

UMC, UMSL collaborating on institutes

A \$26,000 grant has been awarded to UMSL for a project designed to improve the quality of information that the public receives about local governments.

Plans call for two series of "backgrounding" sessions, one for newsmen

and one for municipal officials. The institutes will be conducted by Dr. Terry Jones, UMSL associate professor of political science, and Dr. Hal Lister, UMC assistant professor of journalism.

Briefly

Curators to meet today

The Board of Curators is to meet today in the Memorial Union on the Columbia campus. Board committees were scheduled to meet at 10 o'clock, with the general session set for 1:30.

Selection of a UMSL chancellor and a vice president for academic affairs may be made at the meeting.

Minority workshop

"Minority Dental Student Recruitment, Retention and Education" will be the topic of a workshop scheduled for April 24-26 at the Holiday Inn, 1301 Wyandotte, in Kansas City.

Sponsored by the UMKC School of Dentistry and the Heart of America Dental Society of Kansas City, the workshop is intended for anyone who is involved, either directly or indirectly, in the educational or career development of minority youth.

Further information may be obtained from Ms. Carlotta Alston, School of Dentistry, 650 E. 25th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64108.

UM Press wins design awards

Two books published in 1974 by the UM Press are among 26 cited by the Association of American University Presses for outstanding design and manufacture.

The two books, both designed by Edward King, director of the Press, are *The Old-Time Fiddler's Repertory*, by R. P. Christeson, and *Captains and Cabinets*, by David Trask. More than 200 books published by 55 university presses were entered in the annual competition.

Library proposals explained

Dr. S. Craig Moore, who is interviewed here by Spectrum, is coordinator of library studies in the University-wide Office of Research. Dr. Moore's time is divided evenly between this assignment and his academic responsibilities in UMC's department of industrial engineering.

Q—Can you summarize the controversy over the UM library plan?

A—I believe the major concerns are two: first, one of the three recommendations included in a March 1974 report to the Board of Curators—namely the establishment of a central lending library to house little-used materials—and second, the organizational structure for dealing with development of the University's libraries.

Q—Where do things stand at the moment?

A—Matters are at a standstill right now because of a recent move to correct the organizational problem. Until recently, recommendations and decisions regarding library development were the responsibility of the directors of libraries and the vice-president for research. In years past this group sometimes included the vice-president for academic affairs rather than for research, and at times it included faculty representatives.

This month the chancellors have recommended and President Ratchford has appointed members for a new Committee on Library Resources. It will probably take up the three phases of the "action plan" recommended in the March 1974 report to the Board of Curators: (1) selection and installation of automation services for the libraries, (2) design and construction of a central lending library and (3) establishment of a long-range plan for the libraries of the University.

Q—What is the status of the three phases of the "action plan"?

A—Let's talk about the central lending library separately since that topic is of special concern. Two deadlines for recommending a comprehensive library automation system have been missed. IBM's promising system proved unsuccessful last August, about a month before its expected adoption. The directors of libraries and the vice president decided to postpone the selection again in January so that the new Committee on Library Resources could be consulted.

The long-range planning activity has been the province of Mr. Mark Gormley, on temporary leave from his directorship of the UMSL library system. He has been concerned with the state-of-the-art in long-range library planning, emerging technologies relevant to library planning and the design of a plan and an organization structure for continued planning.

Q—Now about the central lending library.

A—The original proposal called for identifying library materials that are rarely used, removing them from readily available shelving in the libraries and storing them remotely in some central facility. Items stored in this facility were to be available to patrons through their respective libraries within 24 hours. The idea is to provide "economy storage" for materials that patrons seldom use and utilize more expensive, readily available shelf space for items sought more often.

Sex and the Ph.D.

Despite some recent gains, the status of women Ph.D.'s appears to have improved very little over the past few decades, according to a nationwide survey by the Educational Testing Service.

Using questionnaires sent to both women and men who earned their

Ph.D.'s in 1950, 1960 and 1968, the survey revealed that, as time passed, women fell farther and farther behind their male colleagues in both salary and rank.

According to the survey report, women's income ranged from an average of \$16,400 after



The first compact shelving in Ellis Library will go here in the science reference section. Replacing six standard shelves with three compact shelves will make it possible to store the entire science series together for the first time—with space remaining for 30,000 additional volumes.

Q—Is such a plan practicable?

A—Almost anything is possible. Carrying out this plan would be a complex business. But we wouldn't be the only university engaging in such an activity. Recent surveys show a major portion of the nation's largest library systems already have storage programs and many others are on the verge.

Q—Why has a central storage plan been recommended?

A—Remember that I was not a party to the discussions that led to this recommendation. However, several factors which were considered are clear. (1) The libraries need more space. Not only is more space needed just to hold the growing collections, but demands for improved and expanded services such as reference, media centers and student seating continue to compete for the limited space. (2) Capital funds in the amounts requested (over \$11 million) are not likely to be forthcoming from the legislature. (3) It is unreasonable to expect that the University can afford to build libraries comparable to UMC's for the growing UMKC and UMSL campuses. (4) The continuing increase in the growth rate of published material ensures continuing pressure for more space to house the collections. (5) The libraries' collections will benefit if more funds can be marshalled for acquiring materials rather than for acquiring space.

