

## Briefly

### UM Press publishes poetry collection

A collection of poems by James J. McAuley has been published by the UM Press as part of its Breakthrough Books series.

A native of Ireland, the author is an associate professor of English at Eastern Washington State College. His poems have appeared in Irish, Canadian and American magazines.

The 72-page book, entitled *After the Blizzard: Poems*, is priced at \$5.

### Guidelines 'inadequate'

Directors of admissions on UM's four campuses are for the most part dissatisfied with HEW's guidelines regarding student privacy and access to records.

Officials in the admissions offices say the guidelines, which were issued Jan. 6 to clarify language in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, have failed to eliminate completely the confusion that has prevailed since the act went into effect.

### Moynihan to speak in Columbia

Daniel P. Moynihan, a former ambassador to India and special assistant to the president for urban affairs, has been named UM's second Thomas Jefferson Distinguished Visiting Professor. He is to speak May 23 in Columbia at the Jefferson Club's annual dinner, and will also be available for meetings with faculty and students.

Moynihan, co-author of *Beyond the Melting Pot*, was a special assistant to the secretary of labor in the Kennedy Administration. He has served as director of the Joint Center for Urban Studies and was a senior member of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government.

Reading for speed as well as comprehension demands concentration.



## 'Spend time and save it' by learning speed-reading

Who among us does not envy Mrs. Mildred Fusco, the Paterson, N.J., housewife who can knock off *War and Peace* during the midafternoon lull between *Search for Tomorrow* and *The Guiding Light*?

Who would not give the soul of his graduate assistant to possess the prodigious powers of Charmane McDaniels, who, after only a few minutes alone with Barry Goldwater's *Conscience of a Conservative*, "...amazed herself and her listeners by entering into a spirited discussion on the merits and faults of Conservatism"?

What dullard does not tingle with admiration for the Chicago businessman who is always the first in his office to finish reading the morning mail, even though he receives more than twice as much (!) as any of his colleagues?

These people, we are told, were just like the rest of us until they became disgusted with themselves and decided to do something about it. What they did was enroll in a speed-reading course.

And, as one enthusiast avers, attainments such as theirs are "not unique." In fact, he writes, the list of phenomenally successful students goes on and on, including "...various Presidents of the United States, respected senators and congressmen, high public officials, scientists, educators and untold thousands of ordinary people."

Such proselytizing undoubtedly wins converts, but it also makes confirmed skeptics of many who might otherwise benefit immeasurably from a course in speed-reading. According to Fred Breme, who has been involved in speed-reading courses at UMC for several years, this is probably one reason for low faculty-staff enrollment.

Breme, who is assistant to the dean of the College of Education, makes no extravagant claims. "We're not reading diagnosticians or reading specialists," he says, "but we do know something about learning and some techniques for increasing your reading rate and comprehension."

The results speak for themselves. At the beginning of the eight-week course, he says, the students' average reading speed is about 250 words per minute, and by the end of the course the average rises to 1,100 or 1,200, with 65-70 per cent comprehension.

According to Breme, the primary goal of the course is reading flexibility. "The whole idea," he says, "is that you don't read *Reader's Digest* at the same speed you read a chemistry textbook. We try to give a person reading flexibility so that he can alter his speed. When he picks up a book he says 'Now how fast will I read this?' and 'What do I want to get out of it?'"

In the early sessions, Breme says, the emphasis is on speed and on dropping bad habits, such as regression (looking back at what one has already read) and sub-vocalization (mentally pronouncing every word). "If you're going to pronounce every syllable," he says, "you really can't read much more than 350 words per minute. So we try to get students to read faster than they can speak, emphasizing that it's not a matter of saying a word but of seeing it. When you read you don't

have to say words to understand them."

No single technique is used to help students increase their speed. Dan Claiborn, another veteran instructor in the reading program, says the usual practice is to introduce a wide variety of techniques, allowing the students time to try them out and to determine which seems most helpful. The instructor and his assistant work with students on an individual basis as much as possible in order to help them select the most suitable method.

After the first few meetings, Claiborn says, most of the students have greatly increased their reading speed but have slipped on the comprehension scale. The middle part of the course, therefore, is devoted to increasing comprehension while retaining as much speed as possible.

Toward the end of the course some attention is given to study skills, which Breme says relate very closely to comprehension. "Basically," he explains, "we're concerned with the distractions each student has in his reading environment. So we ask him to evaluate what distractions he allows himself to put up with. It's my opinion that a person can control his environment enough that he can increase his comprehension."

The fastest reader either Breme or Claiborn has encountered was a high school student in a course Breme taught in Mexico, Mo.—a "whiz-banger" who finished at 10,000 words per minute at a level of 80 per cent comprehension. Usually, they agree, the maximum is around 4,000 or 5,000 words per minute.

Breme suggests that the main factor in determining the degree of success may be attitude. "It appears," he says, "that if a person really thinks he can do it and will trust in us and in our techniques, if he'll relax and let his eyes and brain do the work instead of his tongue, then he can really improve significantly. So one of the big things we emphasize is attitude."

The value of speed-reading, in Breme's view, lies not simply in being able to read quickly, but in being able to read more. "If you read faster," he points out, "you can read more material in the same amount of time and therefore have a better 'global understanding' of what you read. For example, say you go to a movie for 15 minutes and then leave, going back the next day to see the next 15 minutes, and the next day to see the next 15 minutes, and so on until you've seen the entire movie. Do you think you're going to understand the movie as well as you would if you had seen it all at one time?"

"Speed-reading allows you to preview a book by going through it at a very rapid rate, finding out basically what it's about, and that gives you a psychological set. You know what to expect, what to look for, what kinds of things are important, what kind of vocabulary you'll be using, the organization. And then when you go back through it at a slightly slower pace your comprehension is going to be much better."

Both Breme and Claiborn say they would like to see more faculty and staff members in the classes.

