

O.S. 3, 1961

College of Education at Albany

Immediate

Frank G. Carrino HO 3-1254 Ex.73

Albany N.Y. -- Mr. Maurice Kogan, H.M.I. (Her Majesty's Inspector) of the Ministry of Education, London, will lecture at the College of Education in Albany, on Thursday, October 5, at 3:00 P.M., in Draper Hall. His topic will be: "An English Look at American Teacher-Education, An Informal Appraisal."

Mr. Kogan has just completed a year-long study of American Teacher Education, under a grant from the Commonwealth Fund.

The British educator visited the Albany campus last year, as he began his tour of the teacher-training institutions in this country.

####

378.73 H

Frank
Grist for your
mill!

RECREATION COMMISSION
VILLAGE OF PLEASANTVILLE
NEW YORK

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1961
RECEIVED

267 Washington Avenue
Pleasantville, New York
October 3, 1961

Dr. Evan R. Collins, President
State University College of Education
135 Western Avenue
Albany 3, New York

Dear Dr. Collins:

As I was perusing through the first few chapters of the textbook used in my first course at Columbia, Policies and Practices in Higher Education by Algo D. Henderson, I came across the following quotation:

"From this point of view, one may argue that the New York State University College for Teachers at Albany is one of the best liberal arts colleges in the country. Although its principal function is the education of teachers, it has a substantial curriculum in the basic arts and sciences which in breadth and quality is superior to that of most liberal arts colleges." (p. 32)

This quote appears during Henderson's discourse on purposes of institutions. Since the book was only released last year, I didn't know whether it had been called to your attention. It might be a good item for the State College News and/or the F.B.I.

I am very happy teaching at Fox Lane. The school system and the high school itself seem to be of the highest quality. I am looking forward to seeing you all at Homecoming. Please give my regards to Miss Welch.

Cordially yours,

Chuck

Charles W. Fowler



STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Albany 1, N. Y.

FOR RELEASE IN AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1961

FROM: HUGH J. TUOHEY, Public Relations Officer

PHONE: ALBANY HE 4-6154

Albany, Friday, October 13 -- The State University Board of Trustees has approved a new name for the University's eleven Colleges of Education.

They now will be called: "State University College at Albany...at Brockport...at Buffalo...at Cortland...at Fredonia...at Geneseo...at New Paltz...at Oneonta...at Oswego...at Plattsburgh... and, ...at Potsdam."

The change in name is effective immediately.

The Trustees' action follows approval last month by the Board of Regents of the University's plan to establish undergraduate curriculums in liberal arts and sciences at the teacher education colleges, setting in motion a program of gradual and orderly transition of these colleges to multi-purpose institutions.

Primary objective of the colleges will continue to be teacher education. An increased emphasis on the liberal arts in the education of teachers will be acknowledged by the awarding of the A.B. and B.S. degrees, beginning in 1964, to teacher education graduates.

However, since non-teacher education students eventually will be admitted to study general programs at the colleges over a varying schedule of dates, from 1962 to 1965, the Trustees determined their names should be changed to reflect this departure from their previously highly specialized nature.

MORE

Regents authorization to grant the B.A. and B.S. at all of the colleges was given at this time to provide opportunity for recruitment of additional faculty, enlargement of facilities, and detailed planning of curriculums before the transition.

Colleges at Albany and Plattsburgh are scheduled to begin enrollment of freshmen in liberal arts programs in the fall of 1962; the colleges at Fredonia and New Paltz in 1963; the colleges at Geneseo, Oneonta, Oswego and Potsdam in 1964 and the colleges at Brockport and Cortland in the fall of 1965.

Upper-division (junior-senior) year programs in the liberal arts and sciences are already underway at the colleges at Fredonia, New Paltz and Albany. Geneseo, Oneonta, Oswego and Potsdam will begin the upper division courses in 1962 and Brockport and Cortland in 1963.

Final schedule determinations for the College at Buffalo must await decisions connected with the proposed merger of the University of Buffalo into State University.

