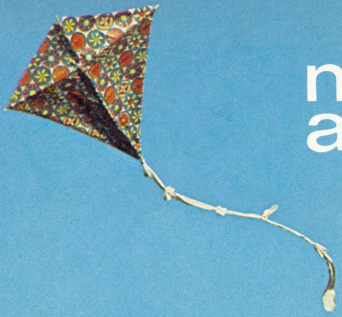
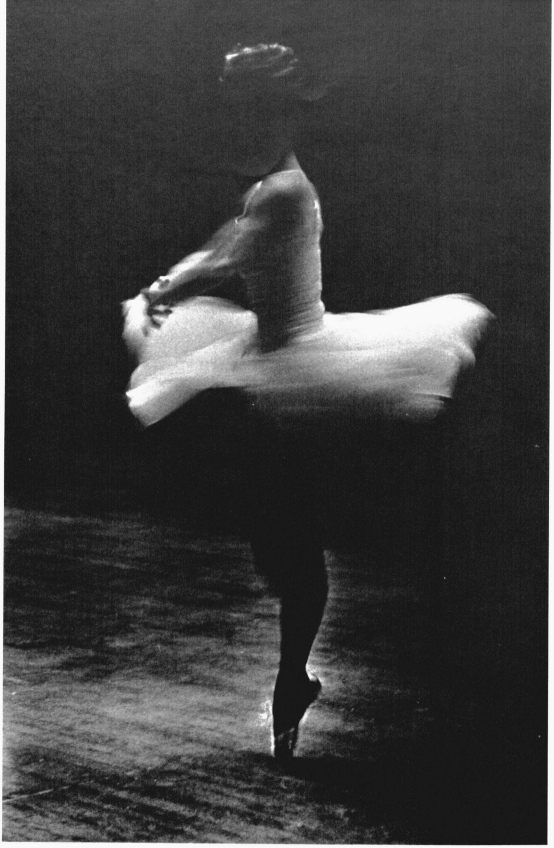
MAY 1968

MISSOURI ALUMNUS





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MISSOURI ALUMNUS

Cover: No Charley Browns, Missouri sophomore Cathy Wolff and Kerry (Candyman) Hatton combine forces to get kite in air on a warm spring day in Columbia. An article about the YMCA tutorial program begins on page 24. Opposite: Adding to the campus's cultural scene was a visit by the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, one of the oldest continually operating ballet companies in all North America. In 1953 Queen Elizabeth granted the company permission to include the word, "Royal," in its name. Back cover: This unusual photographic treatment of the Columns was taken by David Greene, a senior in the School of Journalism and the staff photographer for this issue of the *Alumnus*.

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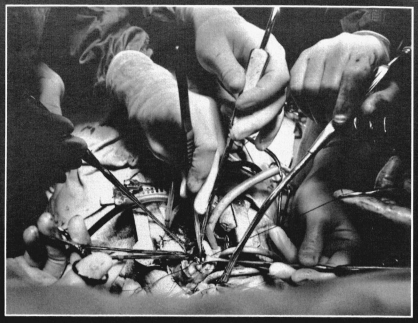


Skilled Medical Center team repairs heart valve of a four-year-old child.

RESEARCHERS GANG UP ON HEART DISEASE

Around the world the public hears the beat of Philip Blaiberg's gift heart with tremendous interest. There is, after all, inherent drama in a human heart transplant, and there is, always, the hope that this is a major advance in the continuing fight against heart disease.

In the world of the physician, doctors hear Blaiberg's heart beat a different rhythm. Some critics decry the "circus atmosphere" of the first heart transplant operations in South Africa and Stanford and New York. Others say the operations have raised false hopes, that the body's ultimate rejection of foreign material dooms all heart transplant patients. Speaking on the Columbia campus earlier this year, Dr. Michael DeBakey, famous and sometimes controversial heart surgeon from Baylor University, pointed up the ethical problems involved, and suggested the long-run answer for heart disease is a cure or mechanical replacement.

Everyone, however, agrees that Dr. Christiaan Barnard's transplants on Louis Washkansky and Blaiberg were important scientific advances.

At the University of Missouri, no one suggests that the Medical Center at Columbia is ready to try a human heart transplant of its own. But research and treatment of heart disease are going forward on many fronts. In the past five years, grants supporting heart research at Columbia have totalled more than $1 million. They have gone to the Medical Center, including the School of Medicine; the Regional Medical Program, and the Ecology Field Service. Some of the work is dramatic; much of it is painfully slow and uncertain; all of it is important.

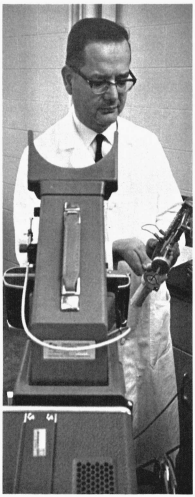
And heart transplants have a role. For the past 5½ years, Missouri researchers have been engaged in heart transplant activities in the dog. This work has been correlated with heart preservation studies which have included low temperature techniques. None of these preservation methods has proved entirely satisfactory, however, and the Medical Center is continuing its heart transplant program utilizing donor hearts which have been revived with mechanical ventricular assistance after being stopped for periods of from 15 to 60 minutes. This technique is working well.

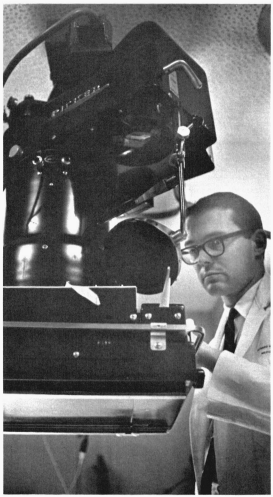
Another research team, including members from Engineering and Veterinary Medicine, is approaching the replacement problem from the standpoint of a totally-implanted artificial heart.

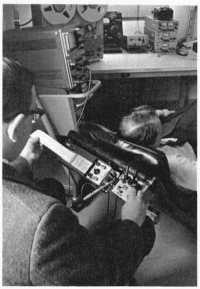
Part of the effort is directed toward the problem of converting electrical energy into mechanical energy that can operate a heart pump. Although several types of energy converters are being studied at various centers across the country, the MU group is concentrating on the use of piezoelectric ceramic discs. The application of electrical energy causes these discs to change shape slightly, and this phenomenon can be used to supply mechanical energy. The problem is to magnify the changes to the point that they can run a heart pump.

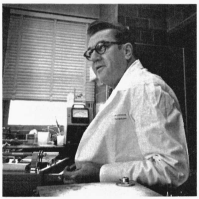
To power such a converter, Missouri researchers have developed a unique method for transmitting energy across the closed chest. Outside the body a radio transmitter and coil send electric energy to a similar coil within the chest, whereupon the converter would change it into mechanical energy. Experimental work with animals has demonstrated that the transport efficiencies of the system are more than 95 per cent at power levels greater than 50 watts. Other studies with dogs and mice indicate that body tissue is not damaged by the exposure to a 50-watt electrical field. Missouri's radio transmitter technique has been used successfully in powering pacemakers, the electronic devices attached to the sluggish heart to speed up the beat. Six such operations have been performed at the Medical Center utilizing the no-wires, outside-the-body transmitter. The conventional pacemaker has its power source inside the body. This is fine until the batteries run down, and surgical replacement becomes necessary. In the Missouri system, the patient can change the batteries himself.

Two open-heart procedures are scheduled at the Medical Center each week. Sometimes prosthetic valves are installed to replace worn-out heart valves. (Incidentally, considerable bioengineering studies of animal heart valves have been made on the Columbia campus to develop methods for preparing, sterilizing, and preserving biological aortic valves. Some surgeons believe that the use of natural valves instead of artificial ones reduces the risk of blood clotting and infection.) Other heart surgery









Dr. John Schuder, left, holds piezoelectric energy converter, a possible method for obtaining the mechanical energy needed for an artificial heart. Center, Dr. Richard Martin checks for valve calcium as he views heart through a fluoroscope with image intensifier. Top right, chair developed through Regional Medical program takes electrocardiograms quickly and easily without usual office procedures. Bottom right, Dr. James O. Davis heads physiology team researching metabolism and heart disease.

at Missouri involves the implanting of an existing artery from elsewhere in the body directly into the heart muscle. This also has the effect of increasing the heart's blood supply.

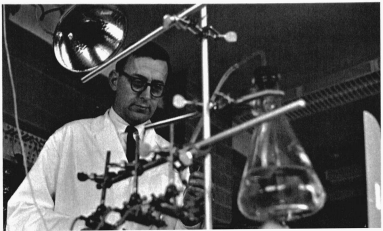
A surgical technique still in the research stage makes use of a ventricular assistor, a device placed around the heart after a heart attack to help the organ maintain normal pulsations for periods up to six hours. In experiments with the pig in which a coronary artery has been tied off and the ventricular assistor installed, researchers have found that collateral circulatory channels opened up when a normal pulse was sustained.

On the physiology front, research at the Medical Center is proceeding in four separate programs, all of them designed to understand more fully the physiological changes that occur in patients with heart disease.

One study is investigating the changes which occur after the heart muscle is deprived of its normal blood supply, a condition preceding an observable heart attack. Other research studies the changes in cardiac output and in salt and water metabolism when the heart is cut off

Although never routine, heart surgery is commonplace at the Medical Center. Two open-heart procedures occur each week.

Dramatic advances in human surgical techniques are closely tied to the laboratory researcher. Dr. Douglas J. Griggs Jr., right, has received a five-year renewal of a research career development award from the U.S. Public Health Service for research on ischemic heart disease. Such stipends are given in limited numbers to outstanding scientists.



from its nerve supply. This needs to be understood before the full effect of human heart transplantation can be determined. To add to the understanding of how the heart muscle works, research is being conducted on the changes resulting from variations of glycogen volumes in the heart muscle. But probably the most extensive research in physiology is concerned with the mechanisms of the kidney which control the excretion of salt and water. Abnormal mechanisms lead to water-logging of the tissues and to high blood pressure and heart disease. While these physiological studies seem technical to the layman, to the physician they have nation-wide and even world-wide importance.

In medicine, the center has tested several drugs designed to lower the blood fat levels in patients who have hardening of the arteries. This investigation is continuing as Missouri researchers are convinced that such drugs will find an important place in modern medical therapy. Millions of individuals are afflicted with high concentrations of blood fat, a condition often difficult to correct except by drugs.

One of the major efforts at the Medical Center has to do with screening techniques to find the persons prone to heart attacks. These are the individuals who are in good health now, but who have indications of possible heart problems in years to come.

New equipment also is important in heart research and treatment. The Medical Center recently acquired a sophisticated device to perform coronary arteriograms. This complicated x-ray study enables the doctor to visualize the small arteries that supply the heart muscle.

Physicians in the Missouri Regional Medical Program generally also have faculty appointments in the School of Medicine at Columbia. And the Regional Medical Program also has several projects related to heart research.

In the automated electrocardiogram project, tape recordings of heart signals are sent by doctors from several Missouri communities to the computer center at the Medical School via telephonic transmission. The computer compares the incoming signals with those already stored in its "memory," interprets the new one by these standards, and sends out results by teletype to the doctor in his office 100 or 200 miles away — all in a matter of minutes.

Another result of the Regional Medical Program's efforts has been the development of a chair which quickly and conveniently produces electrocardiograms. Electric sensors have been installed in a regular reclining chair. When a person sits down and relaxes, the sensors measure the heart's rhythm. The chair eliminates the need for removing clothing and cuts the time for the recording from the 20 minutes usually required to less than five. The chair someday should prove especially valuable in mass-screening programs.