"I would guess," Breme remarks, "that faculty members have many of the same bad habits other readers have. But they probably feel they can't afford the time. But if you put in two and a half hours a week for eight weeks and learn to read four or five times faster, think how much time you're going to save as a result."

-HVC

### Comments on amendment invited

Written comments, suggestions and criticisms of the so-called "Buckley amendment," which deals with students' rights to inspect their college and university records, may be sent to the School Records Task Force (Room 5660, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 330

Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201).

Rules and regulations for the amendment's implementation were published Jan. 6 in the *Federal Register* and were reprinted in the Jan. 13 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

### Dissident professors ousted

Eight professors in the philosophy department of the University of Belgrade have been dismissed as a result of their opposition to Communist policies.

The Serbian parliament, which ordered their dismissal after a legislative change

empowered it to take the action, said the professors had engaged in activities contrary to the aims and practices of Yugoslavia's Socialist society, basic constitutional principles and policies of the Communist Party.

### Asian project by UMSL, WU

UMSL and Washington University are cooperating in a graduate credit course, a speakers bureau and in-service workshops for public school teachers on the history and culture of China and Japan.

A resource center for Asian studies also is being established at UMSL, by Dr. Joe Glassman, assistant professor of political science; Katherine C. Pierson, research assistant for the UMSL Extension Division; and David A. Wilson, St. Louis field representative for the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations.

### Sex remains popular

The most popular book on college campuses, according to a nationwide survey, is Erica Jong's *Fear of Flying* (copies of which, by the way, will not be found in the science and aeronautics section of your local bookstore).

Still clinging to the No. 2 spot is *The Joy of Sex*, by Alex Comfort, and coming in third, interestingly, is *How to Be Your Own Best Friend*, by Mildred Newman and Bernard Berkowitz.

### Tardy borrowers penalized

UM faculty and staff who use the UMC film library are reminded that there is now a \$5-a-day charge on overdue films.

## HEW called lax

A review of enforcement of anti-discrimination laws charges the U.S. Office for Civil Rights with having "repeatedly permitted civil rights violations by colleges and universities to continue without imposing sanctions."

The review, carried

out by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, an advisory panel appointed by the President, recommended that the agency begin hearings to bar offending institutions from receiving further federal funds unless they take "acceptable corrective action" within 90 days of being put on notice.

According to the report, the Office for Civil Rights, which is a part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, had "repeatedly failed" to issue show-cause notices to contractors with deficient affirmative-action plans. "From 1971 to 1974," the commission said, "HEW

issued only two show-cause notices although its files indicate clearly that numerous violations were uncovered. Instead of following the sanction procedures required by the executive order, HEW pursues protracted negotiations, some lasting several years.

## Good company in dire straits

Although budget problems have UM backed up against the proverbial wall, there's some consolation in the knowledge that we're sharing space there with hindsides fleshier than ours.

Some of the country's leading universities, in fact, are among those most severely affected by the crunch. Unable to hold their positions any longer, many are pulling back, a few with dignity and order, others in wild disarray.

Plans call for drastic reductions in spending—in some cases through elimination of programs and personnel—and for substantial increases in charges to students for tuition, room and board.

Dale R. Corson, president of Cornell, issued a dispiriting memorandum to the university's faculty and trustees, effectively dashing any lingering hopes.

"We are at the end of an era," he told them. "The growth and the affluence of the last three decades, and particularly the last two decades, are over. We can only decide our priorities and trim our programs to fit our resources."

## Feedback

### Dominguez What?

The item "Mail-order master's (Act now!)" (*Spectrum*, Jan. 31) needs to be questioned for accuracy and appropriateness!

Does a Dominguez Hills State College really exist and, if so, is it properly accredited and does it offer legitimate course work by correspondence instruction? Such a college is *not* listed in the 1974-75 *Yearbook of Higher Education* or *Patterson's American Education, 1975*. A call to the telephone information operator of that area indicated there is no such listing. In the Independent Study Division of the NUEA *Guide* there is no listing of such a college or university offering courses by correspondence.

It seems quite inappropriate for *Spectrum*, an official publication of the Office of Information, to release statements about situations of which it apparently has such limited and inaccurate information. This office knows of no regionally accredited college or university which offers a bachelor's degree entirely by correspondence instruction.

DOIL F. FELTS  
Assoc. Prof. of extension  
education and  
director, Center for  
Independent Study  
through  
Correspondence  
UMC

Information for the article in question came from *The New York Times*, which we have always regarded as basically reputable and trustworthy. In this case, however, it turns out that "Dominguez Hills State College" is actually "California State College at Dominguez Hills."

We telephoned the college and spoke to a rather disagreeable admissions counselor who said she had never heard of the University of Missouri. Informed of your interest in the mail-order master's, she agreed to send you a packet of information along with an application for admission.

The Editor

### 'Who's Who' in education

Clark Kerr, chairman of the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies, stands out unchallenged as the most influential figure in higher education, according to the results of a poll conducted by *Change* magazine.

In questionnaires sent to 4,000 college and university presidents, foundation executives,

journalists and government officials, *Change* asked for the names of up to 10 men and women who "contribute most significantly to the thoughts and actions of American higher learning." The magazine received 1,400 responses naming a total of 616 persons.

Kerr, who formerly headed the University of

California and later the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, was listed on one-fourth of the ballots.

The Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, ranked second. He was named by 15 per cent of the respondents.

Tied for third, ranking

Cornell's budget for 1975-76, according to *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, includes a 10 per cent increase in tuition, a \$2.3-million reduction in operating costs—and a \$1.3-million deficit. Plans call for trimming the general-purpose budget over the next three years by 15 per cent.

At Harvard, where a "more forceful policy of expenditure reduction" is to be adopted, planners are reportedly considering a 2 per cent cut in faculty and staff and an increase of \$600 in tuition, room and board.

Princeton has already announced a similar increase, but the university's priorities committee dismisses any talk of balancing the budget. The committee is quoted as saying that Princeton has reached "the point where we must consider sharply curtailing, or even dropping, entire activities in both the academic and supporting areas."