When State University was established in 1948, nine of the teacher education units were known as State Teachers Colleges and two as Colleges for Teachers. In 1959 they received the broader group designation as Colleges of Education.



STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Albany 1, N. Y.

FOR RELEASE IN AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1961

FROM: HUGH J. TUOHEY, Public Relations Officer

PHONE: ALBANY HE 4-6154

Albany, October 20 -- President Thomas H. Hamilton of State University announced today that Dean Leonard K. Olsen of the Long Island Center will undertake immediately a special assignment in connection with a study of the administrative organization of State University and its component units.

President Hamilton said Dean Olsen's experience with the central administration of State University and in the development of the Long Island institution would enable him to make important contributions to this inquiry.

Dean Olsen's headquarters will be at the New York Office of State University, 41 East 42nd Street.

Sydney

Elmer

JUNIOR COLLEGE OF ALBANY
A DIVISION OF RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE
140 NEW SCOTLAND AVENUE
ALBANY 8, NEW YORK

OCT 26 1961

Green Sheet

October 24, 1961

This would probably cost us c. \$50.00

Dr. E. R. Collins, President
College of Education
Albany, New York

*Dept of Econ
U. Pittsgh
Pa*

Dear President Collins:

In pursuance of our conversation of this afternoon, I enclose a page of information about Dr. S. Chandra-sekhar.

You have indicated that Fridays at 1:00 p.m. is the best time for him to speak at the College of Education. Please let me know one, or preferably two, Fridays when you could schedule him, and I will check with him at once.

He returns to Madras at Christmas. I know Dr. Chandra-sekhar personally and can recommend him without any qualifications whatsoever. He has lectured on the campuses of more American universities than I have even seen!

Sincerely yours,

W Robert Holmes

W. Robert Holmes
Dean

IN 9-7416

Fri 11/17 1pm Post

WRH:ghs

Enclosure

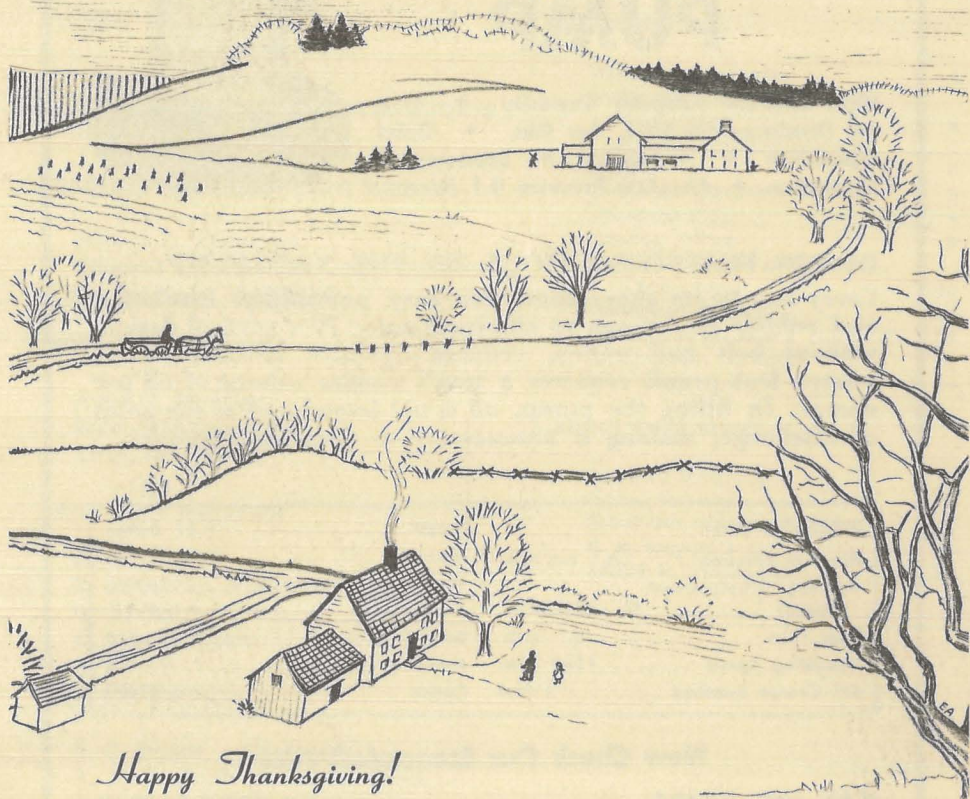
*Sponsored jointly by De L... & SUCA
J. College & ...*

