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*Boston University*
BOSTONIA
The Boston University Alumni Magazine
SPRING 1961
THE UNIVERSITY and RESEARCH
Agent’s advice brings $125,000 sale — opens door to additional service

Reese Allen enjoys working with top-level businessmen like Don Rasmussen. Not long ago, Reese established a $125,000 insurance program for him. Mr. Rasmussen, obviously pleased with the plan, has asked Reese to meet with his attorney and assist in setting up a corporation with a buy and sell agreement and related insurance program.

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Or, if you have specific questions please write directly to Vice President John Barker, Jr., 501 Boylston Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

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THEODORE LIFTMAN, ’57, Boston
WILLIAM D. BROWNLEE, ’58, Boston
If teaching is at the heart of a university, research is at its head. The “students,” seeking after truth — from the littlest freshman to the greatest professor emeritus — sit at the feet of their instructors, admitting they have come to learn. And the wisest teacher is the one who confesses that he learns the most, not his classes.

This is the heart of the university: ideally, ideas are exchanged in the warmest climate of goodwill, with giver and receiver both learning. But research must underlie the exchange: the rigor of trenchant analysis is impersonal; significance of data has no need of climate. This Issue, then, is devoted to that aspect of the University that undergirds its teaching function: Research.

A barest beginning is made: no one can capture the depth and breadth and significance of a University’s research in a handful of pages; and no one can pay the tribute deserved to all the men and women in labs and libraries and “thinking corners” all over the campus, struggling valiantly with their bit of mystery.

To these latter this Issue is dedicated: the neglected (particularly those we neglected!) and often lonesome seekers after truth, be they professor or student or administrator, chipping away at some adamantine question to which there is no answer, yet.

With Dr. Shields Warren then, I suggest a theme: Researchers, May Their Tribe Increase.
RESEARCHERS...

may their tribe increase

BY

SHIELDS WARREN

THE CONCEPT OF RESEARCH as planned effort to explore the unknown remains constant. The aim of scholars has always been to discover new facts and to interpret them regardless of their impact on accepted conclusions. Carefully done research is always of value whether the interpretations drawn from it remain accepted or not. New facts alter concepts; new concepts permit discovery of new facts; old facts are set in new relationships and perspectives.

Society's reaction to research results has been varied, from rejection as heresy to blind acceptance. We have witnessed in the past few years — and are witnessing now — revolutions in our concepts in the field of physics. The interpretation of the structure of the atom today bears little relationship to its structure as conceived in the time of Mendelyeev. However, the arrangement of the elements in his periodic table is as true now as it was in his day.

Those of us who learned chemistry a half-century ago were impressed that atomic weights of elements had been determined to many decimal places and that these atomic weights would not relate exactly or in even multiples to one another. It remained for the advances of the Atomic Age and the discoveries of the existence of many isotopes of elements to explain this complexity of relation. However, the accuracy of the earlier work was unaltered and led almost inevitably to the improvement of theory.

Another example may be drawn from malacology. The early naturalists accurately described a univalve of our coastal waters and gave it a then appropriate Linnean name which fitted it into a then appropriate taxonomic niche. This name has been changed a number of times because of shifting patterns of classifications, but our knowledge of the animal and its basic description have not been changed.

Many of the discoveries of the Ptolemaic astronomers still have a valid place in our knowledge in spite of radically different concepts of the structure of the universe. The great majority of the specific facts established in the nineteenth century are still valid even though the whole foundation of physics and chemistry has been shifted beneath them. This permanence of facts is one of the rewards of the research worker. No matter whether interpretation of them remains accepted, the facts themselves are immortal.

While the above examples have all been drawn from science, they are equally applicable to other fields of learning. All but the most narrow-minded scientists would agree that man's artistic, literary, scholarly, and spiritual activi-
ties are essential to the maintenance of a high standard of civilization. Much of our present progress is irrevocably tied to the past and, hence, knowing that past and correctly understanding it is of vital importance.

The research worker may be a genius, as Aristotle, Leonardo da Vinci, or Einstein, and encompass wide fields of knowledge and skill. More often he is a hard worker, involved in a narrow branch of knowledge, and turning over much knowledge to winnow out some new and lasting facts.

But new facts in any field lie ever ready to be found. Perhaps the change we note most often in research today is that individual effort must often yield to group effort brought about by the great complexity of our knowledge. Progress is being made at interfaces of disciplines, particularly in science, where one man is rarely competent in diverse fields but must bring to his aid colleagues who can bring to bear the knowledge and techniques of a field alien to his own. This team approach is particularly needed in the scientific disciplines. Furthermore, and again in the field of science, great complexes of apparatus may be required to solve a given problem. One cannot hope to produce an approximation of absolute zero temperature or to observe the states of matter as they are subjected to these low temperatures without exceedingly complicated, sturdy, and costly laboratory tools. Sometimes one discovery cannot be made until another has been made. The student of the stratosphere or outer space can learn but little through his own efforts. He must have the assistance of many different kinds of scientists and technologists, and funds so great that only the government can afford them, in order to send up rockets or balloons for sampling, to analyze the findings, to correlate the data.

The huge National Laboratories of the Atomic Energy Commission with their nuclear reactors, cosmotrons, computers, staffs of scientists of diverse kinds, have been planned to meet special needs of scientific research, but also to maintain contact with university faculties so that ideas and their implementation may continue to develop and be added to our knowledge.

Not only is it necessary to have men and tools to determine facts, but these facts must be related by concepts. A new concept may be factual, it may be inspirational, or it may be the product of intellectual dishonesty or even insanity. Proper evaluation and disposition of it can be made only by the accumulation of detailed relevant facts and careful checking against them.

Research is not only the discovery of new facts, it is relating those facts to the total web of knowledge. The Dead Sea Scrolls would represent little more than the litter of an abandoned cave had not the painstaking research of generations of scholars established a framework within which their messages could be read and their fruitfulness projected.

Today when industry has proved the cash value of research, today when our lives have been extended by it, today when it is possible to see and hear the events as they occur in the far corners of the earth, today where the acts of one man may affect much of the earth's population, research is in great demand. But those who understand it are few; those willing to work at it are fewer. May their tribe increase!

Dr. Shields Warren, CLA'18, Sc.D.'29, is a noted cancer and atomic medicine consultant in the field of pathology; director of cancer research at the New England Deaconess Hospital; professor at Harvard Medical School. Grandson of the first president of the University, William Fairfield Warren and son of CLA Dean William Marshall Warren, he himself has served as chairman of the executive committee of the University's Board of Trustees.
The Physical Sciences

"...take interest, I beseech you, in those sacred dwellings which one distinguishes by the word: laboratories. Ask that they be multiplied and furnished... There humanity grows greater, stronger and better."

Louis Pasteur 1868
From a plaque on the Medical Research Center

**BIOLOGY**

Essentially all of the research that is carried on by the Biology Department is basic research; it is motivated by a desire to fill in gaps in scientific knowledge of theoretical importance, or to pursue new theories which may not have immediate practical use. While amassing basic knowledge may be considered an end in itself, it also provides the body of information which will ultimately permit others, for example, experimenters in clinical medicine, to develop practical applications.

This spring, the constantly expanding facilities of the Department will be moved into a new building containing approximately 50,000 square feet of usable floor space and modern facilities for research and teaching of quantitative biology. A new electron microscope ($40,000) providing magnification of ultramicroscopic dimensions will be installed in the fall, providing that federal funds are obtained. This will permit the extension of research into the ultrastructure of tissue.

A total of about $300,000 in grants from government and private agencies is currently available to the staff in support of research. Some representative areas of current research are invertebrate parasitology, systematic botany, mycology, fish migration and ecology, pathogenicity of certain microorganisms, bacterial genetics, nucleic acid synthesis, the physiology of small blood vessels, physiology and biochemistry of organ transplants, and mechanisms of tissue transplant rejection and metabolism of reproductive tissues, smooth muscle, and tumors. Much of the research can be grouped into three categories: tissue transplantation, circulation, and biochemistry.

The research on tissue transplantation is carried out by Dr. I. Alden Macchi with Dr. Leland C. Wyman, and Dr. Donald I. Patt. Dr. Macchi's current work deals with tissue homotransplantation and auto-transplants, comparative problems of adrenocortical secretion, and the nature of the regulation of adrenocortical secretion. In one phase of the work, the adrenal glands of a rat are transplanted to another site in the same rat (an autotransplant), and allowed to regenerate for variable periods of time. Then the regenerated adrenal transplants are removed and incubated at body temperature in physiological saline. The hormones are then extracted, finally isolated, and identified by paper chromatography and the Beckman spectrophotometer.

Through this technique, Dr. Macchi is able to get information regarding the functional regeneration of the steroid-producing cells of the adrenal cortex. This information is of basic importance in the field of tissue and organ transplantation. At present, grafts of tissue are possible only between identical twins. Dr. Wyman is studying the effects of irradiation on the acceptance of transplanted adrenal glands.

Dr. Patt is concerned with the cytological changes of the transplanted adrenal glands. This involves sectioning the transplanted adrenals and examining stained slices under the microscope. A second phase of his research is the immunology of tissue rejection. This work involves placing a small amount of tissue from one rat into a small chamber, which is then introduced into a second rat. The chamber contains microscopic holes which permit proteins, but no cells, to pass through. In this way, the tissue is kept alive, and is later studied to determine whether or not it was adapting to the new environment. The big question is, "What is the mechanism that rejects this foreign graft?"

BOSTONIA, Spring 1961
A second major field of research is the study of blood circulation, especially microcirculation (very small blood vessels) "in which the greatest transfer of nutrients to the tissues takes place." Research in microcirculation is carried out by Dr. George P. Fulton, Department Chairman; Dr. Robert F. Slechta, Dr. Herbert J. Berman, and Dr. Arthur B. Callahan.

Dr. Berman's research involves the mechanisms which underlie clot or thrombus formation and factors which weaken the walls of blood vessels. He tests the strength of the walls of vessels within the hamster cheek pouch by unipolar stimulation with microelectrodes. A solution to the problems in clot formation and cardio-vascular accidents would decrease the likelihood of coronary thrombosis and lead to more effective drug treatment.

Dr. Slechta's work involves study of the velocity of blood flow in small vessels by determining changes in the rate of blood flow under the influence of different drugs.

The work of Dr. Callahan involves high-speed cinephotomicrography of transilluminated blood vessels in the hamster cheek pouch. In this way, knowledge of the hemodynamics of blood flow can be gained through direct observation rather than through theoretical considerations alone.

Dr. Charles Terner is doing biochemical research on the intermediary metabolism of malignant mammary tumors in mice, the metabolism of male reproductive tissues, and the metabolism of vascular tissue. He uses compounds which have been tagged with radioactive atoms in order to discover the disposition of the compound in the tissue.

