

MISSOURI ALUMNUS

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1969



ROTC
AT
★ MISSOURI ★

The reasons

for going to college range from the idealistic ("I can do the world more good") to the materialist ("I can make more money"). Some of both factors may be present in a recent Gallup Poll finding that more than half of all adult Americans find life "dull," or at least, "pretty routine."

Who finds life "exciting"? The person who has been to college, that's who. The American Institute of Public Opinion found that 74 per cent of these persons said that for them life was exciting. Psychologists undoubtedly could find many reasons for this, but we suspect that one important factor is that college-trained men and women become more involved with life, more involved with the world around them, whether it is demonstrated by continued interest in Alma Mater or Gray Lady work in a local hospital. Certainly there is nothing dull about the world.

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One Columbia campus psychologist is studying the reasons some people get too involved. Dr. Russell Geen's study, "Stimulus and Arousal Determinants of Aggression," is financed by a \$55,000 grant from the National Science Foundation. A good place to start his research might be in and around Memorial Stadium on a football Saturday. —S.S.

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Among Ol' Mizzou alumni attending the Joplin meeting were Ed Junge (BS BA '32) left, and Joe Ewing (BS Agr. '51) . . .

ANSWERS FOR RESTLESS ALUMNI

Students and administra-

tors from the Columbia campus are on tour tell-

ing Ol' Mizzou graduates "what today's students

really are like." Has there been a breakdown of

discipline? Why has there been no violence?

By Robert Chaplin



Andy Hager (JD '69) . . .



Jim Fleischaker (JD '66) . . .



and Sara Franklin Belden (BS BA '58).

Alumni moderator Bob Stemmons' biggest task was limiting other former students to one question at a time as they sought answers for the cause of student unrest, the apparent lack of discipline on the part of both faculty and students, and other factors now creating unrest among alumni.

The occasion was a meeting in Joplin on October 14, the opening round in a new series of Alumni Association programs to show the alumni what students on the Columbia campus really are like, what they want and how they go about getting it. Titled, "Show Me — The University of Missouri Student Today," the program is being repeated many times throughout the state and nation with a variety of speakers from Columbia carrying the personal report.

In the Joplin meeting, credit was given for the lack of violence on the Columbia campus to (1) the administration's recognition of the concept that "peace at any price is self-defeating and (2) the maturity of the majority of Missouri students."

Explaining the University's response to the stu-

dent call for greater involvement in school and world affairs was Dr. Robert Callis, professor of education and former dean of extra-divisional administration. Student speakers were Randall E. Hendricks, of El Dorado Springs, president of the Interfraternity Council, and Susan Price, of Doniphan, president of the Association of Women Students. A Mount Vernon attorney, Stemmons is director of Alumni District 12, the host of the meeting.

Missing from the panel were representatives of the violent element, the Hippies and the New Left group, which the student spokesmen said existed to some degree on the campus.

Where were the unwashed?

The well-groomed speakers, apparently ready to step into any "Establishment" for which they are training, attempted to answer for the unwashed segment of the student body, but their replies did not sound convincing when they said those stu-

A great many students are “not satisfied with things as they now are and are willing to stick their necks out to do something about it.”



Representing Association of Women Students was Susan Price, senior in education. At left is Harlan Starke.

dents, too, were deep in a period of idealism in a search for new values.

Easy for alumni to accept was Callis' report that the University had not had "one broken window light or one class disrupted" by student violence.

In stressing that the University does not publicize its disciplinary cases against students, Callis pointed out the University is cutting down the number of students asked to leave because of discipline. "The University is failing in its job when it has to ask a student to go home," Dr. Callis said.

Typical of the questions fired at the visiting trio at the meeting was one by Stanley Clay, Joplin



attorney, who wanted to know "where is the discipline among the faculty and the students." The faculty has a duty to be loyal to the employer, the University, Clay added.

Callis said he could offer a partial answer. "I have an obligation to support the University and my classes will be conducted tomorrow (the day of the October Peace Moratorium), but I do not feel

Constitution is for faculty, too

that I must give away constitutional rights to be a professor. I have my rights, including the right to dissent," Dr. Callis replied.

He added that part of the democratic process is learning to live together in dissent.

As for the students, the professor said there is self-discipline, discipline from their colleagues and from the University.

The faculty representative and the students dis-

agreed somewhat on how much publicity accompanies disciplinary action by the University against students. Dr. Callis said the University does not make public announcement of the action, but Miss Price said student publications do print the facts, which she believes helps hold down potential violence on the campus.

Miss Price in describing today's students said they are "not satisfied with things as they now are and are willing to stick their necks out to do something about it."

At Mizou, students are working through channels to accomplish worthwhile goals, and although there are frustrating delays, the give and take process will work as long as the channels of communications remain open between students, faculty and administration, she said.

"Students look upon the University as a proving ground, a place to make mistakes, and a place to learn. They want to get involved," Miss Price said,



Bob Chaplin, author of this article, gets the views of University Curator Bill Myers, right. Guests at the meeting were National Merit Scholarship semifinalists and their parents. At left are Mr. and Mrs. Logan Hunt and son, John, one of the semifinalists.

Also contributing to student unrest is the public press, which “gives broad coverage to many protest movements, if sensational enough...”



Continuing discussions after the meeting are Joe Ewing and Randy Hendricks, president of the Interfraternity Council (above), and Professor Robert Callis, left, and Stanley Clay (below). Clay questioned discipline among faculty and students.



adding that, "I don't want to crochet my life away."

Hendricks, a political science major, said the student today is seeking a way to live as well as how to make money. They are also seeking new answers to old issues, a situation that brings about a reaction against parents who grew up during the years before World War II during the Great Depression.

The answers of the "Establishment" are not good enough today for students who want new solutions to problems such as civil rights, morality in politics, Vietnam, and other issues, according to Hendricks.

The El Dorado Springs speaker said he had to disagree with Callis, who believes students are rushing to acquire the status of adulthood. Hendricks pointed out that he was 21 years old on the day of the meeting and had not been too impatient.

In his opening remarks, Callis said the University is "dealing with a student population which is primarily adolescent, and therefore, all of the problems of adolescence are with us. All adolescents have a drive to acquire the status of adulthood and a degree of maturity that is normally associated with adulthood."

The education professor was quick to point out that the drive for adulthood was highly desirable in that "we want each individual to become the kind of person who is self-starting, self-directive, in, hopefully, a mature and responsible fashion."

Callis said adolescence is also characterized by a high degree of idealism and impatience without any "significant inclination to compromise with reality."

Depersonalization creates unrest

Also creating student unrest are large college enrollments which lead to a depersonalization of the educational process, according to Callis, who says the student, in his search for personal identity, constantly attempts to throw off what he considers

A 1949 graduate of the School of Journalism, Robert Chaplin has been news and managing editor of the Joplin Globe since 1958. He and his wife, Patricia Oberdahn Chaplin (Arts '47), also own weekly newspapers at Granby and Neosho. Their interest in students is real: the Chaplins have two teenage sons.

the heavy yoke of authority in order to achieve his goal.

In his prepared remarks, Callis said part of the blame for student unrest should be placed against some faculty members and against the press.

"Not all faculty members who contribute to student unrest do so from lofty ideals and convictions. Some are immature persons (of whatever age) who try to relive their adolescence through their students. Others are cowardly individuals using students as a means to air grievances," Dr. Callis said.

The public press, often showing little concern for the validity of student claims, give broad coverage to many protest movements, if sensational enough to be considered newsworthy, the professor said.