EASTERN NEW YORK



CHEMIST

VOL. 6 NO. 2 NOVEMBER, 1961



Happy Thanksgiving!

BULK RATE
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
ALBANY, N. Y.
Permit No. 130

Donald S. Allen
1443 Western Ave.
McKownville Albany 3, N. Y.

ABOUT THE SPEAKER

Dr. Leallyn Burr Clapp, professor of chemistry at Brown University, has taken an active interest in the advancement of the teaching of chemistry, both in collegiate institutions and in secondary schools, in addition to his work in the university's chemistry department.

He is one of more than a score of visiting scientists of the American Chemical Society under a program conducted by the society's Division of Chemical Education, supported financially by the National Science Foundation.

In this program he visits each year a number of colleges and universities to arouse interest in the teaching of chemistry, stimulate the scientific faculties of small colleges and promote an exchange of ideas.

Dr. Clapp is a member of the Committee on Professional Training of the American Chemical Society which assesses the status of collegiate chemistry departments. Locally, he has taught a course in the Brown Master of Arts in Teaching program, designed to increase the competence of teachers in secondary schools.

He was graduated from the Eastern Illinois State Teachers College in 1935 with the degree of Bachelor of Education and took his master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Illinois, where he was an assistant in chemistry.

He came to Brown in 1941 as an instructor in organic chemistry. He was made an assistant professor in



1945, associate professor in 1949 and full professor in 1956. He was awarded the degree of Master of Arts, ad eundem, in 1956 and the same year received the honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from Eastern Illinois State Teachers College.

Dr. Clapp has served as secretary of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers and as a member of the chemistry committee of the College Entrance Board. He formerly was a member of the executive board of the Rhode Island Section of the American Chemical Society. He is a former president of the Brown Faculty Club. He is a member of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society; Kappa Delta Pi, teachers college honorary fraternity; and of Phi Sigma Epsilon. He has served on a number of Brown faculty committees.

He is author of a book, "Chemistry of the Covalent Bond", and of a number of scientific papers.

ABOUT THE TALK

At present there are two nationwide experimental programs concerned with secondary school education in chemistry. Both are supported by the National Foundation and have groups of high school and college teachers working together to develop

new teaching materials including text books, laboratory experiments and supplementary materials. The Chemical Bond Approach (CBA) has been based on the organization of chemistry instruction around a central theme; (Cont'd on Pg. 12)

EASTERN NEW YORK SECTION AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY NOVEMBER MEETING

DR. LEALLYN B. CLAPP
(BROWN UNIVERSITY)

**NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN
HIGH SCHOOL CHEMISTRY**

**Wednesday, November 15, 1961
8:00 P. M.**

**STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ALBANY
DRAPER HALL, ROOM 349**

SOCIAL HOUR (5:45 P. M.) and DINNER (6:45 P. M.)

**PETIT PARIS RESTAURANT
1060 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.**

BAKED HAM \$3.00

**COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS AFTER THE LECTURE
COURTESY OF HUYCK FELT COMPANY**

Please mail reservations to A. E. Manasian at Huyck Felt Co., Rensselaer, or phone Albany HO 5-2333, Ext. 214, by Friday, November 10, stating company or school affiliation.

New York State College of Education
at Albany

Immediate

Frank G. Carrino NO 31254 Ex. 73

Albany, N.Y. Homecoming weekend at the College of Education in Albany is slated for October 13, 14, and 15. The weekend festivities highlight the College's fall social calendar. The Friday, October 13 events include: Rivalry Sing at Dorm Field, scheduled for 7:30 p.m., followed by a Pep Rally Bonfire at Veterans Field.