Stanford, too, is embarking on a program of "determined and systematic belt-tightening," with planned budget savings of \$10 million over the next three years and a 12.9 per cent increase in next fall's tuition. The university nevertheless expects to continue operating in the red until at least 1980.

George Washington University, which increased its tuition 4½ per cent this year, plans to raise it another 4½ per cent next year. According to the director of planning and budgeting for George Washington, these increases are essential to help meet higher utilities costs, in spite of the fact that lighting use at the university has been cut in half and heating is turned down at night.

Substantial increases in tuition have also been announced, or are being considered, at numerous other universities. But tuition at most institutions is already high, and talk of further increases meets with little enthusiasm.

The University of Minnesota, for example, has appealed to the governor for help in holding down tuition, which provides 26.5 per cent of the university's operations budget. "It's reaching a point," one official said, "where it's becoming increasingly difficult for students to pay that tuition and increasingly difficult for us to fund the loan programs and other programs to support people who are becoming excluded. . . ."

The problem of rising tuition was recently investigated by the New England Board of Education. Focusing on New England institutions during the years 1970-74, the study found that student costs—tuition, room and board—increased an average of 8.7 per cent annually for in-state students and 9.2 per cent annually for out-of-state students.

The study pointed out that if student costs continued to rise at a comparable rate, a youngster now five years old would have to pay well over \$30,000 for four years of education at a public university.

—HVC

### Personnel workshop

Thank you for reporting on the staff workshop held on the Kansas City campus for University personnel staff on the subject of employment interviewing and affirmative action. The excellent workshop was developed and presented by four staff members in the Kansas City personnel office—Jay Lentz, training coordinator; Wyndel Hill, coordinator of equal employment opportunity; and Bonnie Sims and Michael Sweaney, senior personnel assistants.

The training session was well received and included specific sessions on role processing, equal employment laws and court decisions, and a review of University policies and procedures.

W. D. POORE  
Director  
Personnel Services

### Budget request clarified

The state Senate Appropriations Committee invited UM officials to appear last Tuesday for purposes of "explaining or further clarifying their budget requests," as provided in the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974.

Of an estimated \$256 million total expenditure for operations in fiscal 1975-76, the University is asking the state to cover \$133 million. That's about \$20 million more than was appropriated for this fiscal year. The Coordinating Board for Higher Education and the governor have recommended \$6.3 million more, or about 5.5 per cent.

UM President C. Brice Ratchford said he was sure the committee members had heard more than enough about inflation, but he said that is the reality and the main problem. And he indicated that the University is trying to cushion rather than overcome inflation's impact.

The 8 per cent increase requested in UM salary and wage funds is in the context of a 6 per cent average increase provided this year, while the Consumer Price Index was running more than twice as high. The latest forecasts from Washington are that double-digit inflation will continue through calendar 1975. Governor Bond has suggested an average 7 per cent increase for state employees.

Ratchford gave the committee a benchmark. He said that for every 1 per cent increase in the current UM salary and wage base, it will take \$1.4 million. A 7 per cent increase would take \$9.8 million. Eight per cent would take \$11.2 million.

Ratchford also underscored the need for at least an 8 per cent increase in expense and equipment budgets. About 5 per cent was provided this year, as the cost of items purchased by universities moved about 15 per cent ahead of the previous year.

Reviewing staff benefits adjustments, Ratchford said the cost of maintaining the level of the UM medical-care plan required an 18 per cent increase in rates as of Dec. 1, 1974. Participating staff

now are paying the higher premiums. Costs are shared about equally between employee and employer, so the University also must contribute more. The higher medical benefits program cost, plus expected federal regulations on maternity benefits, will run about \$450,000.

A cost-of-living adjustment for retired staff is not mandated, but there has not been an adjustment since 1968. Meanwhile, the cost of living has gone up some 40 per cent. The University would like to put \$160,000 into this program.

More students continue to enroll at the University. The increase from 1974-75 to 1975-76, on an annualized basis, is expected to be 280 full-time-equivalent students. The cost is not only in the greater number, but in the dynamics—the shifts among programs and toward the higher-cost instructional programs. Estimated cost: \$1.5 million.

Ratchford also reviewed several federal and state legislative requirements which have price tags—a total of \$1.3 million.

A limited number of specific program improvements on all of the campuses were outlined. In addition to internal reallocations, an additional \$1.7 million in state funds is requested to upgrade the programs.

The House Appropriations Committee is expected to invite UM testimony on the appropriations request.

### Vacancies

The following professional and administrative vacancies were listed as of Feb. 6:

UMSL—Manager (bookstore); engineer (radio station); director of affirmative action.

UMKC—Assistant manager (bookstore).  
UMR—Director of University Police.

UMC—Sr. systems programmer/analyst; health physics technician; pathologist; sr. research technician.

MEDICAL CENTER, COLUMBIA—Director of management engineering; staff nurse (9); staff nurse II (5); head nurse (2); sr. research technician.

close behind Father Hesburgh, were Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, chairman of the House Select Subcommittee on Education, and Roger W. Heyns, head of the American Council on Education.



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Photomontage by Jim Horton

## Review lauds performance of UM's retirement fund

The retirement fund should be of particular interest to all University employees since it is from that fund that full-time employees derive retirement, disability and death benefits.

The University pays a regular monthly percentage of the full-time payroll into the fund, money from which is invested in stocks and various other instruments by the United Missouri Bank of Kansas City. The objective of the fund is growth with reasonable yearly earnings, which are returned to increase its basic size.

A recently prepared Supplement to the University's Financial Report for 1973-74 is concerned in part with the performance of the retirement trust fund for that fiscal year, one of the worst periods of stock market decline and inflationary spiral in history.

On June 30, 1974, the market value of the University's retirement trust fund was \$44.7 million, down \$6.5 million from its \$51.2-million book value. Despite this decline, the market value of the fund exceeded by \$2.3 million the total net deposits since the fund's establishment in 1958.