Communication channels open

The protests at many colleges would not be necessary if the proper channels of communications remained open, according to Miss Price, who said "the student must feel that his views have been considered."

William Myers, Webb City attorney and member of the Board of Curators, questioned Miss Price about channels of communications at the University.

The Doniphan senior said they must be open because college officials have called and sought her views on different campus subjects.

Before moderator Stemmons finally halted the questions, subject matter had ranged from student awareness of sacrifices made by parents to send children to college, to reduction in appropriations by state legislatures and reduced gifts by alumni resulting from displeasure with student demonstrations and violence.

The meeting could have lasted for hours with Southwest Missourians searching for more reasons for the lack of violence on the Columbia campus.

Although Callis and the two students could not pinpoint the reason for the calm approach to today's issues at Missouri, all indicated it possibly was a result of the Midwestern upbringing of most of the students.

Listening quietly to the Joplin program were several area finalists in the National Merit Scholarship program who were being invited to attend the University at Columbia. □



Presenting the
Big M in the Midwest—
Marching Mizzou

HERE COMES THE BAND!

By Betty Brophy

As the football Tigers leave for the dressing room at half-time, another highly-trained team takes the field. Like the Tigers, their practices sometimes have been rained out. They also have played in torrential downpours and recently were benched because of a new Big Eight rule banning performances on wet fields. Nevertheless, when "Ladies and gentlemen — presenting Marching Mizzou", is heard over the public address system, the "team" of musicians always comes forth with a winning attitude and a brand new show.

Every minute of rehearsal counts for the marching band because a scant seven hours practice time is allotted to prepare a show for one week.

"Three days of rain can really hurt us," said Alexander L. Pickard, director of bands, "but on Saturday, the people expect to see a show."

Marching practice takes up an hour and a half on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Tuesday night brings a two-hour playing rehearsal, at which time questions about the drills are answered. A short run-through immediately before the game completes the rehearsal of shows each week. One hour of credit is given for the rigorous schedule, and it can be applied toward the required physical education credit, if necessary.

A great many more than seven hours go into the preparation of a show, however. Before the football season, Pickard selects the season's repertoire, choosing from popular music, such as this season's "Aquarius," and "Mercy, Mercy, Mercy," as well as concert and traditional marching tunes. He then chooses a theme for each show and the drills to accompany it.

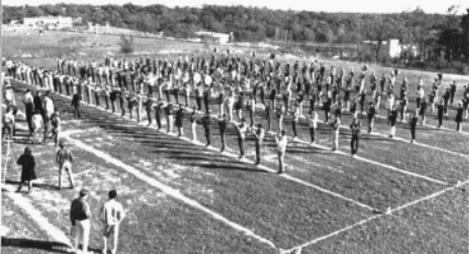
It takes 30 to 40 hours to chart an eight minute show on paper. However, no matter how good a formation looks on the page, once the marchers are on the field, there are sometimes difficulties. "If it isn't satisfactory, I have the students make minor adjustments to make it come out right," the director explained. "They can always do it."

That's rather remarkable, considering that Pickard and the staff must deal with 192 marchers, nine twirlers, one featured twirler, and two drum majors. In addition, 20 or more alternates stand prepared to march for every show and must know each marching routine so they can fill in for any member at a moment's notice.

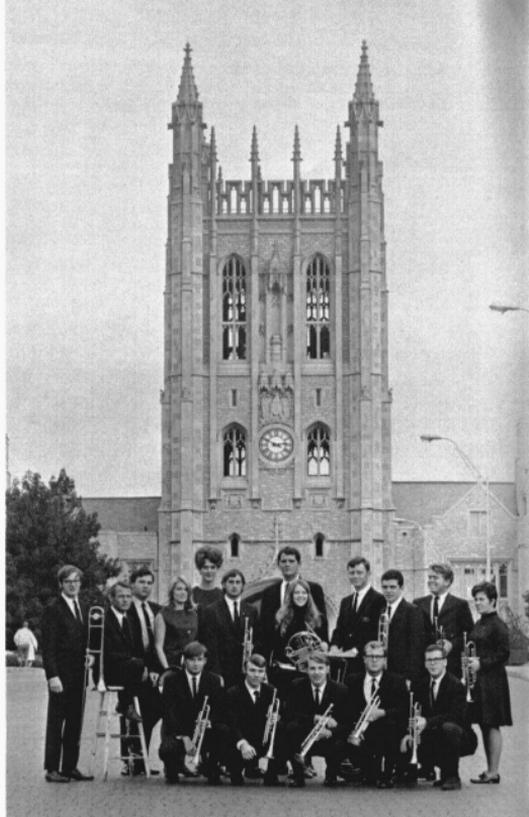
This year Pickard is assisted by Purris Williams, who has much experience with Texas bands, which are highly acclaimed marching units. Ron Dyer, a graduate percussion instructor, also assists, along with a hard-working student staff of seven.

Pickard, named director of bands in 1966, is only the fourth director of the marching band in the University's history. George Venable originated the group in 1907, but there was little precision marching done during those early days. In 1946, George Wilson took charge and held the position for 11 years.

When Charles Emmons, now chairman of the music department, came to Columbia in 1957, impressive changes were made. Girls were added to the group in 1958. Although many bands march only males, Emmons found that "we lost many female music majors simply because they didn't get to play until the second semester." In addition, many coeds were among the best players, and



As the football team works out on an adjacent field, Marching Mizzou members practice drills on their own facsimile football field during afternoon rehearsals.



The brass ensemble, above, directed by Purris Williams, who is seated, and the studio band, below, under the direction of Tom Senff, standing far left, are two of the various campus bands.



Studio group features big band jazz and rock à la Herman, Rich

Emmons was able to increase the size and improve the calibre of the marching group at the same time. Today, 94 out of the total of 231 members of Marching Mizzou are females.

Another addition to the marching repertoire introduced by Emmons was the famous Mizzou-Tigers drill which has become a trademark of Marching Mizzou.

Probably the most striking characteristic of Missouri's band which sets it apart from comparable groups is its pace. They march at 180 beats per minute, considerably faster than the 144 beats per minute tempo most bands use for marching.

That pace slows down only slightly for many band members after marching season. After the last football game, the band divides into smaller pep bands for basketball games. There are also auditions for concert band, a smaller, more select group of 65-75 members. This is a top musical group in the same class as University orchestra and University singers. They tour the state, play for conventions, and present an annual spring concert in St. Louis.

For the jazz-oriented, the department also has a studio band which features "big band jazz and rock à la Gerald Wilson, Woody Herman and Buddy Rich," according to Tom Senff, Instructor of Low Brass and director of studio and stage bands. This performing group of 25 is oriented toward reading with improvisation.

Created only three years ago, the jazz group has traveled to various collegiate jazz festivals, such as the one held at Notre Dame. For the past two years, they have won the college competition of the Kansas City Jazz Festival.

This year Senff, who has played trombone on the road with Woody Herman's and Stan Kenton's bands, and has played bass and piano with other groups, plans to take the ensemble to a regional qualifying contest for the Notre Dame festival. They will also return to the K.C. Jazz Festival.

Another goal of the new director is to play as many informal concerts at the Memorial Union as possible. "They played one last year and really drew a crowd. I'd like the band to play more for the students so they find out what this group is doing."