**MEDICAL RESEARCH**

The Boston University-Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals Medical Research Building, designed to serve as a research institute for the faculty and graduate students in the School of Medicine, is one of the largest research units in the country. Dedicated October 28, the new Building is the latest evidence of Boston University's burgeoning research development program.

Within its walls are a variety of special research facilities; viz.: electronic microscopes, low-level radioactive, isotope-counting equipment, and controlled environment rooms (viz., low temperature, high temperature, electrically shielded).

The types of medical research carried on here are symbolic of the complexities of modern-day life; they run from huge grants to tiny awards over a broad spectrum of investigation. For instance, awarded and pending grants for 1960-61 amount to $2,500,000 ranging from nearly $105,000 for cardiovascular research to a $500 stipend for a fellowship in psychiatric research.

Studies run from the molecular changes of connective tissues of the aged to the clumping of red blood cells in the rat; and from psychiatric home treatment as an alternative to hospitalization, to the use of analog computers in evaluating the rate of change of heart potentials.

Some of the researchers:

Dr. Henry M. Lemon (Harvard '40, Phi Beta Kappa) at 45, has already written over twice that number of publications (94) in the area of cancer. His main areas of concentration presently include: medical treatment of the breast and prostate gland, analytical differences in blood of cancer patients, human bone function, studies in steroid metabolism, and cancer chemotherapy.

Dr. Lemon, advocate of his own "group research" doctrine, has worked, "et al.," on scores of projects within the past few years. One of the studies—that on hypercitricemia (citric acid concentration of blood) — in human cancer was initiated by a medical student Dr. Julius H. Mueller III (BUSM 1959), initiated by a student research fellowship from the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation and grants from the United States Public Health Service, this particular study seemed a worthwhile approach to a better understanding of the abnormalities of carbohydrate metabolism in cancer patients. However, the chief source of an abnormally high amount of citric acid in the veins of cancer patients was found to be bone marrow, even when it was not involved by cancer in some cases of hypercitricemia according to usual clinical criteria, and a new avenue of investigation was opened into bone function rather than carbohydrate combustion. Thus, bone marrow now appears to be the principal source maintaining venous citrate concentration in arthritic and cancer patients, and disturbance in this function can have fatal consequences unless treated.

Collaborating with Dr. Lemon, Dr. Herbert H. Wotiz (Ph.D., Yale) has been working on a project entitled, "Steroids in Relation to Endocrine-Stimulated Cancers" (almost $30,000 supplied by the United States Public Health Service). With the use of the gas chromatograph, Dr. Wotiz is able to...
Research assistant places micro-electrode against wall of blood vessel in hamster’s cheek pouch to test the strength of wall.

Circulating blood of hamster’s cheek pouch shown through high speed cinemtomicrography. The “motion-picture” process makes information of blood flow available through direct observation rather than theoretical consideration alone.

Hamsters (one is on the dish) are useful in this type of experimental research because of an accident of nature: the pouch inside their cheeks can be lifted out without any injury to the animal.

Hamsters are actually friendly little things: one has been adopted as the lab mascot.
Cinephotomicrographic picture of the hamster's cheek pouch is being taken by Dr. Fulton. Result: photo of blood vessel as seen on page 6.

By means of an oscilloscope, the amount of stimulus applied to the blood vessel wall can be determined. Here such data is being recorded.

Dr. Berman and staff admire a white hamster called Sugar, who is mascot at the lab.

The stimulus is gradually increased until a thrombus, just perceptible at 120 magnifications, is observed.
follow the changes in hormone excretion during the menstrual cycle and pregnancy. He is able to relate the electric potential changes of the female body during ovulation to altered estrogen and progesterone excretion.

Dr. Wotiz, in studying vaginal electric potential as related to ovulation, with Dr. Langdon Parsons (Prof. of Gynecology, Harvard M.D. '27) financed by a grant from the Lowell and Palmer Foundation, eventually hopes to revamp all hormone analysis in both male and female.

The Medical Research Center is not lacking in ideas. What it does need, however, is many millions of dollars and many more trained hands and eyes.

Some of the ideas for which they presently have money and trained hands and eyes include:

- The study of abnormal carbohydrate metabolism control in pregnancy ($85,000) Dr. Sydney Gellis and Dr. Hugh L. C. Wilkerson.
- Discovery and rediscovery of achievements of dedicated people will never be totally finished, as the researchers themselves appreciate. Fragments, insignificant in themselves, when added together, when added together with the stimulation of environments such as this Building provides, make progress in research; and fulfill the researcher's aim—to find expression of his desire to prevent disease or control it when it develops.

CHEMISTRY

Current and pending research at the Graduate School Chemistry Department involves a total budget of almost one million dollars. Almost one-quarter of these funds are in the hands of Dr. Coulter for "The Modification and Equipping of the Stone Science Building for Graduate Chemical Research." Other current research projects include: "The Structure of Boron Compounds" and "Structural Studies Related to Solid State Physics" by Dr. Eriks; "Redox Reactions of Ligands" by Dr. Milburn; and "Exchange Resin Optical Isomer Separation and Studies" by Dr. Baker. Pending projects include: "Podophyllotoxin and Related Compounds" by Dr. Gensler; and "Research Participation for College Teachers Program" by Dr. Coulter.

Working on nine grants with a total budget of over $170,000 is Dr. Norman N. Lichtin, Associate Professor of Chemistry, with his staff consisting of seven graduate students and one undergraduate.

According to Dr. Lichtin, "One of our problems is to study the chemistry of atomic nitrogen with special emphasis upon its reaction with organic compounds." He has succeeded in producing atomic nitrogen which differs from any other material presently known to man. Dr. Lichtin's work in nitrogen is sponsored by the Cambridge Air Force Office of Scientific Research and the Petroleum Research Fund of the American Chemical Society because of its importance in understanding nitrogen in the upper atmosphere.

BOSTONIA, Spring 1961
The second project, involving Dr. Lichtin and his associates, is “The Effects of Radiation Chemistry Reacting on Organic Compounds.” Working with a large cobalt-60 source, Dr. Lichtin and his sponsor, the Atomic Energy Commission, are interested in discovering “what happens to methyl alcohol when pierced with high-energy gamma rays, and how these changes occur.”

His third area of research has concerned him since he came to Boston University in 1948. The research, supported by the National Science Foundation, has to do with “the many aspects of ionization of ions in chemical reactions.” These “many aspects” include the relationship between molecular structure and equilibrium of the ionized organic compounds.

The fourth phase of Dr. Lichtin’s work, supported by the United States Public Health Service, is “The synthesis and chemical properties of mercury derivatives which are screened for action as cancer antagonists.”

Dr. Lichtin received his B.S. from Antioch College in 1944, his M.A. from Purdue in 1945, and his Ph.D. as an Arthur Lehman Fellow at Harvard in 1948. His additional current research projects include: “Undergraduate Research Participation in Chemistry,” “Heavy Metal Derivatives of Carbohydrates,” and “The Reactions of Oxygen and Nitrogen Atoms With Organic Compounds.”

“All of our research,” emphasized Dr. Lichtin, “is essential as an amalgamation into academic chemistry curriculums.” He added, that in his research, he “attempts to contribute to a better understanding of chemical mechanisms.”

AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH

Aeronautical science once concerned itself with air-foils and aerodynamic shapes. In today’s jet and space age, its frontiers have exploded. Some of CIT’s current research, for instance, is investigating heat control for re-entering missiles, flame configuration on liquid spheres (for fuel improvement), optimum design of a fire for heat radiation, transport and diffusion process (of air currents) above and below a jungle canopy.

Charles L. D. Chin, Associate Professor of Aeronautical Engineering, and Chairman of Aeronautical Engineering Curriculum, is presently work-

Charles L. D. Chin, Associate Professor of Aeronautical Engineering, and Chairman of Aeronautical Engineering Curriculum, is presently working on research in the field of combustion.
ing on a research project in the field of combustion, concerning the extinction of diffusion type flames by an over-supply of oxygen through convection. This deals with the basic nature of flame which involves chemical kinetics and aerodynamics. According to Professor Chin, the fundamentals in this area are still not too well understood. A great deal of work still remains. Combustion is a major factor in this age of jets and missiles.

Professor Chin has also done work in heat control of re-entering missiles. The problem is high fricitional heat caused by the missile's downward rush through the atmosphere. The proposed solution Professor Chin worked on is aerodynamic ablation, which provides a heat shield around the missile's nose. This protects it in the same way a coating of ice will keep an enclosed substance cool. Only the outer surface heats, and melts, while the interior remains cool.

Daniel G. Udelson, Assistant Professor of Aeronautical Engineering, has recently finished a research project on flame configurations on liquid spheres as his doctoral thesis. Professor Udelson expects to have this paper published shortly in a professional engineering journal.

A porous ball was mounted on a hollow wire in order to simulate combustion chamber conditions. Kerosene to saturate the ball was pumped through this wire; and the apparatus set up in two wind tunnels: one had the wind blowing up, and the other down to allow for gravity.

The basic idea: the more of the droplet that is covered by flame, the greater the power obtained — the
shape of the flame is the major factor in obtaining the maximum amount of power from a given amount of fuel.

William H. Sellers, Assistant Professor of Aeronautical Engineering, currently has two bids for research projects through United Engineers Inc. for the Air Force. One, a handbook: Design for Future Regime of Space Flight; the other, a study of transport and diffusion processes above and below a jungle canopy.

He recently completed an analytical study for an optimum design of a radiation fin. The problem was to choose the best design out of an infinite number of possibilities; some $5,000 worth of computer time was used to find one set of solutions. The purpose here was to get the best possible complete equation rather than to solve the problem piecemeal and make changes as the work progressed.

About this last, Professor Sellers says, "I feel that computers are not used enough by engineers, especially in engineering design fields. In some fields such as servomechanisms and control systems there is extensive use of analog computers."

CIT incidentally is fitting the use of computers into the curriculum; next September a computer course will be a required subject.
Ô Dieu! Ô Juge! il n'est donc plus de Salut,
plus de miséricorde pour nous?
"It is through Art, and through Art only, that we can realize our perfection."

Oscar Wilde 1891

"... faithful study of the liberal arts humanizes character and permits it not to be cruel."

Ovid, ca. 20 B.C.

"Social science . . . deals with human values — what people want; and social institutions — what they receive."

Daniel Lerner 1959

ARCHAEOLOGY

Research can be romantic, at least in the mind's eye — wandering around the Mediterranean from Greece to the Dead Sea, Boston University archaeologists view a million years of history. But excavating is hard, dirty work, not romantic at all: H. Neil Richardson, Associate Professor of the Old Testament, loses fifteen to twenty pounds in two months of field work. And digging is hardly the occupation for a highly educated young lady. Yet Edith Vermuele, 32 (B.A. Bryn-Mawr; M.A. Radcliffe; Ph.D. Bryn-Mawr) admits some of her happiest years have been spent digging in ancient ruins.

