

MISSOURI ALUMNUS

MARCH 1969

86.1



Home Town

Serigraph 314

L. Rugolo 1966

To artist Lawrence Rugolo, who created the serigraph reproduced above, Columbia now is "Home Town," because he's an associate professor in the art department of the University. To thousands of alumni, Columbia was at least home for awhile. But even the landscapes of home towns change, and for those alumni who cannot return (continued on page 30)



MARCH 1969
VOLUME 58 NO. 7

MISSOURI ALUMNUS

4 The Moon and Dr. Gehrke

8 What Say the Freshmen?

12 Norm Stewart: Two Years Later

16 The Museum Nobody Sees

22 Whose University?

26 Meanwhile, Back at the Space Center

30 Columbia, My How You Have Changed

36 Commentary

A warm, misty springtime night in Columbia "can really hang you up the most," or so the photo at left by Roy Inman seems to say. The Alumnus photographer for the past year, Inman soon will be leaving Columbia, having completed work for a master's degree in journalism.

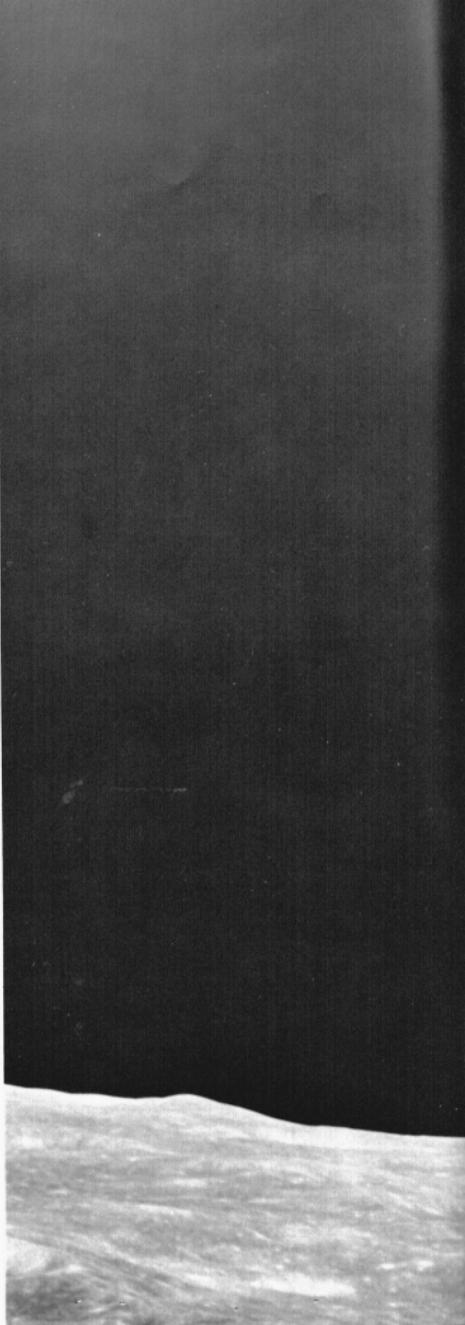
The Missouri Alumnus is published each month except July and August by the Alumni Association of the University of Missouri—Columbia, 308 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Missouri 65201. Steve Shinn, editor; Virginia W. Glass, assistant editor; and Roy Inman, the staff photographer. Design consultants are Paul L. Fisher, professor of journalism, and Lawrence T. Rugolo, associate professor of art. Second class postage is paid at Columbia, Missouri, and at additional mailing offices. Membership dues, \$5 a year. Lifetime membership, \$100.

When the first moon
samples are returned, a
Missouri scientist will be on
the team to test them

THE MOON AND DR. GEHRKE

By JUDY ROBERTS

As Apollo 8 orbited the moon, the spacecraft's crew took this dramatic photograph of Mother Earth.





The moon looms a little closer now since the Christmas flight of the astronauts, but questions about the possibility of life molecules on its surface remain unanswered. Astronauts are beginning to look toward Mars as their next target, but still want to know more about its surface before venturing forth. The genetic code is closer to being broken, but steps within the genetic process need to be defined. More and more is being learned about treatment of disease, but many diseases are too far advanced to react to treatment by the time they are discovered.

These problems—some of them seemingly unrelated—may be solved with the aid of research conducted by Dr. Charles W. Gehrke, supervisor of the Experiment Station Chemical Laboratories and research associate in space sciences on the Columbia campus.

Gehrke and his research team have developed gas-liquid chromatography to make possible the fast and accurate analysis of the 20 natural amino acids. They are working on analysis of the genetic base molecules. The amino acids are the "building blocks" of the proteins that direct the thousands of chemical reactions in the body. Genetic bases are important in the hereditary process.

This outstanding method of analysis won Gehrke and his research associate, Dr. David L. Stalling, positions as investigators for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. They were chosen to help with analysis of the first soil samples astronauts will bring back this summer from the moon. When the first astronauts land on the moon, they will obtain a "grab" sample of the moon's soil. This soil will be transported back to Earth. As soon as the astronauts return they will be put in complete isolation for three weeks. This isolation will serve as a test period to see whether they carry any contamination from the moon's surface that could destroy the human race. If there is no such danger, the soil samples then will be

Gehrke's
GLC method
also holds promise
for medical
research



sent to NASA'S Ames Research Center in California.

There Dr. Gehrke and Dr. Stalling will be on the research team that will investigate the soil samples for the possibility of amino acids, genetic materials, and other life molecules.

If these molecules are present, it doesn't necessarily mean there was life on the moon at one time, Dr. Gehrke said. However, their presence may give us some clues to the evolution of man.

"If there was a little hydrogen, a little carbon and a little nitrogen and maybe some moisture under the surface of the ground, and if the sun added just enough radiation, these substances could have chemically combined to form life-related molecules. If conditions were then just right, they eventually could evolve into actual life forms," he said.

Dr. Cyril A. Ponnampерuma, chief of the chemical evolution branch at Ames, has said, "The moon represents a potentially important repository for debris collected from outer space, which may contain the viable or non-viable remnants of biological forms. If the debris so collected by the moon can be demonstrated to contain living or dead biological entities, in such a way that terrestrial contamination can be ruled out

as a possible source, this would be the first unequivocal demonstration of the existence of extraterrestrial life. Its impact on the biological sciences would be immense and far reaching."

This lunar analysis has to wait for the return of a manned flight. But Dr. Gehrke also has submitted a proposal to NASA for analysis of Mars soil that will not require a manned flight. All the equipment needed for this investigation will be on a Mars lander. Soil will be drawn up into the lander, prepared for analysis, analyzed and results transmitted back to Earth.

As state chemist for Missouri and chemist for the University, Dr. Gehrke is asked to analyze many substances containing amino acids. Old methods of analysis were slow, tedious and expensive. Even the best methods available took 24 hours for analysis of one sample. When a chemist has thousands of samples to analyze, a method that could do the same work within an hour would be invaluable.

In 1961 Dr. Gehrke started a major project to find this faster and less expensive way to detect and measure amino acids. He was in a race with more than 100 other chemical labs around the world to find the solution. His Missouri laboratory research team and another laboratory in Kyoto, Japan, led all other laboratories in their advances.

Gas-liquid chromatography was chosen as the method for analysis, but before substances can be analyzed by GLC they must be converted to their gaseous state by organic reactions. This volatilization and separation loomed as the main obstacle in subjecting amino acids to GLC techniques.

"In 1965 we knew we were breaking through," Dr. Gehrke said. "We didn't have all the answers, but we knew it could be done."

Their answer came in the form of a compound that could be reacted with the amino acids so they would volatilize. By the end of 1967, Dr. Gehrke's team had the chemical reactions with all 20 amino acids worked out so they could be analyzed accurately and quickly by GLC. With automated GLC methods, his laboratory now can analyze 40 samples of two of the amino acids in one morning—with time and manpower left to turn to more important problems.

Dr. Gehrke said many refinements already have been made in the GLC techniques since their announcement last April. He added that the next three years will be spent moving what they have learned to a higher plane—by further refinement and increasing the substances that can be analyzed by this method.

The experiment station just now is getting the equipment needed for analysis of genetic materials. Being able to define the genetic reactions within cells will have important medical implications.