The one-hour course is an elective, and Senff feels that it should not be required, but definitely belongs in the curriculum. To him jazz is a "vital

art form," and this group is the only ensemble which gives the students an opportunity for improvisation. There is also a second stage band which performs in area schools, assemblies, and dances on campus.

A more traditionally-oriented group, the brass ensemble, under the direction of Williams, will polish a repertoire of music from "tenth century compositions to contemporary music," this year, according to the assistant band director and trumpet instructor. A brass ensemble, or brass choir, is composed of French horns, trombones, tubas, and trumpets. Percussion instruments will be included, along with the assistance of Ron Dyer, percussion instructor.

The ensemble, which has about 18 to 22 members, plays music of composers ranging from J. S. Bach and Matthew Lock to Samuel H. Adler and Vaelev Nelhybel. Williams said they will try to stay away from transcriptions and concentrate on music written specifically for brass choir.

A similar group, the trumpet ensemble, also under Williams' direction, already performed this fall at a St. Louis church organ recital. They were featured on a program with Perry G. Parrigin, organist and associate professor of music for the University, and played a madrigal by Palestrina and a composition by De Lassus.

All of the University band groups and ensembles are service organizations and are available to play on request. None of them is exclusively composed of music majors. In fact, the band has members of almost every division of the University, who play for the enjoyment and experience. It's an experience their audiences also enjoy. □



Up before dawn, marching band members board buses at 5 a.m. enroute to St. Louis and the Missouri-Illinois football game.



CORRESPONDENCE STUDY:

Correspondence study — an old standby once shunned as being extremely dull in nature, less prestigious in credit, and too expensive — is making an exciting comeback in the broad field of continuing education. And continuing education is one of today's hottest educational commodities.

"We've come to the point," Chancellor John W. Schwada said in a speech not long ago, "where we no longer can think of education solely by levels—elementary schools, secondary schools, and colleges and universities. These must be regarded as only the early stages in a life's process. The span of education must equal the span of life."

The Columbia campus chancellor could point to several apparent trends to support his viewpoint: Adults typically change their vocation three times in a lifetime. "Within the near future," he said, "the pace of life in America may necessitate six or seven changes of vocations in the life of the average employed citizen."

Knowledge is accumulating "at astronomical, not geometrical rates."

Not only are people living longer, but older persons are healthier and more alert, making it necessary for them to find satisfying, often new, activities in their later years.

"We must," concluded Chancellor Schwada, "explore ways to involve people in their own education. At none of the levels of formal education have we exploited the potential of students for self-directed study. And if education is to extend over a lifetime, it is a certainty that somehow, some way, individuals passing through our schools and colleges must become equipped to direct their own educational experience in a full and vigorous life."

One of many aspects of continuing education under the guidance of the University of Missouri Extension Division, the correspondence study department is becoming increasingly important to alumni and others from high school age through the retirement years and beyond.

The correspondence study department offers numerous services to all Missourians, no matter where they are located. A parochial high school in Festus recently contacted the department, noting that the high school did not offer a course in general drafting. Presently, all pupils from that school who desire general drafting enroll in that course through correspondence study. Across the state, a housewife in Richmond has completed by correspondence 22½ hours toward a major in music. A Canton, Missouri resident, who is presently stationed at Chu Lai, Viet Nam, is completing his bachelor's degree in physical

Comeback for an Old Standby

By Rick Markoff

education through correspondence 8700 miles away from the Columbia campus. And, a Peace Corps volunteer located in St. Catherine, Jamaica, is taking courses in educational administration through correspondence.

In June 1969, a total of 3867 Missouri residents were enrolled in correspondence courses at the University of Missouri. Their ultimate goals included obtaining a certificate of high school equivalence, earning college credit while still in high school, initiating or continuing college level credit, and expanding their fields of interest through non-credit courses. Their backgrounds were many and varied. These included businessmen, housewives, factory workers, unwed mothers, advanced high school students, servicemen, and alumni, most of whom, of course, already are college graduates.

Five areas in Missouri show great strength in correspondence study. St. Louis and St. Louis County provide 23 per cent of all enrollment — nearly 1400 new students each year. Following St. Louis and surrounding areas are Jackson and Clay Counties, Boone County, Greene County, and Franklin County. Illinois, California, Arizona, New York, and Iowa hold the majority of new out-of-state correspondence students.

During 1968-69 the University's correspondence study department served over 11,000 men and women. These students, from all walks of life, represented all 50 states and 19 foreign countries.

These people have found independent study to be an excellent alternative for the classroom. Ranging from freshman in high school to those who have gone into retirement, these students have found they do not have to leave their homes or occupations to come into contact with the University.

Correspondence students choose their own conditions and time for study and progress at their own speed. They may enroll at any time during the entire year, and instruction does not close for vacation. The thoroughness of instruction by means of study outlines, reference books, tapes, and records available from the correspondence study department, help to increase the versatility and flexibility of the program.

Students may choose any one of 195 college level courses at \$14 a credit hour, or 43 high school courses at \$17 per one-half unit. Each lesson is completed and forwarded to the instructor for evaluation. Last year more than 60,000 papers and ex-

aminations were evaluated by correspondence instructors. If placed side-by-side, this would be enough paper to make six round trips between Jesse Hall and Memorial Stadium.

Since the techniques used for transmitting knowledge have proved quite successful, instructors have been encouraged to streamline their courses while maintaining thoroughness of understanding. This allows students to more efficiently utilize their spare time for study while creating greater interest in their work. Student enthusiasm also is maintained by having all lessons promptly processed, graded and returned. To remain current, courses undergo frequent alterations including up-dating all texts and references. Dr. Doil F. Felts, Director of the correspondence study department; C. Alex Phillips, associate director; and Richard L. Simms, coordinator of student services, are imaginative men who are busily expanding the scope of correspondence study.

In the field of technology, television, radio, teaching machines and computers already are, or will soon be, involved in the operation and continuing progress of the correspondence program. The development of the MO-AV-PAK (Missouri-Audio-Visual-Pak), a miniature audio-visual package consisting of a cassette tape recorder and a combination slide-film strip projector, can be mailed to students in a growing number of courses to utilize any combination of the above media. Expanded use of electronic media for independent study holds much promise for the near future. A pilot project permitting the student of American history to call long distance and listen to great speeches on tape, through arrangements with the University language laboratories, is being initiated this year. Tri-media, the combined use of independent study, telelecture or telewriter, and direct contact is also in the experimental and early implementation stages.

Many persons, of course, are not interested in taking courses for credit, but they do want to keep up with the world and make education a lifetime experience. For this Missouriian, the correspondence study department is developing special interest courses on many areas designed not for credit but for a personal self-enrichment.