About the experienced young doctor: when not unearthing two cities of the Bronze Age (sponsored by the Archaeological Society of Athens), detecting the oldest form of Greek writing, or teaching Greek at CLA, Dr. Vermuele writes books. Currently: "Mycenean Art and Culture," "The Cult of the Gods in Homer," "Translation and Documentary on Homeric Hymns."
The Translation of the Electra of Euripides is already published in hard-bound form.

One of Dr. Vermuelen's dug-up cities contained a citadel ("Mouriatada") with a large defensive wall. "It is of the thirteenth century B.C. and was built during the Bronze Age. The palace closely corresponds to the Odysseus palace that Homer discusses in the Odyssey." A huge royal tomb, second largest in Greece, "...was built of extremely handsome limestone blocks full of gold leaf." It closely duplicated those illustrated by Homer.

The facade or doorway was topped by two signs engraved in 1550 B.C. Greek script. Deciphering in 1953 proved that the Greeks learned to write and construct tombs from the Cretans.

Eying the future: "I plan to return to Phylos, Greece, to continue my studies under Boston University." Diversely, "At present we need a larger staff to meet the demands of a growing student body in the classical department. I look forward to the day when we will have a graduate department entirely devoted to the classics."

Further down the Mediterranean, 45-year-old Archaeologist H. Neil Richardson, Associate Professor of the Old Testament at the Boston University School of Theology, has been engaged in Biblical field archaeology since 1952.

Spending five consecutive summers in the Middle East, field-bearded Archaeologist Richardson has been a member of the excavation staffs at the sites of Old Testament Gibeon (1956 and again in 1959), SHECHEM (1957 and 1960), was co-director at the site of Pella (one of the cities of the Decapolis in 1958), and archaeological adviser at the site of Beth Zur in the fall of 1957.

During the winters of 1953 and 1958, he was at the site of Old Testament Jericho, the oldest — 7000 B.C. — city in the world.

Concerned with the defense system of the ancient city in the period around 3000 B.C., the Professor's work revealed that in a thousand-year period — from 3000-2000 B.C. — the defense walls had to be rebuilt and strengthened seventeen times — "which indicates something of the problems which cities faced in terms of war and having to keep defenses strong."

Another of Professor Richardson's findings; these second or third century A.D. "Ugaritavia" or glasses which were used to hold perfume.

BOSTONIA, Spring 1961
Personally discovering the only semi-circular defense tower built up against the wall of Jericho, he tells: "When I got it cleared and stood in it, I was the first man to stand in this tower in over 4500 years." How long did he stand in it? "Not very long, but there I was!"

Virtually settling the long controversy between German and American scholars as to where ancient Gibeon was located, the site of Old Testament Gibeon has now become best known for the large numbers of jar handles inscribed with the word "Gibeon."

Working on the staff of the excavating team, Richardson points out that the two-part water supply system at Gibeon is one of the most complex ever excavated in Palestine.

The first part of the system consisted of a cylindrical shaft approximately 35 feet in diameter and about 33 feet deep, inside the city wall to a large cave in which was located the spring — cut through solid limestone.

Serving a variety of academic disciplines, the field archaeologist produces the raw material from which we can develop our knowledge of the past.

For example, says Dr. Richardson, "The historian takes the view that progress is in part dependent upon our ability to benefit from past experience — knowledge of the past. And the ability to use that knowledge is a key to the development of the future. We understand this as individuals. History is to a nation as experience is to the individual. The field archaeologist helps us to know ourselves as we have been. When we know what we have been, can we go on to become something better?"

"Palestinean archaeology, especially, helps us to recreate culture out of which came the Bible. Biblical writers must be understood in the light of their cultural context. The Bible was not written in a vacuum. Prophets were dealing with, and facing, real issues both political and religious.
"What the archaeologist finds enables us fully to understand those political and religious situations which the prophets confronted."

In addition to field archaeology, his work has been in the area of ancient Near East culture. In 1958 his most important article was published on two columns of material which dealt with some of the rules of the Jewish Sect ESSENES and, especially, with their regulations for observing a sacred meal of bread and wine.

Appointed by the corporation trustees of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Professor Richardson was a Fellow (1952-1953), Annual Professor (1956-1957), and Director (1957-1958) at the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem, Jordan. He is currently involved in revising the first draft of "An Aramaic Grammar" which he hopes to complete and to have published by the end of this summer.

FINE ARTS

Someday Dr. George Levitine of the Fine Arts Department hopes to prove that the same yardstick used to measure the development of Romanticism in literature may be used in the measurement of the movement in art, also.

"This area seems to have been neglected," says Professor Levitine in discussing his special interest. "It has long been accepted that the development of Romanticism in literature began well back in the eighteenth century. But it has, until recently, at least, been supposed that Romanticism in painting developed quite suddenly—in the nineteenth century—as a reaction against Neo-Classicism."

Dr. Levitine, born in Kharkov, Russia, in 1916, served in the French Army from 1939-1940, and as an Intelligence Officer in the O.S.S. from 1942-1945. Russian, then, by birth, French by background, and American by choice, Dr. Levitine returned to the United States after World War II, and took his A.M. at Boston University (1946) and his Ph.D. at Harvard (1952). His undergraduate work was completed at the University of Paris.
His special interest in the Romantic and "Pre-Romantic" period of art goes back for some years, and he has had many articles published on this subject in French, English, and American journals. He explains that "there are emotional undercurrents behind the rationalism of the so-called 'neo-classical' period." In particular, he is interested in the "theme of catastrophe exemplified by the universal flood," which recurs often in the art of the late eighteenth century. Since this theme was particularly popular in the early stages of Romanticism, Dr. Levi-tine feels that a clear scrutiny of its development will aid immeasurably in proving that Romanticism did not arrive suddenly, but developed gradually, especially in the eighteenth century.

Though there are other themes he hopes to trace, and other countries than France in which he hopes to research, he will place the greatest emphasis on the works of the French artists: Doyen, Bonnieu, Regnault, and Girodet. He will begin his search this summer. He anticipates that it will take between one and two years of careful "flush-beating" in the more remote provinces of France, Italy, and Spain, before he has all the facts and photographs he feels necessary to prove that there was parallel development in the literary and artistic worlds of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

**HUMAN RELATIONS**

Too much paper work and administrative responsibility takes its toll — a $250,000 project which is in its sixth year of research at the Center brought this fact out. The study researched some determinants of performance of nurses in hospital OPD's (out patient departments).

The cooperating hospitals that participated in this project were: Massachusetts General, Beth Israel, Peter Bent Brigham, Cambridge City, and St. Elizabeth's.

The OPD study which is one of the largest single projects going on at the Center has been supported by various foundations including the American Nurses Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and, contributing most support, the United States Public Health Service, Division of Nursing Resources. Dr. Norman H. Berkowitz (Ph.D. Social Psychology) is co-principal investigator, along with Dr. Robert Chin. Also associated with the project is Miss Mary Malone (R.N.) a graduate of the Boston University School of Nursing.

Dr. Berkowitz said, "We are studying two types of conflicts: simultaneous role-conflict and role-deprivation." The "simultaneous role-conflict" arises from the expectations of the profession (nursing) as opposed to expectations stemming from the needs of the organization, e.g., hospital record requirements. For instance, a person in a given moment of time has two different roles. It was the task of this study to diagnose these roles, to seek out the conflicts between them, and to see how these conflicts affect efficient performance. The role-conflict should be minimized.

The Boston University Human Relations Center is the crystallization of an idea growing out of the 1952 annual Founders' Day theme: "Brotherhood in Action." The Center is a University-wide facility which aims to stimulate and support programs of instruction, research, and community service in human relations. It does not offer degrees. Its focus is upon problems of change in relationships and performance of individuals within small group, organization, and community settings.

Dr. Kenneth D. Benne, pioneering leader in educational philosophy and in the study of group conduct, is the
When discussing the research taking place at the Human Relations Center, Dr. Benne pointed out, "Research falls into two general classifications, basic research and applied research. Basic research is research with no specific goal of application in mind except to add to the general store of knowledge in the field. . . . it's pure research. Applied research is undertaken to develop valid knowledge in order to solve a specific problem." He further emphasized, "We try to milk every applied research project we undertake to get some contribution to the broad field of basic knowledge."

In the field of basic research most of the work is directed toward studying:

- Small groups and inter-personal relationships
- Organizational behavior (e.g., the study of OPD nurses).

Diagnostic research and evaluative research are the lines of study that fall under the classification of applied research.

Dr. Benne feels very strongly about the importance of evaluative research. "How is it possible to determine the success or failure of a particular program or policy without first evaluating it? We waste money by not putting more money into evaluative research."

Dr. Chin, Supervisor of Research Activities, has been associated with the Center since its inception in 1952. For some time, he has had an active interest in the field of Intergroup Relations both in teaching and in research. Before the establishment of the Center, he served as the Graduate School representative of the faculty advisory committee which recommended the establishment of the Human Relations Center.

Dr. Chin aids students in designing, carrying out, and interpreting research projects. The Center actively supports research by its staff and fellows; it gives guidance and financial support to other graduate students and to faculty members who are pursuing investigation relevant to the major concerns of the Center; and it conducts a program of research sponsored by grants.

Involved in programs concerning the business and government worlds, the Massachusetts Department of Employment Security (MDES) approached the Center for fact-finding research into the management of their local offices. After careful evaluation of the existing program, the Center designed, tried out, and evaluated a program for management training, thereby helping to increase the efficiency of the local management program.

In 1958, the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company—dissatisfied with their training course for career men—called upon the services of Boston University's Human Relations Center to help them with their problem. "We evaluated their program," Dr. Benne said, "and helped redesign it." The program was successfully completed after three years of periodic analyses and redesigning.

Now in progress is a management training program for the Stop and Shop food chain. This research program involves diagnostic and evaluative research, with the ultimate goal being to help develop and evaluate a better human relations training program for Stop and Shop store managers.

Looking to the future, Dr. Benne stated: "The interest shown by these various business, civic, and medical institutions is an outgrowth of the ever-increasing emphasis on the human factor, in group and organizational life."

AFRICAN STUDIES PROGRAM

The Boston University African Studies Program, founded in 1953, is one of the earliest such programs in the United States. The Program emphasizes the importance of the economic, political, anthropological, sociological, historical, and geographical factors contributing to our knowledge of Africa.

The Program, directed by Dr. William O. Brown, has received two major grants, both from the Ford Foundation: one of $200,000 in 1954, one of $430,000 in 1959. About the research policy, Director Brown says, "The staff members pursue their own particular interests in the field of African study."