Q—What are some alternatives to a central lending library?

A—Store materials more compactly. Stop—or slow down—the acquisition of materials. Discard some materials. Microfilm parts of the collections and discard the physical volumes. Increase the quantities of materials stored in boxes and basements. Provide other space for students to study

★ Please turn to Page 2

Library committee formed

Sixteen persons have been named to serve on the new University-wide Committee on Library Resources, an advisory body established to study problems related to the University's libraries and to recommend possible solutions.

The 16 nominees include four persons from each campus—the library director, the chairman of the campus library committee, the administrator responsible for libraries and a faculty representative selected by the Senate. Dr. Ardath Emmons, University vice president for research, will serve as President Ratchford's liaison to the committee and, according to Ratchford, will be intimately involved in acting on its recommendations and in maintaining communications with the Board of Curators.

The committee is scheduled to meet March 5, with Dr. Craig Moore, coordinator of library studies, providing the agenda.

Following are the nominees:

UMC—Dwight Tuckwood, William M. Jones, Owen Koeppel and John Murdock.

UMKC—Kenneth LaBudde, Ross A. Shepherd, Wesley J. Dale and Thomas E. Miller.

UMSL—Richard Miller, E. Terrance Jones, Everett Walters and Muriel Pumphrey.

UMR—Earl J. Randolph, Michael D. Patrick, James C. Pogue and Gary K. Patterson.

five or six years' experience to an average of \$21,800 after 22 or 23 years'

experience. Men's salaries, on the other hand, ranged from \$18,700 to \$27,100.

The study also found that a larger proportion of women were instructors and assistant professors, while a larger proportion of men

were full professors and department heads.

Copies of the report, *Women, Men and the Doctorate*, are available for \$3.50 from the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

Funding boosts UMA

UM may be ready by July for operational tests of its delivery system for the University of Mid-America, according to Lynn Martin, director of inter-campus instruction and UMA state coordinator.

"The prime consideration in making our system work," Martin says,

"will be faculty approval. If there is enthusiasm it is possible that Missouri's system could be operative by July on some campuses, or on all, depending on the wishes of the faculty. No campus will be asked to participate and grant credit until they are willing to do so."

Multiple-year funding for UMA was approved recently by the National Institute of Education, the educational research arm of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. An award of \$1,418,000 was made for the project's first stage—from Feb. 1 to Sept. 30, 1975—to permit

operational experimentation. This grant brings total federal assistance, which began in 1971 with planning grants from the Office of Education, to over \$3.2 million.

Bills affecting UM

Among bills introduced in the present session of the General Assembly is a proposed constitutional amendment that would remove UM's constitutional status.

The bill, House Joint Resolution 24, introduced by Rep. Harold Volkmer (D-Hannibal), would repeal the section of the constitution that reads: "The government of the state university shall be vested in a board of curators consisting of nine members appointed by the governor, by and with the advice of the senate."

House Bill 163, introduced by Volkmer and Rep. Sue Shear (D-Clayton), would amend the state's open-meetings law to specify that the University and the Board of Curators are covered by the act. This would be done by adding the words: "...any public institution of higher learning supported in whole or in part by the state including the University of Missouri and the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri."

Another piece of legislation, Senate Bill 228, would require that after Dec. 31, 1976, at least one member of the Board of Curators be a student, "...selected from a panel of three names submitted to the governor by the student government association of the University." Under the bill, which was introduced by Sen. Harry Wiggins (D-Kansas City), a student curator would be required to be either a senior, a graduate student or a student in a professional school.

Enrollment tally

UM accounted for 26.4 per cent of the total number of students enrolled on-campus in 1974 in Missouri institutions of higher education.

Other public senior and junior institutions enrolled 45.9 per cent, for a total of 72.3 per cent in public institutions, according to the 1974 *Annual Report of the Missouri Department of Higher Education*.

★ Library proposals

Continued from Page 1

and use seating space for shelf space. Build the new facilities requested by the campuses. Disperse the collections to departments on the basis of subject specialty. Remove the processing functions such as acquisitions, cataloguing, preparations, binding, computer services and so on from library buildings to make room for materials.

Some of these may sound like wild-eyed ideas. My training is in systems design, however, and one of my guiding principles is to seek as many alternative solutions to problems as possible. Ideas stimulate ideas, and sometimes combinations or refinements of "wild-eyed" ideas constitute outstanding problem solutions. Right now we need ideas. Before too long we will be forced to the point of detailed evaluation and decision-making.

Q—If a central lending library is to be instituted, how can appropriate materials be identified for storage in the central facility?