Now doctors have to analyze a patient's condition on a gross scale. By the time outward signs of disease become evident, a person may be in such advanced stages of disease that it is too late for effective treatment, Dr. Gehrke said. Abnormal reactions must take place within the cells long before outward signs are evident. If these reactions can be detected with GLC methods, it may be possible to stop or alter the disease in very early stages.

Analysis of substances by GLC depends upon different rates of diffusion by different substances. The sample to be tested—whether blood, urine or a simpler compound—is "cleaned up" and converted to its volatile state. These gases are injected into a column a little more than a yard long. The column is packed with oil-covered particles. As the gases hit the particles they are dissolved in the oil, but nitrogen gas sweeping through the column picks them up and carries them back out again.

Different amino acids come out of the column after different lengths of time. As the gases leave the column, they are burned in a hydrogen flame. This burning creates a voltage signal that is connected to a recorder. The graph drawn by this recorder shows what amino acids are present by the length of time it takes a peak to appear and the amount of acid present by the size of the peak. The analysis for all 20 amino acids takes less than an hour. □

Judy Roberts received her master's degree in journalism in January, majoring in science writing. She was one of the first students in the School of Journalism to participate in the special medical writing program at Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.



WHAT SAY THE FRESHMEN?

Columbia Campus students are idealistic, somewhat conservative



He thinks he should have a "major role" in defining the University curriculum, but he doesn't intend to participate in any student protests or demonstrations.

He is somewhat concerned about financing his college education, but his most important personal goal is idealistic: He wants to "develop a meaningful philosophy of life."

Based on a survey made of incoming freshmen to the University of Missouri-Columbia at the time of their enrollment last summer, this partial picture of a typical Columbia campus freshman corresponds closely with nationwide findings reported by the American Council on Education. The young people at Mizzou did exhibit more conservative tendencies, however: Where 4½ per cent of the nation's freshmen figured their chances very good that they would participate in a demonstration, only 1 per cent of the Missouri class felt that way.

Not all the members of the Class of 1972 filled out the four-page questionnaire. Presented as a voluntary assignment at the time the

recent high school graduates were completing pre-enrollment forms, the survey was answered by 2326 of the Columbia campus freshmen. Since 3700 freshmen were enrolled last fall, 38 per cent chose not to fill out the questionnaire. As all good researchers know, the non-respondents might have presented a different picture, but the return is high enough that the survey does tell some important things about the Missouri young people.

First of all, they are very much like their counterparts in universities across the nation. There are few significant differences in backgrounds, goals and aspirations between the Columbia campus group and the 240,000 other incoming freshmen who took part in the ACE survey. Most of both groups ranked in the top 25 per cent of their classes (60 per cent for Missouri, 65 per cent for the nationwide university group); nine out of 10 ranked in the top 50 per cent (93 per cent Missouri, 89 per cent nationwide).

Both groups were similarly active in their

THE FRESHMEN

(UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA)

	University of Missouri-Columbia		Nationwide
	Total	Male	Female

Agree That

Students should have a major role in specifying the college curriculum	89.8	88.5	91.9	90.2
My beliefs and attitudes are similar to those of most other students	75.3	72.8	77.8	67.9
Faculty promotions should be based in part on student evaluations	67.2	66.2	68.3	65.7
Student publications should be cleared by college officials	64.4	63.7	65.1	49.2
Most college officials have been too lax in dealing with student protests on campus	60.6	63.5	57.6	51.7
The chief benefit of a college education is that it increases one's earning power	56.7	66.5	46.6	52.1
Scientists should publish their findings regardless of the possible consequences	48.9	52.1	45.6	55.4
Urban problems cannot be solved without huge investments of federal money	46.5	47.8	45.0	49.1
Air pollution in cities justifies using drastic measures to limit the use of motor vehicles	39.4	39.0	39.8	45.8
Cigarette advertising should be outlawed on radio and TV	38.0	36.2	39.9	39.3
College officials have the right to ban persons with extreme views from speaking on campus	34.2	36.1	32.1	27.9
Students from disadvantaged backgrounds should get preferential treatment in college admissions	33.5	35.7	31.3	37.8
Realistically, an individual person can do little to bring about changes in our society	27.9	31.7	24.0	31.1
Only volunteers should serve in the armed forces	26.4	31.9	20.9	39.0
College officials have the right to regulate student behavior off campus	25.1	25.3	24.9	19.3
Marijuana should be legalized	11.4	12.4	10.3	22.8

Major Influences in Deciding to Attend This University

Parent or other relative	1	2	1	2
Academic reputation of the college	2	1	2	1
Opportunity to live away from home	3	5	3	4
High school teacher or counselor	4	3	5	5
Friends attending this college	5	4	4	6
Low cost	6	6	6	3
Graduate or other representative from this college	7	8	7	7
Social life of the college	8	7	8	8
Most of the students are like me	9	10	9	9
Other extracurricular activities	10	11	10	10
Athletic program of the college	11	9	12	11
Professional counseling or college placement service	12	12	11	12
Religious affiliation	13	13	13	13

Objectives Considered to Be Essential or Very Important

Developing a meaningful philosophy of life	1	1	1	1
Becoming an authority on a special subject in my subject field	2	2	3	2
Helping others who are in difficulty	3	6	2	3
Keeping up to date with political affairs	4	5	4	4
Being successful in a business of my own	5	3	5	5
Being very well-off financially	6	4	7	6
Obtaining recognition from my colleagues for contribution in a special field	7	7	6	7
Having administrative responsibility for the work of others	8	8	12	9
Becoming a community leader	9	9	13	10
Never being obligated to people	10	10	8	8
Writing original works (poems, novels, short stories etc)	11	13	10	12
Participating in an organization like the peace corps or vista	12	15	9	11
Creating artistic work (painting, sculpture, decorating etc)	13	18	11	13
Becoming an outstanding athlete	14	12	17	16
Making a theoretical contribution to science	15	14	16	14
Becoming accomplished in one of the performing arts (acting, dancing etc)	16	16	14	17
Becoming an expert in finance and commerce	17	11	18	15
Becoming an accomplished musician (performer or composer)	18	17	15	18

high school extracurricular activities, although Missouri freshmen were more likely to have been president of a student organization, to have done well in a state music contest, to have had a major part in a play, and to have lettered in a varsity sport. Scholastic Honor Society and National Merit recognition were about the same for both groups, however.

Girls in both the Columbia campus and national groups listed their probable career occupations as (1) secondary education; (2) elementary school teacher; and (3) artist (including performer). Both groups of boys listed engineer as their first choice of occupation and businessman, second. Missouri freshmen placed law third, while nationwide the third choice was either an M.D. or D.D.S.

Almost half of both groups came from the city or one of its suburbs, but Missouri had more freshmen from farms than the National average, 14 per cent to 8. Nationwide, university freshmen were reported to be 3.2 per cent Negro; on the Columbia campus, this percentage was 1.7.

Their activities during their senior year in high school held few surprises. Most took part in student elections; most attended some kind of religious services; most had some form of vocational counseling. About half checked out books frequently from the library, occasionally came in late for class, helped another student in his school work, arranged a date for a friend, played chess (a little surprising), and discussed sports. Few cut class, or, on the other hand, did any extra reading for a class. About one out of 10 smoked regularly. More (41.2 per cent) had an occasional beer. Only 4 per cent reported taking sleeping pills.

Compared to the national survey, freshmen who matriculated to Missouri had much less experience with protests. About 1 per cent said they had participated in a demonstration against the Vietnam war; 5 per cent of the national sample had. Two per cent of the Missourians had demonstrated against racial discrimination; 7 per cent of the national sample had. Ten per cent had protested against the school administration; nationwide, 17 per cent reported such activities.

One of the most surprising—and disturbing—survey results was the incoming freshmen's response to a question concerning talking over their futures with their parents. Only 39 per cent of Missouri freshmen boys and 53 per cent of the girls reported even occasionally discussing their futures with their parents during the past year. Nationally, the results were worse, 32 per cent of the boys, 47 per cent of the girls. The generation gap may be broader than many persons realize.

The class of '72 seems to be idealistic. As was reported earlier, their most important personal goal was, "developing a meaningful philosophy of life." This was followed by "being an authority in my field" and "helping others who are in difficulty." Girls ranked the latter objective, second; boys, sixth. The third most important goal for the boys was "being successful in a business of my own." A complete ranking of goals appears on the opposite page.