With a staff consisting of four anthropologists, two sociologists, a political scientist, economist, and historian, the research is diversified in subject matter but united in purpose and area. For example, Dr. Mark Karp, the economist, has recently completed a book, The Economics of Trusteeship in Somalia. The study proves his thesis that economic development (higher standard of living) is not the logical consequence of political development, but works in its own way despite political pressure. Dr. Elizabeth Colson also
has a book, *Before Kariba*, which deals with the relocation of the Tonga community when the Kariba Dam was being constructed.

Two interesting projects underway are being conducted by Jeffrey Butler, historian, and Dr. William O. Brown, sociologist. Mr. Butler is engaged in the study of debate within the British Liberal Party on the policy toward South Africa at the end of the nineteenth century. Dr. Brown is engaged in the preliminary stages of a large-scale study of the problem of race relations and minorities in Africa. This systematic study is part of a larger interest of Dr. Brown's. While most studies are done on a regional basis, this is the first attempt to do a major study of the continent as a whole.

Other African Studies Program investigations underway or recently completed:

- By Dr. Phillip Gulliver, *Land and Social Change Among the Nyakyusa*, a recently published book, which describes social change and problems that occur in a rural agricultural area with rapid population expansion
- By Dr. Adelaide Hill, a project entitled "Social Work in Ghana," with reference to social workers and their training
- By Dr. Ruth Schachter, a book, *Political Parties in French Speaking West Africa*
- By Dr. Mark Karp (with Assistant Professor John Hughes of the Graduate School) a project entitled "The European Economics Community and Africa"
- By Dr. Elizabeth Colson, the study of the Tonga of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland resulting in several written documents
- By Dr. Daniel McCall, a *Biography of African History*, which will cover all regions of Africa from the earliest times to the present.

**THEOLOGY**

The Methodist Church

A major concern of research in the School of Theology is the Methodist Church as an institution. Many of the projects are directed toward furnishing material to the General Conference of the church and to other planning groups for use in deciding lines of strategy for future work.

Probably one of the most important research projects of the School at present is "The Methodist Church in Social Thought and Action," popularly known as MESTA. The study has a twofold purpose: to provide a historical perspective to aid the planning body of the Methodist Church in decisions on social affairs, and to study in depth the problems which the church will face during the next decade.

The Project Committee consists of Dr. Nils Ehrenstrom, Professor of Ecumenics; Dr. Richard M. Cameron, Professor of Church History; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Professor of Preaching and Applied Christianity; Dr. Paul K. Deats, Jr., Associate Professor of Social Ethics; Dr. Walter G. Muelder, Dean and Professor of Social Ethics; Dr. S. Paul Schilling, Professor of Systematic Theology; Dr. Herbert E. Stotts, Professor of Church and Community.

Some of the specific questions considered by the Project Committee were: "What have been the typical responses of Methodists to social developments in the past? What are the official positions and the actual attitudes of Methodism on major issues of the day? What religious resources and theological perspectives does Methodism offer for social action? How can Methodism become a more self-critical instrument for social change?"

As the project developed, it appeared that it could be logically divided into four main areas of study. The first area was the study of social thought in Methodism in the United States from the beginning of the Church in this country, about 1784, until the adoption of the Social Creed by the Church in 1908. Dr. Cameron wrote the volume, *Methodism and Society in Historical Perspective*.

The second main area was a continuation of the history of social action in the Church during the twentieth century. Dean Mueelder wrote the volume, *Methodism and Society in the Twentieth Century*.

The third area of the study seeks to relate Methodist social thought to its background in theology. Dr. Schilling wrote the volume, *Methodism and Society in Theological Perspective*, the first volume to appear.

"What ought to be the attitude of Christians in areas of social action?" This is the problem of the fourth area of the study. Dr. Deats and Dr. Stotts have developed a realistic strategy for the Church in social action, including "the appraisal of social needs, the assessment of costs and resources, and
The relationship of Methodist social thought to its background in theology is the basis of a book by Dr. S. Paul Schilling, Professor of Systematic Theology: Methodism and Society in Theological Perspective.

Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, Professor of Comparative Oriental Religions and Literature, explains to his class the writings of Tagore.

Dr. Herbert E. Stotts, Professor of Church and Community Theology, has worked on the problem of "What ought to be the attitude of Christians in areas of social action?"
the deployment of energies to establish and accomplish institutional goals” in the volume, Methodism and Society: Guidelines for Strategy.

The Minister's Wife

Another study, “Research Project: The Minister's Wife,” is directed by Dr. William G. T. Douglas, Assistant Professor of Psychology of Religion. Its original purpose was to find out what effect the minister's wife and family life could have on his professional work. As he progressed, Dr. Douglas found that the sense of fulfillment of the wife herself had considerable relevance to the study. One of the main approaches to the problem is to find out what the situation of the minister's wife actually is—what problems does she have? What special rewards does she have because of her position?

Dr. Douglas is now formulating a thorough questionnaire to be sent to a sample of about 8,000 wives, a one-in-twenty selection from the lists of 38 Protestant denominations. The study, financed by the Lilly Endowment, is scheduled to end in June, 1962.

The findings of the study will be published to provide a more accurate foundation for future literature on the subject of the married ministry and the minister's wife. If, as Dr. Douglas suspects, the present material depicts the life of the minister's wife as much harsher than it really is, the findings should make a worthwhile contribution to the lives of present ministers and their wives, and the wives of seminary students.

“What may result is a sort of Dr. Spock volume on ‘What To Do—When — As a Minister's Wife,'” says Dr. Douglas.

Under Wayne Artis, Director, Church Surveys has done interdenominational analytic research on local churches, state-wide church work, and even national studies.

The project group is presently making a typical study of the needs of the 1,308 Methodist churches in Indiana with emphasis on a few special questions: How many new churches will be needed and where should they be located? How should the church recruit new ministers and how should they be trained? This is, in effect, a business administration study of the Methodist Church in Indiana.

Church Surveys also does service studies for local congregations that are planning changes such as new church buildings. In a study for a specific congregation, it might study the composition of the church by such things as age, occupation, and age groups and make projections of the church's needs at some time in the future. This type of information is necessary to the church that is planning a new building. With a staff of eleven people, Church Surveys has studied about 4,000 churches in the five years of its existence.

Tagore

Another kind of research is that done by Dr. Amiya Chakravarty (Ph.D., Oxford, '36) who has recently completed research into the writings of the Indian philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore (1860–1941). Dr. Chakravarty traveled to India where he read and translated manuscripts of Tagore's writings, lectures, and travel letters.

Tagore was an Indian philosopher who wrote in poetry and prose in the Bengali language. He was alarmed by the spread of fierce, narrow nationalistic cults which did injustice to the more creative forms of nationalism in Europe and Modern Asia. Tagore founded a school in India, the International University, for the study of his ideas.

Dr. Chakravarty's research is being done along with a celebration announced by Indian Prime Minister Nehru of the one hundredth birthday of Tagore. The research is being financed jointly by the Hazen Foundation, New Haven, and the Asia Society, New York.

"I found this research project which made me look into Tagore's own inheritance very illuminating to my teaching work. I perceived the ancient roots through which Tagore drew his spiritual nourishment for the age-old traditions of India. I also saw how profoundly inspired and strengthened Tagore was through his contact with his Christian friends and Christian literature and with Western humanity." This was not an "ivory-tower" project for a Professor of Comparative Oriental Religions and Literature. In addition to giving new insight into the teachings of Tagore through his book, Dr. Chakravarty has enriched his own experiences and through him the experiences of his students.

The True Believers

Dr. G. Norman Eddy, Professor of Human Relations, during his sabbatical collected data for a detailed research project titled, The True Believers, a study of eight minority religions in the United States. Dr. Eddy used what social scientists call the "participant-observer" technique. He lived and practiced with these groups, in order to gain personal insight into their beliefs and mores, found that these small groups are very satisfying to the participants because of their intimacy and their conviction.

Dr. Eddy feels that the larger denominations should imitate these small groups in order to get an air of intimacy; besides, small groups tend to revert back to primitive Christianity, which makes the followers more zealous. Portions of the study have been published in Religion in Life 1958–59.
RESEARCH in YOUTH

The Greater Boston Youth Symphony

With eyes to the future and concern with the present, Dr. Max Kaplan, Director of the SFAA Arts Center, and Associate Professor Marvin Rabin, Conductor of the Youth Symphony Orchestra (see photo at right), are providing the guidance and stimulation for a youth group that is destined to make its mark in the world of music.

The Greater Boston Youth Symphony Orchestra is a unique organization composed of junior and senior high school students from forty-five public, private, and parochial schools of Eastern Massachusetts. Though music is their forte, the observance of the democratic ideal is all important in their group and individual relationships.
"Senior citizens" (above and right) signing up for the music and arts program of the Community Arts Center, SFAA. Director Max Kaplan and his staff are studying the value of this experience in enriching the "students'" lives.

RESEARCH IN MUSIC AND ART FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Above, Ed Saltzman, working for his doctorate in adult education, chats with a "senior citizen." In the center picture, visiting concert pianist Alberto Saltimbeni of Florence, Italy, briefs the volunteer "teachers" in the program, music majors at SFAA. At far left, newcomers enroll.
The Professional Sciences

"Quality is never an accident. It is always the result of intelligent effort. There must be the will to produce a superior thing."

John Ruskin

EDUCATION

It's a long way from San Quentin Prison to a fifth grade classroom in Natick. The two just don't seem to go together, but Ralph Garry, Ph.D., is a man who made the transition from Vocational Psychologist for the California State Department of Corrections at San Quentin and Chino prisons to Professor of Educational Psychology at the School of Education.

In his research at SED, Dr. Garry has just completed a project devoted to discovering the effects of educational television on elementary school pupils. This project was the result of the severe criticism to which the United States system of education has been subjected. The now famous Comant Report on elementary and secondary education showed that the curriculum of many schools was not conducive in developing needed scientists and technicians, and the quality of our education has not progressed as fast as that of other nations.

There are two general schools of thought on how to correct this deficiency. The first is the return to the old classical system of education. The second is the development of new educational concepts and techniques to stimulate interest and create better teaching methods. The project was conducted with this second school of thought in mind.

Television, as an educational media, is being extensively used by several organizations to instruct and stimulate youngsters. However, prior to this time, no one had bothered to evaluate the effects of their programs or any complications that might arise from educational television. Dr. Garry and his associates, Drs. Cornelia Sheehan and Homer Dietmeier, proposed to study these effects. To assist them in their research, they requested a grant of $90,000 from the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Dr. Garry is well qualified for research on this subject. He obtained his Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1950 and has been a research fellow for the United States Army Surgeon Medical Specialists Research Project. He is also the co-author of a widely used college text, The Nature and Conditions of Learning.