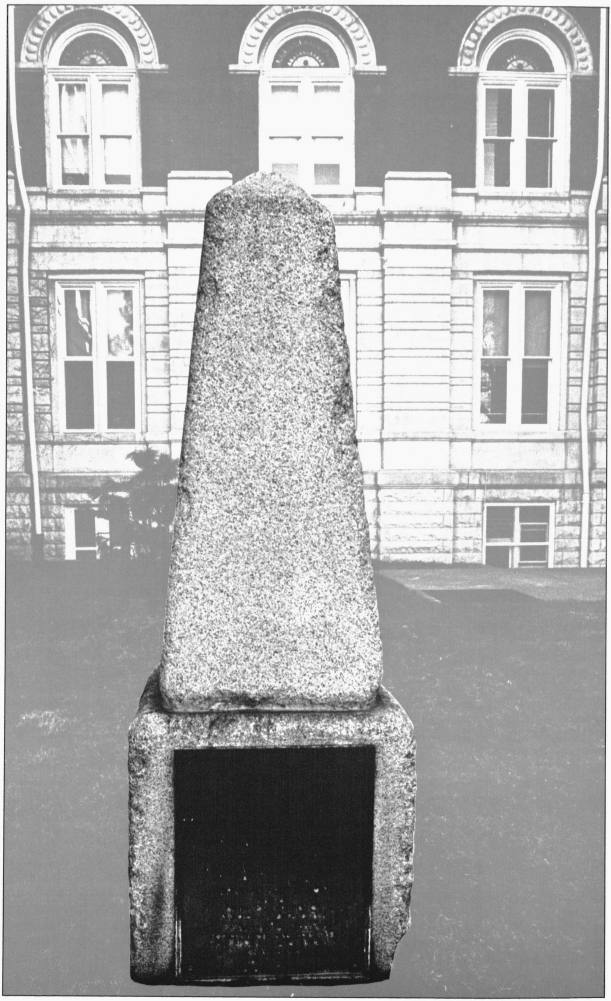
Equipment is not a major concern of the Ecology Field and Training Station. But its research involves the heart, and its chief also is a Medical School professor.

One of its investigations is concerned with the geographic variations in death rates from cardiovascular disease. The East Coast death rate is high; the Great Plains area, low. If the rates for the low death-rate areas could be applied throughout the country, the yield would be 100,000 lives under the age of 65 saved each year.

Another research area studies the effect of stress on heart disease. In a study of Columbia postmen, it was found that the highest prevalence of coronary risk factors occurs when the ambitious personality has not achieved success. There is lesser risk for individuals who strive and succeed.

Even the hardness of the water may have a bearing on heart disease. Apparently, the harder the water, the lower the death rate. Do the so-called "good" trace elements — zinc, copper, cobalt, chromium, and manganese — have a protective effect? The Nuclear Reactor on the Columbia campus has the potential for the mass screening of such trace elements.

The Ecology Field and Training Station was located in Columbia five years ago for the very reasons that heart research on this campus progresses in a variety of areas: The government knew of the excellent facilities and competence of the Schools of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine, the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering, and other disciplines. And it is such an interdisciplinary alliance that may one day defeat heart disease. □



Mr. Jefferson's Memorial

"We have secured a treasure."

So said Professor Alexander F. Fleet in 1883. This year the University will celebrate 85 years of ownership of the original Thomas Jefferson monument, which now stands on the north side of Jesse Hall. The monument stood over Jefferson's grave in Virginia from shortly after his death on July 4, 1826 until July 4, 1883, when it was given to the University by the Jefferson heirs.

Dr. Samuel Spahr Laws, then president of the University, and Fleet, professor of Greek, had taken the initiative to have the monument removed to the Columbia campus. In 1883 Congress erected a new $10,000 memorial for Jefferson's grave. Although many applied for the original monument, Fleet and Laws felt that it should be given the University for two reasons: Missouri was the second state carved out of the Louisiana Purchase territory, one of the great achievements of Jefferson as President; and Jefferson was the founder of the state university concept. The University of Missouri was the first such institution in the Louisiana territory.

A letter from Mary B. Randolph, one of the heirs of Jefferson, to Fleet in 1883 discusses the University's acquisition of the monument: "As Dr. Laws has seen the monument and knows its dilapidated condition, and still desires to place it in the grounds of the University of Missouri, thereby doing honor to Mr. Jefferson's memory, we all agree it would be the best disposition to make of the old monument, and we will send the marble slab that has the inscription on it with the monument.

"I would advise the monument should be removed at once, as we found a few days ago that it was being broken, in spite of the precautions taken to protect it. If you are in Virginia or likely to be soon, you would do well, I think, to see the monument, for we fear it is not worth the removal."

Miss Randolph thought that the University would not want the monument because after Jefferson's death, his estate had fallen into a stranger's possession, and the graves were neglected, mutilated, and defaced. The slabs over the graves of Jefferson's wife and two daughters, for example, were carried off, piece by piece.

"The stone shows marks of chipping from visitors to the grave, but is in a remarkably good state of preservation, when we consider the number of years it has stood in its place and the many thousands who have visited the grave and gone away with relics of the spot," said Laws.

Professor Fleet was more effluent, "I feel that that old monument is as much more valuable than the new, as the bullet-pierced and torn and soiled battle flag that has passed through the war is expressibly more precious because of its memories, than the most costly and elegant new one that could be presented."

When the Missouri prize became known in Charlottesville, many persons expressed regret that the monument had not been given the University of Virginia. A St. Louis newspaper reported the rumor that Virginians were prepared to stop removal of the monument by force, and that Fleet and those helping him had to remove it from Monticello at night to prevent a riot.

But in any case, on July 27, 1883, the Missouri Statesman of Columbia said that "The

granite monument of Thomas Jefferson, recently removed from his grave at Monticello, Va., to be substituted by a new and larger one, arrived here on Friday last, and on the next day was placed in temporary position, on the university campus. It will in due time be placed in permanent position, and. . . unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. No object of our town or the state university will be the center of greater public interest.

"The monument is composed of two pieces of unpolished, rusty granite — the base three feet square, surmounted by a shaft of five and one half feet, with the date of Jefferson's death, July 4, 1826 — inscribed in rude letters and figures on one of the faces of the base.

"On a highly polished tablet of white marble some two feet by eighteen inches in size is the following inscription which was written by Mr. Jefferson himself and found among his papers at his death:

Here Was Buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON
Author
Of the Declaration of
American Independence
of
The Statute of Virginia
For Religious Freedom and
FATHER of the University
of Virginia

"This tablet is nailed up securely in a box, is in an excellent state of preservation, and will not be opened for public inspection till the ceremonies of unveiling occur."

One of the high lights of the University commencement on June 4, 1885, was the unveiling of the Jefferson monument. The principal address was given by United States Sen. George Graham Vest, who is more famous for his "Elegy to a Dog." Other talks were given by Thomas F. Bayard, national Secretary of State, and James B. Eads, noted Missouri engineer who built Eads bridge in St. Louis.

The marble tablet featuring Jefferson's epitaph was located in the administration building. When that structure burned in 1892, the tablet was damaged. Cracked and blackened, it was repaired and placed in the vaults of the new administration building, Jesse Hall, where it remains today, only to be displayed on Jefferson Day.

In 1931 the 56th general assembly of Missouri enacted a law making April 13, Jefferson's birthday, a state holiday. On this day the next year a bronze marker for the monument was presented the University by Congressman Joseph B. Shannon of Kansas City, who was responsible for collecting funds for the marker.

The bronze tablet carries the inscription: "This original marker, placed at the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Virginia, in 1826, constructed from his own design, was presented July 4, 1883, by the Jefferson heirs to the University of Missouri, first state university to be founded in the Louisiana Territory purchased from France during President Jefferson's administration.

"The obelisk, dedicated on this campus at commencement, June 4, 1885, commemorated Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, whose faith in the future of western America and whose confidence in the people has shaped our national ideals; commemorates the author of the Declaration of Independence and of the Virginia statute for religious freedom, founder of the University of Virginia, fosterer of public education in the United States." Then follows the original epitaph as written by Jefferson and the dates of his birth and death.

As the Columbia *Missouri Herald* of July 12, 1883, commented ". . . Welcome then any reminder of Jefferson to Missouri. May these souvenirs from his grave be a fresh inspiration to Missourians, not only in maintenance of the true principles which underlie the government which he helped to found, but also of the cause of higher education of which he was of all Americans the most conspicuous pioneer." — *Ruth Coder Fitzgerald.*

Ruth Coder Fitzgerald and her husband, Barry, are young graduates of the School of Journalism who now are serving with the Peace Corps in the Republic of the Philippines. While in Columbia, she worked for the State Historical Society, where she researched this story.

THE MAKING OF A MOCK CONVENTION

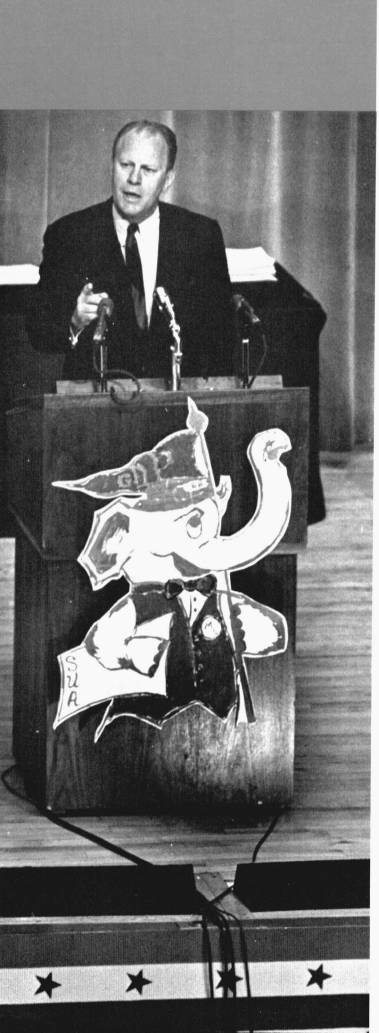
At its worst, the mock political convention on the Columbia campus probably was as mature as the national Presidential nominating conventions will be this August. At its best, it fulfilled what Oregon Gov. Tom McCall said in his banquet address: "This convention will tell America how you stand as problem solvers. And I have no doubt that actually it will prove to be a model, rather than a mock convention."

The University's fifth mock political convention — this time a Republican one — was filled with excitement.

After some 18 hours of parades, banquets, smoky deliberations, speeches, platform debates, nominations, deafening demonstrations, and balloting, New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller was nominated as the convention's choice for President with Illinois' Sen. Charles Percy as the vice presidential running mate.

Yet, beyond the spirited activities and the final election outcome, one of the most rewarding aspects of those three days in late February and the 4½ months that preceded it, was the careful thought, planning, and concern the University students showed.

The proposed platform was debated for 4½ hours — until 1:30 in the morning — before students took notice of janitors trying to shoo them out. As one student said: "Damn, I'm not leaving here until this platform is a true reflection



of the people on this campus. This is more important than the candidates we choose.

Most deliberation was devoted to the planks on agriculture, civil rights, crime and law enforcement and Vietnam. Six amendments were brought up countering a plank that many thought was too 'dovish.' "The verbal feeling was for continued bombing and a stepped-up military commitment," one student said, "But there was never that two-thirds vote to pass it." Only one Vietnam amendment passed, calling for bombing pauses to be used only at the discretion of the President and his military advisors. Several amendments adopted on crime and law enforcement suggested research grants to speed development of humane, non-injurious weapons for riot control and legislation to provide moral and legal support of law enforcement officers.

University of Missouri students apathetic? The 2000 who took part in the mock convention certainly weren't. But neither did they at all times show maturity. The parades and demonstrations seemed the sole convention purpose to some. And the southern coalition stormed out when Massachusetts Sen. Edward Brooke was nominated for President. One nominating speech urged: "We are here to show the kind of seriousness we want the country to display." Yet amidst several booing sessions and boisterous demonstrations, the pleas were not always remembered.