On Saturday, October 14, the alumni and faculty will hold a luncheon at Alden-Waterbury Hall. The Homecoming Parade will take place on Partridge St., at 1:00 p.m. The soccer game, between Albany and Plattsburgh, will begin at 2:00 p.m. on Albany's Veterans Field. A punch party at the Sheraton Ten Eyck from 5:00 to 7:00 will precede the semi-formal dance at McKnowan's Grove, McKnowanville.

The weekend activities conclude with a jazz concert scheduled to begin at 9:00 p.m. on Sunday, in the Alden Dining Room.

Homecoming weekend is a time when many alumni of the College return to visit their faculty and student friends.

**PRESS
INFORMATION**

W. COLSTON LEIGH, INC.

New York · Chicago · San Francisco

THE LEIGH BUREAU OF LECTURES, CONCERTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-6624

From State University College at Albany For Release Immediate

Frank G. Carrino-Hobart 3-1254 Ext 73

The American woman who has come to be known as the First Lady of the World comes to State University College at Albany on Thursday, October 19, 1961 when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt addresses the faculty, staff and student body.

Born into the Oyster Bay branch of the Roosevelt family on October 11, 1884, the year Grover Cleveland was first elected President, Eleanor Roosevelt watched her Uncle Theodore rise in New York politics, help boss the Navy, emerge a hero from the war with Spain, win the Governorship of New York, become the Vice-President, succeed to the Presidency and steer the Republican Party in a progressive direction.

Then she married another Roosevelt -- a cousin from the Hyde Park Branch and watched him plunge into politics and help boss the Navy, aided him through the agony of polio, saw him win the Governorship of New York and the Presidency, and worked with him to steer the Democratic Party in a progressive direction.

Now that most of her uncle's Square Deal and her husband's New Deal are here to stay, almost taken for granted, how does she feel, she was asked recently, about the long struggle for reform? Does Eleanor Roosevelt feel that anything was lost from the days when she was a child?

"Yes, something has been lost, " she answered. "Wealthy people-upperclass people with a sense of social responsibility can't do the things they used to. And middleclass people have not yet learned to take over some of the old responsibilities. But most of the changes are for the better," she added.

Not only did Eleanor Roosevelt create in the White House a whole new role for the First Lady but in the years since her husband's death she has achieved a distinguished career on her own. It is with unerring instinct that a standard dictionary describes her today first as "U.S. diplomat and writer" and after that (and in parenthesis) as "wife of F.D. Roosevelt."

It was as a United Nations diplomat that she made her mark. In December, 1945, President Truman asked her to serve as a member of the United States delegation in the first organizing meeting of the U.N. General Assembly in London. Then began what Mrs. Roosevelt calls "one of the wonderful, and I hope, worthwhile experiences of my life." She served as delegate for more than six years, "commuting," she says, "back and forth from Paris and Geneva and London to New York and Hyde Park. Soon appointed chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, she embarked on her "most important task": the drawing up of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

For three years she mediated between the Russian and the Moslems, between the Canadians and the Chinese, between the Indians and the English, using all her tact and diplomacy in the attempt to produce a meaningful document on the civil, political, economic and social rights of mankind. One way was making friends. She always made a point of spending her free social time with delegates from other countries in order better to understand their points of view. After every word had been argued over several times, the declaration was finally accepted by the General Assembly on December 10, 1948, but without the Soviet delegate.

A Democratic appointee, Eleanor Roosevelt resigned as U.S. delegate with the election of President Eisenhower in 1952. But then she was free -- free to travel where she wanted whenever she pleased, without the limitations of a job, except as journalist and occasionally as representative of the American Association for the United Nations.