The fiscal year 1973-74 was disappointing to investors in general, and the University's investment values have been inevitably affected by the unfavorable economic climate. But there is consolation, the report states, in comparing the performance of UM's trust fund with other funds of a similar nature. In comparisons with the Dow Jones Composite, Standard and Poor's 500, Value Line, CREF (College Retirement Equity Fund) and several large bank common stock funds, the University's fund performance stands up well. For example, in the last half of 1974, among six large bank stock funds, losses ranged from 6.6 to 15.1 per cent. The University's figure was 9 per cent.

Money rates have been at record high levels so that fixed-income types of investments have been paying excellent returns.

To lessen the impact of further stock market erosion, United Missouri Bank's strategy has been to reduce stock holdings from a high of about 57 per cent of total assets in mid-1972 to about 42 per cent in mid-1974, while increasing the level of the fund's reserves.

Reserves are like cash in their liquidity. They consist mainly of certificates of deposit in banks and U.S. Treasury bills which have very short maturity and pay high interest rates.

A higher level of reserves allows the fund to earn substantial income, thereby steadying the value of the fund's total assets. At the same time, higher reserve levels permit the fund managers to increase stock purchases when conditions become more favorable.

By mid-1974, reserve levels stood at roughly 25 per cent of the fund's total assets, compared to about 8 per cent in mid-1972.

The retirement trust fund also includes longer-term forms of investment which guarantee a fixed income. Bonds, which are fixed-income instruments, were offered for sale at historically high rates of return during the fiscal year 1973-74.

Bond purchases were therefore concentrated in the maturity ranges of up to five years and over 20 years, providing reasonable liquidity in the shorter term and at the same time locking-in a portion of the holdings to the high yields for longer periods.



The report points to other signs of good health in the University's fund: the fund's earnings are exceeding the total benefits paid. During fiscal 1973-74 total benefit payments amounted to \$1,518,222. During the same period the fund's current income totaled \$2,453,743.

A second good sign: the rate of return on the retirement trust fund has exceeded the actuarially assumed rate of interest on an over-all basis since the fund began in 1958.

The report emphasizes the need for a long-range approach toward a retirement fund's growth. Troublesome economic conditions and unfavorable stock markets run their course and bottom out. Recovery eventually takes place, often at accelerating rates.

Because of an appropriately conservative approach to retirement fund management, the report concludes, there is basis for continued confidence in the future of UM's retirement trust fund.

—Margaret Kraeuchi

**People—in every University occupation—have a stake in the retirement, disability and death benefit program and its investment fund. During fiscal 1973-74 the University paid in \$7,478,380. On June 30, 1974, the market value of the total fund was \$44,712,430. Earnings for the 1973-74 fiscal year were \$2,451,344, which returned to the fund. According to figures compiled on June 30, 1974, benefits were being paid to 771 retirees, 144 disabled, 200 widows and 73 dependent children.**

### Facts about retirement, disability and death benefit program

#### Who pays for it?

The University. Employees make no contributions.

#### Who is eligible?

Employees with five years' full-time service.

#### Retirement age—what is it?

- Age 70 is mandatory.
- Age 65 is usual. (With full pension, of course.)
- Age 55 is "early retirement," with reduced pension. Must have at least 10 years' service.

#### What if disability occurs?

Benefits are provided if:

- the employee has at least five years' service;
- disability is total and permanent.

Benefits continue throughout disability or until retirement, after which retirement benefits would be paid. Amount is determined in same way as retirement benefits (see "Want to figure your own pension?" on this page).

#### Who receives survivors' benefits?

- An employee's widow or widower receives one-half of the pension or disability the employee received or would have received, plus 10 per cent of the employee pension or disability for each dependent child under 18.
- A dependent child receives 10 per cent of the employee pension or disability until age 18 or until age 22 if child is full-time student at an educational institution.
- If there are no survivors, one-fourth of the employee's annual salary at time of death prior to retirement goes to any relative designated.

### Want to figure your own pension?

Here's the formula for determining the amount of your pension:

- (1) From your last 10 regular annual salaries, pick the five consecutive salaries that make the largest five-year

- (2) Divide the total by 5 to obtain an average annual salary.
- (3) Multiply by .01 to get 1 per cent of average annual salary.
- (4) Subtract \$4,800 from your

- (5) Multiply the remainder by .06.
- (6) Add the figures from step 3 and step 5.
- (7) Multiply the number of your years of service—not to

- (8) To determine your monthly retirement

benefit, divide the annual retirement benefit by 12.

And remember, your pension is in addition to any Social Security benefits you may receive as a UM employee.

## UMC atmospheric science professor monitors global weather patterns; effects on crops

Many Americans can recall the days when a nominal contribution could send a sack of grain to an indigent family abroad.

Those days are gone, swept away by inflation and dwindling food reserves.

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“...we just can't send all the grain anybody needs anywhere at anytime...”

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“It's a different ballgame,” says Dr. James D. McQuigg, a UMC professor of atmospheric science. McQuigg directs the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Center for Climatic and Environmental Assessment in Columbia. “We're not quite used to the fact that we just can't send all the grain anybody needs anywhere at anytime.”

Hand-in-hand with the need to conserve our food resources is the necessity to know global weather patterns and their effect on food production.

“In previous years, we had enormous food reserves, so if there was a drought someplace like in India in the mid-1960's, we sent large amounts of grain to them, and still had a lot left over,” McQuigg says.

Times have changed.

“The reserves aren't as large, and the need to very carefully manage them, and be aware of what the situation is, is much greater than it was a few years ago.”

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“...models of the relationship between large-scale weather events and the yield of grains...”

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The NOAA center is participating in a federal project called the Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment (LACIE). LACIE consists of three federal agencies, the USDA, NASA and NOAA, which have joined forces to monitor global weather patterns and their effect upon world crop production.

“What we've got here in Columbia is a beginning of an effort to systematically develop mathematical models of the relationship between large-scale weather events and the yield of grains,” McQuigg says.