But always dominating the convention was the educational experience for those involved. "The purpose was to help students become aware of their political responsibilities and to express their views through the function of a political party," Robert C. Dickeson, director of student activities and advisor to the group, said.

Work began early last October when the chairman and his steering committee were chosen. Because at that time the Republican party appeared to have more Presidential possibilities, the student activities committee voted that this year's convention be Republican. Campus groups began petitioning for the states they wished to represent. "We were concerned with two things in allocating the states to groups,"

Convention delegates "get the word" from the keynoter, House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

Counseling with students after his banquet address is the governor of Oregon, Tom McCall.

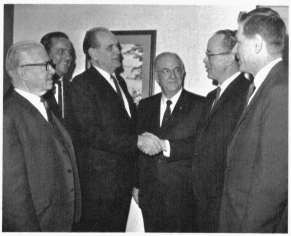
general chairman, Don Heck, a second-year law student, said. One was the makeup of the group — their previous activities and grade points — and the other their understanding of the state's political history and present political views. Their actual political affiliation was not a determining factor. (As one Young Republican criticized: "How can you say this was a Republican convention when the Young Democrats represented the large state of Illinois, and the presiding chairman was a former president of the Young Democrats?")

When the 78 groups — including living groups, religious organizations and University-approved clubs — were assigned to the 50 states and three territories, the 1019 delegates began their real work. Each delegation wrote their state for background information and prepared themselves on Republican positions. Some states were able to get large posters, buttons and other campaign material from candidates they supported.

Individuals not associated with a group, petitioned for any state they desired. Convention cost was financed from two sources — a budget of $1500 made up from a $1.50 delegate fee and a student activities budget of $2500 to finance the speakers. The kickoff banquet was self-sustaining. In addition, delegations could spend their own money. For example the states in the southern coalition donated $5 per group which went for 17 crates of Kirk monogrammed oranges passed out during his demonstration, as well as for a variety of hats and banners.

The results of the fourth ballot made it all worthwhile for the Rockefeller backers.

One of cleverest demonstrations was for Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon. Below, even the most conscientious delegate gets tired after 18 hours of work.



MISSOURI ALUMNI IN CONGRESS

Congressmen were prominent at the winter meeting of the Greater Washington Chapter of the Alumni Association of the University of Missouri-Columbia. Alumni pictured, left to right, are Representatives Paul Jones and Richard Ichord, of Missouri's 10th and eighth districts respectively; Zeigel Neff, the new president of the Washington, D. C. chapter; Senator Ed Long; his administrative assistant, Dan Miles, the outgoing president; and Representative Neal Smith, of Iowa. Other Columbia campus alumni serving in Congress include, H. R. Gross, of Iowa; Barrett O'Hara, of Illinois; Martha Griffiths, of Michigan; and William Randall and William Hungate, both of Missouri.

In specially set-up convention quarters in Read Hall, appropriately decorated red, white and blue, there was an abundance of government literature on federal fiscal policy, care for older citizens, and fair elections, in addition to ever-present elephant posters, specially printed stationery, name tags, and a box of state flags. Delegate packets numbered 1000, press packets 1300, credentials 1100, and there were more than 1000 copies of the 13-page platform.

With anticipation and excitement running high a week before the convention, many delegates worked as many as 20 hours. "A lot of it's been just bull sessions. But it's kind of fun to get a call at two in the morning from some girl who wants to talk politics."

Although most of the convention typified a national proceedings with keynote speech (by Michigan's Rep. Gerald Ford, the House's minority leader), first and second nominating speeches and press conferences, comments sometimes intervened to remind the audience they were still on a university campus. In a speech discussing government finance, one student said: "As you all know, who have taken Dr. Kuhlman's course . . ." The audience laughed. Kuhlman is the well-known professor of general economics.

But in the halls during balloting recesses, the students took on political roles. "Congratulations, I hear you're getting all the Stassen votes"; "We're going to pass the first time on the third ballot for vice president. Then we'll see who's ahead, Reagan or Hatfield", or "Now that Nixon's lost, we can't get those people to back Kirk." Among pre-convention dealings had been the hope that if the South supported Nixon, those states in turn would support Kirk for the vice presidential ticket.

Two of the more exciting moments occurred when telegrams arrived from former Vice President Richard Nixon and Oregon Sen. Mark Hatfield. Both vied strongly and lost only on the last ballots. Nixon, in fact, was only 13 votes away from the Presidential nomination on the third ballot. But when Brooke and Stassen were dropped, the tide turned making "Rocky" winner by 719 to Nixon's 603. During that period you couldn't convince those delegates that they were just students in a mock convention. For them it was real.

The students defined their own purposes for the convention. Student activities president Brooks Wood said it was to develop and encourage political discussion by students, to indicate Midwest students' political attitudes, and to provide widespread student participation "important, particularly, on a large campus."

And among the shouting, confetti and enthusiastic band that accompanied each demonstration, it was clear that besides being a learning opportunity, it also had been fun. □

M.U.'s Leslie Slote—Rockefeller's Straight Talker

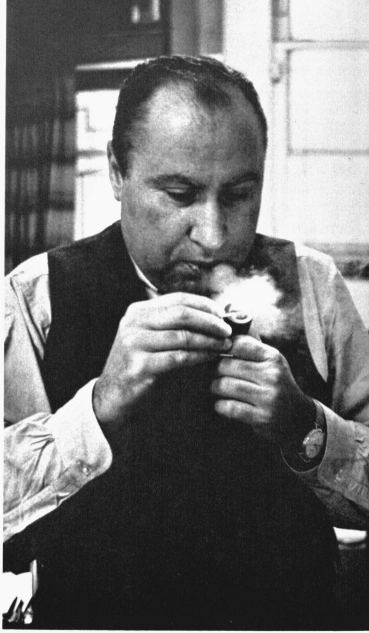
BY TUCKERMAN STADLER

Harry Truman had his Charles G. Ross, Eisenhower his James Hagerty, Kennedy his Pierre Salinger. To those who envision Nelson Rockefeller as a future President, and even to those who do not, Rockefeller's Leslie Slote is a press secretary worth watching.

Slote (BJ '47) looks, in fact, something like Salinger. He has a bit of the same roly-poly joviality that seemed to help Salinger (and, in turn, Kennedy) enjoy good relations with the press. Slote and Salinger are both the kind who are at home in either locker room or salon, able to talk bluntly with athletes or reporters, yet alive to the arts and addicted to fine music. Slote's straightforward speech pleases the news corps in Albany, the state capital, and New York City, where Governor Rockefeller's offices are. They unanimously feel they can trust him. "He levels," a former network newsman told me. A newspaperman added, "He'd never knowingly mislead you, though always loyal to his boss's interests." Talking straight is Slote's stock in trade.

"I don't believe in 'leaking' a story," he told me. "And I'm against so-called backgrounding, for off-the-record stuff. If a guy talks, he talks on the record."

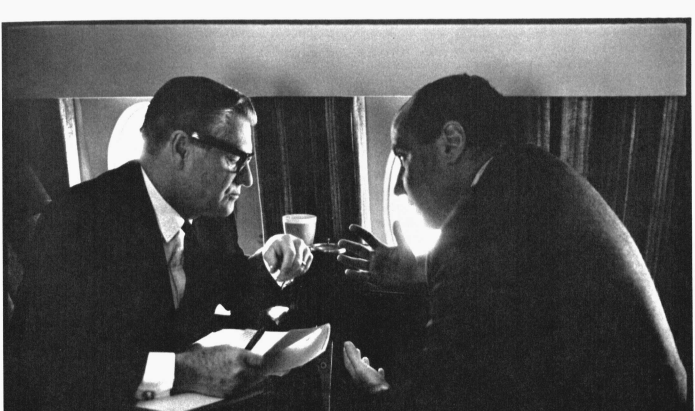
In 1965, when Slote was the news secretary for outgoing New York Mayor Robert Wagner, he abruptly ended a 12-year city career for a job with Braun & Co., a public relations firm serving the Rockefeller family. A month later, the governor asked him to join his staff as press secretary. The *Herald-Tribune's* Edward Silberfarb labeled the moves, "From Wag's to Riches." The *Times* wondered if the switch was difficult, from a Democrat to a Republican? Slote's quoted reply was, "I'm a professional." And he is still a Democrat.



Leslie Slote (BJ '47) today is seldom seen without either a Don Diego cigar or his pipeful of aromatic English tobacco.

Slote sits as one of the governor's inner cabinet of six close advisors. A typical opinion-forming session will be over sandwiches, around the governor's desk. Slote often finds himself arguing for the city against an upstate viewpoint. He sees every letter that goes from the governor's desk. He and the other advisors reportedly were unanimous in recommending Rockefeller's position in the February garbage dispute (against use of the National Guard), which pitted Rockefeller against Mayor John Lindsay, Wagner's successor.

There are three available views of the man



Aboard Rockefeller's Fairchild F-27 twin-turbo-prop plane between the state capital, Albany, and New York City, the governor (left), and his press secretary frequently discuss speeches, impromptu interviews, and state policies.

who may be somewhere between the Phi Sigma Delta house in Columbia in the 1940s and the White House in the '70s: the MU Slote, the Slote under Wagner (1961-65), and the current Rockefeller press secretary, who's still not too busy to let us spend an hour with him at the end of a hectic day.

There are a half-dozen pictures of Slote scattered through the 1947 Savitar. On the double-page devoted to his fraternity, his name is misspelled, Leslie "Blot." But he looks decidedly unbloated and as happy as undergraduates generally were in those days, 15 pounds lighter than his present 185, and with a boyish head of dark, wavy hair, whereas today it's close clipped and has a few grey strands. By his individual portrait, he's listed as taking part in several campus activities, including the Tiger Claws ("It got me into football games free"), Missouri Workshop and some honorary journalism societies ("I couldn't join Sigma Delta Chi because I didn't have the $25 dues"). An informal picture shows some fun-making at a fraternity party; the lad in the middle of the merriment, who looks as if he may need to shave again in about a week, is unmistakably Slote.

A friend of those days was David Shefrin, now a New York public relations consultant. He recalls, "We used to go over to a steak and waffles place, way over past Stephens College, on Sunday afternoons about 4. Les would keep quite a circle of us in stitches until 8 or 9, when we'd have to get back to the books.

Yes, humor was his speciality, but it was serious underneath." Shefrin recalls that politics, ironically, was perhaps the chief target of Slote's banter. Also, that his war stories were "as funny as *'South Pacific'* or funnier."

Before his war service in the Pacific ("I joined the Navy because MU had me in ROTC cavalry and I couldn't quite see myself riding a horse against Hitler or Hirohito"), Slote recalls chiefly the evenings when he and the late Prof. Dillon Greenlee listened to records and discussed the universe. "Dillon's death was a great loss to the University and to all of us," he says, The other lingering memory of his 1941-43 segment at Mizzou is of a part he had in the Workshop production of *Arsenic and Old Lace.* "Don Rhynsburger, bless him, cast me as a detective named Sgt. Klein because he said I had the only Brooklyn accent he could find," says Slote. The accent is no longer noticeable.

He had come to Missouri from Erasmus Hall ("America's oldest high school") where he was the sports editor of the school paper, "The Dutchman." Back at Missouri, after the war, he completed the two years of J-school in two semesters and a summer session. In both MU stretches, he lived at the Phi Sig house, where the parties made things livelier than the middle class home where he'd grown up in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn. His father and grandfather were both Brooklyn physicians. Medicine never lured him, though, and it was journalism that brought him to MU.