The project itself was called the Natural Science Television Project. The main body of the research was done with ninety fifth-grade classes in Massachusetts participating in the 21-Inch Classroom Program.

Dr. Garry and his group were interested in studying how much children learned, what effect the programs had...
on the children's interest, and which of certain combinations of follow-up work by the classroom teacher proved most effective. The results of their research have shown that if television programs are to be used as a terminal activity, greater learning occurs when the class assignments are made by the teacher and are common to the whole class. Once having seen the programs, the children are likely to choose topics of work consistent with what they have seen. Teachers with a brief outline of the subject material of the programs achieved as much as those with a comprehensive study guide. It was also learned that pupil attitudes towards science and scientists do not change readily. Dr. Garry observed that the children did not perceive the television instructor as a scientist but rather as a teacher. This bears out the theory that stereotypes established in the absence of reality experiences are difficult to change.

The most surprising results of the project indicated that students with a high IQ and high science interest should be encouraged to progress in their own fashion rather than following regular assignments. Dr. Garry says, "One fact is certain, our pedagogical skill in influencing interest and attitude and teaching science reasoning ability does not approximate our skill in transmitting knowledge. We have much to learn about creating an educational climate which provides for specific changes in interest, attitude, and science reasoning."

Dr. William C. Koracev, Professor of Education, and Chairman of the Department of Educational Measurement, SED, is a leading authority in the field of Juvenile Delinquency. Last year he directed the National Education Association Juvenile Delinquency project which published two significant documents: Delinquent Behavior: Culture and the Individual, and Delinquent Behavior. Among his written works are: Juvenile Delinquency and the School and The Community and the Delinquent.
Reading Research

To talk about remedial reading for the elementary pupil and not to mention Durrell is almost impossible. Dr. Donald D. Durrell, Professor of Education (SED former Dean), has been at the University since 1930. "Why do we have non-readers and how do we prevent reading problems is my job," states Dr. Durrell.

He is directing unique thesis work in: Prevention of Reading Difficulties, Analysis of Reading Difficulties, Classroom Instruction to Serve Individual Differences, Studies Related to Spelling and Work Analysis, and Special Abilities Related to Reading.

"There has been too much emphasis put on the emotional problems of the non-reader. Give me a warm body that can see and I will return a competent reader." His main objective is not to correct reading failure, but to prevent it.

"I intend to train teachers with the use of visual aids to stop reading difficulty before it starts."

His list of published training aids and related material is over 1000, and he has many textbooks sitting on the shelves of educators:

- Improvement of Basic Reading Abilities
- Improvement of Reading Instruction
- The Durrell Analysis of Reading Difficulty
- Durrell-Sullivan Reading Capacity and Achievement Tests
- Building Word Power
- Diagnostic Readiness Tests
- Word Analysis Practice (best seller)

In 1945, Dr. Durrell was a member of the team that revamped the U.S. Air Force's educational system. The remedial program now in operation in Philadelphia is also attributed to him.

Language Arts

"It is just as important to speak and

Dr. J. Fred Weaver, Director of Graduate Studies, SED, is Chairman of the Editorial Board for the Journal of Education.
write well as it is to read well, particularly when you get up to the college level,” states Dr. B. Alice Crossley of SED. Thus, studies completed under Dr. Crossley’s guidance are often concerned with teaching young children to write. How to take a child in the first and second grades and turn his power to speak into the power to write is a sample problem. Dr. Crossley believes she has indicated that children can be much more independent in writing at a much earlier age.

“The study of creativity through drama is one of our most interesting studies. This study, to be completed June, 1961, is showing that children can learn a great deal about the technique of drama and can express themselves much better as a result of this training. And there has been this unexpected side effect: reading also improved.”

With the aid of seven graduate students working with more than 400 children, Dr. Crossley has recently developed methods to teach children capitalization and punctuation as rapidly as possible. Her team found that children could learn a year’s work in five weeks—the longest any child took was six weeks, the shortest, three weeks.

### Adult Education

The Division of Continuing Education of Boston University is under the direction of Dr. James F. Baker, and is comprised of the late afternoon and evening courses and off-campus courses offered by the University. Dr. Baker is responsible for more students—perhaps the most determined ones in the University, too!—than any other single School or Division. But this does not prevent the Division from encouraging research.

For example, with a grant of $35,000 from the Fund for Adult Education, the Division of Continuing Education and the College of Business Administration are at present developing a training program for administrators and executives seeking knowledge in decision-making procedures. Under the supervision of Dr. Baker and Dean Ragan, the program will provide experience and develop techniques and case studies essential to the decision-making process. “The case studies include information concerning particular industrial problems or settings and presentation of the information in such a way that the group studying the case will be forced to make decisions and weigh the results of such decisions,” reports Dr. Baker.

The program, scheduled to be initiated in 1962, also includes particular training groups and laboratory sessions concerning human relations and human behavior. It will deal with the importance of numbers, data processing, and communications techniques in assisting executives in arriving at decisions. Efforts are now being made with representatives of industry to obtain support for the initial run of the program.

Inquiry-form research regarding significant aspects of the evening division and evening students was completed by Mr. Franklin A. Power, a member of the staff of the Division.

Among the findings of the inquiry procedure were the following: a need for better counseling services, a wider range of class and credit hours, extension of the variety of courses offered the evening student, and opportunity to complete degree programs on a part-time basis. As a result of this inquiry many innovations have been made in the evening program.

A third area of investigation, although not quite classifiable as research, is the “Basic Skills Evaluation Program” under the direction of Dr. Francis A. McElaney. This program, designed to identify as nearly as possible the adult’s potential for college, includes extensive testing, counseling, and tryout experiences in the areas of communication which will be required if the enrollee continues toward the degree goal. Perhaps this is the most significant contribution of the Division of Continuing Education as it duplicates in capsule form the criteria for success in college.

### Law Medicine

A recently completed project of the Boston University Law-Medicine Research Institute reveals that the concern of Massachusetts physicians over the possibility of malpractice suits has affected their practice of medicine. Increased malpractice claims have caused some general practitioners to limit their practice, e.g., no minor surgery, x-ray, nor fracture work.

This integration of the legal, medical, and psychological aspects of malpractice exemplifies the Institute’s unique attempt to broaden and bridge the area of law and medicine that in the past has shown little interprofessional cooperation. Medicine has been primarily interested in forensic pathology (violent or unexplained deaths), while law concentrated on medical proof in litigation (especially personal injury actions).

BOSTONIA, Spring 1961
Established in 1958, with a $240,000, five-year training grant from the National Institutes of Health, the Law-Medicine Institute is staffed (seven to nine members) by lawyers, physicians, clinical psychologists, medical sociologists, and various types of research people. Specialized physicians and lawyers are consulted when necessary. The project work is handled by an integrated team with supervision carried by the member related to the specific area of each project. William J. Curran (LL.M., S.M. Hyg.) is Director. "We are the only group of interprofessional people in law-medicine, behavioral sciences, and public health in the country doing this kind of interdisciplinary research."

Director Curran, who came to Boston University after five years of teaching in the medico-legal area at Harvard, was also formerly Assistant Director of the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina.

In conjunction with the Directorship, he is a full professor at both the Medical and Law schools of Boston University. His book, Law and Medicine, Text and Source Materials, published in March, 1960, is already used in eighteen law schools in this country.

"As part of our effort to determine ways by which cooperative work or partnership in this kind of research can be accomplished, we have tried to select as our first research areas very broad subjects which will enable us to demonstrate the validity and usefulness of this kind of cooperative research over a broad area," says Director Curran.

The initial projects:

- **Public Health and Sanitary Code.** Sponsored ($24,000), Commonwealth of Massachusetts; completed, January, 1959—August, 1960. "We worked with the Department of Public Health and all the cities and towns of the Commonwealth in the preparation of Administrative Codes in a broad gamut of public health: everything from radiation exposure, to butterfat content of milk, to swimming pools, to minimum standards for human habitation in housing."

- **Social Responsibility in Medical Research.** Sponsored by National Institutes of Health ($110,000) January, 1960—July, 1962. "We have been studying the social, ethical, legal, and administrative aspects of clinical-medical research involving humans... ranged across all medical sciences and clinical sciences in medicine: pediatrics, the use of drugs in therapy, selection or use of patients—prisoners, mental hospital patients, and children." Dr. Irving Ladimer, Principal Investigator.

- **More recently:**

  - **Survey of Medical Malpractice in Massachusetts.** A project (completed) under the direction of Dr. Robert L. Geiser to determine the effects of malpractice litigation on medical practice (referred to above).

  - **The Role of the State Hospital in Determining Criminal Responsibility in New Hampshire.** This study of the role of the New Hampshire State Hospital in observing and determining the sanity of accused criminals under the State's unique test of criminal responsibility is under the supervision of Director Curran. It involves Dr. Geiser, Clinical Psychologist; Dr. Russell, Psychiatrist; and other research people.

  - **Based on this interprofessional research, the remaining parts of the Institute's three-fold purpose are training and service in law, medicine, and behavioral science. "The training program is our most important responsibility." At the Medical School the training is part of the required course in preventive medicine; Law School instruction is two third-year electives with an association in the course in family law. Advanced studies in legal psychiatry are provided for psychiatry residents at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, and supplementary lectures are given at the School of Nursing and Sargent College.

A proposed four-year ($260,800) project will examine the legal and medical aspects of the supply and use of human remains for bio-medical science. Medico-legal, sociological, and interprofessional studies will be conducted in the project on a national basis. The need for anatomical materials has been increasing in recent years to the point where shortages in certain areas threaten medical training, research, and advanced surgical procedures.
LAW

When any one of the researchers in the several Boston University research centers steps into his laboratory, he is often getting the benefit of dollars granted for sponsored research.

The researcher at Boston University Law School faces a different situation. When he steps into the library — his laboratory — any time or money spent in the pursuit of scholarship are his own. Perhaps this can truly be called "pure" research.

Some of those at the Law School pursuing scholarship for its own sake:

Eugene C. Roemede III, Associate Professor of Law and currently a candidate for his doctorate in Juridical Science, is working on the subject, "Business Purpose Doctrine in Federal Taxation." This is planned as a book as well as a thesis. Related to this is continuing research in preparing material for his course, Taxation I, and revision of existing course summaries of Federal Estate and Gift Taxation.

William Schwarz, Professor of Law, is currently engaged in four research projects:

- A book — Fundamentals in Legal Research, in cooperation with others across the country, to guide students in legal research
- A book — Future Interest in an Estate Planning Context, introducing an innovation in legal writing, for the first time integrating the fields of property law, income, insurance, and gift and estate taxation in textual form
- Gathering material for the fall symposium of the Boston University Law Review on Personal Injury Law
- Examining and analyzing all this year's cases in Property Law in terms of legal and social soundness for the Annual Survey of Massachusetts Law.