A—One technique is called "block storage"; this typically involves subject specialists seeking out blocks of materials placed contiguously in the stacks which can be removed with little anticipated inconvenience. Examples of such blocks are sets of old encyclopedias. Another technique is a more item-by-item, statistical approach, such as Yale's Selective Book Retirement Program. The objective is to identify criteria such as subject, language, time since acquisition, publication date and last circulation, which collectively can constitute a "screen" or filter for identifying candidates for remote storage. Ideally, such mechanisms could be constructed for our particular libraries and patrons. Most likely some combination of these techniques would be employed.

Q—What about studies of library circulation records?

A—I'm sure you are referring to a study that Dr. Ralph Parker of UMC's School of Library and Information Science did last year. Dr. Parker studied the records of materials that were checked out of the Ellis Library in 1972-1973. He learned, for example, that less than 10 per cent of the holdings were checked out during that interval and that most of the circulation was concentrated in a very small portion of the collection.

Such findings are not unusual. The complaint invariably follows, however, that circulation records are not indicative of the use of materials inside the libraries. There are studies on that, too, and the common finding is that the correlation between the materials used inside and outside the libraries is very high. This may not satisfy our user community, however, and I would like to undertake a series of studies for our libraries in order to ascertain what kinds of materials receive little use outside or inside the libraries. Again, the outcome of such an effort—in regard to a central storage scheme—would be a set of filters through which to pass various parts of the collections. Those items which emerged as likely to be little used, based on objective criteria, would then be reviewed by subject specialists. Those which were subjectively judged to be little-used, then, could be stored remotely.

Q—Then there would be different sets of criteria for different segments of the collections?

A—Definitely. Different subject specialists use different segments of the collections differently.

Q—How could library patrons make use of materials housed in a central facility?

A—Providing space for researchers to

work at such a facility and providing transportation of materials to and from the facility should be easy. More significant questions are: How can I determine that an item is in the central facility? How can you expect me to browse? How can materials be identified which have been placed in central storage and should not have been?

In my view, automation provides our greatest hope for addressing these problems. Systems exist—although sometimes piecemeal—which provide surprising capabilities in these areas. At Ohio State University, for example, users can determine the status of a book by typing its identification (e.g., author, title or call number) into a computer terminal. If the book is available in any library in the system, the user can have it set aside for him or sent to him in the campus mail. Other systems allow very sophisticated searches to be executed automatically, identifying unknown materials and their locations. For example, some systems can provide a list of materials which are written by a particular author, contain a particular word or phrase in the title, have a call number in a particular range, were published in a particular country, pertain to one of several subjects and were published between any two dates. Manual compilation of such a list would be extremely time-consuming using only the card catalogues and shelf browsing. Of course there are things a skilled researcher can do far better than a computer system can, but the reverse is also true.

An automated circulation system, similar to the one in the Ellis Library, could detect when centrally stored items are receiving too much use to be stored centrally. Transfer to more accessible locations could be automatic.

Feedback

Error in pension formula

Perhaps you have a bit of an error in your suggested method for computation of pension. With your method of calculation, it should be quite elementary for faculty recruitment.

M. E. TUMBLESON
Section of Biochemistry
and Nutrition
Sinclair Comparative
Medicine Research
Farm

We published the formula as it was given to us and didn't discover the error until it was too late to do anything except to take cover. The problem occurred in step 5, in which the multiplier was given as .06 instead of .006. Following is the entire formula as it should have appeared:

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

(2) Divide the total by 5 to obtain an average annual salary.

(3) Multiply by .01 to get 1 per cent of your average annual salary.

(4) Subtract \$4,800 from your average annual salary.

(5) Multiply the remainder by .006.

(6) Add the figures from step 3 and step 5.

(7) Multiply the number of your years of service—not to exceed 35—by the total obtained in step 6. You now have your annual retirement benefit if you are retirement age today.

(8) To determine your monthly retirement benefit, divide the annual retirement benefit by 12.

The Editor

Minority boost recommended

Engineering schools should be able to enroll enough minority students to achieve "population parity"—18 per cent minorities—in freshmen classes in the next decade, according to a report by the Planning Commission for Expanding Minority

Opportunities in Engineering.

The 17-member study panel recommends that the number of minority students at the freshman level should be trebled or quadrupled by 1982.

Dr. Dimond speaks in Philippines

Dr. E. Grey Dimond, provost for health sciences at UMKC, visited the Philippines recently to participate in the dedication of the Philippine Heart Center for Asia and to lecture at various hospitals there.

Dr. Dimond, who

served as head of the American delegation of cardiologists attending the dedication, remained for 10 days as a guest of President Marcos.

Financial musings

Quotes, paraphrases and musings from the bean counters and the wool-gatherers on the financial future, fortunes and forecast:

Coordinating board and governor recommend operations appropriation increase of \$6.3 million . . . non-state income expected to be \$1.3 million . . . total general operating increase is thus \$7.6 million for fiscal 1976.

Each 1 per cent increase in UM salary and wage base takes \$1.4 million . . . governor talks of average 7 per cent salary and wage increase . . . seven times \$1.4 million equals \$9.8 million . . . which leaves us short \$2.2 million . . . to say nothing of other expenses.