Now we go to New York City Hall, where Wagner-chroniclers noticed that, unlike most of the scores of public relations directors among the city's 90-odd departments and 250,000 employees, he never tried to curry a reporter's favor. Rather, he was brusque or sometimes taunting. When they got used to this, the stony-hearted scribes were delighted. He also treated everyone equally, from the high guy on the *Times* to the little fellow from the *Neighborhood News.* When a group of reporters headed for lunch in nearby Chinatown, Slote often became an informal toastmaster. He would hold forth as a China expert, on the basis of having been a destroyer and LST ensign in the Far East (the eye-twinkle was there; he wasn't taking himself seriously) and he might issue orders in mock naval-officer style to settle friendly arguments around the table. It soon became customary that few of the reporters wanted to go to the lunches except on days when Slote could get away from his office.

Now we move to 1968 and to the remodeled pair of side-by-side Manhattan townhouses on West 55th Street that Rockefeller provides the state as its downstate executive office (150 miles away at Albany, the state has to provide its own). Slote's 20-by-30-foot ground-floor office is just below the governor's. It looks something like a Brooklyn physician's waiting room, with a well-worn leather couch and other unpretentious furniture, three desks (he has two respected ex-newspapermen as assistants) and the walls are dominated by Renaissance art, some Slote's, some the governor's. On various shelves are books on poverty and governmental finance and Great Books. (Slote was an organizer and lecturer on medieval art for the Great Books Foundation for two years.) A very noticeable aspect of the room is its busy telephones.

It is late afternoon. Secretaries are calling out their good-nights. An AP man and a *Times* reporter have lingered to track down that last fact. Slote is answering their questions and mine. And now the phone calls are coming directly to his desk. He has his FM radio tuned to what sounds like Bach or Mozart, to which the phone-rings add intermittent arpeggios. He puffs aromatic English tobacco in his pipe.

He blurts into a phone, "Of course I'll talk to Mike Wallace; he's a great American and a credit to his race . . . What are you doing in Peoria? Wait'll you see NBC tonight and you'll hear what he said about Goldwater. (A gentle gibe at CBS for not having covered Rocky today) Well, give my regards to everyone in Peoria." (He punches up another phone line.) "No, you can't grab him at the lunch! He's a guest. He can't come in surrounded by newsmen and photographers." (The next call interrupts the AP man's question about a rumored National Guard call-up:) "Hi, Tim, how are you? Well, you got it on film, you jerk; why should you ask ME what he said? Okay, just a minute, here's the text . . . etc." (To the next caller, he begins in a feigned female tone:) "Who wishes to speak to him, please?" Then

back to the normal growl.

But he can be diplomatic, too, and is reputedly compassionate beneath the tough-guy talk. He has a reputation for having found several temporary jobs in government for newsmen rendered jobless by strikes.

His sensitivity finds expression in his hobbies: besides the art and music, archaeology, the New York football Giants, hockey, and cooking. He prepares dinner every night at his Central Park West-at-86th Street apartment, but it's sometimes a little late for the children. And his descretion or thoughtfulness comes through in the next phone call, when he dials the home of the state National Guard commander, apologizes for the near-dinner time call, warns "you'll probably be getting a lot of calls," and just happens to find out what the commander knows of call-ups. Thus Slote enables himself to serve officialdom and newsmen alike, without ruffling anyone.

The *Times* had recently opposed Rockefeller's garbage dispute position, so friendly twitting between him and the *Times* man provide's today's relief from the seriousness of it all. The AP reporter wants the date and place of an H. Rap Brown statement the governor had referred to as "a riot threat during the sanitation crisis." Slote comes up with these instantly. The clock edges toward the hour of the TV newscast, when the governor will ad lib, on film, the thoughts Wicker had attributed to him a few hours earlier. Slote turns on the TV set and wheels around in his chair to watch. The reporters say goodnight. Slote gets briefer to phone callers: "Please call back Monday after 9."

The Governor's film appearance is from about 6:03 to 6:05 and then Slote begins putting on his coat. A state car, which had brought him to work that morning at 8:30, now waits to take him home. It's considered an early night, a chance to see his children. He'll be cooking beef Burgundian, a family favorite among the many continental dishes he prepares with skill. So it's home to seven-year-old Louisa and one-year-old Sam (named for father and grandfather respectively) and to his wife; she's a second-look-drawing, hazel-eyed blonde, who was born Lea Ben-Boaz in Israel and was a 17-year-old army truckdriver in the 1948 Middle East war. (They met when she came to New York to study.)

The phone will keep ringing through dinner. Slote has a listed number. Sometines the Slotes get away to the Cape Cod-style house they built at Fire Island, off the south coast of Long Island. The Rockefeller family took the whole Slote family for a combined vacation-and-work stint in Puerto Rico last year for two weeks. Slote regards his boss as a friend, but always addresses him as "governor." In a third-person reference he often says "Rocky." For "riches," he earns $32,000. At Wag's, it was $20,000.

It would be quite an adjustment, moving from press secretaryship on a gubernatorial level to a presidential level. A major difference is contact with foreign affairs and foreign dignitaries. For plain hectic hubbub, Rockefeller's and the New York mayor's office probably often match that of a President or presidential candidate. Lately, Rockefeller has aroused much international interest. Journalists from abroad, people of the arts and even heads of state arrive endlessly these election-year days. Overlooking much of the inflow and outflow, 44-year-old Les Slote impresses newsmen with his ability to assure smooth communication. The confusion seldom challenges his composure. And that frequently needed ingredient, humor, is always there. □

TUCK STADLER

is a newscaster at WINS, the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company's all-news radio station in New York City. He formerly was a TV newsman in Oklahoma and a newspaper man in Independence and Kansas City. Mrs. Stadler is the former Evalyn Denney, Arts '50; they have three children. His father, a long-time member of the University faculty, was the well-known Missouri geneticist, L. J. Stadler. Tuck was a freshman and sophomore on the Columbia campus between 1939 and 1946.

MICROBIOLOGY
PATHOLOGY
FIELD CROPS
MUSIC
CLASSICAL LANGUAGES
ART
ART HISTORY
STATISTICS
ENTOMOLOGY
SOILS
SPEECH
ACCOUNTANCY
HORTICULTURE
GEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGY
DRAMATIC ART
MATHEMATIC
FORESTRY
ECONOMICS
BUSINESS MANAGEMEN
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY
POULTRY HUSBANDRY
GENETICS
VETERINARY PATHOLOGY
VETERINARY MICROBIOLOG
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
DAIRY HUSBANDRY
VETERINARY ANATOMY
ZOOLOGY
VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY
JOURNALISM
LIBRARY SCIENCE
EDUCATION
ENGLISH
FRENCH
CIVIL ENGINEERING
GREEK
LATIN
POLITICAL SCIENCE
BOTANY
CHEMISTRY
ITALIAN
SPANISH
HOME ECONOMICS
BACTERIOLOGY
ANATOMY
GERMANIC AND SLAVIC LANGUAGES
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND MEDICAL PRACTIC
REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
BIOCHEMISTRY
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
HISTORY
PHILOSOPHY
EXTENSION EDUCATION
SOCIAL WOR
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING
PHARMACOLOGY
PHYSIOLOGY
STRONOMY
GEOGRAPHY
SURGERY
PSYCHOLOGY
SOCIOLOGY
MEDICINE
PHYSICS
NUCLEAR ENGINEERING
ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

WHAT'S AHEAD IN ACADEME

Building on its 129-year record of leadership and achievement, the Columbia campus intends to be a complete and truly distinguished center of higher education.

This is made clear in the interim report of the Steering Committee for Long-Range Planning, "A Decade of Development for the University of Missouri-Columbia."

During the next 10 years, the committee sees the development of the Columbia campus progressing on the following fronts:

•Strengthening the undergraduate program to serve students who can best profit in a multi-purpose-campus atmosphere.

•Continued strengthening of graduate programs.

•Interdisciplinary programs to take advantage of the many specialized resources and the 14 separate colleges and divisions on the Columbia campus.

•Substantially increasing the research effort.

•Upgrading the existing professional schools and colleges.

•Furthering the traditional land-grant university commitment to provide educational and problem-solving services to the citizens of all Missouri.

The Columbia campus report is part of an intensive University-wide study on long-range planning which is scheduled to be submitted to the Board of Curators this summer and then to the Commission on Higher Education.

Since the present never quite catches up with the future, long-range planning is a continuous process, and the University will continually reassess and update the initial comprehensive four-campus guideline.

On the Columbia campus, the interim report is based on questionnaires from all departments and many faculty members. In addition, subcommittees involving faculty, alumni and students are being formed to investigate specialized areas and make recommendations to the steering committee for inclusion in a more detailed campus plan. Besides special curricular problems, the subcommittees will study the philosophy for undergraduate education at Columbia, student health and recreation services, and faculty-student participation in developing campus policy.

The 13-member Steering Committee, made up of eight faculty members chosen by a faculty-elected group and five administrators appointed by Chancellor John W. Schwada, began its work last fall. Although its interim report does not deal primarily with specifics, this concept underlies the entire study: The Columbia campus expects to build on, polish and improve what it has. Few, if any, new colleges or disciplines are envisioned, but new programs which cut across departmental and divisional lines will be created.

"The University of Missouri-Columbia already is one of the nation's established, major centers of higher education," explains Dr. Herbert W. Schooling, dean of faculties. "We have a unique complement of schools and colleges which provide a rich diversity and interdisciplinary strength. We already have a long tradition of graduate training and research; we already offer the Ph. D. degree in 49 areas widely distributed across the academic spectrum."

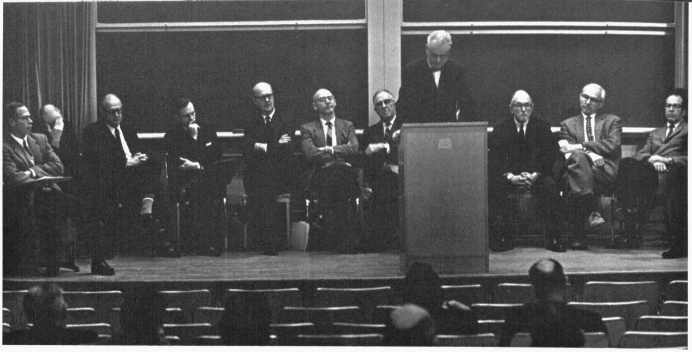
If each of the 81 academic departments of the 14 schools and colleges on the campus are viewed as the building blocks of a perfect arch, says the report, the keystone of the arch is interdisciplinary effort.

For example, in the School of Home Economics, the curriculum in interior design weaves art and art history into fabrics and fiber. The School of Medicine offers a program in comparative pharmacology in which hazardous drugs are tested at the Veterinary Research Farm. The Medical School and the Law School have combined to produce programs in the legal-medical field. Journalism, Agriculture, Engineering, Education, Business and Public Administration all have programs ranging far beyond divisional boundaries. The Space Sciences Research Center, Computer Center and Research Reactor offer many other examples of interdisciplinary research.

So instead of new schools and colleges on the Columbia campus, an alumnus can look for an increasing number of interdisciplinary programs. Likely possibilities include:

•Urban and regional studies.

•American studies. This would be a broad interdisciplinary program concerned with all aspects of American civilization.



With the other members of the steering committee for long range planning flanking him, law professor William Murphy presents part of the interim report to Columbia campus faculty.

•Behavior studies. Involved would be animal and human behavior at all levels from the varied points-of-view of the zoologist, psychologist, anthropologist, and sociologist.

•Public and governmental affairs. A broad view of such a program might place the emphasis upon the analysis of politico-socio-economic problems, as well as on administration.

•Environmental biology. This program would study the influence of all environments on living systems, including the "creation" and maintenance of life.

•Public health. This program would offer master's and doctor's degrees in the areas of public health and health services management.

•Communication and information sciences. These interdisciplinary sciences are concerned with both individual and mass communication, with communication networks, with the science and technology of mass media, with the phenomena of persuasion and transfer of information, and with systems of information storage and retrieval.