Project investigators channel information on world weather and crop production into the UMC computer to produce models of how certain crops respond to variability in weather. A NASA satellite to be launched this month will estimate acreage of crops being studied.

“This is an attempt to make it possible for our government to have more precise, up-to-date information about the progress of major crops as the year develops,” McQuigg says.

McQuigg said LACIE employs “liaison people” in Washington who brief high government officials in executive and congressional offices, and in the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and State.

“There have been stories in the paper in recent weeks about how we use our resources. Do we use them for humanitarian purposes, or do we use them for national policy?” McQuigg says. “We're not involved in any diplomatic policy, but the people who are responsible for that need to have a lot of good information, including the kind of thing we're interested in.”



James D. McQuigg works with UMC computer printouts reflecting information on world weather and crop production.

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‘food reserves in the near future may be “weather reserves”’

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McQuigg says it is “almost literally true” that food reserves in the near future will be “weather reserves”—surplus crops stockpiled during times of exceptionally good weather.

“Right now a whole lot of what will happen in 1975 with respect to the international situation, with respect to inflation and the cost of food, will be largely determined by the type of crop weather we and the other major-grain producing regions of the world have,” he says. “It's the need to carefully monitor what's really going on that led to formation of our group here.”



Dr. Alexander Hamilton (second from right) with three division chairmen: Dr. John Leisenring (left), Wind and Percussion Instruments; Dr. Eph Ehly, Choral Ensembles; and Dr. Gerald Kemner, Theory, Composition and Music History and Literature, as well as an authority on the Moog (above).

## Conservatory of Music strives to attain excellence in performance

Bigger is not always better, but it is in the case of the UMKC Conservatory of Music. It is one of the largest schools of music in Mid-America and is rapidly becoming acknowledged as the quality school of music in the area.

The Conservatory has the responsibility for music and dance portions of the performing arts—one of the three major missions assigned UMKC under Role and Scope. The Conservatory is pursuing this mandate by providing excellence in instruction, performance, leadership and research in music and dance.

"A number of our professors are or have been members of professional musical organizations such as symphonies and operas, and many faculty members hold doctorates or diplomas in their chosen fields of performance from a diverse background of colleges and universities," Acting Dean Alexander Hamilton said. "We distribute this talent throughout our student population, making the expertise available to students from the freshman through doctoral levels."

The continually increasing enrollment now totals over 100 graduate and more than 450 undergraduate students. According to Dean Hamilton, about half the students are enrolled in the Bachelor's of Music Education program, a fourth are enrolled in the Bachelor of Music program and another fourth in the Bachelor of Arts in Music and Dance program.

"In all our degree programs, we probably emphasize and require more performance study than any comparable program in Mid America," Dean Hamilton said. "We ask each student to play a recital whether he or she is in music education or in one of the performance degree programs. We feel that studio teaching is very important, and the students must have an opportunity to play in an ensemble.

Of eight graduate degrees in music offered by the University of Missouri, the UMKC Conservatory offers seven.

The Conservatory offers a wide range of ensembles. Offerings in choir, band, or orchestra are considered major ensembles and membership in one of these is required of all music majors. In addition, many satellite groups—such as Jazz Band, Accordionaires, Swinging Chorallers, Early Music Consort, String Ensembles and some 20 plus additional student ensembles—are offered for student participation.

UMKC ensembles have been invited to participate as guest performers at regional, state and national conferences, such as the American Choral

Directors Association, the Missouri Music Educators Association, the Midwest Regional Jazz Festival, the regional National Music Educators Association and many others. The Dance Division, in cooperation with the Kansas City Ballet, has given many performances in and around the Greater Kansas City area. Of particular note are the live productions of the Nutcracker Ballet presented annually in its entirety.

Music therapy is a fast-growing field offering people with musical talent and an interest in the behavioral sciences many opportunities for a rewarding career of service in special education or the health sciences.

The UMKC Conservatory's Electronic Music Studio was established in 1972 with a gift of equipment from the estate of the late Leith Stevens, an alumnus of the Conservatory and for many years a successful film composer. Instruction is given to composition students during the regular term, and workshops are offered to the general public in the summer.

Conservatory students are extremely active in musical competitions throughout the United States. Just recently, students in the Voice Division placed four finalists in the top five final division winners all of whom will now participate in the regional competition of the Metropolitan Opera.

The Piano Division has produced numerous winners in piano competition under various piano instructors. Last week a senior piano major won first place in the 8-state regional piano competition sponsored by the Music Teachers National Association and will now compete in the national finals in April. Additional honors were recently achieved in other departments as well.

The Conservatory's continuing education program is making it possible to involve the University further in the life of the community and provide large numbers of citizens with the opportunity for added enrichment. A current community activity includes teaching piano to 32 disadvantaged children from the inner city who have been selected for their musical talents. Another new program is a choir which will study and present music by black composers.

The Chamber Music Series is popular for the renowned musicians which it annually attracts to Kansas City for concert presentations. A continued favorite in the series is the Conservatory's respected UMKC String Quartet, consisting of four Conservatory faculty members: Tiberius Klausner, violin, Merton Shatzkin, violin, Hugh Brown, viola, and Sebe Morgulis Revitt, cello.

### Cantor Sky to give lecture and recital

Hazzan Hyman I. Sky, Cantor at Congregation Beth Shalom, will present a lecture-recital on "The Hazzanic Recitative" at noon Wednesday in the Conservatory's Stover Auditorium.

He will also speak on "Parallels and Differences Between Jewish and Christian

Liturgical Music" at 1 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday in 204 Grant Hall and at 4:35 p.m. Monday and Wednesday in 114 Grant Hall.

Cantor Sky is an acknowledged expert in the field of cantorial chant and cantillation as well as the literary sources for the development of the Jewish

liturgy and of synagogue practices.

The program is sponsored by Graduate Studies, in cooperation with the Conservatory's Theory, Composition, History and Literature Division.