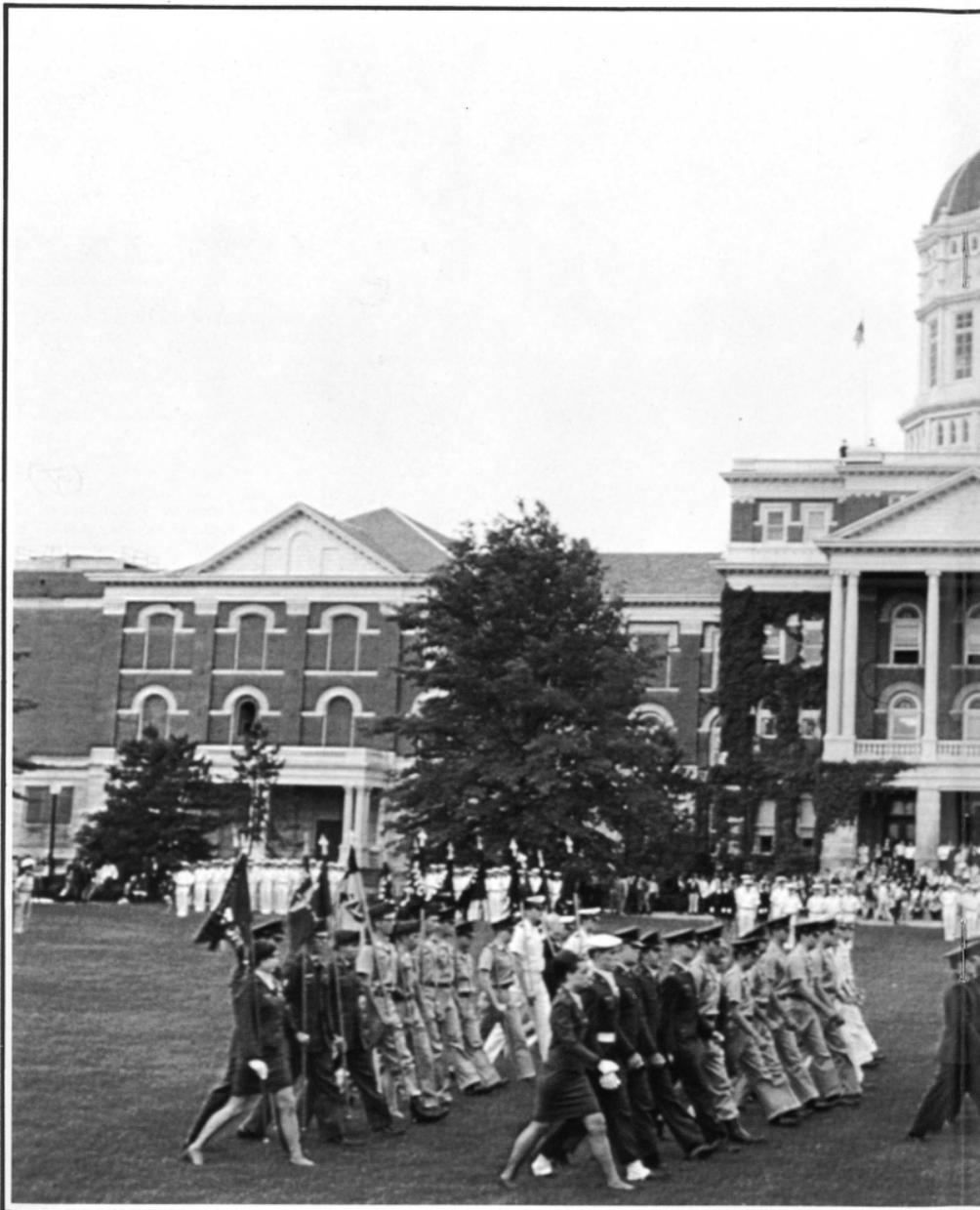
Such a program will be still another important service performed for the alumni of the University and the citizens of the state by a department that already has a long record of service. □



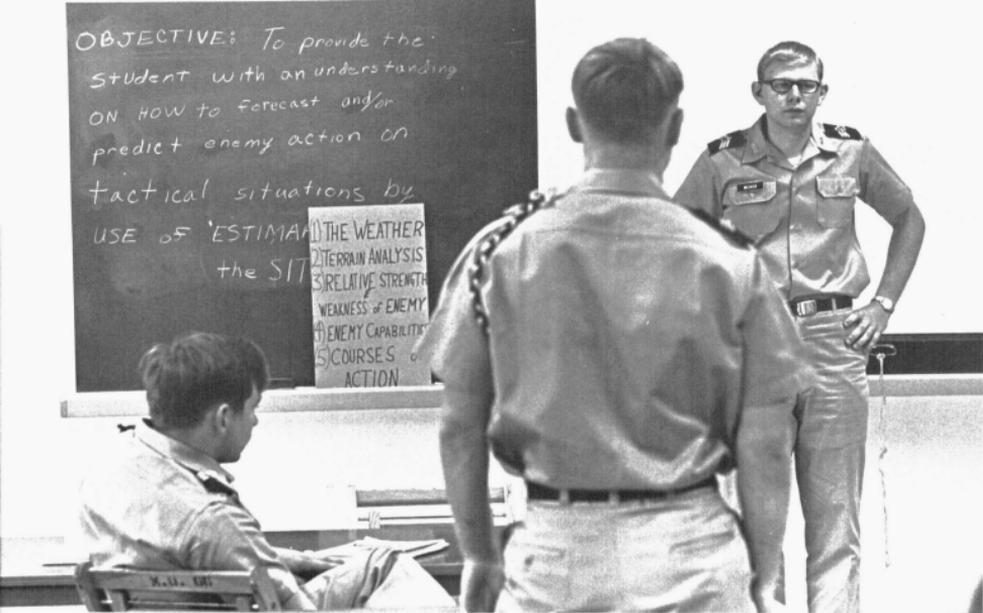
★ ★ ★
★ ROTC ★
★ AT ★
★ MISSOURI ★
★ By ★
★ David Fortney ★
★ ★ ★

Some nervous Naval cadets went to class braced for a blow-up. It was Wednesday, the first day their freshmen would wear uniforms on the University of Missouri's Columbia campus. It was also October 15 — day of the Moratorium. ★ Several students felt that anti-war sympathy connected with the day might trigger the same kind of anti-ROTC sentiment which has flared up recently on a number of other campuses. If so, the Navy cadets, uniformed as they are each Wednesday, would have been natural targets for trouble-makers.

★ But for ROTC things went well. When cadets and protestors happened to cross paths, the only thing that really clashed was their uniforms. That day, as usual, the corps caused little controversy on the Columbia campus. ★ There was occasional sniping, of course, but that has existed since campus critics began to take issue with ROTC across the country. A few cadets say they have been called "Fascist Pigs," but most say they have not been harassed. ★ The







In an Army ROTC class taught by the students themselves, cadets discuss war tactics.



Air Force officer leads seminar for freshmen, sophomores.

University of Missouri has provided military training with a friendlier climate than is found on many campuses. At Dartmouth and Harvard, for instance, the faculty voted to end the ROTC programs. Student demonstrators at the University of Oregon have burned military recruiting booths and man-handled recruiters. On many campuses ROTC is up against the wall.

But at the University in Columbia, one of the few educational institutions which offers programs in all three military services, ROTC has encountered little in the way of organized opposition. The biggest confrontation so far came last May when about 120 members of the University Committee of Concerned Students gathered on the steps of Jesse Hall while ROTC cadets held their spring parade about 100 yards away.

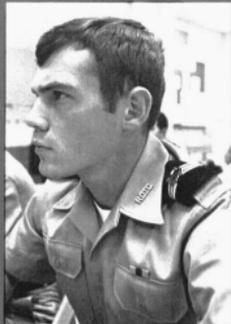
Protestors read the names of Americans killed in Vietnam in peaceful protest. Among the speakers was Rory Ellinger, a graduate student at the University, who explained the rally's aims as these:

"First, to educate our community about the war in Vietnam and, second, to end ROTC on the campus. We have to make sure there are no more Vietnams and we will do this by dismantling the machinery — ROTC — that furthers such wars."