•Center for the creative and cultural arts. Included would be music, dramatics, dance, painting, sculpture, and other art forms.

The report also describes the current plans of the individual colleges and schools as follows, noting that the list is not meant to be complete and that many of the programs are necessarily interdisciplinary in nature:

College of Agriculture. New work will be undertaken in water availability and use, rural poverty and human adjustment, multiple use of forest lands, and the home environment (turf management, plant materials, landscape design). International programs are to be expanded. A biometrics unit, to provide teaching, research, and consultation in the areas of biostatistics, digital computing, and experimental design, has been proposed. During the coming decade major emphasis will also be given to programs in continuing education and extension.

College of Arts and Science. Since most of the departments in this large college represent old, established disciplines, the bulk of the planned programs constitute not so much innovations as extensions of existing programs. New program proposals which involve major curricular changes include: curricula leading to the Bachelor of Fine Arts and Master of Fine Arts (Art), to the Master of Arts for teachers (classics), to the regular M.A. (Russian), to the "M.A. plus" for small college teachers (Romance languages), to the Ph. D. degree (geography, German, music theory, composition, musicology); the establishment of a School of Music and Departments of Linguistics, Computing Science, and Microbiology.

College of Education. New program proposals of wide scope involve the following areas: higher and adult education, urban and rural educational programs, early childhood education, instructional media, education of handicapped children (special education), and international education. An Educational Experiment Center is planned which would join together such existing activities as the Child Study Clinic, the Learning Laboratory, the Laboratory School, and the Statewide

Testing Service. The M.A. programs in music and art education may be de-emphasized.

College of Engineering. This college plans for the following new programs to be in operation by 1977, probably considerably before that date: food science engineering, human factors, industrial design, propulsion, urban and regional engineering. The college also plans significant modifications of the following existing programs: information theory, increasing ties with mathematics and statistics; electromagnetics, related to biological systems; environmental engineering, to emphasize the whole environment; networks and circuits, related to biological systems; radio-astronomy, a joint program with physics.

University of Missouri Medical Center (including the Schools of Medicine and Nursing). In addition to general expansion of the School of Medicine and of all the facilities of the Medical Center, programs such as the following are planned: a School of Health Related Services; a Continuing Education Center for the Health Professions; campus-wide joint effort Ph. D. programs in comparative pathology, biochemistry and biophysics, bioengineering, medical sociology and behavioral sciences, epidemiology, human genetics, radiobiology, information science; the application of computers and other technological aids to the instruction of the medical students.

School of Business and Public Administration. Plans are underway for the following: undergraduate and graduate programs in regional and urban planning; a program "to add an international dimension" to the School's undergraduate, graduate, and research programs. In general the plans for this School call for a shift toward greater emphasis on graduate instruction and research, with a relative de-emphasis elsewhere. The Research Center of the school also has a number of developing programs, most of which involve electronic data-processing.

School of Forestry. This school contemplates broadening its scope so that it may become a School of Natural Resources. It also hopes to participate in forestry program development with one of the presently underdeveloped countries.

School of Home Economics. At present the Ph. D. is offered only in the area of foods and nutrition; programs in the next decade concern especially a proposed Ph. D. in family and environment. The new Ph. D. will have its basis in such areas as the following: housing and interior design, clothing, sociology, consumer economics, human development programs (e. g., child development, family relations). Proposed programs in other areas include human nutrition, to exploit the fact that the Columbia campus is one of the few involved in the application of data-processing techniques to food service management and nutrition.

School of Journalism. A number of new programs have been devised to implement a new Master of Journalism degree, as distinct from the M. A.: an overseas graduate reporting program centering in Brussels, Belgium; a program in Washington reporting centering in Washington, D. C., offered in cooperation with American University; a program in science and medical writing in cooperation with Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. A more general program in international journalism, involving the addition of faculty members with experience in foreign correspondence and in international broadcasting, also is planned.

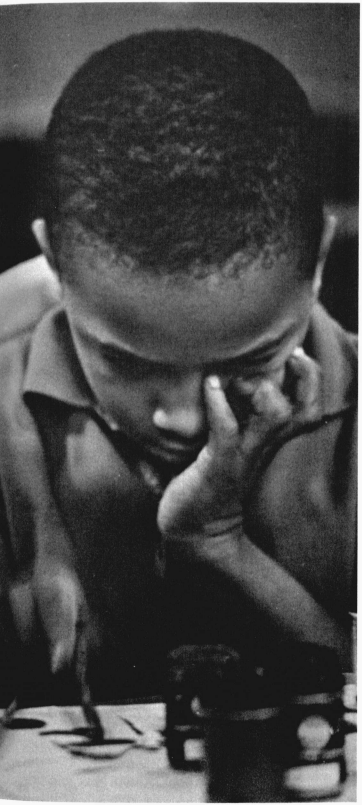
School of Law. The Law School intends to establish a Law Center which would permit double the present enrollment and which would combine the instructional program with additional facilities for (1) interdisciplinary research into societal problems to which the law can contribute a partial solution, and (2) continuing education programs for the legal profession.

School of Social and Community Services. This relatively new school does not as yet offer the Ph. D.; development of a Ph. D. program is a principal concern for the coming decade. Requests also have been made to the school for a police science program.

School of Veterinary Medicine. Because of the greatly increased need for veterinarians, this school plans to double its admissions from 60 students to 120. It also plans to develop a non-degree residency program to provide training for specialty-board certification.

School of Library and Informational Science. Distinguished especially by its emphasis on the use of computers in library work, this new (1966) school now offers the M. A. and plans to offer the Ph. D. by 1977. □

Friendship Is A Student Tutor

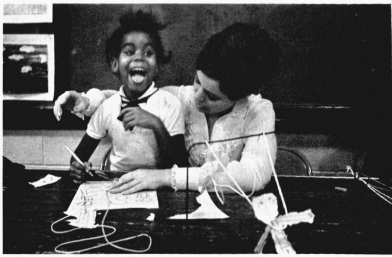


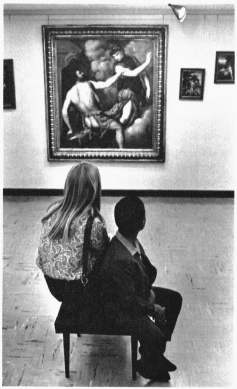
"Come on. It's five o'clock. See you next Tuesday, David, same time." The University students waved good-by, some went to their own cars, while about 10 others jumped into a station wagon to return to the campus. Several Negro children skipped off, some rode home in groups on bikes and a few walked alone in a pensive mood. Another day of the YMCA's Tutoring Program had come to a close.

For some 140 Columbia campus and Stephens College students this is as much a part of their college life as dating or going to classes. At least twice a week they meet with Negro children in one of Columbia's schools in hopes of "establishing a meaningful and lasting relationship with the child," Farley Maxwell, executive director of the University's YMCA and a graduate student, says.

Although the program began in June 1965, it had a setback a year ago when War on Poverty funds were not reinstated. As the OEO (Office of Economic Opportunity) moved away from financing tutoring programs, the YMCA project, then known as the Columbia Educational Enrichment Program, lost one full-time person, 16 part-time persons and $30,000 in federal funds. Previously co-sponsored with the Boone

At left, even a master kite flier like Kerry Hatfield (see cover) sometimes needs the comfort which a friend like Cathy Wolff can provide. Below, improving your reading and writing skills doesn't have to be all drudgery.





Whether it's attending an art show, or doing original art of your own, the benefits are mutual. As one small friend put it, "I teach my tutor, and she teaches me."

County Human Development Association, it had been able to involve approximately 225 children from Columbia's low income area and 180 student tutors.

Today the tutoring program is solely sponsored by the University YMCA, has no full-time staff and no funds. "At first we had to cut the program in half, cut back on field trips and free transportation. Quite honestly we were not sure whether we could make it," Maxwell says.

But what has happened is possibly for the best. With students in complete control, the tutors are much more enthusiastic. Their individual concern seems greater. Money that previously went for cokes, beer or new clothes is now spent on horseback riding, movies, a trip to a Kansas City museum, books, supplies and other things to be shared with their new friends. "There didn't used to be much carryover from one year to another, but now about 80 per cent of the tutors return," Bill Elder, one of the four student coordinators, says.

The program includes sessions on Monday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings. The tutor must choose between the afternoon and evening sessions and then the best sequence of days. It's necessary for the tutor always to be there, otherwise the child can be deeply hurt. Let's take a look at just what the student tutors do on an average afternoon or evening.

In the cafeteria of Douglass School, two girls were helping each other pin the pattern and cut out the material for a spring dress. In coming weeks, the tutor would take her new 12-year-old friend to her dorm or sorority house to finish the dress on a sewing machine. At another table the tutor had just settled down with books and her child. They'd been outside trying to fly a kite, but with typical "Charlie Brown" luck. Now she would help him in reading, an area in which he was weak. Outside a

group of tutors and their children were leaving for a walk. Some planned to go to the library, others to a display at the University's Geology Building.

"The idea of the program is not to baby-sit with the kids," Elder says, "but to establish a relationship, bring about their observation, creativity and to serve as a trusted friend. Such a program can be traumatic, because we do make waves for these kids which can be painful. Up to now they didn't know life could be different. We want them to evaluate life for themselves."

Although the program is structured so that it requires the tutor to spend at least two hours a week with his child, beyond that there are no rules as long as it works in the best interest of the individual and doesn't hinder the other children. Some spend as many as five or six hours a week. But as one Negro tutor says: "You have to prepare something ahead of time. The kids are quick to catch you up if you do or say something wrong or don't have the afternoon planned."

At their own cost, students may take "their" children to the St. Louis zoo on Saturday, entertain them where they live on campus, go on a hike to the Missouri River, window-shop or just play some football. "I took my kids walking around the Quadrangle one afternoon just singing songs. It was great."

Even working on crafts, painting, making bracelets out of striped straws or a piggy bank from a plastic bleach bottle and wooden spools can serve as a means of communication. "It makes you feel so good to see a smart child catching on, excited and eager to learn," Elder says.

Sometimes the students even sacrifice a night of studying if the children need help. "Somehow, when a kid calls, even if you have a chemistry test the next day, you just don't feel bad about neglecting studying if you know you can help them."

It's not uncommon for the tutors to receive calls from their children. Sometimes it's even midnight, and they ask the tutor to whisper for fear their parents will hear them. "But the parents are all for the program." Maxwell says. "They favor anything that is helping to educate their children." One boy may bring his brothers and sisters along with him. "Sally wants to paint too," they say, or "Mommie said to bring them, too." And sometimes a tutor is invited for a meal at a child's home.

The program operates mainly for 160 elementary-age children although the students have found it impossible to set age limits. "We look for the children that will profit most," Elder says. They have one 2-year-old girl and about six 14-year-olds. Last year the 14-year-old boys weren't admitted, but they spent so much time at the windows watching the younger children and looking for ways to sneak in when no one was looking that now they have a group of their own. The tutors hope to start a wrestling clinic and basketball games for them on Saturdays.

"We would like to get two more sessions going. We feel we could double the program," Elder says. The only limitation is room. They need access to a gym, particularly when the weather doesn't permit playing outside. There's no problem in getting more tutors or interested kids.

What makes university students become tutors? One said, "I heard about it from a friend and decided to get in on it." Some of the students are majoring in sociology or education and the program coincides with their studies, but for just as many others they simply liked what they heard about the program and soon were deeply involved. Some have consequently even changed their majors. For most of them this is their first experience with the YMCA.

Oddly enough it is usually the tutors that benefit most, at least more visibly, the first year. "I had never thought of myself as patient, but I've become so. It's been a great learning process."

It's not a student-teacher relationship, but rather a friend-confidant relationship, one boy adds. This was obvious out on the baseball diamond as one tutor kiddingly chided the pitcher, "Come on, get it in here, right over the plate." The young Negro boy laughed, "Aw, shut up."