What if there were no pay increases . . . almost everything else could be covered . . . an 8 per cent increase in expense and equipment budgets—\$3.5 million . . . federal and state compliance—\$1.3 million . . . maintain actuarial soundness of retirement program—\$800,000 . . . cost-of-living increase for retired staff—\$500,000 . . . higher Workmen's Compensation costs—\$44,151 . . . supra-normal fuel/utilities bills—\$528,600 . . . and about \$900,000 would be left for some program improvements. . . but no pay increases when we have double-digit inflation?

Where do you find the money . . . not tens of thousands but hundreds of thousands. . . nearly 70 per cent of budget in payroll. . . be tough on that hiring freeze. . . extension already has cut nearly 60 positions for the current fiscal year. . . research cut back by \$100,000. . . personnel increases all have been in Instruction and Departmental Research category. . . what kind of work-load measures, expectations. . . if you had to cut, where?

Nickel and diming is over . . . fat's gone . . . not enough more neatening up to make the difference . . . rock and the hard place . . . contingency plans . . . stretch out . . . cut down . . . pull back . . .

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 UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Science education survey

More than 100 scientists and college administrators met last year at Airlie House, Va., to discuss new directions in science education, and the record of their meetings has just been published by the National Science Foundation.

The 167-page report

covers such topics as new degree programs, computer-related and audio-visual educational technology, continuing education and evaluation of educational materials.

Single copies of the publication—entitled *Proceedings, Project Directors Meeting, Materials*

and *Instructional Development Section, Division of Higher Education (E-75-39)*—are available at no charge from the Central Processing Section, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

Notes on academic planning

• New York State is in the process of evaluating all major doctoral programs in its 14 public and private universities. The state education department has approved some graduate departments, recommended others for probation and ordered a few terminated.

Among those to be phased out, according to *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, are three of the state's 17 Ph.D. programs in chemistry and two of 12 in history. Four other chemistry Ph.D. programs reportedly have three years to show improvement; two history Ph.D. programs also were put on probation.

• Elinor Heller, a member of the University of California Board of Regents, is quoted by *The Los Angeles Times*, as saying, "We've really got to come to grips with where our campuses are going and specify certain roles for certain campuses. An important part of that is to realize that we are not going to develop our graduate schools on all campuses the way we once thought we would."

• Eugene C. Lee, director of the Institute of Governmental Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, and his colleague, Frank M. Bowen, have in draft form a new book tentatively called, *The Unsteady State: The Multicampus University-1974*, a sequel to their study of five years ago. In the draft of the new book, which examines nine multicampus universities, Lee and Bowen discuss reviews of existing academic programs. They say: "By far the broadest and most ambitious review was that conducted by the University of Missouri. . . ."

Auditors at UMKC

State auditors have completed enrollment checks at the Rolla and St. Louis campuses and have moved their operations to UMKC. Columbia is to be the last stop on their circuit.

The auditors are not expected to issue any reports before completion of the survey.

Campus affirmative-action planning keeps coordinator on the move

If you look for Dr. Merl Baker's title in the directory, you will find him listed as "Special Assistant to the University-Wide President." The title is too simple for Baker's job.

Baker is currently concerned with coordinating student and employe affirmative-action plans for all four UM campuses. He emphasizes coordination and liaison activities, he says, because neither he nor President Ratchford wants to direct or even seem to be directing. He is a director, he says, only "in intent and spirit," not "in detail or practices."

Each campus has special problems of its own, Baker says. They must account for these problems and still achieve better recruitment and employment for minorities and women in the University and in job markets traditionally held for whites or men.

For example, Baker says Columbia and Kansas City may have to pay more attention to recruitment and retention because minorities have expressed the view that law schools are not doing their best for them. Such expressions of concern are more often directed toward UMC.

Athletic funding at Columbia could prove to be a serious problem, he says, because of Big 8 conference restraints. Another involves equal employment of minority and women faculty at Rolla. Because there are so few women and minority Ph.D.'s available in engineering, he says, Rolla simply cannot achieve equality.

Since assuming his position Baker has met 12 times with the chancellors or their representatives on all four campuses, visited Washington to study HEW guidelines and talked with seven of the major industrial employers in Missouri.

The talks with the employers revealed five markets in which women and minorities are needed in Missouri. These are computer science, engineering, accounting, some fields of business administration and agriculture.

Law was not considered a market because it is felt by employers and some federal agencies that there will be too many lawyers in the near future. It would be wrong, Baker says, to recruit women and minorities if jobs are not available.

Baker says he expects no problems with campus plans for equal employment practices, but he does expect difficulties with student recruitment. He says federal guidelines applying to students are not so definite as those applying to employment practices. Moreover, some departments in the University, in his view, are not trying so hard as others.

Baker says the first drafts of all campus affirmative-action plans are due by the end of February. He says they will be studied and any problems will be worked out in the months ahead. Eventually the plans will be forwarded to President Ratchford, who will respond to them.

Baker says he feels Missouri is ahead of most other state university systems in voluntary compliance to federal affirmative-action guidelines. But, he says, the University still has problems to solve.

