epitomize the flexibility (I could use a ruder word) of the academic mind. Because academics have the greatest respect for argument, they often have the least rigid conviction. When I first arrived at BU, I detected among many of my colleagues a growing irritation with student protest. Even the non-committed, it seemed to me, were drifting into hostility to programless disruption for its own sake.

The students' support of the G.E. strike in late fall and the subsequent occupations, injunctions, and imprisonments seemed hardly to alter this attitude. (As an Englishman who knew little of pre-war left-wing politics in America, I should add that I was amazed to find radical students siding with unionism, surely a force as conservative and hostile to all they believe in as big business itself.) Nor did the two-day student strike in February change matters, with its five separate causes which somehow advertised it as a scraping of the barrel in search of a cause. Three-quarters of my class voted to meet on these days, though only a third attended. Interpret that as you will, it shows that among students as well as faculty there existed a fairly lukewarm radicalism. It wasn't till May, with the shootings at Kent State and the Cambodian invasion, that members of this floating majority knew again on which side they stood. My own view of the reaction on campus to these dramatic events is that the surprise and shock they caused threw both students and university into what had become a well-established hostility to each other, and that it took several days for the parties to realize that this time they were on the same side.

No doubt it was this climax to the year which confirmed what I had come expecting but until then had not found in strength: a new student pre-occupation with politics. Two years before, at Illinois, it had been the day of the love-in and the acid trip. I had expected, in parallel to the new politics, to find that the drug
Scene and hippie cult had almost disappeared, but this proved wrong. For example, a significant proportion of my creative writing students’ stories dealt with drug experiences; some were written in the first flood of amazement at the revelations about life which a drug-induced trip had given them. Even the more mature accepted experience with pot and probably acid as normal, treating it in the way the adult world treats alcohol experience—not something one must talk or write about all the time. Conversely, their interest in politics rarely showed in their writing.

The campus: Inevitably, BU raises in a visitor’s mind the whole question of creating a university community in a big city. Some would argue that this is not desirable since it leads to privileged or ivory-tower attitudes. I can’t agree, and admire what BU has done to build dormitories and buy land and buildings with the aim of making itself a place as well as an institution. Unfortunately, while the students have moved closer, the faculty has moved or remained far away. I was more than content with the spacious house I rented on a bosky side street in Milton, but the nine miles which separated me from campus often deterred me from taking part in the meetings, film shows, and other extra-curricular activities which are a vital part of university life.

BU presumably must live with its neo-gothic complex and wait hopefully for someone to discover its charm, at present well hidden. But I have one suggestion for making this interlude more bearable: today a telephone call box can be so well insulated that, although it has no door and only minimal walls, it can be used in the noisiest street or subway. BU architects surely have something to learn from the modern call box. I learned that the classrooms on the Commonwealth Avenue side of the CLA and CBA buildings are virtually unusable because of traffic noise. Even if a teacher can make himself heard, the most valuable part of classroom experience—discussion—becomes impossible because students can’t hear each other. It is for this last reason that the ideal classroom is in the shape common in hospitals, a half-circle of rising tiers. The room in the School of Public Communications to which I was able to move one of my classes was a big improvement acoustically, but here shape was the problem, since it seemed to have suffered an Alice-in-Wonderland elongation, and shy students were in the middle distance.

One real regret: Why, oh why, wasn’t Storrow Drive put where it belongs, underground? What a fine riverside campus this would have made!

Creative writing: First I should make it clear that my criticism of American student writing is not directed at my creative writing students, most of whom had some skill with words and feeling for them. My attitude to courses in this subject was well formed: that it should be taught because it can benefit all who take it, and not in the hope of discovering a few future novelists or poets. For this reason I much prefer such titles as “narrative writing” or “poetry writing.”

In my teaching at BU, I found that however much I was determined to treat a writing class as a normal part of a university course of study which would help all to think and grow in self-knowledge, the hopes and ambitions of students went further. None was so crude as to ask directly for the know-how of getting published, but I sensed that quite a few were hoping for this and felt that I was engaged in some prolonged rear-guard action to prevent their discovery.

Reflecting on this problem later, I have seen a parallel between a course of creative writing and a stage of psychoanalysis. In both, the teacher/analyst must hope initially to attach the student/patient passionately to himself and his wisdom, but his ultimate aim must be to provoke an opposite attitude in which the student/patient feels betrayed by his teacher and realizes that his only hope is to trust himself. Only in this way can the absurd situation in which a teacher has to pronounce on a student’s chances of “success” be decently avoided.

Finally: Most important, gratitude for the kindness I received and tolerance I was shown. This is so usual at American universities that there is a danger it won’t be said. It extended not just to social friendliness but to far more important things, notably a total trust in my teaching practices. Never was I offered a single piece of restrictive guidance; indeed, never any advice at all unless I asked for it.

It is hard to exaggerate how I valued this trust. No doubt by now the news of the black masses I was holding in CLA 404 has percolated to the authorities, but I am more than grateful for the deaf ear they turned during the 1969/70 academic year!
Student Financial Aid:

Proud Past, Uncertain Future

by Janet K. Roberts

IN THE HALCYON days of American higher education, not far behind us, it was the common wisdom that nearly anyone with reasonably sound academic credentials could go to college, for some form of scholarship or other financial assistance could be found if one looked hard enough.

In those post-Sputnik years, tuition charges were still modest, the national economy was, for the most part, strong and climbing, and it was possible to receive an academic scholarship on merit alone, a recognition of past achievement and future potential awarded even to students whose families had the resources to pay the cost of a college education.

Those days are no more. Across the board, the costs of attending college are escalating. Simultaneously, colleges and universities are feeling the financial pinch as established sources of income top off and new sources are yet to be tapped. All of which has caused substantial changes in the dispensing of financial aid to today's students at Boston University.

"Not even the most well-endowed college can afford the luxury of using money where it is not needed, such as in awarding scholarships on any basis other than financial need," says David Gudekunst, BU's director of financial aid. "That's why we rarely use the word 'scholarship' any longer. The assistance we can offer students today is mostly in the form of grants and loans."

Despite the economic pinch and the change of philosophy, the financial aid program he administers has managed to keep pace—but no more—with increasing costs and increasing numbers of students requiring assistance. This year, with tuition going up 19 percent, financial aid money also was increased by that amount.

"But," says Gudekunst, "we expect that even more students will need aid next fall. This is our dilemma: we have been running hard to keep up, but it is as though we have been standing still!"

This year approximately 3,000 of BU's 14,720 undergraduate students received some $4,235,000 in financial assistance through the university. That figure includes monies from federal programs channeled through Gudekunst's office as well as funds provided by the university itself. It does not include assistance from non-university sources, the nearly $1.5 million the university pays to students in wages, some $285,000 in tuition remission for faculty, staff, and their dependents studying at the university, or the nearly $175,000 received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts through its scholarship program for state residents (about $700 per student).

All this adds up to a considerable sum. And, says Gudekunst, BU can be proud of its financial aid program. He cites the $3.5 million available in the total Commonwealth of Massachusetts Scholarship Program—which of course falls some $700,000 shy of the total assistance to BU students available through his office. Even so, he adds, BU is not able to match the level of assistance offered by some other more generously endowed private universities.

The financial need of a student, Gudekunst explains, is "the difference between what it costs to come to Boston University and what financial resources are available to the student." That gap is widening. Next fall tuition will be $2,090, a $340 increase from the past three years. Unfortunately, this comes at a time of strained national economy, tight money, rising unemployment, and increases across the board in the cost of living. This year the estimated total cost of a year at BU is $3,950, including tuition, fees, board and room, books, and a bare minimum of about $400 for miscellaneous expenses.

Like most colleges and universities, Boston University subscribes to the College Scholarship Service (CSS) of the College Entrance Examination Board as a way of systematizing requests for financial assistance. To apply for aid, a student must have his parents complete the CSS "Parents' Confidential Statement" and submit it with his application to the university.

By indicating a family's effective income, with allowances for necessary expenses, the information on this form helps Gudekunst's office determine just how much financial aid the student will need. Boston University would, of course, like to help all students requesting help—some 13,000 annually—but clearly the available money cannot be stretched that far. (This would be possible, Gudekunst says, only if the aid fund were nearly tripled, to about $12 million a year.) Hence a committee of financial aid officers must evaluate all applications and decide which students will receive assistance.

"Financial need is, of course, the first and most important factor we consider," says Gudekunst. "But for incoming freshmen, we also must consider the needs of our schools and colleges, the capacities of individual programs, and geographic distribution."

The selection process, like the administration of the overall financial aid program, is guided by this CSS statement of principle: "The primary purpose of a collegiate financial aid program should be to provide financial assistance to accepted students who, without such aid, would be unable to attend that college."

Half of BU's financial aid money comes from unrestricted university funds in an amount set by the Board of Trustees. The other half is underwritten by various federal programs, such as National Defense Loans, Student Nursing Loans, and Educational Opportunity Grants. Nearly 85 percent of the financial aid goes...
to upperclassmen and graduate students, for renewals as well as first-time grants, with the remaining 15 percent to freshmen.

Boston University currently awards five main types of financial aid: University Scholarships, National Defense Loans, Nursing Student Loans, Educational Opportunity Grants, and College Work-Study. In order to spread scholarship funds farther and better utilize all available aid funds, the university usually awards a “package” which includes some scholarship, some loan, and perhaps some work-study.

For example, Ann S., a sophomore from New Jersey, is the daughter of a fairly successful insurance agent. Her parents own their own home, although it still carries a mortgage, and are comfortably settled in the community.

However, with seven dependent children, including an older son in college and high medical expenses for the youngest child, Ann’s parents were unable to meet the total cost of her education at BU. Therefore, the university, on the strength of a recommendation from the CSS, awarded Ann a combination scholarship/loan amounting to the difference between what her parents could contribute and the total cost of a year at the university.

Scholarships are awarded to incoming freshmen on the basis of need, scholastic potential, and achievement. To maintain a scholarship, a student currently must maintain a grade point average of 2.0 if he has a Boston University Award, and of 2.5 if he has a Trustee Scholarship.

National Defense and Nursing Student loans allow a student up to 10 years to repay at a simple three percent interest rate, with the first repayment nine months after graduation.

Many students from low-income families attend Boston University as participants in the federal Educational Opportunity Grant (EOG) program. All EOG grants to students are matched by funds from another source, such as a Boston University or outside scholarship, College Work-Study, or a National Defense Loan.

Because many economically disadvantaged students tend to belong to minority groups, the university designates 50 percent of all its freshman financial assistance funds for members of minorities—40 percent for Black students, 10 percent for others. “We feel the university has a commitment to give this special assistance to minority group students,” says Gudekunst.

One such student is Jim A., a Black freshman from Virginia, who had no family resources to pay for any college expenses. His father, a service station attendant, and his mother, a part-time maid, could provide nothing towards his education. However, his College Boards indicated that he had excellent potential as a college student, and he was granted the maximum EOG scholarship, matched by a BU scholarship. Together, they will cover all his tuition and room and board expenses. Additionally, he received a National Defense student loan which will provide money for travel home during vacations, books, winter clothing, and other incidentals.