And then it was five o'clock — the closing time for the afternoon session. "Let's go." And someone replied, "Do we have to?" □

the administrative side of
DAN DEVINE

An Interview with
Missouri's Athletic Director

FROM THE STANDPOINT of its total athletic program, Missouri sometimes is referred to as a football school. As both the athletic director and head football coach, how do you view such statements?

I've heard them. But we certainly aren't striving for that reputation, and the facts and figures don't bear it out. At a time when many schools are cutting back on the so-called minor sports, we are putting more money into ours. Today we are spending $60,000 a year for new sports programs which we didn't even have five years ago, and the figure would be greater if you included Missouri's budget increases for all minor sports. In contrast, one Big 10 school is giving financial aid only to football and basketball, and another has cut its athletic budget 10 per cent across the board. In fact, the athletic programs of many universities are having financial difficulties.

Then why are we increasing our support for minor sports?

Because it's the philosophy of this University to try to have a balanced program on this campus. This is what the administration wants, it's what Don Faurot wanted when he was athletic director, and it's what I want. And I think it's what the NCAA and Big Eight conference encourages, too. Look at the truly distinguished universities in this country. All of them have strong intercollegiate athletic programs, and this goes for the Ivy League schools as well. Their alumni probably recruit harder than any other group of alumni in the United States.

In the unofficial all-sport championships in the Big Eight, in which a school's participation in each conference sport is considered, Missouri traditionally finishes at or near the bottom. Does this bother anybody?

Oh, yes, it bothers all of us. We have been last in the conference's all-sport rankings for the past two years. On this entire campus, the only area we're last in is our sports program. By any other criterion you could set up — academic research, facilities, anything — I think we'd be among the leaders of the Big Eight.

One reason for the last place all-sports finish is that we don't have gymnastics, so we automatically pick up a last place there. Do we have any plans for a gymnastics team?

Yes, when we get the facilities to handle it, when the new multipurpose auditorium is ready in 1970. Then we'll have all the Big Eight championship sports: football, basketball, indoor and outdoor track, wrestling, swimming, golf, tennis, and gymnastics.

How else do we improve our all-sports program?

The obvious things are to work harder, recruit harder, spend more money on minor sports. We have good coaches, and we have been making progress. In building up our other sports, however, we can't let football slip. That's been proved in this conference before. I've been through 19 coaches since I've been in this league, and each time a new coach was hired, that school has provided more help for the football program. So by now in some areas, our football program needs help, too.

At Missouri football has been paying the entire athletic tab, has it not?

Athletic department income actually comes from five sources, in this order — football, gifts from alumni and friends, concessions, the conference sharing of television and bowl game receipts, and the Missouri Sports Radio Network. Of course, you can't expect the minor sports to make money. Basketball, however, is self-supporting at many other universities, and we have high hopes of it becoming a money-maker here, especially in view of the tremendous job turned in by Norm Stewart and his staff this year and the upcoming auditorium. Wrestling, in fact, pays its way at two Big Eight schools, and our wrestling program here certainly is on the upswing.

I suppose the budget of the athletic department has grown like everything else. What is the budget now?

Last year it totaled about $1.9 million. That's $1 million more than it was when I arrived at Missouri in 1958. In the past five years, the athletic budget has risen 40 per cent. Take scholarships. The Athletic Department pays the University for all the athletic scholarships it grants. Five years ago, an in-state scholarship was worth $1050; now a scholarship for a Missouri boy costs $1395 a year. Out-of-state scholarships, of course, are higher. In 1963, the annual cost per scholarship was $1428;

today the out-of-state scholarship is worth $1900 a year. And the Athletic Department has 258 boys on various scholarships. In addition all the salaries of the coaches and administrative staff of the Athletic Department are paid for out of the department's income, not state funds.

Here's another thing. In the last 20 years capital improvements on Memorial Stadium have amounted to almost $1.3 million. The dressing room, baseball diamond, practice fields, all were paid for by the athletic department. These facilities, of course, are University property — state property — but none of the improvements was made with state funds. We also made a substantial contribution to the building of the golf course. Three of the stadium additions have been made in the 10 years I've been here, and not once did we go to the alumni for help. In contrast, alumni were called upon to help finance additions at three institutions in neighboring states.

Our fourth addition, the $500,000 press box which will be ready this fall, is being paid for by alumni and friends. Harry Ice has been handling this solicitation for the department, and he deserves a lot of credit for it. The units sell for $2000 each, payable over a 10-year period, and they entitle the donor a seat in the press box. The two points I would like to make are these: When someone else in the stadium looks back and sees those people in these special seats, remember that they paid for them. And those who contributed the $2000 got a lot more for their money under the Missouri plan than other people got in similar solicitations at other schools. Those at other schools paid more for less.

After we get the multipurpose auditorium and the press box, are there any other facilities in the offing?

Yes. We need a dining hall-study area. As you know, we don't believe in athletic dorms. We believe the student-athlete should be a part of the student body, not isolated from everyone else. This dining hall would be for all sports — basketball, baseball, golf, tennis, track, swimming, wrestling — not just football.

How much will it cost?

Oh, maybe in the neighborhood of $400,000 to $450,000. It's still in the discussion stage. The Alumni Athletic Council has adopted this as its project, but they'll need a lot of help from a lot of people. We're hoping that somebody who is vitally interested in athletics at Missouri will start it off with a donation of $50,000 or $75,000. This is the way other schools in the league have gotten such facilities. One Big Eight University wanted to carpet their dressing rooms wall-to-wall, made one phone call, and had the money they needed.

Are there any plans to further expand the seating capacity of Memorial Stadium?

No, we've gone about as far as we can go in that direction. And that brings up another point. It used to be when we needed more money, we could build a few more seats and bring it in with bigger crowds. But now we've reached the point where our football income is not going to get much higher.

We could raise the price of the ticket.

Yes, and some day the conference may do that. Other conferences already have. But you can only go so far in that direction. There's always the law of diminishing returns.

And professional football competition in St. Louis and Kansas City. How does that affect us?

It's a matter of concern. So far we've had a good relationship with those people, and we hope it will continue. But we can't ignore it.

How do we meet this competition from the Cardinals and Chiefs?

Well, I don't think we're doing as good a job as we could. Everybody has to be aware that we have this competition, and sell college football for what it is, an important part of America that can't be duplicated by professionalism. We've got our band, our student body, our cheerleaders; we've got people driving in to see the games from all over Missouri in one of the prettiest stadiums in the nation; we've got 18 and 19-year-old kids playing, and going to school; we've got the hold-that-line. Last season in the Nebraska game, the entire stu-

Dan Devine's gymnasts won't be as shapely as Miss Beverly Ann Bauer, but he hopes they'll be as proficient when the Tigers start gymnastics in the 1970s. Also watching Miss Bauer perform on the trampoline is the coach of the women gymnasts, Marjorie M. Meredith.

dent body stood virtually the entire second half. We've got some things that pro football never can touch. And they've got some things that we'll never touch — like the great individual performers at almost every position.

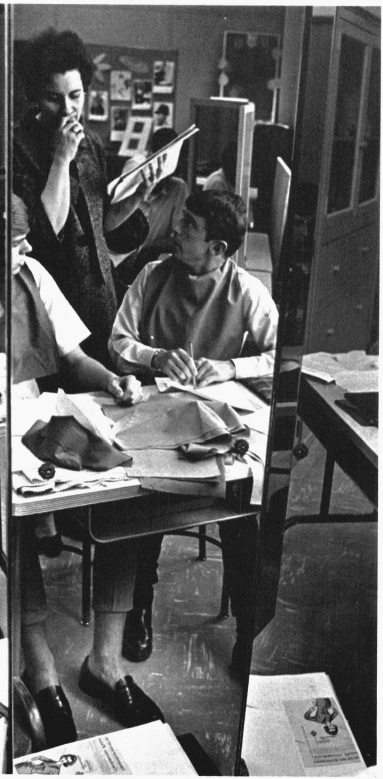
Now, some people would say, "Design your game so it's more like the pro's." Well, the good pro teams are returning to the old basic college formations. Look at the Green Bay Packers and the Dallas Cowboys; they're going back to what I call college football. I'm not talking about just passing and running, but the type of formations they use, the type of blocking, the type of defenses. I read that Vince Lombardi was thinking about, before he resigned, going to a three-back T formation. Well this is what the colleges used 20 years ago. And Kansas City got a lot of publicity on the double tight end last season. Well, that's just bringing your split end in where it used to be. Cleveland this year ran a lot of wing formations, like our old wingback formation that we got out of here because we thought it was out-dated. The point is you can't change your style of play just because the pros change theirs. They do what they do best, and we have to also. And the best way to compete with the pros is to have a first-rate college team.

Dan, you've had about a year in the dual role of athletic director and head football coach. How's it working out?

It's time consuming, but I've always had very able assistants and I've always believed in delegating, so things have been moving along quite well. As you know, Al Onofrio has been named assistant head coach. Now, I find after talking to other coaches who also are athletic directors, that I'm doing more athletic director's work than they do, so I conceivably may delegate even more in this area. Certainly Sparky Stalcup, the assistant athletic director, and Ed Dissinger, the assistant to the director, have proved highly capable.

It was announced recently that you signed another agreement to coach football at Mizzou for the next five years, carrying you through 1972.

That's right. As the fans have undoubtedly noticed by now, I enjoy coaching the student-athletes at Missouri. □



Part of laboratory work involves the study of color. Mirror helps student Dennis Maeller decide best shades for him.

A Clothing Course for Men?

An accredited course for men in how to dress? Strange as it may seem, the School of Home Economics for the first time this semester offered "course 83, Clothing Selection, section 5 — for men only."

For four hours a week (two class meetings and one two-hour lab), 15 male students enter the halls of what is usually thought "the woman's domain." (Although in actuality, some 20 men are majoring in home economics and nine men are on the faculty.) There must have been some head turning, though, to see business, journalism, agriculture, engineering and political science majors alike meeting that first day outside Stanley 226.

Inside the room the class turned out quite differently than most students expected. "I thought it would tell me what to wear and when."

But as Mrs. Charles Kayton says: "I told them the first day that I'm giving them basic information about color, style, texture, history, and only the student can know what he'll be doing in five or 10 years. I can't tell them what to wear, or even what will be right to wear."

This more - than - guidelines - for - proper-dress course is no snap. Besides class and lab assignments, a textbook, outside readings and four tests, there is also a term paper. No, it's not easy, the students agree, but "It's terribly interesting, so refreshing from my math course," a pre-journalism student says. "I always look forward to it." And what work there is seems fun, because there is personal interest involved.

The desirability of such a course may be questioned by some persons, but Mrs. Kayton feels the need is very real. "Most students will be meeting the public and are concerned about their first impression. Today's society demands a good first impression much more than the society of 50 years ago. There just isn't time for people to really get to know you, so we have to rely on that first meeting." Whether the student plans to be a farmer or lawyer, he will want to better present himself through clothing. Mrs. Kayton, who taught a similar course in men's clothing selection at Simpson College in Iowa for three years before coming to Columbia, tells of a theology student who took the course so he would have confidence wherever he went. "He said he wanted to be able to go visit someone and not worry about what he had on, but be concerned about more important things."

To gain self-confidence and then be concerned about more important things is part of the goal in Mrs. Kayton's course. "Clothing can be a barrier, but I'm not so sure clothing makes the man, as some books state. I want to teach my students basics so they gain self-confidence and won't be worried about their appearance — it will come naturally."

Although she has been able to bring some of her past techniques into the Missouri class, she says: "I never teach the same exact way. There is too much change in clothes' acceptance. There is so much information that it's frustrating, so I let the students do some exploring through their term papers." Some of the topics are clothes of the future, business dress, fads of the past, and functionalism of farm clothing.