Youthful idealism showed up again when the freshmen were asked whether or not they agreed that, "Realistically, an individual person can do little to bring about changes in our society." Only 28 per cent thought the statement was accurate, the rest apparently feeling that the individual still could play an important role. But, paradoxically, most (57 per cent) agreed that the "chief benefit of a college education is that it increases one's earning power."

About two-thirds believed that "faculty promotions should be based in part on student evaluations," but two-thirds also were in favor of faculty approval of student publications. A third felt cigarette advertising should be outlawed, and 10 per cent were in favor of legalizing marijuana. Only a fourth thought the University had a right to regulate their *off-campus* activities, but more than half believed that college officials had been too lax in dealing with student protests *on campus*.

How did this "typical" freshman happen to come to the University of Missouri-Columbia? The major influences were his parents or other relatives, but the academic reputation of the University was almost equally important. The influence of Columbia campus alumni ranked far down the list. □

NORM STEWART: TWO YEARS LATER

By CHARLIE PAULSELL



Coach Norm Stewart takes advantage of a time out to talk over the game strategy with the 1968-69 Tiger team.



Bill Daake of St. Louis Priory, third from left, one of the most highly sought-after high school basketball players in Missouri, and his family visit the Norm Stewarts.

After two years of a new regime, there appears little doubt that Missouri's basketball program is on the upswing.

And the force which is propelling Mizzou back to respectability and, hopefully, to eventual prominence in the sport is blond, boyish-looking Norm Stewart, himself an All-American in Tiger basketball toggery just 13 years ago.

This season, lacking the big man at center so sorely needed in the Big Eight and with perilously thin bench help, Stewart buckled down to make the most of what he had—and succeeded. The best season since the mid-fifties, including two upsets of KU; anticipated help from the current freshman squad; and the start of construction on a long-awaited multi-purpose auditorium appreciably brightened the outlook for the future.

Still Stewart takes a view of cautious optimism. At a recent appearance before a Columbia civic club, he wound up his talk by quipping: "It will still be the end of the 1969-70 season before we'll know whether to build a home or keep on renting."

Norm and his wife, the former Virginia Zimmerman of Kansas City and an ex-Missouri homecoming queen, had just completed construction of a home in Cedar Falls, Iowa, when the opportunity to switch jobs came along.

This was in early March of 1967, and Missouri basketball fortunes had sagged to their lowest ebb in the school's history. In a two-season span, the Tigers had won only six times in 49 starts. Never before had Tiger basketball teams

won as few games or lost as many in back-to-back seasons. Morale was naturally at rock bottom and discipline was almost totally lacking.

The day of his appointment, Stewart headed south from the University of Northern Iowa where he had been a successful head coach for six years—97 wins and 42 losses, two conference championships, and a fourth-place finish in the NCAA College Division National Tournament.

He spent two days scouting high school talent in the State Class L semi-finals and finals in St. Louis, then hurried back to the campus of his Alma Mater, rolled up his sleeves and went to work.

In between recruiting trips he held individual talks with the players who were to return the following season, exchanging views and philosophies and spelling out his code of discipline. A few of the players didn't come back. Those with a genuine desire to compete did.

One of Stewart's first concrete moves was to hire capable Roy Dewitz, a former opponent as a player at Kansas State and a coaching foe at Augustana College, where he gave up the head mentor's job he had held for a year to become No. 1 assistant.

It soon became evident that things were looking up, although few if any of a diminished corps of Tiger followers expected the 10-16 season that followed. Attendance grew, enthusiasm swelled noticeably and a stunning 67-66 upset of Kansas at Lawrence brought a crowd of several hundred persons to the airport in the early

morning hours to greet the conquering heroes.

Why did he decide to leave a well-paying position in a winning atmosphere to shoulder the problems which obviously existed at Missouri?

His answer comes quickly. No deliberation.

"I came back because this is the University level, the top of competition. I was at a good school with a good job and a good salary but this is advancement because of the competition. That's strictly why I came. If I'm going to coach, I want to knock heads with the best."

Stewart emphasizes that when he accepted the job he set no year-by-year goals, no calendar of improvement.

"Where we started was at an easy point. We didn't have to do much to improve. We won 10 games, including key games with KU and with Nebraska at the end of the season.

"This was the year that I had worried about because our first recruiting hadn't been good. I felt that if this team won 10 games we would have done a good job. It was just their great effort and attitude."

Proper attitude and effort are the first and foremost demands Stewart makes upon his players. He's tough in practice and quick to take firm action when a player steps out of line off the court. At the same time the 34-year-old native of Northeast Missouri's farmlands has a relaxed, country wit that maintains a warm rapport with the squad.

He's lightning-quick with the quip and equally quick to laugh uproariously when he hears a good one. He's also outspoken and at times near-brutally blunt, but if he has his detractors among the students, townspeople and alumni, they're hard to find.

Stewart terms the area of general alumni support of the basketball program "difficult to evaluate."

"I realize that many of our alumni have been very good financially to the athletic department, but even that needs to improve. As far as the

basketball team goes, we had a couple of shows of enthusiasm at the Big Eight tournament in Kansas City.

"Our best support was at St. Louis. We've been down and it's hard to generate enthusiasm. But Mitch Murch and Jean Madden got about 250 people together there, and we played well and won and it turned out well.

"In recruiting, it's difficult to tell. An alumnus can't make a specific offer to a boy. When we have asked alumni for recruiting help in other ways, we haven't always gotten 100 per cent, but there are certain situations where they've been very helpful."

The question posed most often to Stewart by alumni is "Do you think Missouri can ever have a really first-rate basketball program?"

"There's no real answer to that. How do you define first-rate program? Everybody has problems, even John Wooden at UCLA, although naturally they're fewer than mine.

"To me, first rate means you do the best with what you have. You take what you have and get after 'em.

"There are a lot of things about our program that are first rate. For example, when we travel our accommodations are as good as anyone's."

Stewart declines to pinpoint the progress he feels he has made in upgrading Mizzou's program but neither does he shrug off the idea that it's there.

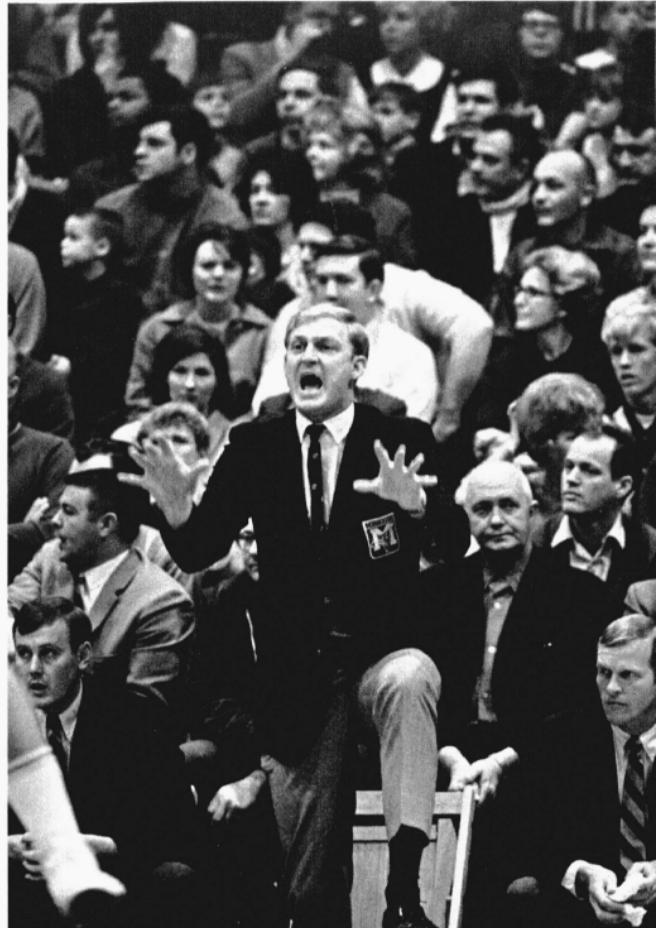
"When I first came back," he said with a good-natured grin, "everywhere I went around the state the reaction was 'You sure got yourself into a helluva situation. Good luck.' I could feel them looking at me as I walked out the door.