—Jim Horton

Symposium speakers named

Four men whose names have appeared frequently in headlines in recent years will speak this spring at UMKC in connection with the annual Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Symposium.

The four—John Dean, White House counsel to former President Nixon; Daniel Ellsberg, who brought the Pentagon Papers to light; George McGovern, 1972 presidential candidate; and Moshe Dayan, former Israeli defense minister—will appear in a series of speeches and panels on "great decisions of the decade."

The series will begin March 6 with an appearance by Dean at the Music Hall in downtown Kansas City. He will be followed, on March 25, by Ellsberg, speaking at Southwest High School. McGovern is scheduled to speak April 11 and Dayan April 14, both at Southwest. All lectures will begin at 7:30.



Dr. Merl Baker

Brown considering faculty cut

Brown University may be forced to reduce faculty size by up to 16½ per cent over the next few years, according to Donald F. Hornig, Brown's president.

Hornig also says tuition will be increased next year by about 10 per cent. Tuition at Brown is now \$3,500.

ROTC enrollment climbs

The number of students enrolled in ROTC programs on college campuses has risen this year after a seven-year decline, according to the Pentagon.

The 1974-75 total is reportedly 67,999, up 7.5 per cent from last year's enrollment. Before the war in Vietnam, the annual ROTC enrollment had been about 300,000.

Legal insurance

Wichita State University is offering its students a prepaid insurance plan in which they can obtain up to \$700 worth of legal assistance.

UM'S PLACE IN THE 'BIG PICTURE'—Budget requests from the various colleges and universities in the state and the governor's recommendations for appropriations by the General Assembly (in millions).

	1974-75 Appropriation	Gov.'s Recommendation 1975-76	Diff. in Gov.'s Recommendations 1974-75/1975-76	Institutional Requests 1975-76	Diff. in Gov.'s Recommendations & Institutional Requests 1975-76
University of Missouri	\$113.1	\$119.4	+\$6.3	\$133.1	-\$13.7
Southwest Missouri State University	12.0	13.5	+1.5	15.1	-1.6
Central Missouri State University	11.1	13.0	+1.9	14.7	-1.7
Southeast Missouri State University	8.4	9.2	+.8	9.4	-.2
Northeast Missouri State University	8.3	9.0	+.7	9.6	-.6
Northwest Missouri State University	6.3	6.5	+.2	7.3	-.8
Missouri Southern State University	2.1	2.5	+.4	2.8	-.3
Missouri Western State College	2.5	2.5	-.1*	3.5	-1.0
Lincoln University	4.5	4.6	+.1	6.3	-1.7
	\$168.3	\$180.2	+\$11.8	\$201.8	-\$21.6

*Actual decrease of \$62,055

Underground space symposium

The world's "newest dimension"—underground space—will be the topic of a three-day symposium to be presented March 5-7 by the UMKC department of geosciences.

Among the speakers will be Dr. William Hakala, program manager for excavation technology with

the National Science Foundation; Dr. R. F. Leggett, former director of the Division of Building Research, National Research Council, Canada; and Dr. Ellis L. Armstrong, former commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior. Participants will

include the following UM faculty members: Dr. Eldon J. Parizek, Dr. Truman P. Stauffer, Dr. Paul Hilpman and Dr. Richard J. Gentile, all of the UMKC department of geosciences; Dr. Herwig G. Zauchenberger, dean of the UMKC School of Graduate Studies and University research

administrator; and Dr. James J. Scott, UMR department of mining, petroleum and geological engineering. Dr. Edwin Goebel of the Federal Power Commission, on leave from the UMKC geosciences department, is also scheduled to participate.

UMC instructor applies mastery learning method to anatomy class

For one group of UMC students enrolled in the professional program in physical therapy, class begins with their instructor telling them he plans to give everyone an A in the course.

It won't be an easy A. Students will work hard for it and they will have to keep working until they get it.

As James A. Martin, instructor of the course, explains, "So many of our other courses depend on a basic knowledge of anatomy that we feel a student who only earns a C in anatomy is at a real disadvantage in other courses."

The method used is called mastery learning and though it is not new, it isn't widely used. The course is divided into seven units of one week each. As a seven-credit-hour course, it is the only class the students are enrolled in during the summer. Each Friday a formative test is given—not to establish a grade but for the student to use as a gauge of what areas need more study.

"...we take the attitude that we are here to help the student and not to play games with him..."

The following Monday another test, a summative test, is given over the lecture and laboratory work and is graded. Those who receive above 90 per cent have completed the unit. Those whose grade is below 90 per cent take another test over the same unit on Wednesday. And still another chance is available on Friday.

"We think this has been a successful venture. One of the reasons is that we take the attitude that we are here to help the student and not to play games with him and see if he can guess what it is we think is important for him to know," Martin says.

Each week the students are given a list of things they should know by Friday—behavioral objectives. All of the items used on the tests are constructed around those objectives.

"It is certainly a lot more work for us but there is no guessing about what we want them to know or what is going to be on the test—we tell them. We don't think this is spoon-feeding. There is so much for them to learn in such a short time that we think it is only fair to do this so they can get down to the business of learning it," explains Martin.