Class participation is an important key to this course's success. "I don't know everything there is to know about men's clothes, so I necessarily depend on my students' reactions."

Mrs. Charles H. Kayton advises Craig Mount on sweater selection. Students agree that the course is not a snap.

Mrs. Kayton also keeps in close contact with the men's stores in town. "They've been most helpful in letting me borrow clothes to illustrate a point or new style." In addition, manufacturers have sent pictures and samples. The home ec reading room has racks of current men's clothing magazines, the *Daily News Record* (the men's counterpart to *Women's Wear Daily*) and books on etiquette.

One lab period is devoted to trying on color samples. She says men are amazed that certain colors do more for them than others, depending on their complexion color. In another lab, four different shirts are brought in with the labels cut out. Students are asked to differentiate between quality and in the next lab period study texture differences and fading after machine washing. "I'm much more conscious when I buy clothes now, even shirts," one sophmore in business says. "I study the stripe and fabric first."

At the end of the course a personal analysis is due. By taking all the concepts presented them in class and by applying their needs, job plans, size, weight, color of hair and com-

plexion, the students must map out the clothes best suited for them. Mrs. Kayton notes that already, "I think they've become more aware of how they dress and what's around them." One student added, "Yes, now I watch what everyone has on. And I take more time in selecting what I wear."

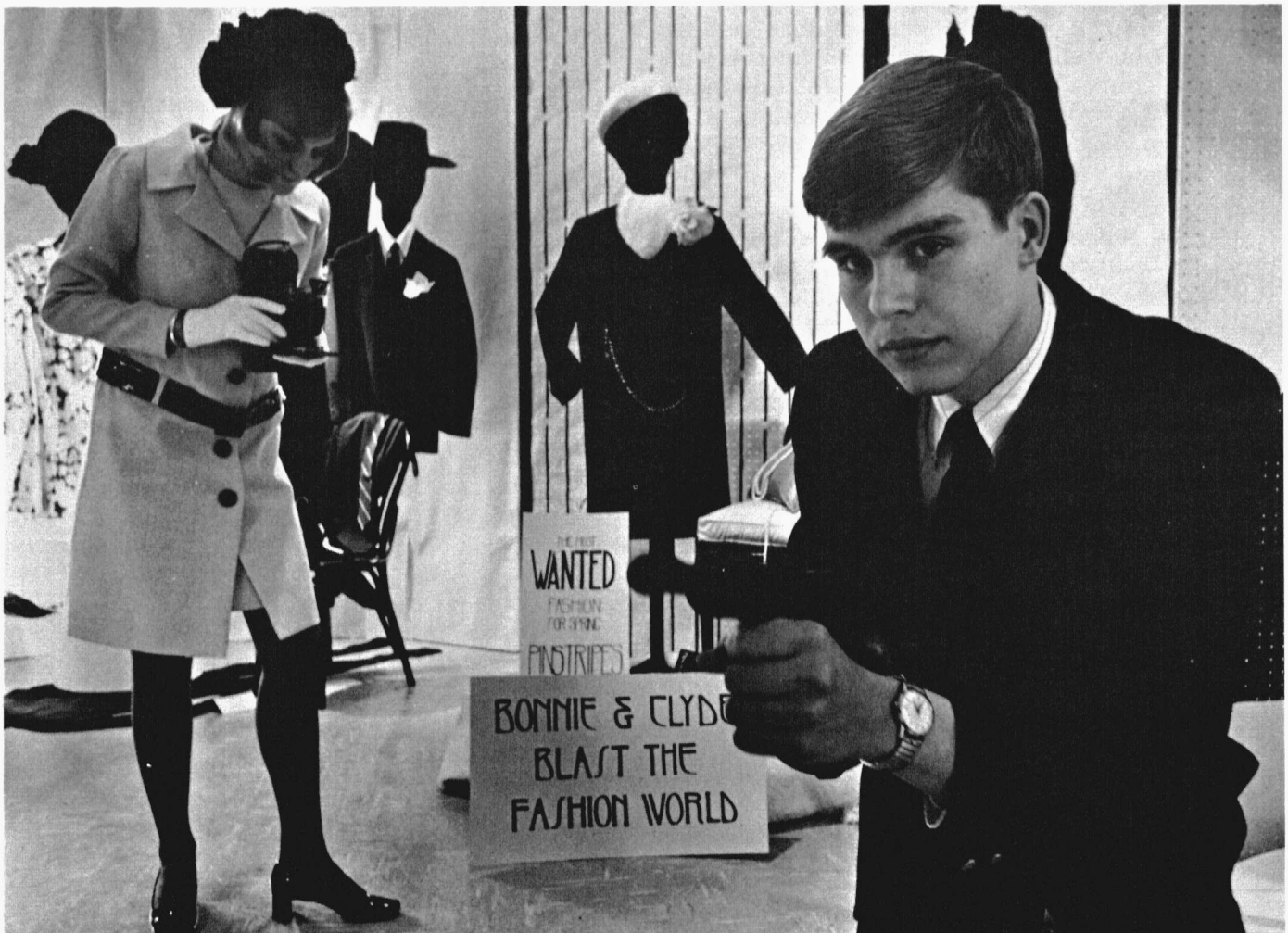
In a mimeographed handout, Esquire magazine had listed vetoes for dress. Among them was white socks, unless on the tennis court. "One boy came to me after class and was astounded. He had never realized they weren't to be worn."

Another reason in the growing importance of men's clothing is the greater selection now available. Men's clothing sales were up 11 per cent for men alone last year, while total family sales were up only 7 per cent. "As you get more choice, men need to know more about color, line, and texture."

Nevertheless, some educators may wonder at the course's three-hour credit value. But in her lectures Mrs. Kayton has managed to incorporate much more than clothes talk. She speaks on culture of foreign countries, interior decorating, and an appreciation for quality and good taste. Most male students lack knowledge in these areas. Even so, the men who take the course are subjected to a good deal of kidding. As one student notes: "Several of my friends think I'm a home ec major now. They wonder if I make all my own clothes."

But all this can't change the fact that popularity has prompted the administration to offer a second additional section next fall — for men only. □

The Bonnie and Clyde display points out the fact that fashions repeat themselves. Mimicking the notorious pair are Bruce Bell, a student in the class, and Lyria Brannon, a home economics major who was chosen as this year's "Best Dressed Coed."



ALUMNI LEADERS LEARN HOW

In many respects it was appropriate to hold the first alumni leadership forum for Missouri county leaders in an election year. Certainly it was a grass-roots workshop, and much of the strategy for strengthening the Alumni Association of the University of Missouri-Columbia had all the earmarks of a gathering of precinct captains out to win an election.

National president B. W. Robinson explained the thinking behind the two-day session March 22-23 in Columbia. "We're strong at the national board level," said Robinson. "We have many active metropolitan chapters outside Missouri. But our county organizations within our home state are not as effective as they might be, as they must be."

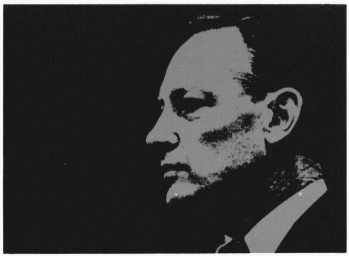
And the workshop itself pointed up this problem. Of the 114 Missouri county chapters invited to send alumni leaders, only 23 counties were represented.

However, it was an interested and enthusiastic gathering that listened to the presentations and participated in the question-and-answer sessions that followed. On the program was Chancellor John W. Schwada, who discussed the role of alumni in today's university; Robert Atkin, of Rolla, forum chairman, who talked on organization; Lloyd Turner, of Chillicothe, a member of the national membership committee who discussed the membership aspect; Cordell Tindall, of Fayette, chairman of the alumni publications committee, who talked about developing alumni interest; president Robinson, of Jefferson City, who discussed legislative assistance; and G. H. Entsminger, vice president for University development, who explained the Development division on the Columbia campus and in the four-campus University. A special feature was the appearance of Dr. Ardath Emmons, director of the University's Research Reactor Facility at Columbia, who gave the forum a short, understandable course in nuclear physics and MU's role in research utilizing the reactor.

High lights of the presentations are on the next two pages.

B. W. Robinson on legislative contacts:
"The General Assembly is the school board for education in Missouri. There are many demands, legitimate demands, for state funds from all levels of education as well as from other agencies. . . Our approach to the Legislature must be intelligent and well organized . . . These contacts must be (1) continuous, (2) based on solid knowledge, (3) provide useful information for the Legislature, (4) considerate of total state budget requirements, (5) and appreciative of the legislator's concern and consideration."

Ardath Emmons on the research reactor:
The University's nuclear reactor is the highest powered of any research reactor in any university in the United States and, as far as we know, the world . . . It is capable of producing just a smidge under 1 million times 1 million times 1 million fissions per second . . . It is being widely used by researchers on this campus, and is doing work for many other colleges and universities, as well as large private firms on a contract basis . . . It's big enough, and versatile enough, to handle 50 different research programs at one time."



John Schwada on the alumni-University relationship:
"In every county in Missouri, in every community, graduates from the Columbia campus are among the leaders . . . Wherever I go, in the state and out, I sense real pride on the part of alumni that they attended the University at Columbia, that they are a part of this great educational endeavor . . . We need to capitalize on this leadership and pride . . . because there is no truly great university in this land that does not also have strong alumni and giving programs."

Cordell Tindall on obtaining interest:
"Sometimes we worry too much about the mechanics, what to serve at alumni picnics, whether to go altogether on a bus to a football game, or individually . . . Alumni have got to be given a worth-while job to do. If you don't use them, you lose them. . . We've got to make people see that belonging to the Alumni Association is the only was to be an effective alumnus, because our Alumni Association is the only private organization which has as its principal concern the Columbia campus.

Lloyd Turner on membership:
"Our membership campaign last year resulted in 2500 new members, but we were still 1500 or so short of our 20,000 goal. Personally, I think proper organization and selling could bring our total membership to 25,000 . . . Direct mail and telephone appeals are good techniques, but the personal approach is by far the best approach . . . Get the prospect to say yes to something early in the conversation, and he's three-fourths sold. Are you interested in the University of Missouri? Everybody will say yes to that."

Bus Entsminger on the University and its alumni:
"We make no apologies. We solicit your time, effort, interest, and money. Your Univ≥rsity is worthy of them . . . The University touches every county in Missouri. There are Columbia campus alumni contributing to every county's progress; students from every county attend school at Columbia; the Medical Center treats patients from every county; other University services touch the lives of citizens in all parts of the state . . . The University is one of the civic assets of your communities. Make it an equal partner."

Bob Atkin on organization:
"We need to establish better lines of communication between the national alumni board of directors and the local alumni chapter . . . The local chapter is the fundamental operating unit of the Alumni Association, and it must be developed as such . . . There is much flexibility possible according to your particular size and interest. Cities won't structure their organizations like smaller counties . . . But we need to remember that in the eyes of the community, the local alumni chapter is the University."

Commentary 1

Now: The Pigeon Pill

Birth control pills for pigeons.

There really is such a thing.

Dr. William H. Elder, professor of zoology on the Columbia campus, developed the compound as a humane way to reduce the population of the unwanted building-ledge perchers.

The pills are food pellets or grain treated with an anti-fertility compound. They are supplied free-flying pigeons at regular feeding grounds or other places where the birds will pick them up readily and in adequate amounts. Non-poisonous to the pigeons, they work by inhibiting egg laying.

The result: fewer eggs, fewer young, fewer replacements for birds lost to a flock by normal mortality, fewer pigeons overhead.

Missouri Debate Team Travels 35,000 Miles

By the end of this school year the debate team on the Columbia campus will have traveled some 35,000 miles in attending 20 debate tournaments, including the national tourney last month.

Debate Coach Francis Kunkler, says this may seem a large figure, but it's small in relation to his hopes for the future.