Paul A. Wallace, Jr., Associate Professor of Law, is doing tax research relating to Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates with the hope of putting it into a book. No book has come out in this area since the Internal Revenue Code of 1939.

Frederick Wiseman, Lecturer on Law, is introducing materials from the behavioral sciences into the study of law. In teaching the course, Domestic Relations, a first at Boston University, he focuses attention on a previously neglected area. He feels that this course will help make lawyers aware of the behavior which leads to family disputes in law.

His recent article on the use of psychiatric expert testimony in a murder trial will be presented to the American Psychiatric Association.

Paul M. Siskind, Austin B. Fletcher Professor of Law, is working in: specific research in source materials, collections, and bibliographies for seminars, course material in counseling, and continuing research in developmental areas of restitution with emphasis on benefit concept and mistake.

BUSINESS RESEARCH

The Bureau of Business Research, established in 1928, cooperates with civic and trade organizations in collecting and interpreting economic data for New England. The staff, under the present direction of Prof. Francis S. Doody of CBA, along with other faculty members and students, has done research in vital problem areas for the federal government, state governments, and towns and cities.

One recent project was a study of insurance for the fishing vessels of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The study was carried out by Dr. Chris A. Theodore and Prof. Warner C. Danforth of the Insurance Department under the direction of Dr. James W. Kelley, Associate Dean of CBA. Their findings are being used in Washington.

The Business Activity Index for New England and the United States is another project. This work, done by Dean Kelley and Dr. Theodore, has several distinctive merits:

BOSTONIA, Spring 1961
ISM BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

- Uses comparable data for the nation, the region, and the state; cross computation can be easily carried out.
- Has a measure of economic growth built in, based upon computed trend lines.
- Puts more weight on the service trades, because this rapidly growing field employs more people than the production field.

The Index is still undergoing reliability tests, but it has stood up well through two years of use. The monthly results are available free from the Bureau of Business Research.

The latest study, The Immediate Impact of Higher Education on New England Economy, by Prof. Francis S. Doody, showed that higher education adds $543 million annually to the New England economy. The study was financed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to bring up to date ten-year-old figures.

SOCIAL WORK

Research in the School of Social Work over the past few years has been concerned with behavior patterns of the urban lower class and with the social worker's professional role. Some of the researchers:

Dr. Walter Miller began his studies on juvenile delinquency in 1954 after a Boston rabbi was murdered by a bunch of young hoodlums. The Boston Special Youth Program was tried as a new method of re-channeling the energies of these youths into constructive activities.

The Program's approach was to send a social worker into a particularly troublesome area to make friends with the gang members. Since that time, they have become known, quite respectfully, as "corner group workers."

Through the help of these Program workers, standards of group supremacy have changed from toughness and fighting ability to social organization and leadership.

Strangely enough, some increase in gang fighting resulted. The "out" groups became vindictive because they could not compete with the Program group and decided to "cut them down to size." They reasoned that social workers were only given to "bad" groups and what was a better way to show their "badness" than to attack the Program group?

In Dr. Miller's publications, he has evaluated the community's progress since the project began. He feels that there has been an increase in the responsibilities and function of the group; yet, "it is difficult to measure the ultimate impact."

Recently, he expanded his studies to encompass the nature of urban lower-class culture, the environment and customary behavior of the low-income city dweller, and the effect of this atmosphere on the juvenile delinquent.

Dr. Katherine Spencer, Director of Research at the School of Social Work, is doing a study on the role of the social worker in a private psychiatric hospital.

NURSING

At the School of Nursing the faculty and graduate students, under the leadership of Dean Marie Farrell, have one major research goal: to improve nursing practice and the proficiency of the nurse. Programs of study in Nursing Service Administration, Maternal and Child Health, Public Health, Adult and Child Psychiatry, and Nursing Therapy have been in progress for several years.

A new project in Nursing Research was started in September 1959. "The project to increase faculty research skills will develop new techniques as faculties from nursing, behavioral sciences, and biological sciences work out designs and methodologies for studying problems to improve care of patients," said Dean Farrell. She outlined current projects that have been initiated through grants totaling more than $300,000 from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, United States Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Health, the Massachusetts League of Nursing, the Massachusetts
Nurses Association, and the Board of Registration of Nursing.

The Nursing Research project, directed by Dr. Anne K. Kibrick, Chairman of Graduate Nurse Division, is designed to improve the research competency of selected nurses. According to Dr. Kibrick, "There is a great need for research in nursing as only 12 per cent of the nurses have master's and 1 per cent doctorate degrees."

Other work is being done by Assoc. Prof. Rose A. Godbout in a program of nursing in child psychiatry; Asst. Prof. June B. Mellow, nursing therapy in the treatment of schizophrenics; Prof. Elizabeth J. Hall, maternal and child health; Asst. Prof. Anna T. Howard and Dr. Dorrían Apple Sweetser, nursing needs and resources in Massachusetts; and Assoc. Prof. Lillian J. Bischoff, ways of providing learning experiences in public health nursing.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications Research Center (CRC), originally interested mainly in opinion-attitude research, is now investigating fields which cut across the social sciences and communications. The Center is headed by Dr. Edward J. Robinson, Associate Professor of Public Relations at SPRC. Samples of the Center's current work: the cultural effects of comics, the relationships between size and visual perception in printed material.

CRC has been directed by Reader's Digest to test the effect of certain physical variables upon the responses made to printed advertisements. Object of the study: to determine if there is any difference between ads presented in different sizes, with reference to eye-movement, retention, and attitudes toward the products.

CRC has completed phase one of a three-part project ($37,500 grant from the Comics Institute) to determine the effect of the comic strip on American culture. The first report, "An Exploratory Study of the Attitudes of More Highly Educated People Toward the Comic Strip," was prepared by Dr. Robinson and Dr. David M. White, Project Director. The study showed that "although the predominant reason for reading comics was in terms of positive pleasure responses, the higher educated respondent feels ashamed and guilty about reading comics, and feels he will be thought childish and immature — that his intellectual ability will be questioned."

The intellectuals assume that the comic reader is a laborer or white-collar worker on the lower end of the socio-economic scale. However, the study shows that 74 per cent of "highly educated people" tested read the comics. And their favorite, by an overwhelming majority, is Peanuts.

THE BROAD SWEEP OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

It's easy enough to state the University's province of knowledge: everything that ever happened, or can happen, or will happen, and why. But although there's an expert around for literally any subject under the sun, he's the first one to tell you that he — and his colleagues all over the world — haven't even scratched the surface yet of his sub-province of knowledge.

Hence, the unremitting "surface-scratching" called "research," by all the experts in a bewildering number of directions. To hint at this bewilderingness (and admittedly the surface isn't scratched here either) here's an utterly random sample of University experts, and the "directions" they're going in at this moment.

The Humanities

Dr. Richard Millard (Acting Dean, Grad) is investigating aesthetics, being concerned with "the structure of aesthetic experience in its relation to problems in art." And with Dr. Peter Bertocci (Bowen Professor of Philoso-
The Physical Sciences

There are not nearly enough research funds available to sponsor all the research that's going on. For example, the Math Department doesn't have any research sponsors at the moment, not that it bothers them. Says Dr. Francis J. Scheid, "They — the Math people — don't feel they want to be tied down, obligated to work on a particular project. Every member of the Department is engaged in some type of research; but it's only things they want to do."

Over in Physics, they do have a little money to help — some $150,000 this year — and they're using it in areas like Dr. Edward C. Booth's, "Nuclear Resonance Scattering of Bremsstrahlung"; and in Dr. Michael Rice's, "Complexation Studies by Nuclear Magnetic Resonance."

Geography and Geology have a few sponsors, too (although not nearly enough). Drs. Saul B. Cohen and George K. Lewis, geographers, are analyzing shopping districts and population distribution in the Greater Boston area to define the saturation of the market.

Dr. C. Wroe Wolfe, geologist (who incidentally prepared the first crystal for radar contact with Venus) has just completed a study of crystal synthesis refrigeration. His colleague, Dr. Mohamed Gheith, still busy attempting to determine the minimum age of the earth, using as his measuring stick the known half-life of certain radioactive elements.

A smaller segment of the earth has held the attention of Dr. James D. Barton of CBS. With a colleague from Purdue, and a grant from the Society of Sigma Xi, they have charted the exact location of every tree over four inches in diameter in a 20-acre lot of undisturbed forest (in Spring Mill State Park, Indiana). Four years of work went into the study, the goal of which was "to allow researchers in tree development and growth to have samples available for scientific research."

The Social Sciences

For over seven years, Dr. Frank Sweetser (Sociology) has been developing a descriptive analysis of the social ecology of Metropolitan Boston. Based on the 1950 U.S. Census Bureau's detailed social and economic statistics, "the problems of the special distribution of the ecological patternings" of this urban complex could be attacked for the first time, according to Dr. Sweetser.

Other approaches to the problems of Boston and Massachusetts are underway, too. For example, Drs. George Blackwood and Murray Levin, political scientists, are collaborating on a book called "The Massachusetts Democrat," concerned, says Dr. Blackwood, with "what makes the Democratic Party in Massachusetts act the way it does?" A good question.

On his own, Dr. Levin recently completed a study of mayoralty campaigns and elections in Boston; the book based on it, The Alienate Voter, is widely used in government classes.

And a colleague from SPRC, Dr. Bernard Rubin, is deeply involved in the Massachusetts Self-Survey, sponsored by leaders of industry and the law schools and schools of public administration of several universities. Objective of the Self-Survey: to research scientifically the official programs and policies of the government of the Commonwealth.

The Psychology Department (Grad) has over $200,000 in grants this year for its sponsored research. Samples of its investigations: Dr. Leo J. Reyna's study relating psychological stress and dental caries in humans; Dr. John M. Harrison's behavioral analysis of auditory pathways in rats.

Changes intrigue a whole battery of professional researchers. For example, among CBA's Math and Statistics group, Prof. Stephen Spiegelglas is analyzing population migration in Wisconsin in terms of industrial development; Prof. Edwin B. Cox is measuring changes in the size distribution of dividend income; and Prof. Chris A. Theodore has, in a sense, "fixed" a pattern of change in his new book (May, 1961, Richard Irwin) Mathematical Models and Methods in Marketing.

More microscopic changes are engaging Drs. Alice L. O'Connell and Elizabeth W. Gardner of Sargent. Their task: by electromyographic techniques, to measure muscle interaction, and to disclose the presence or absence of contractile activity in opposing muscle groups during skilled movements.