Now, five months later, ROTC still seems in no danger of being dismantled on this campus. Actually,



Navy instructors include Marine Clayton Beeson, Midshipman Barry Hudspeth.



a master's thesis written this summer by graduate student Thomas J. Turner III indicates that it has widespread support. Interviewing a sample of young, male students in Columbia — those eligible to take ROTC — he found that most of his subjects fell into seven basic patterns of thought.

He reports:

"Nearly all types . . . view ROTC as necessary, much as they consider the military. They feel that academic credit is justified, and (all groups but one) have the conviction that anyone who feels he's capable of being an officer should be one."

Other factors also indicate that ROTC has a strong base of support here. When the Brigadiers, a co-ed auxiliary for Army cadets, petitioned for sophomore and junior members this fall, 120 girls signed up for the 22 positions available. ROTC membership hardly seemed to hinder Cadet Captain James Heeter in last spring's student government election — he was elected president. Many faculty members participate in awards ceremonies, too, handing out awards and pinning on bars of students in their departments. University Chancellor John W. Schwada has called ROTC "an integral part of the University's total educational effort." Its roots here are traditional, dating back more than 100 years.

Military training began on the Columbia campus in 1868, six years after the Morrill Act opened many

campus doors to military training. The act provided land for colleges and universities in exchange for a promise that the schools would offer courses in military instruction. At first, these classes did not lead to commissions for the students.

ROTC as we know it these days began with the National Defense Act of 1916. This enabled college-trained cadets to earn commissions while they fulfilled academic requirements for a degree. For many years after that all able-bodied, eligible men in their first two years at the University had to take ROTC. This, in turn, meant that there were several unhappy freshman and sophomore men.

Many students objected to the compulsory training. In 1961 petitioners collected more than 1000 signatures of those who wanted mandatory training ended, but Dr. Elmer Ellis, 13th president of the University, refused to consider changing the program. Conditions changed, though, in 1964 when Congress passed the ROTC Vitalization Act. It authorized scholarships for some cadets and monthly pay for all of them. It also eliminated the need to make ROTC training required.

With the end of required training, ROTC enrollment in the three military programs dropped to an average of 507 students, a loss of nearly 68 percent of their former size. Yet while the number of young men entering ROTC here has dropped, Turner

says in his thesis, the number of graduates earning commissions "has remained about the same."

The Air Force reports about 250 cadets in their program here this year, a drop of some 50 from last year's enrollment. The Navy and Army speak of similar slumps, with the Navy going from 220 in 1968 to 196 this year, and the Army dropping in enrollment from 418 to 320.

Enrollment has dropped, ROTC department spokesmen say, but they do not seem disheartened by the results so far. All say that the average cadet they work with now is better motivated, and they still commission about the same number of officers. "We used to get 10 or 12 cadets for each officer we graduated," explains Colonel Claude Barton, head of Army ROTC. "But now it's only about two or three students in for every officer we put out. It's much more efficient now that we don't have to work with those who aren't really interested in our program."

Most ROTC faculty members attribute the enrollment drop to feelings of disenchantment with the military because of the unpopularity of the Vietnam war, talk of a "military-industrial complex," and dissatisfaction with ROTC on other campuses. Peace talks figure in, too, they say, as well as proposals for an all-volunteer army. Such moves would cut back or eliminate the need for the draft.

And the draft, some ROTC spokesmen admit, is one thing that has drawn a number of cadets to the programs. Enrollment in Naval ROTC, for instance, grew from 137 in 1966 to 200 the next year. Captain Earl B. Johnson, head of the Naval ROTC department explains the sudden growth as a reaction to



The 1969 ROTC Camp Commander's trophy won by Columbia campus cadets this summer at Fort Riley is presented to Chancellor John W. Schwada. Cadets, from the left are Eric Lowder, James Heeter, Charles Mueller, and George Purdy.

the build-up in Vietnam. Cadets are draft-exempt while enrolled in ROTC, and they earn small, monthly salaries for their participation. Some have ROTC scholarships.

ROTC has run into little organized resistance here, but it does have problems. Within the framework of one campus cadets find that their military classes earn them varying degrees of academic credit. One college may give 12 hours credit for some courses while another school gives only three for the same work. Some cadets feel that this is unfair — that it discriminates against some because of their majors.

The engineering college is probably the academic field here which has the tightest restrictions in giving credit for ROTC courses. A member of the College's curriculum committee explained their feelings like this:

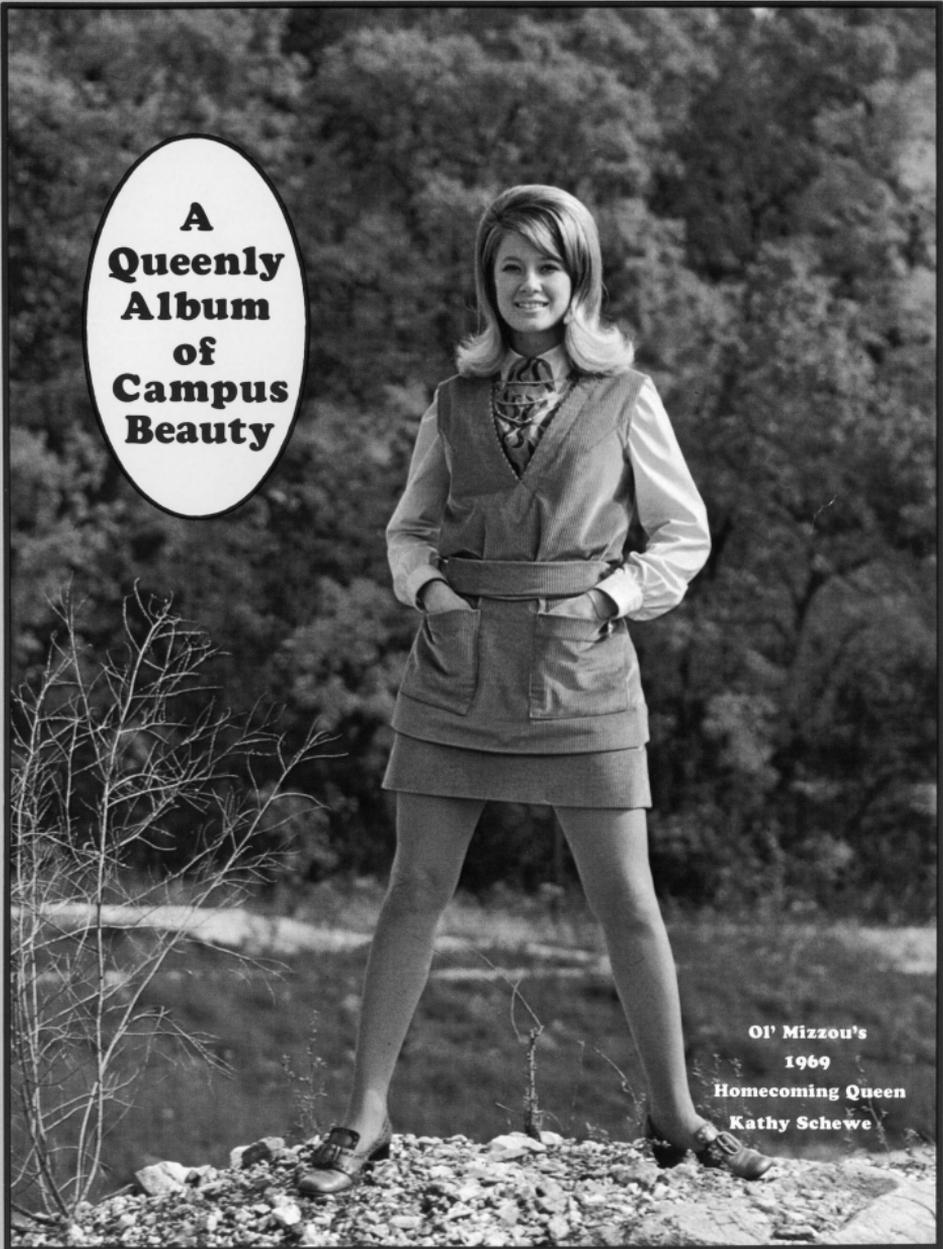
"In the opinion of this faculty, as expressed by our action of some decades ago, the (ROTC) courses do not duplicate any of the courses we require of our graduates. They do not contain the technical material, nor can they satisfy our humanistic or social science requirements."