Eventually he hopes the team's size will be more in keeping with the enrollment here. He foresees a squad of 50 to 60 debaters which would attend at least three times as many tournaments in two and three-man teams.

At present the team has 12 members. But the forensics program at MU has been emphasized on a competitive basis only for the last three years, Kunkler points out. This was the first year a team attended a national tournament. This year's record was 44 wins and 26 losses.

P.H.L.E.G.M. Offers Nothing to Everyone

The following description of a new non-organization, P.H.L.E.G.M., was written by Bill Cox in the student newspaper, The Maneater:

"An organization that flaunts the administration, the students, common sense and Robert's Rules of Order has grown up overnight in Columbia.

"The organization welcomes members of the John Birch Society, the NAACP, the Ku Klux Klan, the Board of Curators and SDS, and feels they all fit comfortably under the banner of P.H.L.E.G.M. (pronounced flemm).

"Anyone can join P.H.L.E.G.M. but it costs $1 to quit. . .

" 'P.H.L.E.G.M. is a front organization for anything the individual member wants to be.' Bill Harrison, Graham, founder and national president, said. . .

" 'The letters P.H.L.E.G.M. don't stand for anything. Yet, they stand for everything. Anything the members wants them to stand for,' cofounder Gordon Byers, Graham, said. . .

"P.H.L.E.G.M. has no purpose.

"But it has officers. Every member has an office. There are no elections since each member picks his own office.

"Harrison and Byers are national officers because when the idea for P.H.L.E.G.M. came to them they were on academic probation and could not serve as officers of a local organization. . .

"Faculty advisors are Robert Daniel, psychology, and John Gallicher, sociology."

Coed Is 83 Years Old

Mrs. Martha Trimble, 83, who received her A. B. from the University in 1917, has returned to class this semester as the campus's oldest coed.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa, she is taking a course in the history of Christianity "for the joy of it and because I don't think one ever comes to the end of the learning experience."

Collection of Classics Called 'One of Finest'

In many fields libraries are as much a necessity for research as are scientific laboratories. And at Columbia the classics collection in the General Library is one of the finest.

"For research and writing in classics, confidence in library resources is indispensable," Dr. Meyer Reinhold said. "The Library here is a gem in my field. There is little need to borrow from elsewhere or to travel. The library has been very carefully built and is up-to-date."

Dr. Reinhold joined the faculty this year as a professor and prefers to be called a classicist and ancient historian. He has published 10 books in classics and is working now on "A History of Status Symbols," covering major cultures from primitive times to the 20th century.

Letters to the Editor

Since this is the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the entrance of women to the University, would it not be appropriate to call attention to the fact that no one would think this a coeducational school, since it has awarded an honorary degree to only two women? Surely in 100 years there were more than that worthy. The arts have fared almost as badly. I think only two writers (one a poet), one artist, and one singer, have been so honored. And Mark Twain had to wait until after Heidleberg, Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale had conferred degrees or honored him before his home-state university did.

Mary Paxton Keeley, BJ '10
Columbia, Mo.

I have always wondered why someone hasn't done an article about the Davis Tea Room. . .which sure has a much more dignified ring to its name than The Shack, and that is what it was known as up until about 1935. Many alumni will tell you that it was "the place" to be seen with your date, at least on weekends, and the really "money crowd" could be seen there from 3 p. m. (when it opened) until 5. On Friday and Saturday nights it would be packed until about 2 a. m. It's a wonder that many could stay the entire evening because the ventilation in the winter time was practically nil. Of course women were not smoking then as much as they are currently.

Summer school students did not have the privilege of "jellying" at Davis's because it was too hot to operate it, meaning that air conditioning had not yet arrived.

The Davis Tea Room had its beginning when C. D. Davis operated from a good-sized, "boxed-in" wagon before 1920. As his money "thickened up" he would add on some, until it reached its present size.

I was working there between classes at the time the Trolley Car was started by Mr. Gabler. That didn't make so much difference, but as he got successful and built the Black & Gold Inn, that was the beginning of the end of the Davis Tea Room. It then became known as the "Overflow Inn," for when the Black & Gold would fill up between classes, those that had dallied, couldn't get in the new place, and had to go with the overflow crowd to Davis's.

Joe Hook, BS BA '47
Columbia, Mo.

Few of us would disagree with the premise that Americans hold dear such things as modernization, improvements and change. We have been an adult part of it in all the years since 1937. That was the year we wondered with deep dread whether the Depression was coming back again. We knew that the element of certainty, which had begun timidly to creep back into our plans for the future, might vanish overnight. We heard the word "recession" all around us and said to ourselves quickly and hopefully, "This will pass" — except for those fearful moments when we asked, "Will it get any worse?"

In spite of economic conditions and the attendant worries, high schools all over America carried on the business of graduating thousands of boys and girls that year. Many of these students had college in mind, and some 1500 actually enrolled in September as freshmen at Missouri. The rest went into whatever jobs were offered, or the army, or simply waited around for the economy to pick up and opportunities become more numerous. Quite honestly, strange as it may seem today, these youngsters took only a fleeting look abroad at the power moves of Hitler, Mussolini and Franco. For those of us at Missouri, there was the immediate task of financing fees, fees which were so small and loomed so large. Finally, there was the triumph of sitting in Jesse Hall Auditorium on a fine, September morning at 10 a. m., a part of a freshmen convocation for the class of '41. Certainly these Missouri students wondered what lay ahead, and in the manner of youth knew that some way or other the future would turn out as they wanted it.

Today I have a daughter enrolled in the modern University of Missouri — Columbia. However, she is a freshman surrounded by much that has not changed — Jesse Hall, the Columns, classroom seats filled by bright classmates, and some not so bright. My hope is that all these young people will absorb and benefit from the atmosphere which I think is integrally Missouri. For this generation of students, too, the future very probably will be hard. Difficulties, however, which become the "big deals" of any age can be cut down to size. Hard work is a virtue — and so is the ability to understand and enjoy the people and the world around us.

The manifold problems of today and tomorrow can be met head-on by young adults of character and conviction, and in 2000 A. D., God willing, the Columns will be standing, signifying for other generations the aims a Missouri student can wear like a cloak and ride like a charger in this mixed-up world — Knowledge, Common Sense, Drive, Equanimity, Courage, Compassion.

Liz Huntsberry Bent, BJ '47
West Chester, Penn.

Bus Entsminger's Column

Missouri's problems in financing higher education are not unique. The phenomenon of a state legislature appropriating more and more dollars for higher education while the needs climb at an even faster rate is present throughout the land.

This was brought out in a report prepared by Professor M. M. Chambers of Indiana University and published by the Office of Institutional Research (OIR) of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

The report pointed out that state support of higher education has more than tripled in the past eight years, from $1.4 billion in 1959-60 to $4.4 billion last year.

"The appropriation figures are impressive and reflect an important commitment on the part of the states to higher education. However, despite the large sums involved and the impressive percentage increases, the states have not — in general — kept up with the increasing responsibilities placed on public higher education. As its support has grown, demands and costs have risen even more rapidly," the OIR notes.

Population growth, enrollment growth, increased graduate study, inflation, rising salaries, expensive equipment, and the need to guarantee quality as well as quantity in public higher education have all contributed to escalating operating costs of colleges and universities.

"The great question for the future," the report says, "is whether the public commitment to educational opportunity for all who can benefit will be matched by the funds needed to keep the doors to higher education open without sacrificing quality," adding that "in this competitive period, many states which appear to be doing all they can for higher education must manage to double or triple their efforts."

School of Medicine Gets Distinguished Professor

Heart research at the School of Medicine (see story on page 2) can be expected to continue its advance with the appointment of Dr. E. Grey Dimond as the first University of Missouri Distinguished Professor of Medicine at the school.

A recognized authority on heart disease, Dr. Dimond is the author of nine medical books, including Electrocardiography, now in its fourth edition. Dr. Dimond is a native of Missouri and presently is professor of medicine-in-residence at the University of California at San Diego and a member of the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation at La Jolla, Calif.

The new distinguished professorship is being supported in part by a gift from Dr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Middlebush. Dr. Middlebush was president of the University from 1935 until 1954.

On TV Before Recital

Not many voice majors are likely to appear in a national television production a week before giving their student recital on campus. But this was the experience of Don Heitgerd, baritone, and a senior at Missouri. His recital followed the annual rerun of "Cinderella," the Rodgers and Hammerstein production in which he has a singing role.

Back in 1954 Don became a "musical dropout" when he interrupted his education on the Columbia campus for a 13-year career, mostly in Hollywood, as a singer and actor. During that absence he not only won a role in television's "Cinderella," which premiered in 1964, but he also performed in The Deputy, Wagon Train, and The Du Pont Show of the Week. In addition, he appeared in musical comedies and night clubs.

But, convinced of the importance of a degree and looking toward a possible teaching career, Heitgerd decided to resume his education. So he returned to Columbia and, at least temporarily, turned his back on "show biz," except for occasional singing programs in central Missouri to help out the family budget.

MU Experts Studying Assistance Programs

Experts on the Columbia campus are studying the effectiveness of the United States technical assistance programs.

Under supervision of Dr. Philip A. Warnken, associate professor of agricultural economics, information on more than 40 projects in various parts of the globe is being assembled.

"As a nation we do not realize the magnitude of the problems facing underdeveloped countries," Dr. Warnken said. "At the same time we have overestimated our ability to bring significant improvement over the short run."

Dr. Warnken recently returned from spending 18 months in 10 Latin American countries where he studied 14 technical assistance projects.

Fulton Project Draws Students 'Who Care'

One reason for the story on the YMCA tutor program (page 24) is that it points out that students who are truly concerned about the ills of society don't often adopt the hippy brand of protest.

Another story could be written about the "Fulton Project," organized by the YMCA and the YWCA some 20 years ago in Columbia. In this program, students from MU, and Christian and Stephens Colleges journey to Fulton, Mo., each Saturday afternoon to visit patients in State Hospital No. 1 for the mentally ill and children in the Missouri School for the Deaf.

Co-chairmen of the project are Mary Helen Webb, a senior in sociology from Rolla, and Stan Berger, a junior in Engineering from St. Louis.

"It's easy to say I'm dissatisfied and discontent with the world," said Miss Webb, "and it's easy to say that I'm going to join the Peace Corps or go to work later in the city. What is hard is to stay at home now and do something effective."

The students divide into three groups and visit the Bigg's Building which houses the criminally insane, "kiddies corner" with emotionally disturbed boys ranging from 6 to 15, and the Missouri School for the Deaf with children of primary school age.

16 Girls in Engineering

The reaction to girls in engineering school, the Missouri Shamrock says, ranges from mild surprise to an astonished, "What's a nice girl like you doing in a place like this?"

Of the 16 girls now attending the College of Engineering at Columbia, seven are enrolled in electrical engineering, four in chemical engineering, two in industrial engineering, and one in agricultural engineering. Only the Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering is all male this semester.

Nine Universities Form Traveling Scholar Plan

A Traveling Scholar Program has been initiated by the Mid-America State Universities Association (MASUA) among its nine institutions, which include the University of Missouri.

Under the program, eligible doctoral students at any of the member universities may cross institutional lines for work in highly specialized areas on neighboring campuses. They will continue to pay fees, register and receive credit at their home institutions. Such study transfers are generally available for one semester.

Besides Missouri and Oklahoma State other MASUA members are the University of Colorado, Iowa State University, University of Kansas, Kansas State University, University of Nebraska, University of Oklahoma, and Colorado State University.

Annual Election Notice

The annual election of officers for the Alumni Association of the University of Missouri-Columbia will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday, May 25, 1968 at the Memorial Union. Nominations for president, three vice presidents, and treasurer are now being received by the secretary's office, 308 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65201.

MISSOURI ALUMNUS

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