"Then I started getting letters from smaller schools outside the conference wanting to get on our schedule. They all saw a chance to beat a Big Eight team. The first year I must have gotten 95 letters saying 'You want to play?' I'm not getting that many any more."

With all but reserve Tom Thoenen due back from this season's surprising squad and help on the way from a solid freshman club, it's quite likely that in another year the letters will have stopped coming completely.

And Norm Stewart will be building instead of renting. □

Sports editor of the Columbia Tribune, Charlie Paulsell has been on the Missouri sports scene since he was a student in Journalism School. During this period, he has watched Tiger basketball teams play under four different coaches. He received his BJ in 1950.



Millions of artifacts and objects of
natural history are on campus, but without
proper display, they make up

The Museum Nobody Sees

By BARBARA JOHNSON

Can a university really be first-rate without a museum?

Of all the universities in the Big Eight and Big Ten, the University of Missouri-Columbia is one of the few without a full-fledged museum. In fact, the universities of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Oklahoma all have two—one for art and archaeology and another for natural history. And the University of Michigan has three.

In Columbia tucked away in basements, professors' offices and in small crowded rooms are more than two million objects—articles that any museum in the United States would be proud to display. In fact, university and large city museums regularly borrow our valuable objects for special exhibitions. Otherwise, most of the articles would never see the light of display.

"All our ingenuity has gone into squeezing more storage cabinets into the available area and stretching the exhibition space to the greatest possible extent," says Dr. Saul Weinberg, director of art and archaeology collections and professor of classical archaeology. Things are so critical today that only 5 per cent of his 4000 objects valued at over \$1 million can be displayed in the art and archaeology galleries.

"We try to rotate exhibits," he says. "But even that is impossible. There's no room in which to change the displays." The galleries are on the library's fourth floor. He is grateful for even this small space because the library is crowded, and someday the museum undoubtedly will have to move.

The situation is similarly serious in other departments. In Zoology, there are some 30,000

fish specimens. "This is a teaching and research collection with major emphasis on Missouri and North American fresh-water forms," Dr. Arthur Witt, Jr., associate professor of zoology says. "There are also good representative saltwater collections from the Atlantic, Gulf Coast, Pacific, Puerto Rico, Guam and Thailand. There is no exhibition area."

Even the newest buildings on campus are feeling the strain from lack of space. The new Geology building, built in 1965, holds some 50,000 catalogued rocks, minerals and fossils. Storage space consists of one large room in the basement and corners of laboratories and offices. Limited display is possible only in wall cases located along basement and first floor corridors.

"In effect, we have no significant display space when the size of the collection is considered," Dr. Raymond L. Ethington, geology professor, says.

Often, when extremely small exhibit areas do exist, they are in out-of-the-way places, unavailable and unknown to the general public and students.

What is being done to correct the present problem, considering that these collections will likely double within the next 10 years? Very little.

"A museum has never been considered top priority," Weinberg explains. A committee to consider the construction of a museum has existed for nine years but response from the administration, the legislature, alumni and friends has been negligible.

Most plans for new buildings include areas



for display, research and storage. But when budget cuts must be made these are the first to go. Even buildings with initial space for museums are usually overcrowded in a year or two and the museum-research laboratory is turned into offices or new classrooms.

To combat these developments, 10 departments within the Colleges of Agriculture and Arts and Science and the School of Medicine last year put out a 54-page comprehensive report outlining the urgency for a museum building and what such a museum might look like and cost.

The envisioned building to be placed possibly a block south of the College of Education would be five stories in addition to a basement. Its dimensions would be 70 feet wide by 200 feet long. The first floor largely would be used for museum preparation and display. There would most likely be a planetarium-auditorium for films and lectures that could seat 300 students or the general public. Dioramas in many instances would integrate the materials from several departments.

"For example, a tropical jungle diorama would have a painting of an African village in one corner with primitive agriculture as distant landscape," Dr. David B. Dunn, associate professor of Botany suggests. Dunn is the current chairman of the museum committee. "Figures in the foreground would be used to depict tribal activities. A taped 15-minute discussion would be available by pressing a button." The tape would describe the types of dwellings, cultural development, agricultural practices and crops of that depicted tribe.

"The portion of the same diorama showing jungle lianas and vegetation layering," Dunn continues, "would have both stuffed animals, reptiles and birds among the plants."

On the other floors, combinations of research laboratories, work areas and storage would be available. Thus the University could combine in one building museum and research facilities in a way that no other university previously has done. Estimated total cost—\$7 million.

Each department has submitted space, furniture and equipment needs. Some of the necessary equipment mentioned are darkrooms for film developing, computer terminals, a courtyard which would lend itself to certain kinds of ex-

perimentation not feasible on a finished building floor, storage rooms equipped with humidifiers and proper light and temperature controls, and X-ray rooms. Adequate research facilities are of ultimate importance to all departments. Laboratories would be large enough and sufficiently well equipped to permit advanced scientific research as well as student participation in research.

"Perhaps one of the greatest justifications for the projected museum is the revitalization of museum research which would result," Dr. Wilbur Enns, professor of entomology, says. "Such research has languished in recent years. The University of Missouri-Columbia has not been making its fair share of contributions."

How can Missouri do its fair share? One staff member recently did a laboratory study of the growth of fishes. The only space available for his experimentation was over the bathtub in the men's room of Stephens Hall.

Weinberg says: "We ought to be teaching conservation of art and have museum training programs. But how can we? There isn't an inch left to even turn around in." He shares an office with several other people, including student assistants. "When I'm not here someone else is using my desk."

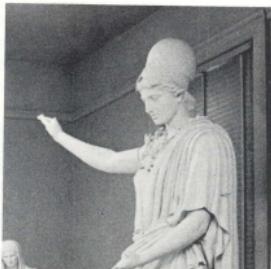
But if crying for laboratories and display areas and pleading the need for the University to advance its research and teaching programs isn't enough, some suggest that the hundreds of school children that visit the campus each year should be considered. The University has a responsibility to make education exciting for them.

"There are hundreds of school children of all ages who come every year to visit our museum and must surely be disappointed to see almost nothing on display," Enns says. "Entomology touches almost every other art and science and has done so from time immemorial. Egyptian scarabs; present day food habits of primitive people; beautiful designs in costume jewelry and textiles; gorgeous butterflies, moths and beetles; living colonies of social insects—these are only a few examples of what the public should be aware of and appreciate."

Youngsters also enjoy a full-scale replica of a prehistoric Indian thatched roof pole house



An Indian bronze figure of the elephant god Ganesha is shown at upper left. Above, Patricia Robbins, research assistant in the Museum of Anthropology, is pictured with African items. Left, two grade schoolers see wood sculptures of Saints Constantine and Helen in the Museum of Art and Archaeology. Below is a head from the collection of full size plaster casts of Greek and Roman sculpture. At right is a wooden mask from New Guinea.





occupied about 700 years ago in Butler County, Mo. which has been erected as one of the exhibits in the Museum of Anthropology. Located in Room 100 of ancient Swallow Hall, this museum contains displays relating to the archaeology and ethnology of the American Indian and the Old World Paleolithic era. Most of the Indian exhibits are from pre-historic Indians in Missouri, but there is also an exhibit of Eskimo culture and some African items.

For many children a trip to see the University's varied collections marks the first time they've been exposed to real art and history. Kansas City and St. Louis hold the state's only museums of real size or importance.

"Maybe you did not know it," begins a letter from a Columbia second grader who visited the art galleries in the library last April, "but seeing the pottery and other things was almost the best birthday present I ever had. Thank you for letting us come."

Another girl was apparently inspired so much that she decided: "When I grow up I am going

to be an artist." A boy asked, "Are you going to invite me again?" While still another wrote: "My mother would have come if mothers could."

Is the dream for a museum impossible? Weinberg doesn't think so. "I think it's an achievable goal as soon as someone in a high enough position feels the need is great enough and the alumni organization for one year makes this its top priority."

The problem of course is money. Who will or who can finance a \$7 million venture? The museum committee hopes that \$2.5 million will come from state funds, matched with a similar amount from the National Science Foundation and other federal agencies. The remaining \$2 million would come from private donations.

In the meantime, the museum committee is hoping to inaugurate a museum contribution series which would include research articles from all departments. Dunn says the need is urgent here. He explains that in four areas alone there are 17 monographic size works lying idle doing nothing for the researcher or the University.