## Display honors black history

The General Library is marking Black History Week, Feb. 9-16, with a display focusing on the theme, "Fulfilling America's Promise."

Carol Hall, reference librarian, has helped compile the collection and has prepared a bibliography entitled "Selected Bibliography No. 4: Black History" to focus on Afro-American research books.

The display, on the second floor of the library, includes 157 books and 19 audio-visual materials transferred from the Ethnic Awareness Center, plus the General Library's collection in Afro-American history.

Aside from materials on black history, the collection also includes reference works such as "The Negro Almanac," fiction such as Jean Toomer's "Cane" and sociological and cultural works, including Franz Boas's "Race, Language and Culture," W.E.B. DuBois's "The Negro" and Ashley Montague's "The Concept of Race."

The transfer of EAC materials was initiated by Arts and Sciences assistant dean Mary Merryman, who is in charge of the EAC program. Eugene Neely, public services coordinator at the library, planned the exhibit.

"The display covers all aspects of ethnic culture and includes a brochure on the collection of EAC, the UMKC library and the Kansas City Public Library," said Ms. Hall, who came to UMKC last July.

She has had experience compiling and coordinating black materials as a member of the African-American Materials Project in North Carolina.

Ms. Hall received her B.A. at Ohio University-Athens and her M.A. in library science at Atlanta University. She is a member of the American Library Association.

### Carol Hall with books from the Library's black history display.



# UMR Founder's Day

Founder's Day will be celebrated at the University of Missouri - Rolla Saturday, Feb. 22. The main event commemorating the establishment of UMR 105 years ago will be a 12:15 p.m. luncheon in the main dining area of the University Center cafeteria. The luncheon is open to the public and reservations may be made by calling the development office--4001. Cost is \$4 per person.

Luncheon theme is "Historical Leaders of UMR-MSM" and a souvenir program will feature the first director, Charles Penrose Williams. UMR's music department and the UMR Theater Guild will present a 20-minute preview of "Kiss Me, Kate," the musical to be presented in April. There will also be a slide-tape presentation on UMR. Dr. Adrian Daane, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, will be the master of ceremonies.

Other events of interest taking place on Founder's Day are the annual meeting of the Chancellor's Development Council and the display of UMR's Traveling Engineering Exhibit. The Development Council, a group of alumni and friends of the University, will discuss the long range development program and the academic plan. The exhibit, in the St. Pat's Ballroom, is part of UMR's celebration of Engineers Week.

This is only one of the displays featured in the UMR Traveling Engineering Exhibit (sometimes known as "Virgil's Dog and Pony Show"). For the past two years the exhibit has toured shopping centers throughout Missouri to help the general public understand the importance of engineering. Friday and Saturday, Feb. 21 and 22, the exhibit will be set up in the St. Pat's ballroom as part of UMR's Engineers' Week activities. Hours Friday are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Team members who usually travel with the exhibit will be on hand to explain the 18 different displays. They are Virgil Flanigan, associate professor of Mechanical engineering; Bob Wolf, professor of metallurgical engineering; Tommie Wilson, associate professor of petroleum engineering and Dick Smith, senior lab mechanic in mechanical engineering. The exhibit will be open to the public and faculty, staff and students are invited to bring their families.



Robert M. Brackbill, '42, Dallas, Texas, right, president of the MSM-UMR Alumni Association and executive vice-president of Texas Pacific Oil Co., was on campus recently to set in motion the distribution of largess for student financial aid. As a representative of his company, he presented a plaque to Dr. T.J. Planje,

left, dean of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, listing two recipients of \$1,000 scholarships in petroleum engineering. This represents an on-going scholarship program at UMR provided by the Texas Pacific Co. In addition, he presented \$10,500 in checks to Professor Bob Wolf, center, chairman of the UMR Financial Aid Committee, for awards made through the alumni association. Included were

10 scholarships from the association, the spring portion of 11 scholarships from R.E. Dye Endowment Fund, two from the Steven Kessler Scholarship Fund, two from the Harry Kessler Scholarship Fund, one from the James J. Murphy Co. Scholarship Fund, grants to the music and athletic departments and \$3000 for the Alumni Association Educational Assistants Program (undergraduate students working on specific research or educational programs for faculty members).



## Calendar

- Feb.
- 15--Junior High Band Clinic--six locations on campus
- 16-22--Engineers' Week
- 17--Ceramic engineering seminar, Dr. Glenn W. Hollenberg, 3:30 p.m., Meramec Room
- 18--Special general faculty meeting, 4 p.m., Mechanical Engineering Auditorium
- 19--Last day for fee refund, 3 p.m., Parker Hall
- 20--Mathematics colloquium, Dr. Min

- Ming Tang, 3:45 p.m., Mathematics-Computer Science 209
- Physics colloquium, Dr. Raymond H. Hughes, 4 p.m., Physics 104
- 21--Pratt and Whitney Aircraft exhibit, 10 a.m.-5 p.m., between Mechanical Engineering and Rolla Building
- Chemistry seminar, Dr. Lawrence Parkhurst, 4:30 p.m., Chemistry-Chemical Engineering 125
- 21-22--UMR Traveling Engineering Exhibit, Friday--10 a.m. to 4

- 4 p.m., Saturday--9 a.m. to 1 p.m., St. Pat's Ballroom
- 24--Visiting Scientist chemistry lectures, Dr. Kenneth S. Pitzer, 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m., Mechanical Engineering Auditorium
- Deadline for agenda items for Academic Council meeting, Ralph Schowalter, Mechanical Engineering 203
- 28--Grade sheets sent to departments
- 6th annual Foreign Language Fair

## Physics Colloquium

Dr. Raymond H. Hughes, professor of physics at the University of Arkansas, will present a physics colloquium Thursday, Feb. 20, 4 p.m., Physics 104. His topic is "Collisional Excitation and Quenching Studies of Fast Hydrogen Atoms Using Small Accelerators."