As long as Jim remains in school, he will continue to receive this financial-aid package, revised as expenses change. He did not receive any aid under the College Work-Study program—and with good reason, according to Gudekunst.

“We try to keep the working down, especially for students from disadvantaged groups,” he says. “It is hard enough for them to make adjustments to college life without having to spend time working.”

This was not a factor, however, in the case of Tom M., a Boston-area freshman. A summer job, obtained through the Work-Study program, will help him earn enough money to meet some of his expenses for tuition and incidentals. Because Tom lives within easy commuting distance, he can save on costs by living at home. However, with six younger children at home and an older daughter attending nursing school, Tom’s father, a department-store employee, and his mother, a housewife, cannot meet all the ever-rising costs of higher education.

Tom was granted a scholarship which, with his participation in the Work-Study program, gives him a financial aid combination package that will see him through.

Of course, the Financial Aid Office is only one source of assistance for students. Many foundations offer such aid; service clubs and high schools have scholarship programs, and there is always the option of obtaining a government-insured loan through a bank. Interest on such loans is underwritten by the federal government while the student is in school if his parents’ adjusted gross income does not exceed $15,000 a year. Many students manage without university aid with a combination of bank loans and occasionally interrupting their studies to work full-time and accumulate the funds needed to continue.

One developing complication Gudekunst wrestles with these days is the fact that individual students, particularly those from less affluent families, require more individual assistance than in the past—because of that widening gap between the cost of a year at BU and the resources of a low-income family. Competition for remaining funds, especially among students from middle-income families, is steadily increasing.

“I am unhappy with the projection of this trend,” Gudekunst says. “It could lead to the situation that only those so poor that they qualify for federal aid, along with those affluent enough to require no assistance, will be able to attend college. This would be a vast shift from the traditional middle-class backbone of our educational institutions.”

The way out of the current bind? More endowment producing more assistance funds, more federal assistance, and direct aid from the states would work wonders, Gudekunst says. Efforts are underway on all three fronts, but without results to date. Meantime, even some existing federal funding faces the prospect of cutbacks which would reduce funds available to BU students.

On balance, however, Boston University clearly has recognized financial aid to needy students as an educational priority. It has managed to keep abreast of rising educational costs, and is striving to do even better than that. The reason is abundantly clear: the financial aid program has, over the years, contributed substantially to the quality, diversity, and vitality of students enrolled at Boston University.
TOP MANAGERS IN BUSINESS today are talking
the way academic deans and university presidents
talked 10 years ago. In conversations with business ex-
ecutives, I often have heard comments similar to this:
“You’re crazy; it can’t happen here. We in manage-
ment aren’t as soft as you in academic circles. We know how
to deal with loud-mouthed kids!” My own conviction is
that what has been happening to us on the campuses is
going to happen to the corporations tomorrow.

The experience of the publisher of a large number of
magazines in the electronics field is illustrative. About a
week before the Oct. 15 moratorium in the fall of 1969,
his secretary told him that one of the editorial assistants
way down the line had requested an interview with him.
All smiles, especially since she was a curvaceous young
lady, he ushered her in. She informed him that she felt
his publishing company should take a stand against the
war in Vietnam, and that the company ought to take a
full-page ad in The New York Times, strongly endors-
ing the moratorium and calling for an immediate with-
drawal of U.S. troops. “Do you realize this probably
would cost $15,000?” he asked. “Oh, that’s a relief,” she
replied. “I thought it would cost $25,000!”

That argument shot down, he tried another: “How
can my publishing company take a single posture that
speaks for all its members?” “Oh, I’ve taken care of
that,” she replied. “I have a petition here that I’ve put
together.” Naturally, he expected to find that the peti-
tion had been signed by most of the lower-level clerical
help, eager for a day off. But, to his astonishment, he
found that about 80 percent of his key editorial people had signed it! Suddenly the fun went out of it. He then had to hold a mass meeting and decide on the proper posture for the company. Debate raged. Fortunately for his budget, the idea of the *Times* advertisement was scuttled. Instead, the company managed to get by with time off during the day for those who wanted to march with the demonstrators in New York City. Even so, the publisher was deeply shaken.

Is this an isolated example? No, it is not! Can the traditional hierarchical organization of big business be seriously threatened in the years to come? Most definitely. Look at what is happening in the world's oldest hierarchical organization, the Roman Catholic Church, which for 2,000 years has managed to make authority and rank stick. Much of modern corporate organization—indeed, our whole management concept of line-and-staff—is patterned after the Roman Catholic church's organization chart. Hence, evidence of breakdowns in the authority of church management, which are becoming more and more frequent, should be of real concern to managers in business.

Opposition to the Pope's authority has become more outspoken. The liberal wing of cardinals holds that modern times require decision-making not with and under the Pope, but in a spirit of cooperation and co-responsibility. Large numbers of cardinals are urging a quick and broad implementation of shared authority. And they are getting it. The Pope has hinted at the possibility of another Reformation, similar to the break four centuries ago. Sounding much like a beleaguered university president, he cried out that the present generation was on what he called an intoxicated quest for novelty. In the name of progress, he charged, the past was being forgotten, tradition disrupted, and habits abandoned:

"Innovation, innovation. Everything is being questioned, everything is in a state of crisis. Man is no longer calm. He is seized by a frenzy, a dizziness, and sometimes a madness which makes him want to turn everything upside down in a blind trust that a new order, a new world, a regeneration still not clearly forseeable is about to emerge."

**The Demand: A Personal Voice**

That, as I see it, is precisely what is happening in our society, and I predict that corporations will be drawn into it, too. People have become distrustful of representative government and are reluctant to delegate decisions. This trust of self-expression has been felt in the labor unions. Recently, in the case of a large company in Boston, the union's negotiating committee recommended a wage package to its membership, only to be voted down 7 to 1. The same happened in the New York mail strike, and similar examples are occurring all over the country.

Some business leaders are amused when an academic administrator, the Pope, or a labor leader has problems because everybody demands a personal part in the decision-making process. But the businessmen I know do not think it half so much fun when I suggest that they are next on the list, as surely they are. Higher education and greater freedom has led more people to conclude that, since they trust no one else, they have the right to participate in decisions affecting their lives.

Is this all bad? Is our society so perfect that we want to preclude protest against that which is highly mechanistic and impersonal? I think not. We must see this demand for greater participation as a virtue and hear those who demand that the human element be retrieved from the mechanistic, and that the benefits of this affluent nation be made available to everyone. If we overreact negatively, we may undermine one of the most important constructs of the democratic system: the right and obligation of everyone to express his opinions, however outrageous.

The dissidents of recent years have performed a service by questioning the values, assumptions, and institutions of American society, and they should, difficult as it may be, be respected. After all, these dissidents have not "copped out." The real danger to our children is not that they are young and idealistic and caring, that they want to stop constant wars and to help the poor of our country and of the world, but rather that they will say, "The hell with it! The whole system is so fouled up, we might as well take drugs and drop out. Stop the world, I want to get off." The young people who care enough to put down their transistor radios, uncork their eyes from the TV, raise Cain about social ills, and hold whole universities hostage for war and the ills of our violence-ridden society—these are the young people who will build fires under corporate managers.

**Next Target: Big Business**

Many of the top managers we interviewed who rejected the possibility of challenge also wondered why university presidents and deans have not turned the hose on "loud-mouthed" student demonstrators. They forget that these people are our "customers." They forget that, in the early part of this century, they also yielded when labor demanded a voice in management decisions. If they could not subordinate labor unions, which were made up of employees rather than customers, they are hardly in a position to criticize universities...
for reluctance to call the cops on their children.

Labor won its voice and its peace with management. Students are winning—and I think rightfully so—a voice in decisions affecting their academic lives. And I think today's managers are going to experience in their lifetime a similar demand for increased participation by lower managers.

It is already coming to pass. Subordinates no longer are agreeable to being pushed around the way they once were. Today when a valuable young man is told to pack up his family and move from Schenectady to Pasadena, then three years later back to Waltham, he may refuse—and get away with it. In the past the argument has been, "If you do not like it, quit." That argument was used against rebelling pre-union workers, and is used today against rebelling students. It did not work then, and it does not work now. Valuable employees will not take it; only the poor ones will—and managers know it.

For extremely complex reasons, we are entering a period of increased corporate democracy, with all that will be good and bad about it. But it is coming. For example, I think that salary ranges will be compressed because in a corporate democracy it will be difficult to justify a salary for the president of a company that is infinitely greater than that received by the President of the United States. I think we will find boards of directors becoming more truly responsive, not only to the wishes of the stockholders, but to the needs of the employees. I think superremunerative stock options will disappear or at least be made available to more than just a favored few.

Corporations, if they are to survive, will be dramatically more responsive to the needs of society. Like universities, they will be forced to examine more closely their relationships with the military and with political groups. Corporate presidents will have to face head-on the question of whether their corporations can afford a social conscience, and whether maximum returns to stockholders is the ultimate goal. Recently, at the annual shareholders' meeting of the United Fruit Company, Board Chairman John Fox began his remarks by examining the role of business in social programs:

“All business has a tremendous stake in the solution of urban problems. Furthermore, private enterprise, in my opinion, holds the keys to the problem. Jobs must be found for the hard-core, so-called unemployables of the ghetto. By jobs I mean productive, useful, self-confidence-building jobs, not WPA shovel-leaninig, soul-destroying activities. . . . It will be a difficult task and an expensive one. The cost will be borne by the shareholders of our major corporations. . . . I can only say that we must carry our share of this program. The price for not doing so is beyond calculation.”

Managers of the future will have to face, just as university administrations have, the challenge of coping with social change and a redefinition of decision-making processes. They will have to be less the autocrats and more the politicians in the best sense. They will have to be more liberal in their thinking, not clinging blindly to socially outmoded ways of arriving at decisions and getting jobs done. I say that no generation of Babbitts today can hope to keep our nation together in moving toward decency in standards of living and equality of opportunity for all. I say that managers of the future are going to have to participate vigorously and whole-heartedly in the task of making our nation in actuality what it is in its promise.

The Emerging New Breed

Most businessmen will not reject everything that has been said. But many think they will not have any trouble in dealing with demands by lower-level employees to participate in significant decisions. SDS types will not apply, they reason; those who do will be organizational types who will accept the system as it is.

But there are flaws in this argument. First, it is true, according to Daniel Yankelovich who has done some
first-rate research in this area, that radical students make up only about 3 percent of our college population. But the important thing Yankelovich's research indicates is that 41 percent of the current academic population falls into what he called the "forerunner" group. This group, he feels, points out the future direction for our society.

Unlike past generations, they minimize the traditional benefits of a college education—earning more money, having a better career, and enjoying a higher status in society. All this they take for granted. Rather, they are searching for something far more intangible; they want to change society, rather than just make out well within the existing system. They believe that something fundamental is wrong with American society, and they enthusiastically support radical reform of our most cherished institutions.

The campus radicals are not traditional Marxists; many of them are truly anti-intellectual and pick up their notions secondhand. But, as Yankelovich points out, the New Left has absorbed, as if by osmosis, a number of premises with a Marxian flavor.