In the next five years she circled the globe three times. She visited Nehru in India, advised women's groups in Pakistan, talked with the Emperor and Empress of Japan, swam with Tito in his island hideaway off the Yugoslav coast, made friends with a sheik of Araby (who, it was reported, said he wanted her for his fortieth wife), toured Istanbul mosques at 5 in the morning. In September 1957, took place her "most important, most interesting and most informative" trip -- to the Soviet Union, where she chatted for two-and-a-half hours with Khrushchev, but after which she said, "I think I should die if I had to live in Soviet Russia." Khrushchev returned the call during his history-making American trip two years later.

(more)

Her travels and her work with the U.N. have left Mrs. Roosevelt with an attitude toward foreign relations that combines an almost hard-boiled realism with a profound faith that Americans can do what has to be done if only we know what it is. Above all, she wants Americans to forget some of their fears and to take a fresh look at the real world.

Between her travels, Mrs. Roosevelt continues to play an amazing variety of roles. She writes a prodigious amount, having published two books of autobiography, "This Is My Story" and "This I Remember"; a book on her 1953 trip to India, three books for children; a collection of her monthly magazine question-and-answer pieces, "It Seems to Me"; and, recently, "On My Own," telling of her travels since 1945. She writes a daily newspaper column that is widely read and brings her, along with her radio and TV appearances, a stream of mail that she answers with meticulous care.

She still works hard for her favorite "causes," particularly the American Association for the United Nations and the Democratic Party. She is a member of the Democratic Advisory Council and worked hard for Adlai E. Stevenson in 1956.

Awards and honorary degrees have been showered on her over the years. A poll taken by a national magazine among its women readers revealed that she is the most popular living American of either sex. In a number of polls taken by the American Institute of Public Opinion, she has topped a list of ten as the "most admired woman living today in any part of the world."

A tall woman (five feet eleven inches) with silvery hair, Mrs. Roosevelt, despite the long role she has played in world affairs, has always seemed first of all an intuitive woman with a woman's concerns, warning to talk of her year-round Christmas shopping, keeping the members of her large family always in mind when she sees some small thing one of them would like.

(more)

Her comfortable Hyde Park home -- a small "cottage" as she describes it-- is on a side road away from the center of the village of Hyde Park, with a lovely garden and lawn and wooded area as well as a large swimming pool and tennis court, which her grandchildren enjoy. In this house, made over from the Val-Kill Early American furniture factory that was one of her early projects, and next door to the stone house where her youngest son John and his family live, she has a variety of visitors from the Emperor of Ethiopia to her latest great-grandchild. She often invites young people from nearby schools and camps to her picnic ground.

Surrounded by a clutter of pictures, objects d'art and souvenirs of a long private and public life, she lives at Hyde Park most of the year. As she herself once said, the decorations and furniture "are of no particular period or style. Indeed, they are of many periods and styles and the only criterion is that they are things I like to have around me."

As a citizen and voter, she concerns herself actively with her community. When she discovered she had missed, during the summer, a town meeting that defeated the school budget, she was quite disturbed and went to work to inform herself on all aspects of the local controversy.

After three-score-and-fifteen years, Eleanor Roosevelt is still learning.

###

State University College at Albany

Frank G. Carrino NO 3-1254 Ex. 73

Immediate

Albany, Dr. Henry C. Hatfield, Professor of Germanic Literature at Harvard University, will lecture on ~~Thomas~~ Mann at the State University College, Albany, on Friday, October 27, at 1:00 p.m., in room 349 Draper Hall. Professor Hatfield's lecture is sponsored by the Comparative Literature Department.

Dr. Hatfield is one of the most distinguished authorities on Thomas Mann in the country today. He has written many notable and scholarly exegeses on the works of Mann, including "Death in the Late Works of Thomas Mann".

Last year Dr. Hatfield was a visiting lecturer in the American Free University in Berlin, where his lectures proved both stimulating and challenging for the students.

Dr. Edith O. Wallace, head of the Comparative Literature department, said, on behalf of the entire department and student body, that "we are all certainly proud and honored to have such a savant and distinguished a person as Dr. Hatfield lecturing at the College".