## Chemistry Seminar

Dr. Lawrence Parkhurst, professor of chemistry, University of Nebraska, will conduct a chemistry seminar Friday, Feb. 21, 4:30 p.m., Chemistry-Chemical Engineering 125. (Please note change of day.) His topic will deal with physical biochemistry. Coffee will be served at 4 p.m.

## Academic Council

The next meeting of the Academic Council is Thursday, March 6, 1:30 p.m., Humanities-Social Sciences G-5. Items for the agenda should be mailed to Ralph E. Schowalter, professor of mechanical engineering, Mechanical Engineering 203, no later than Monday, Feb. 24.

## Pratt & Whitney Exhibit

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft's Engineering Exhibit Trailer will be on campus Friday, Feb. 21. The exhibit features a full-scale temperature and pressure profile of the JT9D turbofan engine. Also included is an automated quarter-scale model of the JT9D, as well as displays on Turbine Material Development, Advanced Manufacturing Techniques, Cooling Technology and Fuel Cell Development. The exhibit will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and two company employees will be on hand to answer questions. The trailer will be located south of mechanical engineering across from the Rolla Building. All faculty, staff and students are invited to inspect the facility.

## Faculty Meeting

Chancellor Raymond L. Bisplinghoff has called a special meeting of the general faculty for Tuesday, Feb. 18, 4 p.m., Mechanical Engineering Auditorium. The meeting is intended to be an exchange of information.

Topics to be discussed include the 1975-76 budget, a new budgeting procedure and honorary degrees. All members of the faculty are urged to attend.

## Ceramic Seminar

Dr. Glenn W. Hollenberg, class of 1967, will conduct a ceramic engineering seminar Monday, Feb. 17, 3:30 p.m. in the Meramec Room. His title is "Creep Behavior and Defect Chemistry of Oxides." Hollenberg was formerly with the Air Force Materials Laboratory, Dayton, Ohio, and has accepted a new position at Battelle Northwest, Hanford, Wash.

## Math Colloquium

Dr. Min Ming Tang, assistant professor of mathematics, will speak at a mathematics colloquium Thursday, Feb. 20, 3:45 p.m., Mathematics-Computer Science 209. His topic is "Behavior of Solutions of Parabolic Equations as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ." Refreshments will be served at 3:30 p.m. Everyone is welcome to attend.

# Rolla

# Bobby Bone comes to play

## Local universities cooperate for lecture series

A series of lecture discussion programs on Latin American politics and economics has been organized by the Council on World Affairs, Inc. in cooperation with the University of Missouri's St. Louis, Columbia, and Rolla campuses plus Washington University and St. Louis University.

The informal sessions are held Wednesday evenings at 5 p.m. in the Chase Park Plaza Hotel. The series began Feb. 5 with a discussion of "Chile: Life and Death Under the Junta" by Dr. Richard J. Walter, professor of history, Washington University. Remaining lectures are as follows:

Feb. 19  
"Oil Politics and Policies in Venezuela" Dr. Winfield Burggraaff, associate professor of history, UMC  
"Economic Development in Venezuela" Dr. Robert Allen, professor of economics, UMSL

Feb. 26  
"Is the Mexican Revolution Dead?" Ms Evelyn Hu-DeHart, History Department, Washington University

March 5  
"U.S. Policies in Latin America: A Perspective" Dr. Henry A. Christopher, chairman, Department of Political Science, St. Louis University

March 12  
"Brazil: Developing Giant of South America" Dr. Bobby G. Wixson, professor of environmental health, UMR

All programs are free to members of the council and their guests. A nominal fee is charged for public admission.

When Riverman basketball coach Chuck Smith signed Bobby Bone from Collinsville (Ill.) High School in 1973 he thought he had landed the best guard in the metropolitan area. After Bone's freshman season, Smith thought he had one of the finest guards in the Midwest.

Just past midway of the current season, Smith is yet to make his annual appraisal of his star guard, but from all indications his personal assessment of Bone will continue to rise.

In his freshman year, Bone scored 533 points, the second highest single season total in UMSL history, while averaging better than 21 points a game, highest on the team. After that initial season of play, he was already in ninth place in career scoring and if he continues at his present pace he should move into the number-two position by the end of this season.

In pre-season interviews, Smith and his assistant Dan Wall both said Bone would be the team's top performer. However, both coaches were somewhat wary of predicting that he could improve on his freshman credentials, because Bone would have to carry much of the scoring burden and would certainly be receiving more defensive attention from opponents.

But Bone has proven he thrives on the pressure. Through 15 games, he is far and away the team's leading scorer with a 27-point average, which places him third in the nation in NCAA College Division scoring. He poured through a school record 44 points in a game against Indiana State-Evansville. He tallied 37 points against the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, 30 against major university division opponent Tulsa and 34 against Quincy College. While he has shown marked improvement in his scoring. Bone is quick to point out that he has been helped by the addition to the team of 6-9 junior center Warren Wynn.

"Warren sets up a lot of fast break baskets by sweeping the ball off the board and making the quick outlet pass so necessary to make the break effective," Bone noted. Wynn, who is averaging 17 points and 15 rebounds, has taken some of the scoring pressure off of Bone and he has also been particularly adept at setting picks for the sophomore guard. The marked increase in scoring has not detracted from Bone's team play, either. His assists are up considerably over last season, a statistic which he would rather discuss than his scoring. He is currently the team leader, handing out five a game.

But it is Bone's scoring that has caught the imagination of area basketball fans. The cagey guard scores every way imaginable--driving, twisting layups, outside jumpers, steals, fast breaks, the free-throw line where he is deadly, and even off a rebound now and then. He is currently connecting on 45 per cent of his shots from the field and an outstanding 81 per cent from the line.