Ranging in age from 1000 BC to the time of Christ, these art objects include, left to right, an Etruscan tripod, an Alexandrian lion, a Roman knocker (in front), a late Hellenistic statue, a Chinese kuei.

"This item alone cannot win eminence, but it will be a major step in that direction," he says.

Between now and 1971, the earliest possible date a museum could be completed, the departments will go on as best they can. But, just "going on" will be painful. Art and Archaeology recently lost the James Michener collection of 300 paintings. Author Michener had wanted the Columbia campus to have the \$2 million collection complete with a \$1 million endowment for preservation. But because of lack of space the collection is going to the University of Texas.

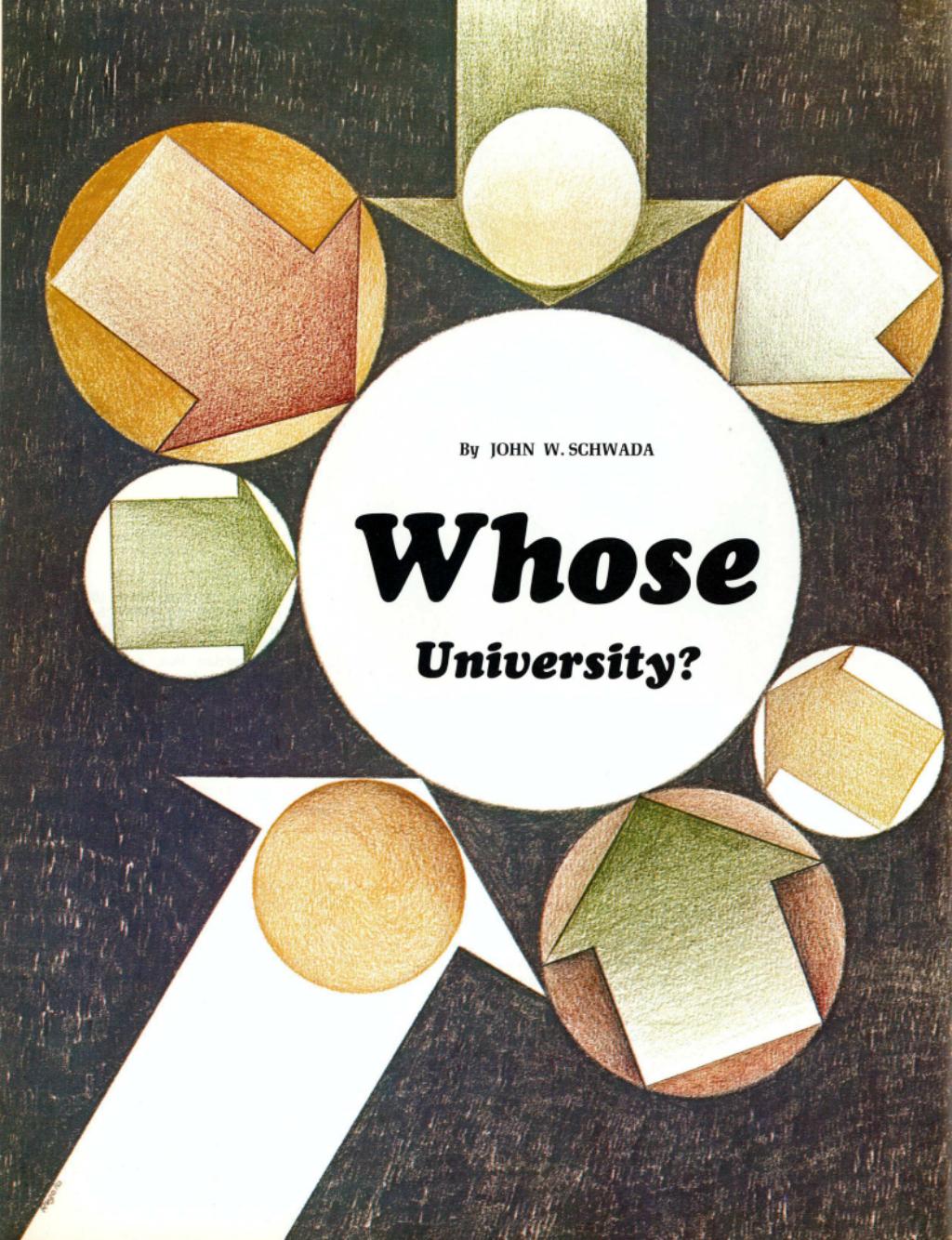
"There is no room to take any more gifts," Weinberg says. "We worked hard to collect pieces and unless some action is taken very soon, we're at the point where the whole operation will die." In 1957 the art and archaeology collections were begun. Last year Weinberg estimates gifts worth \$200,000 were donated. "If we don't take any more gifts, people will get in the habit of giving to someone else."

In most instances, even the staff responsible for the collections is not able to use them for

research. In even fewer instances are collections available to undergraduate students or the general public.

"Such hoarding of valuable research and study collections is expensive and inefficient," Dr. Carl Chapman, former chairman of the committee and director of archaeological research activities, says. "A reasonable laboratory-museum facility would actually be a savings as well as a means to upgrade the University as a research and teaching institution. Furthermore, it would increase its stature in the state as a forerunner of continuing education for the citizens of Missouri." He finishes, asking: "Can we possibly consider ourselves in the province of excellence without a laboratory-museum?" □

Barbara Johnson, BJ '67, is a former assistant editor of the Alumnus, resigning in the fall of 1968 to continue work on her master's. Both she and her husband spent the fall semester in Brussels, Belgium, working in the Journalism School's Common Market reporting program.



By JOHN W. SCHWADA

Whose University?

By its very nature a university is likely to be in trouble.

Inevitably, it probes the edges of human knowledge. It explores new ideas. It looks for new approaches, for fresh solutions to old problems. And in this reaching out, a university will be the seat of some controversy.

Increasingly, it touches more lives. More persons are involved with it. The relationships which a university spawns become more and more complex. Throughout much of my lifetime, as a student and at least part of it as a faculty member and administrator, people have looked upon higher education as a sort of never-never land, off by itself in an ivory tower. If you went to college, you were a little bit different. Now, this is no longer the case. More than 50 per cent of our college age youth, nationally, are in college, and all segments of society regard the American university as the place to go to find the answers to many of society's problems. The university is looked upon as a vital part of the method by which a civilization maintains itself, renews itself, changes itself.

With this expanded role, what about the relationships of a university to the various publics of its community? What about these relationships at the University of Missouri? On the Columbia campus?

There is, of course, the relationship of the University (and its administration) to the students. We have more than 20,000 students on the Columbia campus. These young people are different from the students many of us remember in college. For one thing, they are brighter. They come from our high schools far better equipped than most of us did. But their modes of living, their modes of operation also are different. No longer is the University the second parent.

Many students are concerned, and in most cases properly so, about the structure of society, including the University. Not always are they constructive, however. Last month a group of graduate students in one division complained because we fired a secretary and hired a professor without consulting them, but in most cases, we have fine, concerned, reasonable student leaders. And we listen to them.

As one would suspect, parents take a particu-

lar interest in their students' University. They are concerned with how it is operated, with how it affects their children, with how their children are doing. At Columbia, parents seem to be particularly concerned with the size of the campus, with how well their offspring can cope in a community of 20,000 other students. We tell them that we do take a personal interest in that young man or woman, that we do make an effort to help that young person grow academically and personally. Their youngsters are not lost on the Columbia campus. They are, in fact, as well-equipped to adapt to a 20,000-student environment as we were to cope with a student body of 4000 or so.

The University's relationship with its faculty also is changing. When I was a student, faculty members often came to the University and found here a place to live and work all their lives. They became a part of the institution; they became a part of the community. And in many instances, they stayed here 30 years. Today, faculty members are mobile. They are in tremendous demand. There is tremendous competition for them. I can recall that when I started to teach in 1951 at the University of Missouri with a Ph.D, the starting salary was \$3800. I thought then that if I got up to \$4800, I could forget about the money business. Today we pay a new Ph.D in English, for example, something like \$7000 or \$8000. If his specialty is physics, mathematics, or engineering, the starting salary may be \$9000 or \$10,000. As a matter of fact we had a young man teaching for us just out of graduate school whom we were paying \$13,000 as a teacher. His second year a major Ivy League school hired him away for \$17,000.