Whereas, more "macroscopic" changes are the subject of the "self-study" of CBS going on for the last six years. Initiated by Psychology Profs. James F. Penney and Edward C. Glanz, and continued by Prof. Vincent F. Calia and a colleague from Massachusetts General Hospital, the project hopes to isolate factors involved in student success. One result of the study so far: CBS students, as entering freshmen, scored below national norms in the Graduate Record Examination; as sophomores, however, they scored well above national norms, and in some areas compared well with senior norms.
PROFILES:

ALUMNI RESEARCHERS

McColley

The laboratory can be a source of enjoyment, frustration, disappointment, and gratification; and it is the rare scientist who can refute this statement. It is the senior chemist who must play the part of the trouble-shooter, omniscient god, pioneer — and that’s the role of Dr. Earl S. McColley (Grad ’41).

Senior Chemist McColley of the Amcelle plant of the Celanese Fibers Company (Cumberland, Maryland) has his work cut out for him in the man-sized job of shouldering the responsibility for both chemical and physical testing laboratories of the Fibers Company Division. In his supervisory capacity, Dr. McColley controls the testing of raw materials, intermediate products in the process of manufacturing, and, still further, the finished materials.

For this purpose, common wet methods of chemical analysis are employed as well as such technical methods as spectroscopy, infrared spectroscopy, and vapor fractometry.

In 1942, Dr. McColley joined the staff of the Celanese Corporation. After six years he was given a transfer to the Celriver plant at Rock Hill, South Carolina. Here, as Chief Chemist, he was given the herculean task of setting up the laboratories for the new plant.

In 1954, his new superscription read, Coordinator of Laboratory Standards for the Textile Division. In this capacity his duties brought him from plant to plant of the Celanese corporate family, assisting in the development of laboratory procedures and helping with analytical problems, thus portraying the role of the all-knowing individual. In 1959, he became Senior Chemist, a post he still holds.

With his many activities in the laboratory, Dr. McColley still found time to add another title to his curriculum vitae: Instructor. During World War II he taught several war training courses in chemistry in Cumberland, Maryland, under the direction of the University of Maryland; taught chemistry to freshmen at Pennsylvania State College; instructed first year chemistry evenings at Charlotte College, North Carolina (1955–58).

Chemistry lab work is important to Dr. McColley and to his company — and what’s more, he enjoys it!

McLeod

A MYRIAD of test tubes, microscopes, and calibrating devices form the setting for Dr. Gerald L. McLeod (Grad ’55). His title: Organic Chemist in charge of the chemical part of his division in the Organic and Fibrous Materials Division (paper section) of the National Bureau of Standards located in Washington, D.C.

Dr. McLeod’s division is concerned with the chemistry, physics, and testing of natural and synthetic polymers (compounds). Or, in layman’s terms, research on paper — such as military maps and currency papers — and paper-making materials to gain basic information for specialized use in other government agencies.

Dr. McLeod presently involves himself with designing and conducting experiments on the fundamental nature of resins, and their reaction with cellulose. Such study employs special techniques as infrared and ultraviolet spectroscopy in an effort to increase the wet strength of papers — an area which interests the federal government for use in military maps.

The Bureau has projects supported by many government agencies as well as projects of its own which are financed through direct appropriations from Congress. One such government agency is the Army Engineer Research and Development Laboratories whose chief purpose was to study the possibility of developing a dimensionally stable map paper. Dr. McLeod headed this special project which resulted in the development of map paper possessing these desired qualities.

Theology and chemistry have been the career pursuits of the McLeod family. Dr. McLeod’s parents are the Rev. and Mrs. E. C. McLeod of Boston. His father (Theol ‘27/Grad ’30) is pastor...
of the Union Methodist Church in Boston.

Dr. McLeod is married to the former Dorothy Burns, who also attended Graduate School at the University. Perhaps son David, born August 1, 1958, will make the fourth member of the McLeod family to attend the University.

Dr. McLeod started his education at Wiley College in Marshall, Texas (B.S. '47) and, in 1949, received his M.S. from the University of Iowa before coming to Boston University for graduate work. Dr. McLeod later taught Organic Chemistry at George-town University.

Thirty-five-year-old Dr. McLeod has concentrated on the nature of resins and their reaction with cellulose for nearly two years. Says he, "... and it is quite difficult to say how long it will take to complete; I feel that only the surface has been scratched up to now."

DR. McLeod

SHOLUND

Can a forty-year-old man adapt from nuclear physics to pure science? Dr. Vernon J. Sholund (Grad '55) intends to try it, against considerable opposition. He reports, "There is a prevailing superstition that pure mathematics must be undertaken by age fifteen, and that one's career is ended by twenty-five." Although he recently scored in the 99th percentile (the highest possible rank) in competition with twenty-year-olds in the quantitative portion of the Graduate Record Examination, he is getting little cooperation in preparing for work in pure science.

Dr. Sholund is leaving an important career in nuclear physics. "I have been engaged in the design and development of nuclear devices: most recently, commercial power reactors for General Nuclear Engineering Corporation of Florida; nuclear airplanes and associated research work for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Burbank, California; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; and Marietta, Georgia. In the distant past I was also engaged in the research leading to the original atomic bomb."

The big question for Dr. Sholund is what sort of research he will do. "One of the more provocative possibilities involves affiliation with the Communications Biophysics Group of the Research Laboratory of Electronics at MIT. This group is mounting a multi-disciplinary attack of the general problem of the workings of the human mind, including the special points of view of the psychiatrist, neurologist, neurophysiologist, biologist, anthropologist, psychologist, biochemist, physicist, mathematician, communications engineer (analyzing the brain as though it were a communications network), and even the analytic philosopher. "Since I have had formal training in all of these fields, there is some question of what my function would be. I am presently trying to work out these procedural problems.

"Research in theoretical fusion physics, aimed at the controlled thermonuclear reactor and a new epoch in economics, is still a distinct possibility."

Dr. Sholund will soon make his decision and attack the problems of pure science research. "Possibly next year I will have enough experience with this kind of hassle to have something helpful to say to those alumni who also seek a more meaningful outlet for their energies than the accumulation of fat — fiscal, psychic, and otherwise."

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FIELD DAY FOR THE UNION

A gala athletic Field Day, sponsored by the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics, is being planned for Saturday, April 22, with the entire proceeds being turned over to the Development Office to help furnish the new $4,500,000 University Union.

Highlighting the Field Day will be a regulation intra-squad football game to be played under the lights at eight o'clock.

A full day of events has been scheduled, starting with an afternoon football clinic for more than one hundred of the University's graduate coaches.

In the late afternoon the Boston University crews will be in action on the Charles in a regatta with Columbia and MIT. Prior to the game special track exhibitions will feature Olympians John Thomas in the high jump and John Lawlor in the hammer throw.

A spring queen will be chosen from among the loveliest campus coeds to reign during the proceedings, and ROTC drill units, and bands will add more color at the game's half-time break.

The Field Day is being backed by the Varsity Club and the Boston University News on the alumni and campus level, with President Irving Heller and Editor Joel Elman enlisting wholehearted support from their organizations.

Athletic Director Vic Stout estimates that receipts can reach substantial proportions. "Everyone on campus is excited about the Union. This latest addition to our campus should prove a tremendous stimulus to the further development of University spirit."

The plan, according to Stout, will be to charge a general admission price of $1 for adults and $.50 for students. There will be no complimentary tickets. Players, coaches, and staff, as well as University personnel, will have to pay to gain admission.

"Because of distance or commitments, many Boston University alumni may be unable to attend the festivities," Stout declared. "I am hopeful that those unable to attend will send along their contribution to this worthy cause."

Friends and alumni are urged to send their checks, payable to Boston University, to: University Field Day Committee, Boston University Field, 32 Gaffney Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

The opportunity to view a sneak preview of the varsity football team each spring has always attracted several thousand curious spectators. A large group of returning lettermen, bolstered by a talented freshman group, makes the 1961 outlook the most promising in recent years.

Coach Steve Sinko is preparing his team for one of the most attractive home schedules in many seasons. Three home night games will be played early in the year: September 23, Buffalo; October 6, Penn State; October 21, West Virginia; other University Field attractions will bring in Holy Cross, October 14; Connecticut, November 11; and Boston College in the Homecoming Game, November 18. Away games will be played at Army, September 30; George Washington, October 27; and Massachusetts, November 4.

"I feel we will have the type of team this year which will warrant your enthusiastic support," says Coach Sinko. "We have all but ten of last year's squad returning; and from the freshmen, we are picking up several of the finest football players ever to enroll at the University.

"Our students are delighted to participate in this spring game for the Union Fund. I sincerely hope that hundreds of our alumni and friends attend the festivities April 22 to help furnish this wonderful building and start us on the way to the kind of season we've all been waiting for."

The Boston University Varsity Club, incidentally, is spear-heading a special season ticket drive this year. If you want information on the football ticket plans or desire to be placed on the mailing list for University athletics news, simply notify Vic Stout, Athletic Director, at the above address.

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BOSTONIA, Spring 1961
ADVANCE NOTICES ON JUNE REUNIONS

Virginia Fullum, Ranny Weeks' right arm for Reunions, announces these early plans for the June '61 Reunion Weekend Program:

Friday, June 2 — Gold and Silver Banquet, Shelton Hall, 25th and 50th year Classes.

Saturday, June 3 — Morning program at all Schools; informal buffet at noon, Shelton Hall. Evening gatherings of classes in various hotels in Boston.

Sunday, June 4 — Commencement, Boston Garden.

Miss Fullum notes also that rooms will be available for out-of-towners at Shelton Hall.

Hall of Fame, '36

Sport parachuting to social work; practicing law to camp operator — thus the wide range of activity of the Class of '36 Hall of Famers. Where are they now, and what are they doing? And what would their yearbook "face" look like 25 years later? Some answers:

Miss Lois Nickerson, SSW '36, was president of the student senate. She has worked with the Child Welfare Division of the Maine Health and Welfare Department, and the Nevada State Welfare Department, and is now Chief, Social Work Service in a 200-bed Veterans Administration Hospital in Spokane, Washington.

Allan M. Yoffa, Law '36, takes time out from his duties as senior staff member of the Boston Legal Aid Society to work in the Disabled Officers Association, Retired Officers Association, Masonic Order Upper Bodies and Shrine, Temple Shalom of Newton, and PTA. He relaxes with golf, sailing, and fencing.

Clarence C. Hansen, EVE '36, chairman of the CBA (EVE) '36 reunion in June, is Forecasting Engineer with Boston Edison Company and President of the Professional local of AFL-CIO. "Knute" also holds an electrical engineering degree from Northeastern University.

Dr. James W. Kelley, Grad '36, president, All-University, Student Council, is the Associate Dean of CBA. He is a member of the research committee of the Greater Boston Economic Study Committee, the American Economic Association, Kappa Phi Kappa, Beta Gamma Sigma, Theta Chi.

Dexter Wesson, CBA '36, varsity hockey captain, is Comptroller of Field Machinery Company. He is deacon of the Payson Park Congregational Church, and a 32nd Degree Mason.