First of all, the New Left believes that economic motives dominate other people and institutions, but not themselves; the New Left underscores the importance of power and views society in terms of social class. It believes that our society concentrates its power and resources in profit-making institutions, and therefore that large-scale social and economic inequalities are inevitable in a capitalistic society—so much so that the average person is doomed to exploitation by the capitalistic system.

At this point, most managers will be hoping that Yankelovich is right, that only 44 percent of the college population is threatened and indoctrinated in beliefs such as these. Such a hope is dimmed by another statistic from the same source: college students are not alone in their conviction that business is overly concerned with profits and not sufficiently concerned with public responsibilities. Ninety-four percent of all college students endorse this view strongly or partially, but so do 92 percent of the non-college youths. Furthermore, 79 percent of the parents of college students and 84 percent of the parents of non-college youths also believe that business is overly concerned with profits. In other words, the view that business is excessively profit-minded is spread throughout our society and perhaps is held by some businessmen, too.

If it is true that most Americans want decreased emphasis on profits and increased emphasis on social responsibility, then companies will be hard-put to find employees who readily accept the values and hierarchical organization of business.

Are New Challenges So Bad?

But why is the possibility of such challenging of values and authority by youth so bad? Does business really want young people who do not question, who do not probe the system, who do not think up new ways of doing things?

I think not. In the past, too many people like this have worked to the detriment of business, especially if they were in managerial positions. Government has no monopoly on bureaucrats. Top executives are always complaining about their company's need for managers with entrepreneurial drive. Without entrepreneurs the game will be over.

One of Harvard's great economists, Joseph Schumpeter, predicted nearly 30 years ago that the fall of big-business oriented capitalism would come not from the challenge of any other ideology, but from the death of the entrepreneurial spirit. Entrepreneurs are rebels, in a sense, against bureaucracy, bigness, and hierarchical structures. A viable free enterprise system needs challenges, and these challenges have usually come from youth.

Many young people are becoming more aware of the fact that few innovations in business come from the senior people. For example, the modern supermarket as we know it was not developed by an established chain such as A&P or First National; A&P, in fact, has had a hard time maintaining its position. The modern supermarket has evolved through the efforts of small independents and younger men. The big, old organizations resisted this movement for years and were almost forced out of business because of their stubbornness. Similarly, the discount stores were developed by independents—the KMETs, Masters, and the rest—not by the established stores like Macy's, Gimbel's, or Filene's. In every case, young men were instrumental in beginning these ventures and in making them successful. Older, more conservative organizations changed their practices only when threatened with extinction by the new trends.

The facts of life, the facts of business, and the facts of organizations are being taught at business schools today. Students are learning that major innovations are being made by young businessmen. They also learn that recognized institutions with senior executives often turn down exciting new ideas. For example, when Edwin Land was a sophomore at Harvard he went to Eastman Kodak with his now famous Polaroid camera. Kodak refused him on the grounds that, through their experience, the public would not be interested in low-quality pictures. As every business-school student knows, Land went out, started his own company, and succeeded fabulously.

To get ahead in business today certain qualities are required, notably courage and willingness to take a risk. But these are not qualities of the typical senior business executive or the typical large corporation. The outstanding business successes of the past few years have all been men who started their own organizations at a relatively early age, and who have acted in ways the
Establishment considers unconventional and unacceptable. Among them have been Joseph Wilson of Xerox, Saul Steinberg of Leasco, and H. Ross Perot of Electronic Data Systems Corporation, who quit as a salesman for IBM when the company wouldn't listen to his ideas and formed his own company.

Every argument has its rebuttal, of course. Land, Wilson, and Steinberg still accept the basic assumptions of our capitalistic society. But many of the young people I am concerned with are rebelling against these values. And these youngsters may, indeed, be the brightest and most valuable people entering adult society today. Thus the vital question facing corporate managers is this: Can you afford the risk of acquiring young people with a capacity for creative new thinking, who also carry with them the seeds of a challenge to, if not the destruction of, the traditional hierarchical structure of American business?

I think business needs these bright, original people and that these same young people, if they understood the potential for change within American business practices, would want business careers. The situation resembles Freud's description of the two cold porcupines who had to huddle together for warmth. The closer they got, the more they stuck one another. This dilemma in human interrelations is going to trouble management ever more deeply in the future. What we need is to have the battle cry ring out and have everyone rush to the barricades—and find that all of us are on the same side of the barbed wire.

Research has proven that if senior executives want their employees to be innovative, creative, and responsible and to make contributions they must encourage participation in management decisions; otherwise, they invite passive obedience and sycophancy. But if middle management allows lower management freedom, then top management must also allow middle management freedom. There is no evidence that age necessarily means better decisions, or that more imposing titles mean better work.

We are now at the point where middle managers are managing lower managers who know more than the middle managers. And top managers are managing people who know more than they do. This is due to the rapid advance of technology.

But to acquiesce to more participation in management decision-making means that older executives must recognize the gap between their profit-oriented values and the ever-increasing social consciousness of young.

The Corporate Plan

It seems to me that corporations are fortunate in not having to repeat the mistakes made in the past by other institutions, such as education and the church, which have borne the first brunt of questioning. But if a businessman is willing to consider the possibility that corporations lead no charmed life in our society, if he suspects that they will be caught up in social change as much as—if not even more so—other institutions, then what should he do about it?

First of all, top executives in corporations must, I feel, compromise on the position that their responsibility to turn maximum profits to shareholders means that they must not divert significant corporate resources to the alleviation of social problems. They must recognize that what is good for the nation is, in the long run, good for General Motors—and that if our free enterprise system cannot divert resources to the have-nots of our population, we may suffer the consequence of constant turmoil in our streets.

Second, corporations must reexamine their part in a world-wide social system that has led to constant warfare. I know of no executive who, as the SDS claims, wants warfare as a means of making profits. But we are all caught up on a mad merry-go-round offering no brass rings for mankind. If big business is truly influential in our country and throughout the world, surely we must learn how to force an outbreak of peace.

Third, corporations must face up to and eradicate racial and religious prejudice operative even implicitly in the organization's behavior. If we are a business-oriented society then business must intensify its already impressive beginnings.

Fourth, corporations must learn to seek commonly shared values through greater permissiveness and participation. As MIT did a year ago, corporations may have to call a pause in operations and allow lengthy, fully participative meetings to occur among all segments and levels of persons in the organization, to allow all to ventilate feelings relative to the corporate posture on self-interest and societal responsibility. Through greater participation, more shared values must result, and even those whose ideas are not adopted should at least feel they had a free voice prior to the decision.

Fifth, it follows that corporations must have flatter organization charts, from which will evolve a greater sense of community and dedication to achievement of mutually accepted goals. It is more than possible, I think, that when a corporation decides it must be fair both in returning adequate dividends to stockholders and in contributing corporate resources toward the cure of society's problems, all members of that corporation will be willing to make the extra effort to generate the extra profits required.

From my talks with a wide range of young, bright people considering careers in business, I have concluded that only companies this open, flexible, and responsible will attract the best young people into tomorrow's top managerial roles. Age makes us cynical. Experience tells us that the world is gray, not black and white. But let us do the best we can for this country. By our actions, we must help America's youth recover some of the lost idealism we felt about our nation when we were young. Let us rebuild and emphasize social responsibility as part of—instead of an alternative to—the free enterprise system.  

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Alumni News

Mehos New Alumni Association Head

Charles A. Mehos, '42, vice president and treasurer of American Brands, Inc., New York, was elected 1971-72 president of the Boston University General Alumni Association at its annual meeting May 22 in The Castle.

Previously a national vice president of the alumni organization and also a member of the National Alumni Council, Mehos replaces Ralph Pendery, CBA '39.

Two new national vice presidents also were elected at the meeting. They are James A. Argeros, CLA '51, and Charles R. Parrott, CBA '53/LAW '64.

Argeros, assistant to the executive vice president of Jordan Marsh in Boston, is a charter officer of the BU Club of New York and a member of the National Alumni Council.

Parrott is a junior partner with the Boston law firm of Nutter, McClennen and Fish and is a former president of the Downtown Alumni Club. He is also a member of the National Alumni Council.

Argeros and Parrott will join national vice presidents Janet Jeghelian, CBA '56/SAR '57, and Leo R. Mullin, CBA '54, who were re-elected to the board.

Phonathons Help Boost Alumni Fund Toward '70-71 Goal

Phonathons, conducted among graduates of individual schools and colleges, are a big factor in a projected increase in the amount of alumni giving and the number of donors for the 1970-1971 Boston University Alumni Fund.

"It looks as if this may turn out to be the best year ever in annual giving," says Alumni Fund Chairman Gerald S. Eilberg, CBA '54. The current campaign period ends June 30.

This year, for the first time, the Alumni Fund campaign included a concentrated program of school and college phonathons in eastern Massachusetts.

Directed particularly at alumni giving, the phonathons focused on the 11 schools and colleges represented in the Alumni Fund.

Alumni volunteers from the participating schools and colleges manned the telephones as each alumni group held its own series of phonathon nights at The Castle. The phonathons supplemented a series of mail appeals.

As a result of the expanded phonathon program, Eilberg said, the Alumni Fund anticipates receiving over $35,000 in "new money" from 1,350 donors. Last year over 6,800 donors helped set a new record of $312,000 for the Alumni Fund.

In addition to the school and college phonathons, regional phonathons in major metropolitan centers were conducted in May and June.

With an initial goal for 1970-1971 of a 20 percent increase in both dollars and donors, the Alumni Fund may see some of the smaller schools double their previous giving, according to Eilberg.

Schools and colleges represented in the Alumni Fund participate in the 60:40 formula by which 60 percent of the money received through the Fund goes to the alumnus's school for direct support of its programs, with the remaining 40 percent to the university at large. The professional schools in law, theology, medicine, and graduate dentistry direct their own giving programs.

Poll Shows Seniors Favor More Alumni Participation

Members of the 1971 Boston University graduating class tend to consider themselves "liberal," think that a degree from BU will be helpful in their future careers, and feel that greater alumni participation in the affairs of the university would strengthen the institution.

These opinions were expressed in a poll circulated to the nearly 1,000 seniors who attended the annual Senior Breakfast, sponsored by the General Alumni Association April 22 in the George Sherman Union. Completed questionnaires were returned by 624 of the class.

The poll was an outgrowth of sugges-
tions made during a special dinner April 7, which brought together Senior Class leaders and Alumni Association officials to discuss the role of graduating seniors in the Alumni Association.

The seniors also indicated that they identify with BU equally through their living groups and departments (both 40%); believe the war in Vietnam is the single most important factor underlying student unrest on college campuses (64%); feel that if the war were to end, campus disruptions would continue with less student support (28%) or with the same intensity but different issues (44%), and have a pretty good idea of what they want out of life and how to get it (70%).

Many seniors indicated they plan to enter the business world (46%) or undertake advanced education (26%). A strong 77 percent favored the Alumni Association’s offering alumni more opportunities for post-college study.