The University, obviously, has an important relationship with its Board of Curators. This body, appointed by the governor, actually runs the University. It is not a rubber stamp for the administration. No college or university administrator always will agree with all the actions of his board, but the Curators represent the citizens of Missouri, and they are constitutionally charged with governing the University. And, of course, we work with them. They do a sincere, non-partisan, conscientious job.

One can well imagine the importance of the

University's relationship to the General Assembly. These legislators also represent the public, and as a public institution we depend on them for considerable financial assistance. It is important to point out that the University is tax assisted and not tax supported. Throughout the University's 130-year history, state appropriations never have provided more than half of its total operating revenues. But in any case, this state assistance is vital and this relationship a particularly vital one.

Since the citizens of Missouri do ultimately provide much of the funds for operating the University, it follows that the University must carefully nurture its relationship with the public. In fact, unless the University and the public are in close accord, unless the University is really servicing the public, it does not deserve to be called a public educational institution. If the University is not making this a better state economically, socially, politically, culturally — then it does not deserve public support.

Happily, we have through the Alumni Association, a two-way, dynamic relationship that is useful, both to the alumnus and to his University.

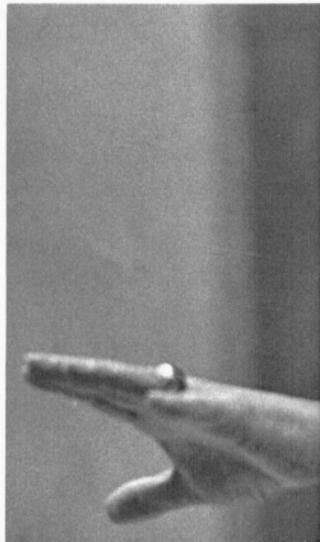
sity. This relationship must be a close, warm one, because if the University loses its alumni support — and not only from the private financial gift standpoint — then it has lost its base for all support — from the public, from the legislature, from corporations and foundations.

These relationships are not simple ones. They interact, one on the other, and often produce some interesting combinations. The student-teacher relationship is a familiar one, relatively easy to understand. But what about the student and the state legislature? Last month, the *Maneater*, the students' own newspaper on the Columbia campus, published student interviews with the president of the University, the governor of the state, and the president pro-tem of the Missouri Senate.

Of special interest here are the relationships the alumni have with these individual segments. Many alumni, of course, belong to several publics: There are alumni citizens, alumni parents, alumni legislators, alumni curators. But as alumni only, how do they relate?

Do alumni see students as irresponsible militants, making unrealistic demands, or do they

Happily, we have through
the Alumni Association, a
two-way, dynamic relationship
that is useful, both to the
alumnus and to his University



really try to understand the great sensible majority and the forces affecting them? How do students regard the alumni? As the over-30 crowd?"The Graduate's" Mr. and Mrs. Robinson? Or as people who demonstrate real concern about the University and the world?

How about the parents? Do alumni groups make any special effort to include parents in their activities?

And what about the alumni and the faculty? Do alumni just write them off as impractical dwellers in ivory towers? Do faculty members view alumni as perennial cheerleaders whose only continuing interest in the University is 50-yard-line seats and a winning football season? Or can alumni and faculty gain respect for each other by working together in programs of support for the University.

In Missouri each Curator represents a geographical area. Does the typical alumnus know who his Curator is? Has he ever thanked his Curator for giving his time to the University? Has he told his Curator where he, as an alumnus, stands?

The legislator-alumnus relationship also can

be an important one. Does the individual alumnus talk to his senator and representative about the needs of the University? Does he support his legislator when his legislator supports him? Does the alumnus ever thank him? Can the legislator legitimately regard the alumnus as an informed, public spirited citizen, rather than a person who comes around only when he wants something?

And finally, how do the alumni relate to the general citizenry of their communities? They are the University in the eyes of the other citizens. How do the alumni measure up? As educated men and women? As informed men and women? As interested and concerned men and women?

Basically, what this is all about is alumni understanding of their University — their understanding, as educated men, of educated man. □

Chancellor John W. Schwada is a familiar voice on the Columbia campus alumni banquet circuit across the country. This article was adapted from talks he made to alumni groups at Tulsa, Okla., and Chillicothe, Mo.





University graduate Don Blume is in charge of security for sprawling space center at Houston, Texas.

MEANWHILE

• • •



Seconds after Apollo 8 cleared its launch pad at Cape Kennedy last Dec. 21, operation of the spacecraft was taken over by mission control at the Manned Space Center near Houston. Closely watching the progress of this historic space shot from the sprawling Texas complex was Donald D. Blume, a 1951 graduate of the University of Missouri-Columbia who has been connected with America's space program since its inception in 1958.

Today, the 40-year-old Blume is chief of management services and his area of responsibility at the MSC takes in everything from base security to the printed charts and maps carried on the Apollo 8 on its flight to the moon.

It could be said that Don has been in security work for more than 17 years, or since his graduation from Mizzou in 1951. He left Columbia with a diploma from the College of Education, but, instead of teaching, he went home to St. Louis and took a Civil Service examination, winding up as an investigator for the Civil Service Commission.

The job required Blume to travel frequently, and in his seven-year tenure, he lived in St. Louis, Oklahoma City, Albuquerque, N.M., and Boulder, Colo. However, it was in St. Louis that he landed the assignment that led him into the space program.

In July 1958 Blume arranged a transfer to



BACK AT THE SPACE CENTER

By WILLIAM D.
ASKIN

the Navy Department to head up its security office at McDonnell Aircraft Corporation in St. Louis. He hoped it would lead to stability for him and his family. Blume married the former Betty Reitter of St. Louis in 1949 while they were at the University.

At McDonnell Blume's job was to insure Navy Department industrial security requirements were met by the companies working on Navy contracts for aircraft.

As it turned out, Blume found himself in the right place at the right time to get in on the formative years of the United States space program.

On Oct. 4, 1957, the Soviet Union launched

the world's first artificial satellite, Sputnik I, into orbit. On Jan. 31, 1958, the United States launched Explorer I, its first satellite, and six months later the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 was passed by Congress. The world had entered the Age of Space.

In December of that year, NASA awarded McDonnell a contract to build the Mercury spacecraft for the first manned spaceflights. Blume, in his job as Industrial Security Officer, met many of the people involved in the infant space program. They were headquartered at the Langley Research Center, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia.

"In the summer of 1960, the space task



After all, they'll need a security setup on the moon,

group, as it was called, recognized a need for its own security organization and I was asked to organize it," Don related. "There were only about 200 people in the task group at that time so I felt it was a great opportunity as well as a formidable challenge."

He moved his family to Virginia and was told it was only temporary; a permanent move would be forthcoming.

It was a year later that Congress decided to locate the Manned Space Center at Houston, but it was March 1962 before Blume got his orders to move to the Gulf Coast city and organize the security setup.

"When I moved to Texas the MSC site was only a flat cattle ranch about 22 miles southeast of Houston. It took a great deal of imagination to visualize the complex of 1969 that has 58 buildings spread over more than 1600 acres with more than 10,000 government and contract employees at work."

Back in 1962 NASA had about 700 people involved in the program and they occupied a dozen rental buildings in Houston. Blume along with many others spent a great deal of time flying from Houston to Langley to Cape Canaveral (now Cape Kennedy) as work started in April 1962 on the MSC. The center opened officially in 1964 with the goals of the space program more clearly defined.

The Manned Space Center at Houston has five functions: 1) it is responsible for developing the technology required for manned spacecraft in present and future programs; 2) it manages the efforts of industry in the detailed design, development and fabrication of spacecraft for current programs; 3) it has the responsibility to select and train the astronauts for the spaceflights from the time of launch until a safe landing is made; and 5) it manages the medical, scientific and engineering experiments that are

conducted during the manned spaceflights.

In the formative years of the space program, Blume found his job to be quite complex. In addition to his regular security functions, he was concerned with classifying and declassifying various documents and some military equipment. This proved to be frustrating since the military had definite ideas on what should be classified/unclassified for a civilian agency and NASA was in that classification. "If the work was frustrating it wasn't boring. I never knew from hour to hour what would happen next or where I might be summoned the following day."