Bone is one of a long line of players, coached by the incomparable Virgil Fletcher, who have gone on to become stars in college, and Chuck Smith thinks he rates with the very best. Bone is skilled in all aspects of the game and is "one of the best clutch players I have seen in college action," according to Smith. "His intense competitiveness and desire seem to be just a notch above everyone else's," and according to the coach, "anyone who saw

him play in the Illinois State tournament and the Carbondale Invitational his senior year could attest to it." During his prep career, Bone was an all-state selection, named to the Class AA (large schools) first five and was selected as the most valuable player in the Carbondale tournament.

While happy that he is playing and scoring well, Bone is far from satisfied. "I want to always improve my game in some way and to play the type of game that is best for the team."

Without a doubt Bone's competitiveness has carried him through many a tough situation on the court. He always seems to be the player making the key basket or steal to spark a comeback, or calmly stepping to the line and making a pair of free throws to ice an important victory. On the court his only thoughts are of basketball and making sure his team has the most points at the final buzzer.

"In watching countless teams play, I have yet to see a guard with the desire and fiery competitiveness of Bobby Bone," said assistant coach Dan Wall. "In fact I have seen very few players his size who can come close to matching him in talent on the court," the coach noted. "Because of his size the average fan does not realize just how good he is, but ask a coach or player who has gone up against him, then you learn how good he is."

Bone's size has been a matter of some speculation. He is listed at an even 6-foot. Opposing coaches and a great many fans are inclined to subtract two or three inches from that listing.

In explaining Bone's importance to the team, Wall states simply that Bone is the guy that "makes the play," whether it comes in the form of a key basket or an assist or a steal. One way or another Bobby Bone gets the job done for the Rivermen.

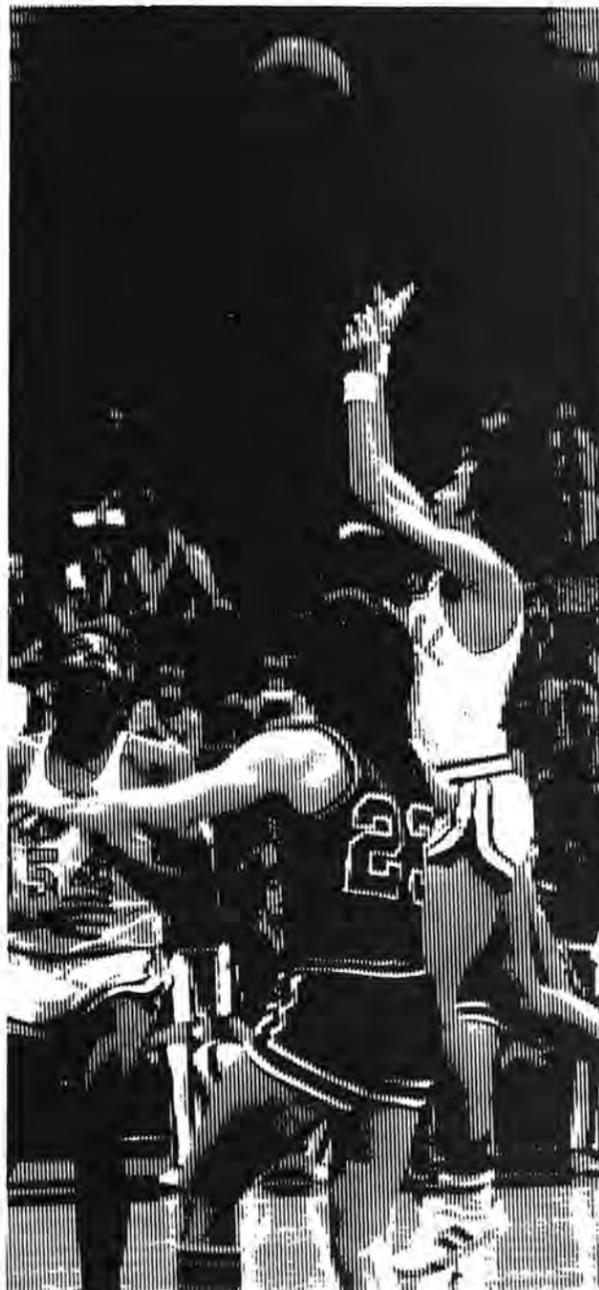
Joe Yates  
Sports Information Director



## 'YES' choir to perform

The Young Eternal Souls or "YES" choir from Emmanuel Lutheran Church in St. Louis will be on campus Feb. 22 for a concert of gospel and soul music. The group of 80 teenagers has drawn favorable reviews for their spirited and zestful performances.

The concert begins at 8:30 p.m. in the J.C. Penney Auditorium. Admission is \$1.50 for UMSL faculty and staff and \$2 for the general public.



# Saint Louis

Bobby Bone, UMSL's sensational sophomore guard, drives the lane for two in a game earlier this season.

## Moss receives NSF grant

Dr. Frank Moss, associate professor of physics, has received a \$68,000 grant from the National Science Foundation [NSF] for a two-year study of the fluctuation properties of turbulent superfluid helium, an area of research which could eventually lead to a more efficient way of transmitting electrical power.

Financial support for the study, entitled



"Experiment on Vortex Line Turbulence Noise," was made available by NSF's Division of Materials Research from funds designated for energy-related basic research.

According to Dr. Moss, a better understanding of superfluid turbulence may lead to more efficient ways to cool superconductors, which are certain types of metallic materials able to transmit electric power with little or no loss of energy. He said the practical development of superconducting power transmission

lines is perhaps 10 years in the future, but noted that liquid helium is presently being used to cool experimental models of this unique power transmission line.

The research falls in the general area of cryogenics, the study of the properties of materials at extremely low temperatures. Helium is the only fluid known which never freezes. At temperatures lower than 455 degrees fahrenheit below zero, liquid helium becomes a superfluid and is the best known conductor of heat.

according to Dr. Moss.

Dr. Moss joined the UMSL faculty in 1971. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1964 from the University of Virginia and was a lecturer there in the department of aerospace engineering and engineering sciences prior to joining the UMSL faculty. From 1965 to 1966 he was a National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Rome, Italy.