"the low B or C student in the traditional class, does learn more with this method"

"We can't statistically prove that the students learn more," continues Martin. "The good student probably doesn't. However, the low B or C student in the traditional class, does learn more with this method. And we can't prove at this point that their retention is greater. We do know from studies that retention of facts in courses like this is not very high—about 23 per cent after one year. However, it is just as high one year later on questions dealing with application of principles and it actually improves on questions dealing with interpretation of information. It is this problem-solving skill that we hope to develop."

One reason this project is successful is that all the students are above average students who are selected from a number of applicants for the professional program. The 30 physical therapy students, and 25 occupational therapy students who also take the course, are highly motivated and are selected because

of their high grade point averages and their potential to succeed in the program and as professional therapists.

The physical therapy staff feels that the most important aspect of the project is the attitude of the students. "We noticed the first summer that the competition between students was almost non-existent and the concern about grades was greatly reduced," says Martin.

"The trend in medical care today is toward a team effort and we want our students to be an important part of this team. . ."

"They began studying together, helping other students who were having trouble and spending more of their time together outside the class. The atmosphere was vastly different than when they were competing with each other for grades."

Martin says the staff feels this is especially important in a professional curriculum. "This is a young field and one that is changing rapidly. Therapists should be working together, learning from each other and communicating what they are doing. There is so much to be gained from contact with other professionals. We hope this cooperative attitude will carry over into their professional careers. The trend in medical care today is toward a team effort and we want our students to be an important part of this team."

Students have responded favorably to the mastery learning approach. As one student commented: "For once in my life I feel I've really learned something that I need! I must say I've never studied so hard or worked so hard for anything before. I'm pretty proud of myself and thank you all for giving me that extra push!"



James A. Martin, a UMC instructor, begins an anatomy class by telling the students they can all get A's — by working until they have completely mastered the material.

Dental School era ends with retirement of Dean Robinson

Although Dr. Hamilton B. G. Robinson, silver-haired dean of the UMKC School of Dentistry, will be retiring Aug. 31 to his home in Laguna Hills, Cal., he isn't about to put his 41 years of service to his profession behind him and spend out his years fishing and playing shuffleboard.

Renowned as a dental educator and as an authority on oral pathology—so much so that the Ohio State University College of Dentistry in 1973 established an annual Hamilton B. G. Robinson Symposium on Oral Pathology—Ham Robinson will continue to be active in both areas. And it's hard to imagine him not doing just that.

Since coming to UMKC 17 years ago from Ohio State, where he was associate dean and professor of pathology and diagnosis, Dean Robinson has established the Dental School here as not only the third largest such school in the nation, but as one that is nationally known as an effective innovator in dental education. That renown is just one of the reasons the Dentistry Alumni Association will honor Dr. Robinson at its annual convention, which begins Sunday at Crown Center Hotel, climaxing with a testimonial dinner in his honor Monday evening.

But don't wave goodbye to the departing dean just yet. He'll be around here for years, perhaps not in person, but in what he accomplished for the university, the Dental School and the dental profession.

At the top of his accomplishments, Dr. Robinson himself lists taking the curriculum out of the lock step of the past and allowing dental students to progress at their own pace. In January 1971, UMKC became the first school in the country to depart from the traditional four-year dental-education program, setting a precedent that has since been followed by many other schools. To date, the Dental School has graduated 100 students early, many by as much as nine months.

The flexible curriculum also works the other way. If a dental student needs more than four years to earn his D.D.S., he is given the time.

Ranking second on his list is the development of comprehensive dentistry—also known as total patient care—in the Dental School's clinic, the area where patients are treated. Instead of seeing only a mouth with teeth in it, students are taught to see each patient as a whole entity.



Dr. Hamilton B. G. Robinson, Dentistry dean who is retiring this summer, in the clinic talking with one of the school's 789 students.

The end product of this approach is that when the student leaves, he can practice the same way he did during his training and fit neatly into the modern concept of total health care for patients.

And third, there is the Dental School Building itself, opened in 1970 and standing as the proud south gateway to Hospital Hill. But it took hundreds of hours of hard work, negotiations and compromises, tossed together with hours of frustration, to put together enough federal, state and private funds before the structure could be built.

It contains the finest biomedical communications system of any dental school in the country, including full color television capability. The television facilities are among the best in the Greater Kansas City area and are fully compatible with the professional gear used by commercial stations.

When Dr. Robinson first came here in 1958, first-year classes were taught in a building that was eventually demolished to make way for the present UMKC General Library, with the final three years in a building at 10th St. and Troost Ave. The Dental School was affiliated at that time with the University of Kansas City, UMKC's predecessor. After the building in which first-year classes were held was torn down, students were moved to a building at 63rd and Troost. It's quite a distance between 63rd St. and 10th St.

In his 17 years as dean here at UMKC (with the exception of 1967-68, when he served as UMKC's acting chancellor), Dr. Robinson has watched his student enrollment grow. In 1958, the school had 442 D.D.S. candidates, 47 dental hygienists and 51 graduate students for a total of 540.