One of the complaints directed against ROTC across the nation is that its course content is not up to par with that of the other university departments. ROTC instructors here dispute this, pointing out that they constantly are revising the courses along those lines.

Some students, especially those outside the program are not so sure. The Missouri Students Association Senate has established a committee to investigate the role of ROTC programs here. "Every now and then bombs go off at other places where students don't like ROTC," one investigation-backer said. "This seems like a more mature way to handle the question."

Questionnaires have been mailed to the heads of all three ROTC departments, probing into the needs for such programs on campus, their costs and objectives, and academic standards. They hope to find the facts on which they can make sensible evaluations, if ROTC ever does become an issue here.

"That's fine," said one ROTC instructor. "Because then they'll see why it's important to keep us on campus. It's a cheap way for the military to get officers, especially in the numbers we need. And it's important to keep the military under the influence of some civilian-trained products." □



**A
Queenly
Album
of
Campus
Beauty**

**O' Mizzou's
1969
Homecoming Queen
Kathy Schewe**

In the beginning, there was one queen.

But pretty soon, the Engineers and Aggies added their choices, along side royalty for the Independents and Greeks. There were monarchs for special campus events like Homecoming, *Savitar* and Miss Mizzo. Then, individual social fraternities jumped on the bandwagon. And the deluge of queen contests started.

Columbia beauties are as immutable as the Columns. The number and title of the queens may change, but for alumni and students, these coeds represent a natural tradition amidst a computerized University. Campus queens are as typically collegiate as young love, cramming for exams, cheering at a football game, and drinking beer.

What has changed about campus queens, and probably will again, is the concept, or style, of beauty. The *Savitar* queen selected by producer Florenz Ziegfeld in the 30s was very much "in" with red lipstick, penciled eyebrows and short, wavy hair. Author George Plimpton's choice in the 60s was a beauty with light lipstick and long hair flipped up on the ends. The 40s campus queens sported longer hair with pin-curved ends and a hemline edging toward today's shorter length. The 50s royalty dropped their hemlines more

like the present "midi" dress and wore a sleek page-boy with bangs.

It is the student electorate, however, who sets the yearly concept of campus beauty. And the history of Mizzo queen elections is full of incidents and tales. It has been rumored, for instance, that past Queen elections were run by "political bosses," representing a certain campus "faction," headquartered in one of the local campus spots. If today's student wishes to vote in a queen election, he must present his student ID before receiving his IBM card.

Some campus queens are chosen on the basis of beauty, some on popularity, and others on talent. Contests have often required skits where the queen merely needs a chorus line of pretty coeds to back her up.

Many of the more talented University queens have gone on to bigger contests. Mizzo can boast its share of Miss Missouri's and runners-up in such pageants, as well as entrants in other state and national contests.

It is obvious that campus queen contests have been and still are a big part of the extracurricular University. There seems to be little danger of any "protests" over campus beauty. □

By Ginny Glass



1910 Early campus coeds were seldom honored for beauty alone. The late Mrs. Jessie Raithel Lasher reigned as the University's "Most Popular Girl."



1916 Women rated little attention in early yearbooks, but they did manage one section devoted to "Savitar Queens." Mrs. Clara Dunn Zeleny was one of four 1916 Queens.

1920 Although the *Savitar* labeled Mrs. Mildred Owens Cooper a "Goddess," her dedication was limited to the Columbia campus.





1930 It wasn't "folly" that Miss Ruth Karsh was a queen, for the astute judge of beauty Florenz Ziegfeld selected her.



1940 Artist Thomas Hart Benton put down his brushes to choose Mrs. Inez Potter Christman, wife of sports commentator Paul Christman, a Savitar Queen.



1946 Musician Xavier Cugat played for the dance and also chose the Homecoming royalty, left to right, Mrs. Mildred Adams Covert, Mrs. Sabra Tull Meyer and Mrs. Ann Masek Scott.



1950 The regal status of these coeds is confirmed with a throne, a crown and flowers. Homecoming royalty, (left to right) are, Mrs. Earlyn Fromme Hulse, Mrs. Mary Ann Williams Falkenbury, Mrs. Connie Moore Hall, Miss Jennie Lee Schweiger and Mrs. Lee Haynes Lipton.



1955 Fame for Homecoming royalty was state wide as Mrs. Virginia Zimmerly Stewart, wife of basketball coach Norm Stewart, accepted the key to St. Louis from the late Saul Liberman. Her attendants are Mrs. Jane Dashen Carney and Mrs. Judy Perkins Doane (right).



1960 Hair and clothing styles may vary for Homecoming royalty each year, but the golden mums, worn by (left to right) Mrs. Sue Brace O'Riordan, Mrs. Dusene Vunovich Tobin and Mrs. Dee Lewis Lucas, remain a traditional symbol of fall.



1965 Some of our campus beauties look toward bigger contests. Mrs. Judy Brown Crumpler, here a Miss Mizouu finalist, has had supporting roles in various television series and currently has the distinction of being the first U.S. actress to star in a Scandinavian sex film, "Threesome."

"Queens, by thousands, rule all things
From cheesecake to Birds-eye Frozen
Soon, it seems, they'll all be queens
And commoners will be chosen." - Showme 1949



1969 Miss Jody Boggs, one of some 50 campus beauty queens (including over 20 living unit "sweethearts"), should be an expert on the subject of queen contests. She is the 1969 Miss Mizzou (left) and the reigning Miss Dogpatch USA (right). She also represented the campus in the American Royal Queen contest in Kansas City.

The Roundball & The Tiger

By Ron Pemstein



The tension was unbearable. For more than two minutes five Missouri players passed the basketball back and forth, in and out, as seconds ticked away. The taller, more imposing Kansas squad applied pressure but took care not to foul the Tigers.

Electricity shot through the overflow crowd sandwiched in ancient Brewer Field House. The drama of the three-two pitch, the last-second kick, and the stretch run was all there. Finally, with seven seconds left, lean Theo Franks shot from 20 feet out to the right of the basket and the ball swirled through to send Ol' Mizzou ahead, 47-46. A desperate Kansas comeback attempt failed, and fans swarmed like hornets to embrace the victorious challengers.

That was January 11, 1969. What can Tiger basketball do for an encore?

The five men who played in those waning moments against Kansas, in the other one-point upset at Lawrence, and in the 12 other victorious occasions during Missouri's best season since 1956 are returning this season.

So is the man who spends most of his waking hours thinking of the program. Blond, 34 year-old Norm Stewart took the reins of Tiger basketball and pulled it from the abyss it had fallen into in the two seasons before his arrival when Missouri won just six out of 49 games.