During the breakfast, the students voted to make voluntary contributions to the Boston Children’s Zoo at Franklin Park after a surprise proposal that they turn their $5 assessment for caps and gowns over to the zoo instead. After some floor debate, they voted to retain caps and gowns, ceremonial garb which President Silber described as symbolic of the continuity of the university from medieval times.

Guest speaker at the breakfast was S. Lester Ralph, CLA ’54/GRAD ’63, mayor of Somerville, Mass. Other speakers included President John R. Silber and Ralph B. Pendery, CBA ’39, president of the general Alumni Association. Director of Alumni Affairs Robert E. Cumings, CBA ’59, was master of ceremonies.

Space Still Open For Alumni Tours

Europe, the Orient, and the Caribbean are the target points on the Boston University Alumni Association’s 1971 overseas travel itinerary.

Three upcoming special-rate group tours, sponsored by the BU Varsity Club and the Downtown Alumni Club, will take BU Alumni and their families to Lisbon, London, and Tokyo and Hong Kong. A five-day trip to Runaway Bay, Jamaica, attended by nearly 60 alumni, was held in late April.

Some seats are still available on the flights to London (July 23-31), Tokyo and Hong Kong (August 9-20) and London (November 5-12). Prices for the group tours, including round-trip airfare from Boston, accommodations, taxes, gratuities, and a number of extras are: Lisbon, $284.90; Tokyo and Hong Kong, $724.90; and London, $306.90.

Alumni interested in learning more about the tours are urged to contact the Alumni Office promptly at 225 Bay State Road, Boston 02215.

Four Law Alumni Receive Awards

Presentation of Silver Shingle Awards to three distinguished graduates and a Young Lawyer’s Chair at a fourth highlighted the annual awards banquet of the School of Law Alumni Association March 19.

Receiving Silver Shingle Awards were: the Hon. Thomas H. Roberts, LAW ’31; Earle C. Parks, LAW ’25, and Theodore I. Koskoff, LAW ’36. John R. Robinson, LAW ’64, was the recipient of the Young Lawyer’s Chair.

Justice Roberts, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island since 1966, was honored for distinguished public service. He is a member of LAW’s Board of Visitors and has received an honorary doctor of laws degree from BU.

The award for attorney Parks, senior partner in the Boston law firm of Parks & Hession, was for his service to the School of Law. He is chairman of BU’s National Alumni Council of Boston University and has served as president of the Law School Alumni Association and vice president of the university’s General Alumni Association.

Attorney Koskoff, of Bridgeport, Conn., defended Black Panther Lonnie McLucas at a nationally reported trial in New Haven, Conn., last summer. His award was for “conduct which exemplifies the best in legal ethics and reflects great credit upon the profession.”

Attorney Robinson, a partner in the law firm of Rooney & Robinson, New York, received the Young Lawyer’s Chair which each year recognizes a Law School alumnus who, in 10 years or less since graduation, “has given outstanding performance in the profession and/or public service.”

Robinson was honored for a wide range of activities, including having served on several federal committees and task forces. He also is a member of LAW’s Board of Visitors.
TRADITIONAL REUNION festivities had a special extra dimension for alumni returning to the campus May 21-23 as John R. Silber was installed as Boston University's seventh president during Commencement exercises at Nickerson Field. Many Alumni Association leaders donned caps and gowns to join more than 100 college and university presidents and representatives of academic societies as special guests in the ceremonies.

The Alumni Association also gained a new president during the weekend with the election of Charles A. Mehos, CLA '42, for a one-year term. Charlie is vice president and treasurer of American Brands, Inc. in New York City, and resides in Darien, Connecticut. Under his supervision, plans are underway for Homecoming Weekend Oct. 22-23, with Dexter Dodge, CBA '56, serving as chairman. Anne Marie Kierce, CBA '54, also is hard at work laying plans for the annual Alumni Awards Dinner November 13 at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, of which she is chairman.

Many of you will be happy to know that arrangements have been made with Harris Publishing Company for publication of BU alumni directories for both the Greater Boston and Greater New York areas. When these are available, they will help us in this office to plan programs and events more effectively—and, of course, also will be very useful to those of you who live in the two areas. We hope for publication by the end of this year.

Meantime, for those living in or visiting the Boston area this summer, we are happy to announce that alumni are invited to participate in the “Calliope 1971” Summer Leisure Program sponsored by BU's Student Activities Office. Tours, harbor cruises, and theatre productions, including The Fantastics and The Tempest, have been scheduled. Complete information can be obtained by calling 353-2940 or writing to me at The Castle, 225 Bay State Rd., Boston 02215.

Alumni Fund National Chairman Jerry Eilberg, CBA '54, reminds us that this can be a record-breaking year for annual giving, thanks largely to the many alumni, students, and faculty who have participated in Phonathon campaigns. Those of us in the Alumni Office are deeply grateful for all the time and energy volunteered by so many alumni in this endeavor.

Congratulations to the Rev. Paul Speiker, CLA '33, who just completed 40 years at the Hawthorne (N.J.) Methodist Church. He is a past president of our New Jersey Club. To Tony Digioro, editor of the Massachusetts Music Educators news magazine, who still finds time to raise many scholar dollars from alumni in Western Massachusetts. To John A. Scali, CBA '42, whose friends will find him at the White House these days, where he is serving as special consultant to the president after several years as diplomatic correspondent for ABC-TV News. To Sayard Stone, SFAA '42/GRAD '52, who will journey to Greece this summer to be guest conductor of the Athens Symphony Orchestra... to Kermit C. Morrissey, CGE '49/CLA '50, who became president of Boston State College late this spring... to National Alumni Council Member Bob Rier, CBA '52, recently named president of M. Brown, Inc.

Our theatrical alumni continue to shine. Joan Jeffri, SFAA '67, is starring in Marigolds, and Kitty Winn, SFAA '66, soon will be seen in a semi-documentary, Panic in Needle Park... A geology major, Dr. Chester C. Langway, Jr., CLA '55/GRAD '56, recently had the unusual distinction of having a geographical feature in Antarctica named after him. It will be called “Mount Langway”... And SPC Associate Professor Carol Hills, SPC '49, has been named by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird to a Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Service.

Have a pleasant summer—and remember, if you pass through Boston on your vacation travels, be sure to stop by The Castle and say hello.

Apalakis Receives NCCJ Citation

Nicholas E. Apalakis, CBA '31, was among four distinguished Bostonians honored this spring by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Northeast Region, at the organization's 43rd annual citation dinner in Boston. Apalakis, first member of the Greek Orthodox faith ever to be so honored, was cited for his outstanding civic and business leadership and for his efforts to promote better human relations, racial justice, and brotherhood.

Investor relations manager with the New England Telephone Company, Apalakis is a Boston University trustee, serves on the Alumni Association's Advisory Committee, and is a past-president of the BU Alumni Association. He also is coordinator of the New England Memorial Hospital building fund, chairman of the United Fund Drive's commercial division, and Eastern Orthodox co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Downtown Club Hears Alumnus On Vietnam War

The Downtown Alumni Club of Boston had one of its largest turnouts of the year at an April 14 luncheon featuring Lt. Gen. Herman Nickerson, Jr., USMC (Retired) speaking on “As I See Southeast Asia.”

The nearly 100 alumni who met at the Red Coach Grill heard General Nickerson, CBA '35, call for Americans to curb their natural impatience with the drawn-out war in Southeast Asia and recognize that the Communists will not be forced into meaningful negotiations until they have suffered a meaningful military defeat.

General Nickerson, now administrator of the National Credit Union Administration, formerly was commanding general of the I Corps area in Vietnam.
Howard J. Parad, '48 (right) was honored as the School of Social Work's Alumnus of the Year at the school's annual dinner May 10. With him are Prof. Saul Bernstein, retiring this year after 25 years as chairman of the group department, and Mrs. Charles Dana, '68, president of the alumni association. Parad now is professor of social work at the University of California.

Congresswoman Margaret Heckler speaks as one of five panelists in a discussion of "Woman's Place: A New Tradition" during a special program sponsored this spring for women MBA graduates, conducted by the College of Business Administration.

"The U.S. advocates of peace in Southeast Asia at any price may be honest patriots," he told the alumni group, "but I fail to understand their mental processes which conclude that the freedom of the United States is not weighing in the balance."

Charles R. Parrott, CBA '53/LAW '64, and Pat Bibbo, CBA '57, were luncheon co-chairmen. Dexter A. Dodge, CBA '56, is Downtown Club president.

Another April event for the club was a Theater Night to view the BU Theatre's production of Euripides' Trojan Woman, after which those attending gathered at the Sheraton-Boston for Broadway deserts.

Parents Fund Approaches Goal

Boston University's Parents Fund, the annual campaign for support from the parents of students enrolled at the university, had achieved about two-thirds of its $60,000 goal for the year as of April 30, with two months remaining in the campaign period.

The total of $41,000 in contributions as of that date far exceeded last year's final tally of $13,000.

But, said Parent's Fund Chairman Samuel Shapiro, CBA '39, "We are still quite a distance from our goal and must reach it if we are to be truly effective. "The goal is not merely dollars and cents. It is an increasingly higher level of quality education for the benefit of our children. So we all have a stake in the campaign's success."

The 10-month figures represent not only a dollar increase but an increase of 20 percent in the number of contributors.

Chairman Shapiro, who also is a BU trustee, hopes that intensified efforts in the closing days of the campaign period will boost the fund over its goal.

Alumni, Students Honored at CLA Awards Banquet

The College of Liberal Arts' Alumni Association hold its annual dinner April 21 at the Cambridge Fenway Motor Hotel with nearly 200 in attendance, including President John R. Silber who addressed the gathering.

Alumni of the Year Awards were presented to Katherine B. Hillecker, CLA '13, former CLA recorder and later assistant to the dean and Donald L. Oliver, CLA '30, dean of admissions at BU.

Four CLA students received special awards, established by the CLA Alumni Association in honor of the Warren family, which has long been associated with Boston University.

Ruth Griffin, a senior biology and chemistry major, received the Shields Warren Award for excellence in biology. It honors Dr. Shields Warren, former chairman of the Board of Trustees and grandson of BU's first president.

Three students were given scholarships in memory of William Marshall Warren, former CLA dean. They were Carol Koch, junior French major; Henry Greenwald, junior history major, and Catherine Kessler, senior geology major.

Thomas F. Lambert, editor-in-chief of the American Trial Lawyer's Association, was the speaker of the evening. He told the group that "Civilization is the ability to live in someone else's world." The university, he declared, demonstrates that there are many roads—or disciplines—that converge on common goals of understanding.

Formerly with the BU School of Law, he pleaded for a stronger rule of law and a reign of reason in governing civilization's affairs, saying the purpose of law is to hold society together.

Trustees Nicholas Apalakis, CBA '31, and David Lavien, Esq., LAW '29, were members of the academic procession at President John R. Silber's inauguration.
1935
Sam Bornstein, CBA, formerly managing editor of the Boston Sunday Advertiser, has been named executive editor of that newspaper and of the Record American, the Hearst syndicate’s Boston daily.
Dr. Mark R. Shibles, SED and HON ’55, has announced his retirement as of June 30, 1971, as dean of the College of Education, University of Maine at Orono.
Paul Tamburello, LAW, has been appointed part-time federal court magistrate in Pittsfield, Mass.
Jackson J. Golden, LAW, was elected to the Rockland (Mass.) Trust Company’s board of directors.