Edmund Bond, CLA '36, permanent class president, is Supervisor Principal of J. E. Fiske School in Wellesley and owner of the Meadowcroft Day Camp in Norwell, Mass. He is Chairman of the Steering Committee in the Wellesley Public Schools.

Elmer E. Bussell, SED '36, Man of Year, class president and permanent class president, owns and operates the Tonawanda Girls Camp. He is Co-chairman of SED '36 reunion in June.

Others in the '36 Hall of Fame, from whom we weren't able to manage a picture in time for this issue: Elmer Harvey, Theol '36, now Administrator, Bellin Memorial Hospital, Green Bay, Wisconsin; George M. Pattison, CBA '36, Simsbury Conn.; Ruth D. Wigle, Sarg '36, 424 72nd Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Anne Davenport Bellows, PAL '36, 3764 San Rafael, Tampa 9, Fla.; Margaret J. Lexow, MUS '36, 318 Island Circle, Sarasota, Fla.; Eleanor Martin Dodge, CLA '36, 13120 West 21st Avenue, Golden, Colorado.

BOSTONIA, Spring 1961
Chairmen for the '36 class Reunions

Richard F. Barrett, Law '36, Law School 25th. Mr. Barrett is a partner in the firm of Powers, Hall, Montgomery & Weston, Boston, Mass.; is active in the American Law Institute, and the Massachusetts and New York Bars; and is the author of Massachusetts Taxes, 1960.

Francis X. O’Leary, CBA '36, CBA 25th. Mr. O’Leary is Superintendent of the Property Dept. at Employer’s Group Insurance Co., and supervisor of his EIGHT children, including two sets of twins.

Mrs. Mabel (Tukey) Hatch, SED '36, SED 25th. Mrs. Hatch acts as an assistant in her husband’s dental office, and owns and operates the Log Haven Camps in Belgrade Lake, Maine, aided by her four children.

The Rev. Bernard Hanninger, Theol '36, Theology 25th. The Rev. Hanninger is pastor of the Cliftondale Methodist Church. He is past President of the Saugus Rotary Club and Council of Churches, current president of the School of Theology Alumni and was recently honored by being initiated as a 33rd Degree Mason.

Dr. Roland P. Wilder, Med '36, Med School 25th. Dr. Wilder is surgeon at the Malden Booth Memorial Hospital and is on the courtesy staff of the Melrose and Wakefield Hospital. He is past President of Malden Medical Society and is a Diplomat of the American Board of Medical Examiners.

The Rev. Richard Colby, CLA '36, Theol '39, CLA 25th. The Rev. Colby is Pastor of the Central Methodist Church and President of the Board of Education of the Methodist Conference. His wife, also CLA '36, is co-chairing CLA 25th with Mr. Colby. Mrs. Ruth Colby is Conference Promotional Secretary to the Women’s Society of Christian Service and is a lecturer on Christian Education and the Missions. They have two children.

Rodney May, Music '36, College of Music 25th. Mr. May is currently employed as Music Director of the Brockton School Department and is Director of Music at the Central Methodist Church.

Miss Marjorie Holmberg, PAL '36, PAL 25th. Miss Holmberg is Treasurer of the H & W Agency in Boston, member of the Boston University Women’s Club, active in the annual giving campaign. Always on the go, she has visited Europe, South America, and many parts of the United States.

Mrs. Thomas Bauer, of 251 First Parish Rd., Scituate, will be chairman for the 25th Reunion for Sargent.

William H. Tucker, CLA '47, Law '49, has been appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Kennedy. Mr. Tucker practices law in Ashol, Mass., is National President of the 82nd Airborne Division, President of the Athol Kiwanis Club, Commander of Post No. 102, American Legion, was awarded “Outstanding Young Man” status in his community by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

He served with the 82nd Airborne Division; a bullet caught up with him in “The Battle of the Bulge,” although the then-Sergeant Tucker had gone unscathed in the campaigns of Sicily, Salerno, Normandy, Holland, Ardennes, and Central Europe.

Once a year, in honor of Valentine’s Day, the all-male Boston University Club of Boston opens its regular luncheon meeting to a lady. This year the Club’s annual Valentine was presented to Mrs. Virginia L. Tierney of Hingham, Office Manager and Alumni Secretary of CBA, who was the only woman ever to head the Boston University General Alumni Association.

Surrounding her are left to right: Peter J. Feeley of Wellesley, President of the Boston Club; Atty. Daniel J. Finn of Boston, President of the General Alumni Association; and Dean Philip H. Ragan of CBA.

BOSTONIA, Spring 1961
ARE ALUMNI CLUBS REALLY NECESSARY?

Adopted from a paper read at the AAC national conference in Washington, D. C., 1960, by

Randall W. Weeks, Director of Alumni Affairs. A Commanding Officer of Naval Reserve Public Relations Company 1-1 (First Naval District), he has been selected for the rank of Captain in the Naval Reserve. Mr. Weeks is also District I Chairman (N. E. and Eastern Canada) of the American Alumni Council.

The esteemed American Alumni Council Executive Secretary has said, “There is no real alternative to the Alumni Club to fulfill the basic purpose of face-to-face communication.” On this statement from a reliable source, the question being posed seems to call for an unqualified affirmative.

Communication is the subject of constant discussion, and it is generally agreed that as an element of programming and operation, it is a key to accomplishing most goals. In the area of public relations—communications, the person-to-person approach has long been recognized as fundamental and the best way to impart or exchange information. No mailing piece, however correct in content or colorful in design, can do the job of a personal enthusiast. So the answer must be affirmative.

I must assume, of course, that my topic was not assigned for the purpose of prompting a positive answer, which might even be thought of as defensive. I am aware of the “care and feeding” problems in Alumni Club programs. I know too that the effort, travel, organizational headaches, and expense of these programs may sometimes seem out of proportion to the immediate results obtained from any single Alumni Club at a given time. These troubles are probably why the question has been posed.

Let me cite features of my own Alumni Association which complement the Club part of its program. One is “Operation Handshake,” a one-hour presentation involving the Alumni President, Director, and Assistant Director. Here’s how it works. A mailing with return card is sent to a selected locale inviting Alumni to be guests for coffee and dessert at a well-known favorite inn or restaurant in the locality. The mail describes the evening as informal, with a short talk, color slides of the campus, architect’s drawings and models for the future. The affair is free to all and we suggest that “we would not only enjoy meeting you, but we’re sure you will enjoy meeting each other!”

“Operation Handshake” has proved successful in pilot trials. It is a catalyst for the formation of new clubs, and it’s tailor-made as an evening’s program for existing organizations.

The “Educational Consultant” or “Alumni Representative” type of field organization is another element. This is the somewhat familiar system of appointing a prominent alumnus in a given city or town who becomes the contact for new or prospective students. The volunteer people in this phase of our program are appointed by the President of the University upon recommendation by the Alumni Association, They are then officially attached to School-College Relations and Admissions and have a direct connection with the University. This is of great assistance to prospective students since they feel more comfortable talking with a local graduate and it reduces the necessity for travel.

One other note. On all sides we hear of how serious things are and how serious we must be. I grant life is serious. It always has been. I submit that it might be worthwhile if we tried to make this an era in which it is more fun to be serious than it is to be funny. You may consider this an unscholarly remark. It is not meant that way. I am attempting the suggestion that the bright, gentle, genteel, light touch, for which you remember your favorite professor, needs to be preserved. In a time when the words “engineer,” “scientist,” “mathematician,” etc. are used to describe man, let’s remember Joe. He is a person first and a description second. It strikes me that each of us must consciously live and perform in a manner which will counteract the heavy de-personalization of our times. If we do, even the members will say, “Alumni Clubs Are Really Necessary!” None of us would object to that.
CLASS CHAIRMEN LIST

1961 Reunions — June 2-3-4

CLA
Miss Ethel Kingman
19 Garden St., Cambridge

ALL SCHOOLS
Miss Virginia Fullum
145 Bay State Rd., Boston

CLA
Mrs. Harry J. Webb
69 Pleasant St., Franklin

CLA
Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith
208 Churchill Lane, Milton

CLA
The Rev. Richard Colby
258 West Elm St., Brockton

CBA
Mr. Francis O’Leary
16 Langdon St., Watertown

CBA EVE
Mr. Knute Hansen
111 Pilgrim Rd., Wellesley

PAL
Miss Marguerite Holmberg
616 Watertown St., Newton

1911
THEOLOGY
The Rev. Bernard Hanninger
35 Myrtle St., Saugus

EDUCATION
Mrs. Thomas Hatch
97 Armore Rd., Melrose

LAW
Mr. Richard Barrett
81 Pearing Rd., Hingham

MED
Dr. Roland P. Wilder
36 Woburn St., Malden

SARGENT
Mrs. Thomas Bauer
251 First Parish Rd., Scituate

EDUCATION
Mrs. Edwin Thompson
90 Main St., Topsfield

CBA
Mr. Robert Brown
Foster St., Brighton

EVENING
Mr. Saul Cutter
11 Shute Path, Newton

CLA
Mr. John Calkins
41 Truman St., Needham

1936
EDUCATION
Mr. Vincent Howes
Fitchburg State Teachers College

PAL
Mrs. Jay Cherry
57 Home Rd., Cohasset

THEOLOGY
The Rev. Robert Perry
62 Rust St., South Hamilton

SFAA
Mr. William Dollard
541 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill

CBA EVE
Mr. Charles Connor
19 Fairfield St., Newtonville

CLA
Mr. Louis Seronick

1941
SFAA
Mr. William Lally
68 Fayerweather St., Cambridge

CGE
Mr. Ronald Moore
23 Lee St., Cambridge

EVENING
Mr. Robert Bowman
14 Crosby St., Stoneham

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EVENING
Mr. John Beaton
17 Fisher Terr., Woburn

Tackle Pete Perrault
End Jim Stack

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And so it goes—Long Distance service, Direct Distance Dialing, the Transistor, the Solar Battery—a succession of firsts in science and communication which goes back to the invention of the telephone itself.

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There are probably certain medications which are special favorites of yours, medications in which you have a particular confidence.

Physicians, through ever increasing recommendation, have long demonstrated their confidence in the uniformity, potency and purity of Bayer Aspirin, the world's first aspirin.

And like Bayer Aspirin, Bayer Aspirin for Children is quality controlled. No other maker submits aspirin to such thorough quality controls as does Bayer. This assures uniform excellence in both forms of Bayer Aspirin.

You can depend on Bayer Aspirin for Children for it has been conscientiously formulated to be the best tasting aspirin ever made and to live up to the Bayer family tradition of providing the finest aspirin the world has ever known.

Bayer Aspirin for Children—1¼ grain flavored tablets—Supplied in bottles of 50.