Stewart surprised most observers the first season with the team's 10-16 mark, including the first of three consecutive late-second conquests of Kansas. With virtually no seniors last season, Missouri finished 14-11 and 7-7 in the cutthroat Big Eight.

In a way it's ironic Stewart has been able to frustrate Kansas in his two seasons. The Lawrence school represents everything Stewart wants for Missouri basketball — a national reputation, top talent year after year, and a feeling that basketball is a major sport, not second-level.

To Norm Stewart the achievement of these objectives for Tiger basketball is his goal; the "program" is his cause.

"The main thing is to keep our program competitive," Stewart said emphatically. "We must keep improving in everything. We proved last year that we can play competitively with anyone. If we're going to continue to improve, we must have help this year from our freshmen and our junior college transfers."

Missouri did prove it could play with anyone last season. In the Big Eight, only Colorado and Nebraska were able to blow the Tigers off the floor, and those two losses came in two of the conference's toughest road courts.

Of course, 40-year old Brewer Field House was a boon to the Tigers, as well. Stewart's crew was 10-1 at home and 4-10 on the road. Six of Missouri's seven conference victories came in Brewer, with the only loss an 80-79 overtime defeat by conference champion Colorado.

The future base of operations for the Tigers is finally taking shape one-half mile from Brewer after years of unfulfilled promises. But a new multipurpose auditorium is not the millenium, and Stewart knows that better than anyone.

"The new auditorium could be a big boost for our program and we're real pleased to have it," Stewart said, choosing his words with care. "But we'd like to go into it in a competitive stage. Some people think you can build that house and it will solve our problems, but nothing could be further from the truth. It affects everything. It affects our scheduling, it affects our record, it affects our financial outlook, our recruiting, everything. We must be competitive to prepare for the changes which will happen when we move there."

Missouri has this season and at least part of next year to achieve the level of sophistication Stewart wants before the Tigers move. What does this season hold with every regular returning and a couple of promising sophomores adding depth?

"Any other time, you'd look for continued improvement in the won-loss record," Stewart said. "But under the circumstances, it doesn't work that way. Most of the teams in the Big Eight return almost all their personnel. We finished fifth in the conference with a 7-7 record. It's a cold hard fact.

"If we're going to improve or do the same, we've got to have help from our squad people and our junior college transfers. We should have more depth in any case."

The personnel Stewart has is a known quantity. In fact, there was more turnover on the coaching staff than there was on the team. Assistant coach Roy DeWitz and freshman coach Bob Price both resigned to enter non-coaching fields.

When Price left, Stewart hired Dan McCleary, head coach at Muscatine Junior College, and a former player and assistant to Stewart at the Uni-

versity of Northern Iowa. McCleary is 25, handsome, and single.

"He knew as a player and a coach what I try to accomplish," Stewart said. "He was the only person we considered."

When DeWitz left unexpectedly, McCleary was promoted to assistant coach after just two months on the job. For the vacant freshman post, Stewart pulled a remarkable coup. He garnered Walt Shublom, a nationally-recognized coach who compiled a 296-26 record at Wyandotte High School in Kansas City, Kansas. Shublom had refused head coaching offers at major universities before, but Stewart was able to attract him to his staff.

"I felt Missouri University was an excellent place to start in college coaching," Shublom said. "I have great respect for Norm Stewart, his style of coaching and what he is trying to accomplish here. I have had head coaching offers in the past, but the time was not right."

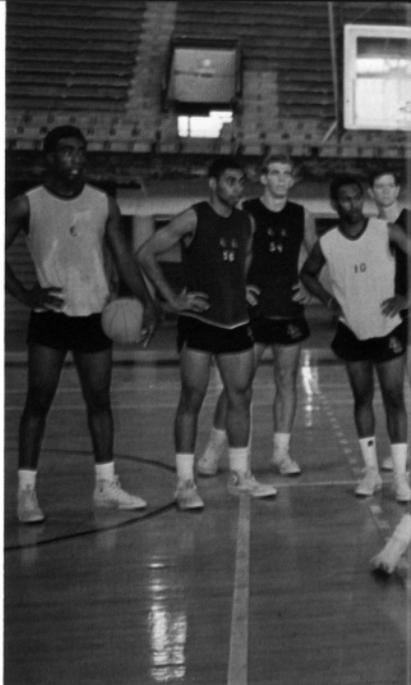
But is the time right for Missouri to make another, more serious challenge for the Big Eight throne?

Top man in Stewart's aggregation is all-Big Eight forward Don Tomlinson (6-3), who led Missouri in both scoring and assists last year. Tomlinson's drive to the basket is becoming legend around Brewer. His pinpoint passes defy all known laws of sight. Opponents will swear Tomlinson has a set of eyes hidden in back of his head. A well-placed feed beat Kansas State in the final seconds last year.

"As an overall basketball player who can play both ends of the floor, he is very good," Stewart said. "I suppose his basic weakness would be his outside shooting ability. He has the ability to hit a man with a pass and to hit him at the proper time. He has a feeling where people are, he has great peripheral vision. When he does something, he has electricity."

The other captain and forward, Doug Johnson (6-3), stirred the fans' memories of the rough-and-tumble days of Tiger basketball during the 1950s. Johnson's aggressiveness usually cost him fouls, but his rebounds were invaluable for a small team. He's the Tigers' strongest man on the boards.

"He steadies us, gives us leadership," Stewart said. "He's a little older than the others. Being an ex-Marine, he's seen life from a little different angle."



At guard, second team all-Big Eight Dave Pike (5-10), was the team's second leading scorer. In his first season with the Tigers after transferring from junior college, Pike was selected on the Big Eight Tournament's first team.

"That's quite an achievement for a man 5-10," Stewart said. "He runs our ballclub. He sets the tempo. He just does not take bad shots. In 25 games he didn't take but maybe five bad shots. We keep telling him to put the ball up more. He's so steady he doesn't make mistakes. He's so sound offensively, it seems to me he shouldn't make any. He'll be better defensively this year."

Franks (6-3), the other guard, made his reputation with that one daring shot against Kansas. He gives the Tigers strong defensive play and seems to have made the final adjustment to guard after being a forward in high school.

At center, Chuck Kundert (6-6) won a starting spot early last season and managed to have a good year despite his small size in relation to the other Big Eight centers. Kundert is quick, but he will have to be quicker to keep his job.

There's Pete Helmbock (6-5), a starter as a sophomore and a sixth man last season. Helmbock played every game last year, and Stewart promises Helmbock will do so again. He's versatile, starting



Coach Norm Stewart and senior guard Theo Franks demonstrate passing technique to rest of Tiger squad.

all his games as a sophomore at guard and playing up front most of last season.

Probably the best bet to dislodge Kundert, if it can be done, is sophomore Bob Allen (6-8) from Indianola, Iowa. Allen is the only non-senior with a chance to break into the starting five. Last season he led the freshmen in scoring.

"Allen has most outstanding credentials," Stewart said. "His chances for playing depend on his success fitting in the lineup and on how the team goes. Allen just needs to gain more strength."

Beyond these seven, the Tigers have some depth, a commodity missing last year. But the basic team weakness is still in height and consistent scoring threats. Missouri will again play ball-control and continue to play for the sure shot.

The best regarded prospects on the bench are sophomores Greg Flaker (6-2) from Cape Girardeau, Vaughn Colbert (6-5) from Chicago, and Steve Rea (6-4) from Thermopolis, Wyoming, as well as junior Barry Maurer (6-0).