1938
Perry Shutkin, LAW ’38/61, general counsel to the Rhode Island tax administration, is budget committee chairman for the United Fund of Southeastern New England.

1939
Peter J. Feeney, CBA, chartered life underwriter of the Boston general agency of National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, has been honored for leading his district unit to a company production high in 1970.
Clyde L. Griffiths, CLA and LAW ’41, retired army colonel and formerly an attorney in the office of the U.S. Secretary of Defense, has been named an assistant Washington counsel for the National Restaurant Association.

1940
A. Grant Whitney, CBA, executive vice president, Belk Stores Insurance Reciprocal, was named “Man of the Year” by the American Society of Insurance Management in recognition of his outstanding service to the society, his profession, and his community.
Thomas J. McHenry, LAW, has been awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by the University of New Hampshire at Durham.
Joseph Prendergast, ENG and CBA ’46, has been appointed principal of the Jefferson School District, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Dr. Owen B. Kiernan, SED, executive secretary, National Association of Secondary High School Principals, has been elected to serve a 4-year term as a trustee of the College Entrance Examination Board.

1941
Frederick Mehlman, LAW, was promoted to assistant vice president, counsel and clerk, for the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt.
Robert S. Prince, LAW, has been appointed justice of Quincy (Mass.) District Court.
Dr. Henry Rosen, GRAD and SED ’59, chairman of the instructional media department at Bridgewater State College, has been named one of the Outstanding Educators of America for 1970 by the Outstanding Americans Foundation for his professional achievements in instructional media.

1942
Charles A. Dana, CLA, manager of government accounting controls at the Raytheon Company’s corporate staff in Lexington, Mass., has been named to the U.S. Cost Accounting Standards Board.

1943
Mrs. Margaret O. Flynn, CLA and LAW ’44, has been named to the advisory council of the New England Aeronautics Institute and its division, Daniel Webster Junior College.

1944
The Rev. Ronald A. Mosley, CLA and THEO ’44/49, and his wife Eloise were honored with a citation from the United Nation’s Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for outstanding service to that organization in which they have been active for 20 of its 21 years.
Dr. George C. Whipple, THEO and GRAD ’47, associate professor of philosophy and religion at Ohio Northern University, has been appointed to the education committee of the Professional Photographers of America.

1948
Leonard R. Ritterman, CBA ’48/49 and SED ’51, assistant vice president of Hearthstone Insurance Company of Massachusetts, was honored by that company for coordinating construction of the firm’s new $5 million home office in Brookline, Mass.
Dr. Luther A. Howard, SED ’48/54/59, has been named principal of a new 2,000-student high school in New City, N.Y.
Harry J. Elam, CLA, and LAW ’51, has been named an associate justice of the Boston Municipal Court by Massachusetts Governor Francis Sargent.
Evelyn Marlin Lord, CLA, was appointed executive director of the Jefferson County (Ky.) Community Improvement District in Louisville.
Laurent C. Bilodeau, LAW, is a probate judge in Woonsocket, R.I.

1949
J. Casey Older, CLA, assistant director of educational services for the Massachusetts Teachers Association, is a delegate to the National Education Association’s Constitutional Convention in July at Fort Collins, Colo.
Joseph M. Cohos, SED, assistant headmaster of the Cardigan Mountain School in Canaan, N.H.
John M. Castanho, Jr., CBA, has been elected treasurer of the Fall River (Mass.) Trust Company.

1950
J. E. Robert Carrier, CLA, has been named director of long-range planning services at the Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif.
Dr. Leonard J. Savignano, SED ’50/56, president of Westfield (Mass.) State College, was named to the advisory board of the Westfield community office of the Third National Bank of Hampden County.
Warren C. Sylvester, CBA, chairman of the Life Underwriters Training Council, has been elected a director of the Boston Underwriters Association.
Raymond J. Izzo, GRAD, has been named special projects coordinator for the Somerville (Mass.) School Department.
Hans Holzapfel, CLA, is serving as Foreign Service information officer and first secretary at the American Embassy in Bonn, Germany, with additional responsibilities as director of field programs.
George V. Sheppard, Jr., CBA, was named Eastern Zone manager of construction and industrial sales for General Electric’s wiring device department.
Robert F. Sim, CBA, has been appointed an assistant manager, factoring division, First National Bank of Boston.
Jack H. Shapiro, CLA, was elected president of Giant Stores Corp., a New England discount chain.
Roy L. Hill, SPC, director of black studies at Rutgers University and a noted poet and author, recently lectured at Tangaloo College in New York City.
William G. Holmes, CBA, was elected second vice president, assistant secretary, assistant treasurer of the Paul Revere Life Insurance Co.
Sherman G. Medalie, CBA, has been named controller of William B. Meyer, Inc., a discount chain.

1951
Dr. Allan Goldstein, CLA, a specialist in the physiology of learning, has been named chairman of the psychology department at Yeshiva University’s Ferkauf Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences in New York City.
Dorothy Nyren, CLA and GRAD ’52, was named coordinator of central service at the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Public Library.

Dr. Ralph F. Goldman, GRAD ’51/’55, director, military ergonomics laboratory at the U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass., received a Public Law PL-313 appointment to carry out research and development.

John M. Chittick, CFE, has been promoted to manager of the North Gate (Mo.) office of the Canal National Bank.

1952


Charles A. Farmer, CBA, assistant to the president of National Grange Mutual Insurance, has been named superintendent of schools in Stonington, Conn.

Daniel W. Hogan, SED ’52/’67, has been named superintendent of schools in Stoneham, Mass.

Richard T. Reed, LAW, was named assistant vice president of Pinkestor Inc., and manager of its East Central Region.

Edward J. Hartnett, CBA, has been named general manager of its East Central Region.

1953

Dr. Mary Carter, SED ’53/’59, professor of education at Framingham State College, has been appointed a review editor for the publication of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

C. James Covis, CBA, associate professor of marketing and management for the New Hampshire Vocational Technical College in Nashua, N.H., was elected to national director of the National Endowment for the Arts’ museums program.

1954

The Rev. Ernest R. Drake, THEO, pastor of Main Street United Methodist Church in Nashua, N.H., has been appointed a United Methodist district superintendent for the southern New Hampshire district, which includes 53 churches.

Marvin S. Bloom, LAW, law partner in the firm of Kagan, Greene, and Bloom, was appointed chairman of the Board of Revision of Special Assessments for West Hartford, Conn.

Joan V. Custin, SPC, has joined the public relations staff at Doremus and Company, New York, as an account executive.

W. F. Weston, Jr., SED, was named dean of men at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C.

Earl P. Taylor, SED, has been elected executive vice president of the Northboro (Mass.) National Bank.

Edward J. Hartnett, CBA, has been named sales manager at Ethicon, Inc., of Somerville, N.J.

David Frank, CLA, has been appointed owner—manager of the Barbizon School of Modeling and Personal Improvement, Providence, R.I.

Ted Jones: Radio station president, he earned a BS in broadcasting this year.

Notables

- To meet him, you’d never suspect that Theodore (Ted) Jones, president and general manager of radio station WCRB-AM/FM in Boston, was among some 160 SPC students who received bachelor’s degrees at BU’s commencement this year. A vigorous extrovert whose grey hair is the only hint he might be even 50 (in fact, he’s 60), he bloomed early as a radio executive but late as a student.

Ted was a child of the depression years whose father died leaving a widow and five young children, and he quickly learned the meaning of hard work. College was not an option, so he went to work, entering radio at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., then moving east by way of Gardner, Mass., to WCRB, which he joined as a salesman in 1948.

Working up to sales manager, then president, Ted bought controlling interest in the Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art at Cornell University, was appointed the first national director of the National Endowment for the Arts’ museums program.

- To 130 homeless boys in Saigon and Dienbienphu, Vietnam, Richard Hughes, SFAA ’67, is benefactor, friend and foster father.

A native of Pittsburgh and a former actor in the Boston Theatre Company, Hughes went to Vietnam in 1966 as a journalist, but two weeks later found himself involved in running a home in Saigon for what the Vietnamese call “wandering children.”

Since then, Hughes has expanded his one hostel in Saigon to three, and added another in Danang. The boys range in age from 6 to 18 and they earn money by shining shoes—money they use to support themselves and, in some cases, their brothers and sisters.

Hughes is singularly responsible for the $2,500 a month it takes to run the homes. Needless to say, the financial situation always is desperate. Hughes speaks quietly of the scramble for funds, adding, “In the United States, people don’t care anymore. They want to forget about Vietnam and the kids like these.”

Hughes hopes eventually to turn over the project to the Vietnamese, but that has not yet worked out. Meanwhile, as always, he needs help. Donations may be sent to Dick Hughes, JUSPAO Mailroom, Saigon, APO San Francisco, Calif. 96243.

- Volunteer work for the Nixon-Agnew ticket in 1968 led the way to a job on Vice President Spiro T. Agnew’s staff for Susan Hurley, CLA ’68.

Miss Hurley, who handles the Vice President’s schedules and appointments, says her job was the result of “being at the right place at the right time.” The right place and right time was in Washington, where many of the friends she made during the 1968 campaign resided.

Appointed to the position last June, Miss Hurley often accompanies the Vice Presidential party on the Agnew plane. One recent trip took her back to St. Louis, her hometown, where she popped in on her parents for a surprise visit.

If you know Susan and are thinking of phoning her for an appointment with the Vice President, heed her advice: “You will be asked to write a letter first.”
1955

Zvi Shani, CBA, has been named staff assistant to the vice president and manager of the Federal Sign and Signal Corporation's new Sign Division in Chicago.

John H. Loyens, CBA, was appointed a secretary of The Continental Insurance Companies.

David M. Barry, LAW, has been named counsel for the Democratic majority in the Connecticut Senate.

Joseph J. Balsama, CLA and SED '65, chairman of the science department of Swampscott (Mass.) High School, is the local nominee for the National Teacher of the Year award for 1971.

William Schwartz, LAW and GRAD '60, is Boston University's first Roscoe Pound Professor of Law. A member of the School of Law faculty since 1955, he also serves as general director of the American Trial Lawyers Association.

1956

Dr. Nathan Gottschalk, SFAA, chairman of the music department of the State University of New York at Albany, directed the 90-member orchestra at the 1971 Maine All-State Concert Festival, an assembly of nearly 500 of Maine's best high-school musicians.

Edmund P. Bagdon, SPC, joined the staff of the Shrewsbury (Mass.) News Recorder as vice president of the advertising department.

Clyde R. Claus, CLA, has been elected senior vice president in charge of human resources at Marine Midland Bank of New York.

1957

Richard H. Barry, LAW, was awarded the senior residential appraiser designation from the Society of Real Estate Appraisers.

George L. Olson, Jr., CBA, administrative manager for Camp, Droseer and McKee in Southeast Asia, has been re-appointed advisor to the Thai Management Association in Bangkok.