Now the Dental School has 789 students, 609 of them in dentistry, 99 in dental hygiene and 21 in graduate studies.

What's on the road ahead for Dr. Robinson? A past president of the International Association of Dental Schools and the American Academy of Oral Pathology, he will remain active with these organizations and many others.

Editor of the Journal of Dental Research from 1936 to 1958, he will again begin editing a dental journal and continue to edit the Yearbook of Dentistry. Other moments will be filled by serving as a consultant with the Council on Dental Education and the National Institute for Dental Research. And Dr. Robinson plans to mix all that in with a good bit of golf.

Conservatory concerts

An original choral work, consisting of poems by Dan Jaffe, English associate professor, set to a score composed by Dr. Gerald Kemner, Conservatory Theory and Composition chairman, will make its world premiere March 6 at the meeting of the American Choral Directors Association in St. Louis.

Dennis Landsman, Conservatory dance instructor, choreographed the number, which will be performed by the Conservatory Chorale under the direction of Dr. Eph Ehly, Choral Ensemble chairman.

Also, be sure to attend the Chamber Music Concert at 8:15 p.m. tomorrow at the All Souls Unitarian Church,

Lt. Edwood J. Olsen, head of Hospital Hill security, seated at television monitors which help officers keep a watch on entrances and stairwells at the Medical School Building.



Olsen heads Hospital Hill security force

Most of us never notice it, but behind the peace and serenity of UMKC's health-care facilities on Hospital Hill is a 25-member security force headed by Lt. Edwood J. (Oley) Olsen.

The force uses a sophisticated array of electronic gear, including surveillance television, to protect those who work and study in the School of Medicine, School of Dentistry and Health Sciences Building. Lt. Olsen's people, including security guards and dispatchers as well as officers, have liaison with the police forces of Children's Mercy Hospital, Western Missouri Mental Health Center and the Kansas City Police Department.

Lt. Olsen—who served with the Kansas City police for four years before coming to UMKC in 1964—enjoys his new post at Hospital Hill for its variety.

"Every day is different," he said. "It's not an 8-to-5 job, involving the same routine day after day."

What routine there is Lt. Olsen spends mostly on "preventive medicine": attending meetings, giving lectures on crime prevention and the like. While larcenies

make up Hospital Hill's most common crime, Lt. Olsen said his force's biggest problem is—you guessed it—parking.

The possibility of the unexpected is the biggest constant in Lt. Olsen's duties. "Who knows what's going to happen in the next 15 minutes?" he said as he headed for another part of the Medical School.

Kansas City

CMD sponsors seminar

More than 400 sales and management executives will be in Pierson Hall for an afternoon session next Friday on "Marketing/Management in Today's Business Environment."

The program will look into changes in the business world caused by inflation, the direction the economy will move and

how management must respond.

Speakers will be Dr. Robert Brazelton, UMKC Economics professor; James F. Kingsley, president of Educon, Inc., and E. Wyatt Cannady, General Electric's Midwestern District Sales Manager.

The program is sponsored by the Sales and Marketing Executives

of Kansas City, Inc., in affiliation with the UMKC Center for Management Development.

Roy Roberts lecture

Dr. Richard L. Solomon, professor of psychology at Princeton University and an authority on motivation, will be the next Roy Roberts Visiting Professor starting next Monday.

He will give a public colloquium at 7:30 p.m. Monday in 116 HHA on his opponent-process theory of motivation.



Chancellor proclaims International Women's Day

In a proclamation signed Feb. 11, Interim Chancellor Emery C. Turner officially designated Friday, March 7, International Women's Year Day on the UMSL campus.

"A day-long series of activities relating to women's status throughout the world is being planned," explained Lucy Layne, spokeswoman for UMSL's IWY Day. "We hope that all members of the

UMSL community will be able to take part in some way in IWY events."

Speakers, movies, a book sale, booths and a reception for staff women are just some of the activities scheduled so far. The cafeteria will even feature a special IWY sandwich in honor of the occasion.

Interim Chancellor and Mrs. Turner will greet women staff members at a reception in the J.C. Penney Lobby from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. Representatives from the Missouri state legislature will also be on hand.

All events will be held in either the lobby or room 121 of the J.C. Penney Building. Further details will be distributed before March 7.

The United Nations has proclaimed 1975 as International Women's Year in order to stimulate global awareness of women's increasing contributions to national, social and economic development and world peace.

Ms Annette Hsui-lein Lü, an internationally known scholar, writer on women's issues and leader of the feminist movement in Taiwan, will speak in room 121 Penney from noon to 1 p.m.

Mary Brewster: the woman behind UNITED

In a corner of the usually dim, dull, drab UMSL Administration Building lies a brightly painted, decorated, plant- and picture-filled office.

A nameplate on the green, yellow and red painted door identifies the room as belonging to Mrs. Mary Brewster, director of the UNITED-Special Services Program. The soft-spoken, attractive woman sitting at her desk is surrounded by family pictures, brightly painted posters, plaid file cabinets, portraits of black Americans (Dr. Martin Luther King, Malcolm X), flowers, plants and a huge Mickey Mouse watch hung on the wall. ("It reminds me to try to keep a child's innocence and ability to accept people as people," she says.)