Today, Blume operates a department with 100 Civil Service people reporting to him plus 300 contract personnel. His security function involves everything from gate guards on the 1620-acre complex to supplying security men for astronauts in their travels throughout the world on business and goodwill missions.

Management Services also oversees operation of the center's technical library which has more than 20,000 volumes plus hundreds of technical reports written by NASA personnel and people with the various contractors. Another function of Blume's group is to act as an emergency planning center. His group coordinates emergency planning with Civil Defense authorities plus local, county and state law enforcement agencies.

When a spacecraft goes aloft it contains the work of still another unit under Blume's supervision. All papers and maps carried on Apollo 8,

Well known in the industrial editing field, William D. Askin is publication director of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., of Houston. He received his BJ from the University in 1950. Askin also is a director and past president of the Southeast Texas Industrial Editors.



Visiting in front of a full-size mockup of the lunar module are three University of Missouri-Columbia graduates who work at the space center, Jim Bone, left, Blume, and Charlie Row.

won't they?

for example, were written, edited and printed by his department, using specially developed fireproof paper.

Another department function that Blume finds more and more intriguing is a section called the Technology Utilization Office.

"Don't let the name throw you," Don laughs, "the work done there affects many people. We are concerned in this office with the development of new products, methods and innovations that come from NASA personnel and its contractors. It is our job to make them available to private industry following NASA's use."

Don cited a few examples and pin-pointed two as typical. One dealt with a new paint that was developed while the second had to do with delicate sensors.

During the Gemini program, a special paint had to be developed to coat the spacecraft. As can be imagined, it had to be extremely long-wearing and durable enough to withstand tremendous heat. After the paint was developed and used in the program, specifications were printed and made available to any paint company that wished to market a similar paint, royalty free. "I don't know if anyone has marketed the paint, because the cost would be quite high. However, we liked it here so well that it was used to mark the streets and curbs at the center. It wears well, believe me," he said.

Sensors have been a part of NASA development since even before manned spaceflight became a reality. These devices are used to check temperature, rate of breathing, etc., but the sensory device that interested Blume was one that could be used by paraplegics to control a wheelchair. These sensors can be attached to the eyelid of a completely paralyzed person and by movement of the eyelids alone, electrical current can be directed to the controls of a

wheelchair and the person is thus able to propel himself about.

"All of the department functions make for a challenging job," Don says, rocking back in his chair as he looks out over the campus-like center from his second floor office. "It's a great environment to work in because of the people you associate with daily in all phases of the program. It's satisfying to look back at the beginning of the space program just over 10 years ago and see the progress that has been made. When you review all that has happened you know that this country will put a man on the moon."

To keep pace with this "great environment," Don is working on his master's degree in public administration at the University of Oklahoma. His program of work requires him to attend three weeks of class at the Norman campus each semester. (He's not the only Blume in college, his son Jim is a freshman at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

When Blume's long day is done at the MSC, it's only a five-minute drive to his home in Nassau Bay, a community favored by the astronauts and their families. Don knows many of them; the three scheduled for the Apollo 9 mission, James McDivitt, David Scott and Russell Schweickart, all live within walking distance. When security was his main responsibility, Blume had more personal contact with the astronauts. "I knew the original seven quite well and the second group of nine but now there is less opportunity to meet the men," Don said.

Blume is not the only Missouri graduate working in America's space program, but he might well be the only one in it since its inception in the late fifties. He feels much lies ahead, and he hopes to remain in the midst of it. His chances appear good: After all, they'll need a security setup on the moon, won't they? □



(continued from cover) frequently, these photographs by Roy Inman help reveal the new Columbia landscape. Hays Hardware still sits immutable on Broadway (owner Harold Hickam, above, finds it comfortable), but for much of the rest,

COLUMBIA,

A real "city" airport (it's 14 miles from downtown) is being readied for the jet age. Below, the Coronado, once a popular student hangout, has been transformed into Jack's Coronado, a glamorous restaurant and bar.

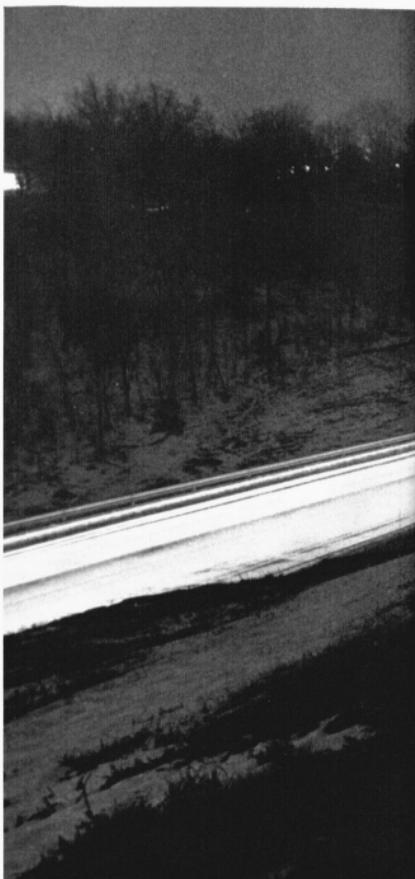


MY HOW YOU HAVE CHANGED





New shopping centers like the Forum have spurred downtown merchants to refurbish their area with a canopy running down both sides of Broadway. The city has cooperated with the construction of a multilevel parking garage.





Called the Outer Loop, Highway 740 was built to bypass the west edge of the city. Now it bisects Southwest Columbia. The outer loop takes the traveler near new apartment houses—where many University students now live—to new theaters and near Hulen's Lake, once a popular student recreational area. Now the Hulen Lake facilities are at the center of Lakeshore Estates, made up of \$30,000 to \$60,000 homes.

Trustees Voice Opinions

A statistical profile of the 1968-69 freshman class appears on page 8 of this issue. Now, here's a survey of 5200 trustees of some 536 institutions across the land. The term trustee is used to identify any member of a university governing body, including curators and regents.

Conducted by the Educational Testing Service, the survey lists findings separately for trustees of public universities. Here are some of the results, as reported in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*:

Percentage of public university trustees who agreed with the following statements:

Attendance at this institution is a privilege, not a right, 80 per cent.

Faculty members should have the right to express their opinions about any issue they wish in various channels of college communication, including the classroom, student newspaper, etc. without fear of reprisal, 66 per cent.

The administration should exercise control over the contents of the student newspaper, 36 per cent.

All campus speakers should be subject to some official screening process, 68 per cent.

There should be faculty representation on the governing board, 28 per cent.

Students who actively disrupt the functioning of a college by demonstrating, sitting-in, or otherwise refusing to obey the rules should be expelled or suspended, 83 per cent.

There should be opportunities for higher education available to anyone who seeks education beyond

secondary school, 85 per cent.

Running a college is basically like running a business, 34 per cent.

Chemist-Teacher Retires

Dr. Charles R. Conard will retire again this spring.

For the past two years, since his first retirement from the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works in St. Louis, Dr. Conard has worked part-time on the Columbia campus. His job, that of a lecture demonstrator in the chemistry department, primarily involves setting up and removing laboratory equipment used by lecturers in freshman chemistry classes for class demonstrations.

Conard is a rare man to find in this kind of job because his background includes a doctorate in chemistry from Harvard University, 16 years as a teacher and more than 25 years as a commercial research chemist. The job is usually filled by a man with much less impressive credentials, usually an undergraduate degree or less.

Asked why he chose a job usually filled by someone with a lesser background, Conard replied, "I didn't want to work full-time but very few retired persons I know enjoy doing nothing."

"Since I had enjoyed teaching for some 16 years before going to Mallinckrodt, I let my desires to do something like this be known and . . ."

Besides setting up demonstrations Conard works in the laboratory, maintaining equipment and building new equipment that can be used for classroom demonstrations.

"Just plain 'dishwashing' is a large part of what I do," he says.

But Conard also has developed many new demonstrations in the two years he has spent here. His contributions to the chemistry department are outstanding examples of what retired persons, with a desire to stay active and make useful contributions, can do in the schools and colleges in the University.

'60 Graduate Protested University Regulations

Student unrest now? Jack M. Jones, BJ '60, and now the Jefferson City correspondent for the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, doesn't think so. Jones wrote the following for the *Globe*:

"Student unrest. Protest groups. Sit-ins and campus chaos. Ridiculous, wasn't it?