Carl H. Mueller, Jr., CBA, has joined the Boston chain sales division of Streater Industries as account executive.

Ronald W. Bolivar, CBA, was named executive vice president of operations and treasurer for Dasa Corporations in Massachusetts.

Irving H. Shear, SPC, has been named managing editor of the Peabody and Beverly (Mass.) Times, two of the four papers owned by Essex County Newspapers, Inc.

William D. Power, CBA, was named northeastern Massachusetts regional director of the Easter Seal Society.

John F. Favaloro, CBA, has been named vice president and senior loan officer of the First County National Bank of Brockton, Mass.

William N. Rowland, CBS and SED '69, has been named educational consultant, CO-Mass.

Vice president and senior loan officer of the Easter Seal Society.

David M. Barry, LAW, has been named counsel for the Democratic majority in the Connecticut Senate.

Joseph J. Balsama, CLA and SED '65, chairman of the science department of Swampscott (Mass.) High School, is the local nominee for the National Teacher of the Year award for 1971.

William Schwartz, LAW and GRAD '60, is Boston University's first Roscoe Pound Professor of Law. A member of the School of Law faculty since 1955, he also serves as general director of the American Trial Lawyers Association.

1958

Joseph P. Standell, LAW, has been appointed Pacific regional counsel for the Federal Aviation Administration with offices in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Thomas S. Eisenstadt, CLA and LAW '61, was named Boston area Cancer Crusade chairman, with responsibilities for all of Boston and several suburbs.

Dr. Robert P. Price II, GRAD, former chairman of the psychology department at United States International University in San Diego, Calif., is now Fuller E. Callaway Professor of Psychology at LaGrange College in Georgia.

Mrs. Janet R. Dugan, LAW and SED '66, has been appointed clerk of the District Court of Eastern Hampshire, Mass.

U.S. Army Capt. Loretta J. Kadehjian, SED, has been originating and developing dental hygiene programs in European countries while she is based in Heidelberg, Germany.

Paul A. Lingard, SPC, was named board chairman of Johnson, Raffin, and Lingard, Inc., a new Boston-based communications agency.

1959

Louis H. Silverman, LAW, has opened his own law office in Dover, N.H.

Leo L. Chabot, SPC, is graphic arts editor of the Banger (Me.) Daily News.

Dr. Bernard K. Johnpoll, CLA, has been promoted from associate professor to professor of political science at the State University of New York at Albany.

Dr. G. T. Thornton, MED, a faculty member at the Yale University School of Medicine, has been named chief of medicine at Waterbury (Conn.) Hospital.

Winston J. Rose, SED, has accepted a position in the mathematics department at Massconnet Regional School in Boxford, Mass.

Thomas D. Reese, SPC, has been appointed advertising accounts executive for Beaumont, Hillier and Sperling, Inc., a Reading (Pa.) advertising, marketing, and public relations agency.

Bernard E. McTaggert, Jr., CLA, is manager of the division acoustic engineering department of Raytheon Signal Division in Portsmouth, R.I.

Melvin L. Marcus, CLA, has been promoted to assistant vice president, bank operations, at Liberty Bank and Trust Co., Boston.

1960

Harley P. Holden, CLA and GRAD '66, assistant curator of the Harvard University Archives, will become curator of the archives effective July 1, 1971.

John H. Robinson, Jr., CBA, was named brand manager for the Carling Brewing Company's Heidelberg beer.

John J. Leonard, CLA, noted industrial training specialist, published an article in Personnel Journal entitled "The Spoken Heart."

Bruce Hayden Segal, CLA, a member of the Massachusetts, federal, and United States Supreme Court bars, has been appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D.C.

David A. Aloian, GRAD, has been appointed headmaster of the Bellmont Hill School, a private boys' day school in Belmont, Mass.

John O. Holden, Jr., CLA, was named manager of retail operations at Hancock Paint and Varnish Co., Norwell, Mass.

1961

James T. Desmond, CBA, has been appointed vice president of group operations for Whitney Associates, Inc., Orange, N.J.

Herbert F. Gold, CBA, a general agent for the John Hancock agency in Brookline, Mass., was elected a director of the Boston Life Underwriters Association.

Major Robert J. Nearine, SED, coordinator of evaluation for the Hartford (Conn.), public schools, has been named second-year command and general staff college instructor with the 1005 U.S. Army Reserve School in West Hartford.

Michael N. Abodeely, LAW, has been named to the board of directors at Worcester (Mass.) Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Capt. Peter H. Jackson, CLA, was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for air action in Vietnam.

The Rev. George F. Emery, THEO, was one of three guest speakers at a drug abuse conference held at St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Ind.

Dr. Joseph R. Washington, Jr., THEO, director of black studies at the University of Virginia, has written a new book, Marriage in Black and White.

1962

Stephen N. Schaffer, LAW, partner in the Norwalk (Conn.) law firm of Weinstein and Weinstein, was elected president of the Norwalk Bar Association.

Mrs. Ruth Ann Weinstein, CLA, has opened a store, the Resale Shop, in Belmont, Mass., specializing in outgrown children's and maternity clothes and equipment.

Dr. Amelia Blackwell, GRAD, was appointed instructor in psychology, department of psychiatry, at Children's Hospital, Boston, an affiliated teaching hospital of the Harvard Medical School.

H. Brown Baldwin, CBA, has been appointed director of health and safety for Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates.

Dr. David Hesche, CBS and CLA '64, was named chief of Drug Abuse Prevention and Education Programs for the West Babylon (N.Y.) Public Schools.

Herbert Roth, SED, received his Ph.D. in psychology from Boston College and is currently a staff psychologist at the Eastern Middlesex Guidance Center in Melrose, Mass. He is also a part-time psychology lecturer at Emerson College, Boston, an assistant professor at the BU Medical Center's Institute for the Correction of Facial Deformity, and a consulting psychologist at the Boston Naval Hospital and Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission.

Paul D. Murphy, CBA, has been elected treasurer and a director of Liberty Bank and
Robert P. Shea, LAW '64/70, has become a partner in the law firm of Burns, Bryant, Hinchev, Nadeau and Cox in Dover, N.H.

Eleanor M. Hacking, SED, has been listed in volume VIII, Dictionary of International Biography, for her distinguished service in the field of elementary education.

Robert Boland, SFAA, chairman of the fine arts department at Berkshire Community College, conducted a series of theatre workshops sponsored by the East Longmeadow (Mass.) Community Theatre.

Stephen Lundsted, CLA, has been appointed manager of RTV production operations for General Electric's silicone products division in Waterford, N.Y.

Ernest H. Brown, Jr., CLA, was named systems manager, computer systems development, at New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston.

Notables

- At age 65, Elizabeth Gilbertlin decided to come out of retirement. Miss Gilbertlin, SAR '02, had spent 40 years as a pianist for gymastics classes at Teacher's College in New York and the Cha-lif Russian School of Dancing. Always shy and quiet-spoken, she hardly anticipated that a request for her to speak at a dinner honoring Mr. Chalfant would thrust her into a whole new career—as an entertainer!

  When she arose and began to speak at the testimonial, she discovered that words came easy and that people delighted in listening to her. Before the evening was over she had discovered a genuine show-biz personality beneath what she thought was her timid and (excuse the expression) retiring nature.

  That was 26 years ago. Today, 91 years old, she maintains a full schedule of appearances in facial exercise—one of her secrets in looking like a youthful grandmother!

- The newly appointed judge of the Boston Municipal Court, Harry Elam, CLA '48/LAW '51, is one of the few blacks in the Massachusetts judiciary, and from a recent Boston Globe account of a day in Judge Elam's court it is apparent that the new judge already has brought a helpful new perspective to his court.

  There was the incident, for example, in which a Black plaintiff answered a question with the phrase "supposed to be" instead of "is." The phrase would have turned the whole case, but Judge Elam quickly explained his approach to Gimme Shelter: "We made the movie because we like to make films," said Albert. "It is the kind of film from which each individual derives various kinds of meanings. If you make a film of fact, the film may have a greater effect on history than the event itself."

  Added brother David: "When people see this movie, they expect all kinds of explanations. Actually, it is just the best coverage of a one-day historical event on any subject."

  The Mayseles, in collaboration with Charlotte Zwerin, also have made documentaries on the Beatles, Truman Capote, and Sales-man, a film about door-to-door Bible salesman.
voted to preservation of ecologically and environmentally significant land.

Patrick F. Cadigan, CBA, has been elected to the Electronic Engineering Company’s board of directors.

Dr. J. S. Valevitis, MED, was promoted to the rank of major in the U.S. Army.

1967

Peter F. Cole, GRAD, was named treasury officer at the home office of New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Boston.

Charles S. Altman, SPC, has been appointed public information manager for the Awe Systems Division, Boston.

Jerry Gardner, SFAA, music director at Newton (Mass.) High School, was a guest conductor with the Eastern Massachusetts Band and Chorus in their performance of “A Night to Remember” at Symphony Hall, Boston.

Judith Gostin, CLA, has been named field director for the Hawthorne (Mass.) Girl Scout Council.

John R. C. Hill, CLA, was promoted to assistant treasurer, depositors’ service division of the State Street Bank and Trust Company in Boston.

Kenneth Leary, SED, former BU basketball star voted “Most Valuable Player in New England” in 1965, was named “Teacher of the Month” by the Pleasantville (N.J.) Education Association. Leary is physical education instructor for elementary grades as well as head basketball coach and assistant baseball coach.

William L. Greenner, Jr., SED, has been appointed director of the public information division of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C.

Joseph Petrunkas, CLA, controller of Electro Metals, Inc., of Chelmsford, Mass., has been named a member of the American Institute of Corporate Controllers.

1968

John R. Stevens, CBA, was named director of the public information department for New England Electric System.

Lt. Paul B. Thompson, CLA, and his wife Ann, have left for a two-year duty tour in Ankara, Turkey, where Lt. Thompson will be aide and flag secretary to Rear Admiral Dietzen of the joint U.S. military mission for aid to Turkey.

John A. Karpinski, LAW, has been named a counsel and administrative assistant for the Current legislative session by N.Y. Assemblyman Steve Riford.

Robert M. Doyle, CBA, has been named a mortgage officer in the real estate financing department of the Industrial National Bank, Providence, R.I.

Richard A. Wettergreen, CBA, was appointed merchandising specialist for the specialty appliance department of the General Electric Co.

Janice Papeika, SON, was one of five nursing instructors who developed a new program in nursing education at the University of Connecticut Hospital, McCook Division, in Hartford.

Robert L. Collinane, LAW, received the Somersworth (N.H.) Jaycee’s Distinguished Service Award as their outstanding young man of the year.

Philip A. Mann, SSW, has been appointed caseworker supervisor of the North Shore (Mass.) district of Children’s Protective Services of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Roger S. Passarella, CBA, has joined the CPA firm of Arthur Anderson and Co., New York, N.J., as a staff accountant.

Alan M. Corinda, CLA, has been named assistant to the executive director in the Boston headquarters of the Appalachian Mountain Club, oldest mountain club in America.