Directly behind her desk is a poster with a quote by Pablo Casals: "I feel that the capacity to care is the thing that gives life its deepest significance and meaning." Mrs. Brewster says that thought "sums me up."

For Mary Brewster (she prefers to be called Mickie) likes to think she has spent most of her life caring for others. She grew up in St. Louis, attended DeAndreis High School, tried college for a year, and became a practical nurse.

"When I first attended Webster College, I was totally unprepared," she says. "I was the first member of my family to finish high school, much less go to college. I was fascinated by being on a campus and just got lost in being a college student."

Consequently, she failed two subjects and didn't go back to Webster that year. "I had no one to relate to at Webster. There wasn't even a black teacher and only about three black students out of 500."

She feels her experience at Webster has helped her to understand the problems of students she works with as part of the UMSL UNITED program. Lower-income students often don't know what to expect when they enter college, and UNITED strives to help them with academic advisement, counseling, tutoring and financial aid. "I know what they're going through," she says.

Racial discrimination is still a problem blacks must contend with, according to Mrs. Brewster. "It starts with being born black--the only way you survive is to recognize the problem, always know it's there, and never let yourself forget it."

After a 12-year career as a practical nurse, Mrs. Brewster realized there was no room for advancement and she decided to try college again. "I became frustrated and I knew I had to make a decision about my life--whether to stay locked in a career or expand my opportunities," she says.

She took some courses at Forest Park Community College, then re-entered Webster College on a full-time basis. She received a B.A. degree in 1970.

"I found that working for 12 years gave me a sense of the realness of life. I knew exactly what I wanted to do and why I wanted to do it," Mrs. Brewster reflects. "This time I applied myself more as a grown woman than I did as an immature student."

She did so well that she received a scholarship to the Washington University School of Social Work and earned her master's in December 1971. By January she had a job with the St. Louis Division of Community Services as director of family relocation, and nine months



later she was named acting commissioner of community services.

It was during those months with the community services division that Mrs. Brewster found out a lot about herself. "Pearlie Evans (the previous commissioner of community services) kind of saw me as a protege and she strongly believed in seeing young women develop fully," she says. "At the time I worked as a member of her staff, I liked my job tremendously. I worked 12 hours a day, took the initiative and became very independent. She gave me the opportunity to develop on my own and she had a big effect on me."

Mrs. Brewster stayed with the Division of Community Services until March 1974, when she heard about the opening for a director of Project UNITED, UMSL's assistance program.

"The UNITED program sounded very much like a veteran's project I'd worked with at Webster," she says. "I guess the whole concept of helping someone get into college and make it appealed to me. I knew the problems I had had."

Mrs. Brewster says she and the five UNITED counselors try to provide whatever assistance and support a student needs to succeed at UMSL. They are currently helping about 140 students, but many others "just drop in to talk and discuss their problems."

One of the first things she did as UNITED director was to change the program's name from Project UNITED to UNITED-Special Services Program. "I felt the word 'project' had a connotation of experimentation and impermanence," she explained. "Low-income people (black or white) are used to experimental projects--health projects, housing projects, etc. I felt 'special service program' identifies us as being able to give concentrated attention in a variety of ways."

Mrs. Brewster's interest in helping others doesn't end with the UNITED program. She serves on many advisory committees and is active in the Health and Welfare Council of St. Louis, the Learning Tree Day Care Center, the Freedom of Residence Organization and is a faculty panel member of the Department of Community Medicine at St. Louis University.

Mickie Brewster, the woman behind the green, yellow and red door, feels the most important thing is to never lose the capacity to care. "As long as I can be in a position to help someone else, then I'll be satisfied with my life."

--Vicki Liberman



Saint Louis

American Indian art displayed March 3-21

Dr. Carole Kaufmann, assistant professor of art and a specialist in American Indian art, has collected ceramics, beadwork, rugs, blankets, baskets and sculpture crafted by American Indians for Gallery 210's next exhibit.

The art from private St. Louis collections is representative of Southwest, Plains, Mound, Eskimo and Navajo Indians. It will be

displayed March 3-21 in Gallery 210, 210 Lucas Hall.



Dr. Larry J. Lee, assistant professor of physics, has received the UMSL Alumni Association's Outstanding Teacher Award for the 1974-75 academic year. Dr. Lee, who joined the faculty in 1970, teaches geology. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from UMC and was awarded a Ph. D. from Washington University.

Faculty Women welcome donations

The UMSL Faculty Women are now accepting donations for their annual spring book fair which benefits the Thomas Jefferson Library.

Fiction and non-fiction paperback or hard-cover books on any subject, as well as quality records, magazines and sheet music, are welcome. All donated items will be sold for five

cents and up at the book fair which will be held at UMSL on April 1. Proceeds will be used to buy new books for the library.

Donations may be deposited at the library between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. For book pickup service call 5221.