The unknowns are junior college transfers Henry Smith (6-6) and Al Spearman (6-2). Both players add depth and Stewart is particularly enthusiastic about Smith's rebounding and shooting potential. But the jury will be out for awhile on the pair.

This season's non-conference schedule is, as

Stewart puts it, "attractive but demanding." However, almost all these games will be played within the confines of Brewer.

Arkansas, Indiana, St. Louis University, Northern Michigan, and Colorado State all visit Columbia, and the Tigers don't leave home until the Christmas holidays. Then, they leave town for the Sun Devil Classic in Tempe, Arizona, where they meet with Northwestern, Washington and Arizona State. The day after that tourney, Mizzou will be at it again in El Paso, hooking up with Texas A&M, Clemson and UTEP in the Sun Carnival.

The Tigers get three days off, and then the Big Eight Tournament gives them another workout. Finally, they will open their conference schedule January 5 — against Kansas.

Assistant coach McCleary pinpointed the reason why Missouri basketball will not put Tiger fans to sleep this year.

"There are some schools where winning is a tradition; it's expected. These are schools like UCLA, Kentucky, and the like. Then there are schools where basketball is zilch. Missouri is in the group where basketball is up and coming. This is where you have..." and he wrote the word in large capital letters... "EXCITEMENT."

That's what the Tigers will do for an encore. □

DOCUMENTARY

Moratorium Reports Differ

Everyone agreed that the moratorium in Columbia on October 15 was peaceful, and the police estimated that some 3500 persons, mostly University students marched. But the reporters for the *Missourian* and the *Tribune*, the two local dailies, did see things somewhat differently.

Observed *Missourian* reporter Bob Bosch: "... about 50 students picketed several University buildings, urging other students to boycott their classes in protest of the war. The campus sidewalks, normally crowded between classes, seemed unusually empty.

"Students who attended class usually passed silently between the student picketers. One picket outside the Geology Building said 'a lot of students looked away' but 'I think they thought twice.'

"The picketers did not obstruct the entrance of any building, but would ask an occasional student to join us' or answer questions from students, faculty and staff.

"Little open hostility was reported between protesters and students going to class. A report that some students entering the College of Agriculture spat on protesters' signs was unconfirmed. A picket in front of Jesse Hall said she was called an obscene name by a passing student.

"Some students passing through picket lines apologized, saying, 'I have to go to class.' Some teachers gave tests in their class while others returned tests. Others flatly required attendance.

"Many altered their plans in order to devote time to the Vietnam issue. Some discussed the war in relation

to their respective class subject; others covered the topic in a more general manner.

"In a playwriting class, the professor and another actor presented an anti-Vietnam war play. Like many teachers, he allowed his students the option of attending the class or the moratorium.

"Some teachers may not have held class despite a statement by University President John C. Weaver that classes must be held.

"Dr. Bill Wickersham said he called off his classes but met with his social work students at a voluntary convocation to discuss the war issue. Another teacher supposedly canceled his class due to 'cold weather.'

"Some teachers urged their students not to attend class although they (the teachers) would be there. 'If I were a student, I wouldn't be here today,' one teacher holding class said.

"A check with students attending classes indicated attendance of about 25 to 50 per cent or less in most Arts and Science classes. In one math class, only the teacher and one student were there.

"Only a small percentage of students missed engineering, agriculture, business, education and law classes. Most teachers of these subjects, like some others at the University, held class as usual."

Tribune reporter Carol Hubbard wrote, "It was a Wednesday afternoon — an ordinary fall day in the middle of the school week.

"And for most of the... 21,000 students, it was just that — an ordinary Wednesday afternoon.

"Some 3000 to 4000 students gathered early in the afternoon for

a Vietnam moratorium rally near the Fine Arts Building, but most didn't.

"And minutes after the marchers left the area heading for the Federal Building downtown, the sounds of violins practicing in a music class filtered into the street from an open window of the Fine Arts Building.

"Curious students who had stood on the lawn of the University Library to see what was happening strolled into the library, to the Memorial Union or on across campus after the marchers left.

"Library reading rooms and carrels were filled with students studying quietly...

"The Memorial Union Coke bar echoed with rock music from the juke box and was nearly filled with students studying, drinking coffee and Cokes and chatting. The Brady Commons also seemed to have its normal complement of between-class attendance...

"And on across the campus, couples strolled hand in hand, workmen drained and cleaned out one of the Mall fountains, and short-skirted girls bounced across the tennis courts.

"It was an ordinary Wednesday afternoon."

Seek New Recreation Area

A committee of faculty, students and administrators is inspecting possible sites for a new recreational area for Columbia campus students.

The largest area, 180 acres eight miles south of Columbia off of State Route N, is called King's Site. Accessible only by a heavily rutted dirt road, this location was a former Peace Corps Training Center now used by the University's environmental surveillance center for research on birth defects.

The land, purchased by the University in the 1800s, contains a

man-made lake and 12 rustic cottages currently housing offices for environmental surveillance researchers. A report issued last year by a student-faculty campus planning committee said the site "has possibilities as a retreat-type area."

Another location investigated is south of the A. L. Guston Jr. golf course. The 60-acre area, presently being used by the College of Agriculture for genetics research, could be reached by construction of a road through the park by the Nuclear Research Reactor.

Two areas close to the campus also were looked at by the committee.

One small piece of land, west of College Avenue, east of Hitt Street and north of Porter Street, has been set aside for "dormitory-related use" by several long-range planning committees, but the campus planning committee has said the area "could provide some dual or multi-purpose use for recreational areas and still be properly used" under the dormitory-related restriction.

The second site close to campus is north of Ashland Gravel Road, behind and to the east of the livestock pavilion. According to the campus planning committee report, "No activities have been planned in this area."

The park would be built with money available from a recent increase in student activity fees.

The fee, paid by all Columbia campus students, was raised from \$10 to \$20 per semester last spring by the University Board of Curators at the request of several student organizations.

Four dollars of the \$20 was earmarked "for future capital improvement projects for educational, cultural, social and recreational facilities, allocation for which shall be approved by the Board of Curators."

The committee to recommend how the money should be spent was appointed during the summer by Chancellor John W. Schwada.

More than \$165,000 will be available for capital improvement projects by February, and a larger sum will be available every year if campus enrollment continues to increase.

The committee tentatively agreed some of the funds should be spent for short-range improvements immediately usable by students and faculty. Mentioned were lighting of tennis courts and enclosure of the handball courts.

May Start School in August

The first major revision of the University of Missouri-Columbia calendar since the quarter system of World War II days is being considered by faculty and students.

The Committee of Deans deferred action, until student and faculty sentiment can be surveyed, on a calendar proposal calling for a start of school in late August, completion of the fall semester before the Christmas holidays, and conducting the winter term after a three-week Christmas lapse to permit a mid-May commencement.

The traditional calendar would start classes on September 16, with the fall term closing on January 24, the winter term extending from January 27 through commencement May 30, and the summer session extending from June 12 to August 4.

The University of Missouri-Rolla plans to experiment with an early-start calendar next year. While the Curators are not on record as to any preference in calendars, they do favor uniformity on all four of the University campuses to facilitate transfers of students from one campus to another with a minimum of confusion and loss of academic time.

MISSOURI ALUMNUS

The Voice of the Alumni Association of the University of Missouri-Columbia

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Band 8

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THE COVER: One of the few institutions that offers ROTC for all three military services, the University of Missouri-Columbia has faced little opposition to the program. There are questions, however.



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