Edwin D. Fuller, CBA, has been promoted to Army captain while serving with the Army-Navy Aerial Port Liaison Office, Movement Control Agency, near Frankfurt, Germany.

John A. Cotter, LAW, has become associated with Atty. Martin Rubenstein for the practice of law in Norwich, Conn.

Elisabeth Boldizar, SON, has accepted a position teaching psychiatric nursing at Massasoit College.

Glenn R. Coffman, SED, has been appointed adult librarian for the Westwood (Mass.) Public Library.

Robert I. Evans, SPC, has been named director of public relations at Burbank Hospital in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Mary H. Fehrs, GRAD, has been appointed part-time teaching assistant in physics at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.

John W. Lucas, GRS, has been appointed Spanish instructor at Curry College in Milton, Mass.

Second Lt. Elmer S. Whittier, Jr., CBA, has been awarded U.S. Air Force silver pilot wings upon graduation at Moody Air Force Base, Georgia.

Satoshi Matsumura, SAR, represented Japan at the sixth International Conference of the World Confederation for Physical Therapy in Amsterdam last spring. Since his graduation from BU, Mr. Matsumura has been elected president of the Japanese Physical Therapy Association, served as editor of the Association’s journal and been named director of the Physical Therapy Curriculum School of Rehabilitation in Tokyo.

1970

Peter T. Huck, CBA, has been appointed New England Telephone manager in East Providence, R.I.

Elliott C. Miller, LAW, was elected to the board of directors of Security-Connecticut Life Insurance Co. in Hartford.

Richard Toomey, SED, has been recruited by Murray Williamson, U.S. National and Olympic Hockey Team coach, for the U.S. national team.

Diane Kaimowitz, SED, has been appointed group guidance specialist at the Jewish Vocational Service, Boston.

The Rev. Michael Stotts, THEO, has been appointed assistant minister of the United Methodist Church of Woburn, Mass.

Jay H. Zoller, THEO, has been named director of Christian education for the Main Street United Methodist Church of Nashua, N.H.

James F. Baird, LAW, is associated with the law firm of Bowditch, Goweiz, and Lane in Worcester, Mass.

Ensign Frederick L. Bridge, CBA, has been commissioned an officer in the U.S. Naval Reserve during ceremonies at the Naval Aviation School Command, Pensacola, Fla.

The Rev. James A. Fiske, THEO, and his wife are scheduled to go to Japan as missionaries of the United Methodist Church.

Pierre J. P. Fortin, CLA, is spending the year in Paris while working on the English translation of Henri de Lubac’s Exegesis Medieval for Cistercian Publications.
Conversation with a Winner:
Jack Kelley

What has given you the most satisfaction in leading the BU hockey team to the first national championship in the history of the University?

If one thing pleases me more than any other, it is that Boston University finally achieved the pinnacle in college athletics. A writer in Sports Illustrated said that finally old "Frustration U." came out on top, and I guess that sums it up pretty well [see page 45]. So many times before we've been so close to the top and never quite made it—and I don't mean just in hockey. But on this particular occasion, Boston University came out on top, and I think that gives me the greatest satisfaction.

During the past season a local hockey official received a good deal of publicity for an article in which he was critical of a number of people, including you as a coach. How did this affect you and the team?

What that did was put unfair pressure on my team, and I'll love this group of guys till the day they lay me down because of the way they responded to it. I can't get up and say, "Hey, Jack Kelley's a winner." I think I am and that I've proved it over the years. But my players said it for me on the ice, where it has to be said.

Do you subscribe to the belief that a coach is only as good as his players?

It's a game of talent. I'm not trying to minimize coaching; that would be foolish on my part. And I give credit to all college coaches; they know what they're doing or they wouldn't be at that level. I think it's important for a coach to surround himself with boys who can play the game the way he feels the game should be played, and then bring them together as a team and get that kind of performance out of them.

How do you feel the game should be played?

It's probably an oversimplification, but I think you have to skate and if you can't skate, you're going to have an awful hard time playing college hockey. I think you have to forecheck and you have to force the other team into mistakes. You have to have players who realize that the game is played on both ends of the ice, and that they have to turn and come back and play just as tough on their own end as they do in the attacking end. They have to have a great deal of pride in their defense. I think the fact that we gave up only 60 goals in 31
tremendous. But if we got 15 boys from Ethiopia, and they met the standards of Boston University, and were the kind of young men I want to coach, that would be fine, too. I go where the talent is.

There has been talk in the past that the NCAA might pass a rule restricting the number of Canadians playing U.S. college hockey. Is anything likely to happen in that regard?

I don't think so. I think that would open one big can of worms. I don't even know if it would be legal, to tell you the truth. It would legislate against a certain group of boys—Canadian hockey players. What about all the soccer players that might be coming from Nigeria, or track men from Ireland, and some of the swimmers that come out of Australia? There would have to be some sort of blanket rule for all sports, and I think that would upset a number of people. Of course the NCAA already has put certain restrictions on Canadian hockey players as to age and the level of competition they have experienced in Canada.

What's been the secret of your success in getting such fine Canadian student-athletes to come to BU?

I just talk straight turkey and tell them what our school offers academically and the kind of hockey program we have. We are very fortunate in having a fine reputation up in Canada. The boys who have come to BU have been great ambassadors, going back and telling young people up there the kind of program we have and the kind of hockey we play. We have a lot going for us, but it's becoming tougher to recruit up there every year. There are two or three times as many colleges now playing hockey as in past years, so there are two or three times as many coaches up there looking for players. A number of schools such as Notre Dame, St. Louis, Bowling Green, Kent State, and Ohio University—schools you're going to be hearing about in hockey—are starting major programs and now are recruiting in Canada.

Why aren't there more good American-born hockey players in college today?

The problem in this area is with the high schools. Everyone agrees we have excellent peewee and bantam hockey programs, but at the high school level we don't come anywhere near matching the junior program in Canada, which is operated outside the schools. I'm not saying we should take the game away from the high schools, just that we shouldn't operate in the dark ages. If the high schools added an extra month to their season, and went from 12 to 15-minute periods, and played up to 28 games a season—one of which is unreasonable for boys of high school age—this certainly would develop better American players.

How do you feel about using freshmen on the varsity level as college division schools now are allowed to do?

I would like freshmen to be eligible for the varsity program. That way we could have two teams, varsity and junior
America first, B.U. foremost

It was an NCAA championship of surprises as Yankees outnumbered Canadians on the ice and old frustration U. grabbed the title

If Tom Johnson feels the Boston Bruins need a little serious competition before the Stanley Cup playoffs begin, all he has to do is phone Jack Kelley at 353-2740 and schedule a scrimmage against the Boston University Terriers. Last weekend in Syracuse, N.Y. Kelley’s B.U. team played perfect positional hockey for two games—something a few of the NHL’s expansion clubs never have done—and easily won the NCAA championship, beating Denver 4-2 and the University of Minnesota by the same score. Maybe the Terriers would not be able to match the Bruins, but loan them Bobby Orr and Phil Esposito and they would be tough against the California Seals.

B.U.’s victory, like the tournament, was a breakthrough for the American hockey player. B.U. skated nine American boys, at least three more than any NCAA champion in the last 20 years. Altogether, Americans on the ice outnumbered Canadians 53 to 29, and no one could recall the last time that happened. Minnesota had a full roster of Canadians, Harvard carried 17 Americans and only two Canadians, and even Denver, usually a Canadian stronghold, had six American players.

“Murray Armstrong [the Denver coach] didn’t know where Minnesota was, I don’t think, until he saw how good some of our homegrown boys can play these days,” says Glen Sommor, the Minnesota coach. “I’m not crying, but Armstrong has two of last year’s best Minnesota kids on his team right now.”

“Goodbye hockey, Hello hockey!” is the joke whenever Jack talks about the Warriors, B.U.’s own new rink. "The facility is a dream come true," Jack says. "I am not crowing, I am just saying, ‘Man, this is where we should have been 10 years ago.'"

But Geography aside, what the championship really meant was an end to nine years of frustration for Jack Kelley. When he left Colby in the Maine woods to return to his alma mater as head hockey coach in 1962, Jack practically had to sneak into town. Everyone knew all the others around Commonwealth Avenue: John (Snooks) Kelley, the hockey coach up the street at Boston College; John (The Elder) Kelley and John (The Younger) Kelley, the marathon runners; and the Johnny Kelly who used to drink breakfast at the Dugout Cafe across the street from the B.U. chapel. But no one knew Jack Kelley, the new B.U. hockey coach.

Jack worked overtime trying to revive B.U.’s hockey program. He organized The Friends of B.U. Hockey—an alumni group—and the Friends started to contribute to a special fund. All perfectly legal. “We’d get a lot of contributions just about the time people were working on their income taxes,” Jack says.

Two years later Kelley had the No. 1 team in the East. Rather than compete with Snooks Kelley for the best local talent, Jack recruited heavily in Canada. “That was the best way in those days,” he says. Jack’s top players generally have been Canadian-born, but he has produced three genuine All-Americas—that is, American-born All-Americas.

From 1965 through 1970 Kelley’s B.U. teams always ranked between No. 1 and No. 4 in the final Eastern standings. However, except for 1967, those same teams never advanced past the semifinal rounds of the Eastern playoffs that determined the NCAA tournament representatives. Instead, they usually won the consolation games for third place. “We are 5-1 in those consolation games,” Kelley says. “I think that really shows something about my boys. They had to have a lot of pride to win games that didn’t mean much.”

In 1967 B.U. did survive the semifinals but lost to Cornell in the Eastern finals. And then it faced Cornell in the final of the national championships and lost again. “I know what the people were thinking,” Kelley says.

This year, despite some unusual hardships, B.U. finished the regular season with a record of 24 wins, one loss (at Cornell) and one tie (at Harvard), and had the No. 1 ranking in the country. “If it weren’t for Harvard, though,” Kelley says, “we certainly wouldn’t have won any 24 games.”

B.U.’s own new rink was supposed to be ready last fall, but construction problems have delayed the opening until at least next fall. “Harvard made its facilities available to us,” Kelley says. “Our kids would dress in the gym at B.U., then ride in an old unheated panel truck up the street to the Harvard rink. But they never complained.”

Actually the B.U. players liked it. “Harvard has the best ice around,” says Steve Stirling, the B.U. captain. “You don’t complain when you skate on the best ice.”

In the first round of the Eastern playoffs, B.U. routed Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 11-0. But in the semifinals the jinx struck again when Harvard upset the Terriers 4-2 before 15,000 in the Boston Garden. When Harvard later surprised No. 2 Clarkson in the finals, it seemed certain that B.U.—which, naturally, had won the consolation game against Cornell—would be a spectator again come NCAA time.

“I thought it was over, so did the other guys,” Stirling says. “We were at our usual postgame hangout and I went around thanking everybody for playing as hard as they did and wishing the sophomores well. Then the news came.”

The Eastern champion and the runner-up had been invited to the NCAA since the start of the regional playoff format in 1962, but this time the selection committee exercised an unusual option. It considered B.U.’s 24-1-1 regular-season record and sent the Terriers, instead of Clarkson, to the championships. “For once in our lives we were lucky,” Jack Kelley says.

There was nothing lucky about B.U.’s victories at Syracuse. With Dan Brady, the most valuable player in the tournament, practically impenetrable in the goal, B.U. was impossible to beat. Stirling, who lives in Clarkson, Ontario, checked superbly, scored two goals and set up two others. Toot Cahoon, who is from Marblehead, Mass. (B.U. players claim it was named after him), scored three goals against Denver. Bob Brown, a defenseman who is right up there on the Montreal draft list, kept the opposition honest.

Come to think of it, where would Kelley play Orr and Esposito anyway?
varsity, and keep boys who want to play hockey active for four years. They could move up to the varsity or slide back down to the JV at any time. I think in time the NCAA will allow this because its going to save the schools money, and it's going to be a healthier situation.

Are there any other rule changes you would like to see in the college game?

I would like to see checking allowed in the offensive zone—although, to tell you the truth, I think it's being done right now for all intents and purposes. That's about the only rule I would like to see changed. I like our not having a red line at center ice, which allows passing all the way up to the attacking blue line. I think it makes the college game faster-moving and far more fluid than the professional game.

Why don't the Terriers do more body checking?

I do not stress body checking. If the situation presents itself, fine. There are times when you hit, and there are times when the worst thing you could possibly do is hit, because you are taking yourself out of the action. Our game is skating and passing and forechecking, playing the game at both ends of the ice. If the other teams want to hit us and draw penalties, we have a power play to try and take advantage of, too.

That seems to call for a good deal of discipline on the part of the players. How important do you think discipline is to a team?

Extremely important. And when we talk discipline, I mean discipline on the ice. We're always stressing pride, dedication, and team, but discipline probably is the key to the whole game. The players must believe that if they do things the way they should be done, more times than not they will come out on top.

What's a typical between-periods session like in the BU locker room?

I'm not the kind of guy who tries to give psychological pep talks. You teach a pride and dedication from the first day of practice, and this is what carries over in those moments when you really need it. In the locker room we talk over what is taking place on the ice and what we must adjust to, what we have to look for. Sure, there are times when I might go in and burn a team when I think they're not playing up to their ability, but I would be doing an injustice to the players if I try to tell you I go in and give them heart-rending speeches.

Much has been said and written about today's new type of student-athlete. Do you feel there has been a change in the type of boy you coach and, if so, has it caused you to change your style of coaching?

I don't believe I have changed consciously in the way I work with the boys, and I cannot honestly say that they have changed to the extent that I am much aware of it. I still think they're great young guys. Any coach develops his philosophy of coaching during his first several years, and I developed mine during seven years at Colby. By that time you kind of know what is going to win for you, and you work from that. You adjust in certain areas, you modify according to your talent, but you stick to a basic philosophy. I've always tried to explain to my players why I want things done certain ways. I try not to knock any player in front of his teammates. Occasionally I will burn a player, but when I reach the point where I want to level with him, I'll ask him to come into my office and have a one-on-one. We're two men and we can say what we feel and be done with it.

Now that the BU hockey team has achieved the ultimate goal, a national championship, do you think there may be a letdown next season?

No way. I know the kind of young men who are coming back, and I know they're not the kind to rest on their achievements. The great thing about coaching is that every year it's a different team with a different personality. The players want to make each year the year. The seniors always like to remember their last year. The juniors want to improve on their previous season and have a better one. And the sophomores are just coming up to the varsity, so they have something to prove. So next year's team will have a new personality and new goals. We'll want to win a second national championship. We have yet to win an Eastern Championship, so certainly that will be one of our foremost goals. We'll want to retain the Beanpot. All this past year will do is give us a little more pride, a little more dedication, and a little more team spirit.

Having built a national championship team on the college level, would you consider moving up to coach in the professional ranks?

Well, believe it or not, I was felt out three or four years ago, but it didn't seem to be the right offer at the right time. It's a difficult question to answer, because it would have to be just the right situation for me to want to leave Boston University. I enjoy it here. I enjoy being in Boston. With our new hockey facility in the Case Center coming, I'm looking ahead to a number of fine years here.

How much will having your own rink mean for the BU hockey program?

I don't think people can even begin to appreciate what that will mean to us. Over the years we lost so much time just traveling back and forth to practices. We weren't able to practice at a convenient time each day. Often half the team would practice early and the other half would practice late. We'd be physically tired. In our own facility we will have things our own way. We'll be able to show a boy a real fine facility and recruit him on that basis. I'll say it again: if it hadn't been for Harvard this past year, I don't know what we would have done. Delays in completing the Case Center as expected left us with no place to practice. We bailed out through our own ingenuity and the fact that Harvard came to our aid and allowed us to use their rink. We were the first team in 21 years to win the national championship despite not having its own rink. I think that's kind of amazing. It might be downgraded, it might be passed off, but I think it's a significant achievement.
HOCKEY

Coach Jack Kelley perhaps said it best when he stated that Boston University at last possessed that which it so much deserved—a national championship. His Terrier hockey team capped the finest season in the school’s history March 20 by beating the University of Minnesota 4-2 at Onondaga County War Memorial Auditorium in Syracuse to earn the NCAA crown. Denver was the Terriers’ first-round victim, also by a 4-2 score.

Individual honors abounded after the season was over. Captain Steve Stirling and sophomore Bobby Brown were named All Americans. Stirling, Brown, “Toot” Cahoon, and Dan Brady were named to the all-tournament team at the national championship, with goalie Brady adding the Most Valuable Player laurel.

All East accolades went to Stirling, Brown, Ric Jordan, and captain-elect John Danby. Brown was Sophomore of the Year on the All East and All New England teams.

TRACK

While the national hockey title was by all odds the most highly acclaimed, it was not the only championship to come to Boston University this year. Coach Bill Smith’s track team surprised the field by winning the New England Indoor championship. Freshman sensation Ford Dennis was a big contributor, with victories in the 60-yard dash and the long jump. Other gold medals were taken by Dan Byron in the high jump, Tom Beatty in the half mile run, and the two-mile relay team of Jim Ferris, Alan Carr-Locke, John Cherry, and Beatty.

The outdoor track team again had a number of standout individual performers. Ford Dennis set a new school record in the 100-yard dash at 9.6 seconds. Tom Beatty took the half mile in the New England Outdoor championships, with Alan Carr-Locke running second.

BASEBALL

The baseball team won nine games and lost eleven, though four of the losses came after a 10-day exam layoff. During the middle of the season Bob Crocker’s team ran off six straight wins, including two over Boston College and one over Holy Cross’ highly touted Dick Pazik.

Centerfielder Charley McDermott led the team in hitting with a .340 average, and headed a four-player BU contingent on the Greater Boston Conference All Star team. Others were third baseman and captain Peter Yetten, catcher Chuck Hohl, and pitcher Roger Rogowski. McDermott also was named to the All New England team.

CREW

Under new coach Hugh Foley, BU’s oarsmen had a bittersweet season, in that it was a highly respected unit and gave every opponent a battle all the way. The varsity boat began the season by losing to Yale by eight tenths of a second. In the Eastern Sprints, the last race until the IRA regatta in late June, the Terriers were six tenths of a second behind Navy, the team that eventually won the championship. That’s the kind of year it was. Between the first and last were eyelash losses to Brown, Northeastern, and Rutgers.

YANKEE CONFERENCE

The happy news that Boston Univer-
Two Athletes Join BU Hall of Fame

John Dincolo, CBA ’30/MBA ’38, a guard on Boston University’s basketball teams of the late 1920’s, and John Kastan, SPC ’52, a record-setting fullback, were installed in the BU Hall of Fame at the Varsity Club’s 13th annual Hall of Fame Banquet April 30 at the Marriott Motor Hotel in Newton.

Dincolo teaches at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Ind., and is also a senior partner in a public accounting firm. Kastan, of Lenoir, N.C., is national sales manager, Premier Division, Brophy Furniture Industries.

Steve Stirling, captain and leading scorer of BU’s NCAA championship hockey team this year, was honored as the first athlete to capture the university’s two highest athletic awards in the same year.

He received both the Gordon “Mickey” Cochrane Memorial Award as the year’s outstanding athlete, and with basketball captain Richard Taylor, a Rhodes scholar, shared the E. Ray Speare Award given to the senior who best combines excellence in athletics, scholarship, leadership, and character.

Lester C. “Jock” Hamilton, SPC ’51, of Stamford, Conn., received the Thomas Fitzpatrick Memorial Award for “silent, inspirational presence and capacity, offered unselfishly and in real and spiritual measure.”

Active in youth football and baseball programs in Stamford, Hamilton is also a regular at BU football games and weekend hockey games and has steered many Connecticut students to BU. Vice president of the BU Club of New York, he is employed by the Lockwood Manufacturing Company.

The Harry Cleverly Memorial Award for an alumnus who has distinguished himself as an outstanding coach and leader of men went to John Toner, SED ’50/’54, athletic director and recent head football coach at U Conn.

A Special Recognition Award was presented to Terrier hockey coach Jack Kelley, SED’52, in honor of his team’s NCAA title, first ever for BU.

Other Special Recognition Awards went to retiring Harvard hockey coach Ralph “Cooney” Weiland and to former BU defensive back Bruce Taylor, SED ’70, National Football Conference Rookie of the Year.

MVP Awards Go To Three Terriers

The naming of most valuable players highlighted winter-sport break-up dinners sponsored by alumni “Friends” organizations.

Steve Stirling, senior center from Clarkson, Ontario, received the Most Valuable Player Award at the BU Friends of Hockey break-up dinner March 27.

Two Most Valuable Players Awards were given at the BU Friends of Basketball break-up dinner March 16. They went to sophomore center James Garvin, Washington, D.C., and senior forward Robert McNamara, Dorchester, Mass.

A wrestling break-up dinner was held April 27 with Boston Patriots’ star Jim Nance as the guest speaker.
Thrill to Terrier football, 1971

the All American entertainment! Boston University football is winning football, built on the performances of players like Bruce Taylor, Fred Barry, Pat Hughes, Reggie Rucker, Barry Pryor, Bill Budness, Butch Byrd and Pete Perrault. These former Boston University greats comprise New England's largest contingent currently active in the National Football League. This season's team boasts some outstanding performers who might well be the future pro stars. Make your plans to see the Terriers in action.

Order your season tickets now!

SCHEDULE

Sept. 18 at Colgate
Sept. 25 at The Citadel (N)
Oct. 2 at Temple (N)
Oct. 9 MASSACHUSETTS
Oct. 16 at Holy Cross
Oct. 23 RHODE ISLAND
Oct. 30 CONNECTICUT
Nov. 6 at Villanova
Nov. 13 DELAWARE
Nov. 20 NEW HAMPSHIRE
I just got a call from the BU Alumni Fund about my gift this year.

Me too. But I'd just sent mine in.

They said thanks.

How was it, working on the phonathon and meeting all those new people?

Really interesting — and this year we brought in hundreds of new gifts.

Are they going to call and thank everyone?

Maybe it would be better to say thanks in BOSTONIA.