"The three of them sat there about 10 years ago nursing that six-pack. Sea Dog was using one can trying to put out the fire of his private anger, but it wasn't working. It was his temper that had gotten him into trouble in the first place. Telling off a campus cop. A stupid parking violation and the guff that followed.

"Gyrene thought it was funny. Flyboy was more inclined to sympathize. He'd had a run-in with ol' Mizzou's private gendarmes a few months earlier.

"The three of them were among the last crop of Korean veterans milking an education from Missouri University and enduring the 'Mickey Mouse' regulations and short rations provided by monthly G.I. bill payments and part-time jobs.

"It was hardest for Sea Dog who had hash-marks halfway up his arm and a hearing aid plugged into his ear. He was older and had a larger family to feed and house and was having a harder time readjusting to

the learning process. Taking mouth from a campus cop, a non-professional who got his kicks from brandishing a badge, wasn't helping any.

"Sea Dog had been under fire, but this was a different kind of pressure. Gyrene fought his battles in the California desert, and the closest Flyboy got to Korea was a dismal little island at the end of the Aleutian chain.

"Out of the growing pile of viciously crushed cans emerged an idea, one that even sobered up Gyrene. A veteran's organization on campus. A voice University President Ellis would listen to, by George.

"Why not a group of adult students to help formulate University policies.

"By the time the last tab top was deposited in the waste can, it was agreed the recruiting should begin. It would start the following day at the schools of forestry, and journalism, spread to engineering, education, etc.

"And once the campus cops were straightened out, there were a few other things that needed attention.

"It caught on. There were, it turned out, a lot of disgruntled vets on campus that year. An ex-paratrooper from over at University Village volunteered to buy a couple of cases for a mass meeting. He had his own bone to pick about campus housing.

"The steering committee grew from three to six, one can per participant. The report was that well over 100 could be counted on.

"The thing was now to figure out how to put a little muscle in the organization. Once committed, the vets would have to be prepared to follow up if the administration refused to listen.

"Class boycotts were discussed, but abandoned. The classes were what the vets were there for, and

they weren't about to give them up and perhaps prolong their campus careers.

"A massive demonstration on Francis Quadrangle? Seemed kind of childish, somehow. Besides, what would it prove?

"How about a deliberate confrontation with campus police? An early morning task force to take up all the reserved parking spaces in front of Jesse Hall and refusing to move. Possibly.

"The six-pack was gone again. Sleep on it. Come up with some other ideas.

"There were other ideas. Good ones, too. Handy instruments for effective student protest. But all were discarded, as was the idea of a veterans organization.

"It was eventually dropped, not because it wouldn't work but because it would. Sea Dog wanted an education more than he wanted to run the university. So did Gyrene and I."

Form International Team To Study Mental Illness

An international team for the investigation of mental illness has been organized by Dr. Uriel G. Foa, professor of psychology and social research at the University of Missouri-Columbia. Eleven psychiatrists and psychologists from nine countries, covering the major cultural areas of the globe, are participating in the project. Many of them are among the top scientists in their countries and have won international fame. Several of them are U.S. trained.

The expenditure in each country is borne by local funds. Support for the analysis of the data is provided by a grant to Foa from the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Commentary

Bus Entsminger's Column

Today's publications are full of articles about "student unrest," "student revolts," or "panic on the campus." But regardless of what you call it, one of the most talked about issues of today is the behavior of youth. An "original" comment by the man on the street: "I don't know what this younger generation is coming to."

How's this for descriptiveness?

"Our youth now love luxury. They have bad manners, contempt for authority. They show disrespect for elders and love chatter in place of exercise. Children are now tyrants, not the servant of the household. They no longer rise when elders enter the room. They contradict their parents, chatter before company, gobble up their food and tyrannize their teachers."

If the above sounds familiar, it must be an accident, because it was written in the fifth century B.C. by Socrates. Kinda makes you wonder how much things have changed in 25 centuries, doesn't it?

The other day I read an article by a self-styled psychologist, who said our problems today were caused by over permissiveness and lack of parental discipline. He rather emphatically called for parents to say, "No," to their children. Where was this voice 20 years ago? In those days all the psychology professors, family counselors, etc., were telling us parents not to say no. We might inhibit our children. Don't refuse them anything and express gratitude and pleasantries when our young "Johnny" went into a tantrum.

Those "Johnnies" of 20 years

ago are the ones we're reading about on college campuses today. Apparently they're just as oblivious today to such things as respect, obedience, law and order, consideration and such other "outdated" principles, as we parents trained them to be when they were toddlers.

Sure would be helpful if the behavioral science people would get together on their advice to parents. How does a guy know what to do if the experts advise contradictory methods?

The real tragedy today is the simple fact that the great majority of our youth is blamed for the misdeeds of such a very few. What's even worse, communication media publicize this minority while the vast majority go unrewarded and unnoticed. Their constructive contributions apparently are not newsworthy.

Do yourself a favor the next time you're "down" on today's college youth. Go to your nearest campus, look at, talk to, and observe the "real" young American. You'll find him serious, intelligent, properly concerned and extremely capable.

He exists in great majorities. Too bad we can't meet, and write about this majority instead of the 1 or 2 per cent who get in the headlines.

Magazine Lauds J-School

"The Missourians," says the February issue of *Pace* magazine, "may well revolutionize the press." In a six-page article the Los Angeles based monthly magazine gives its appraisal of the University's School of Journalism.

Pace explores the convictions and ideals of Missouri's some 900

"new breed" of journalists. The magazine itself is a modern appearing publication with a goal to "explore the frontiers of the human spirit and to entertain uniquely." Much of the magazine's emphasis is on today's youth.

Pace observes that the Missouri Journalism School has an inherent "sense of mission in both students and professors that make these kids come through."

"I have a policy about new reporters," said a Detroit feature editor. "As soon as they come in, I give them an immediate assignment just to test their reactions. Well, Pam arrived on a winter day and before she could take off her coat I told her, 'I want you to go across the border to Windsor, Ontario, and get a story about 37 women welders.' You know, she didn't bat an eye. She just stopped in the doorway and said, 'Okay, what photographer do I take?'"

"That," summed up the editor from Detroit, "is the mark of a real journalism school."

Censorship Increasing

Censorship of books at the local level is on the increase in Missouri, according to Paul L. Fisher, director of the Freedom of Information Center at the School of Journalism.

The journalism professor said his opinion that censorship forces are gaining in Missouri is based on statements from librarians and teachers of English replying to questionnaires.

The survey shows that the book most often banned in Missouri is J.D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*, but a close second is George Orwell's prophetic 1984.

As an example of the thinking of censorship forces across the coun-

try, Fisher said one group might gauge the patriotism of an author by the number of times the word "flag" appears in a publication. As another illustration, one organization published a list of 98 words it viewed with suspicion in history texts—words such as "cooperation," "international," and "poverty." In California, an entire chapter on the United Nations was deleted from a book written for civics students in the eighth grade.

"The pressure from would-be censors is much less in Missouri than in some other states, notably California and Texas," Fisher said.

Frosh Assembly Dropped

"An ambitious experiment to show University freshmen that the University cares about the shape of society appears to be dying because the freshmen don't care," writes Phil Blumenshine in the *Columbia Missourian*.

"Freshmen Assembly: Urban Crisis, a series of 12 lectures by national authorities on the problems plaguing America's cities, was launched with high hopes last fall by Dr. John Kuhlman, economics professor.

"But now the course is not being offered this semester, and Kuhlman says, probably will not be listed until February 1970 — if at all.

"While problems of administering the course and publicizing the speakers are great, Kuhlman told the *Missourian* this week, the biggest disappointment in freshman assembly has been the freshmen.

"I just don't know that you can get typical run-of-the-mill freshmen interested in the world's problems," he complained. "I don't know that we made any progress at all in impressing the group that there is such a thing as an urban problem."

"Musing about the failure of

the course which featured lectures by a rebel Boston educator, an integrationist Southern police chief, a Congressman, a lawyer for the poor, ghetto organizer Saul Alinsky, two Cabinet officers, and other urban experts, Kuhlman added grimly:

"It may be that we have to explain the University to the freshmen before we explain the world."

"One of the most obvious signs that the course had been missing its mark, as far as Kuhlman and the guest speakers are concerned, was the waves of freshmen surging out of Jesse Auditorium before and during the question-and-answer period which followed each lecture.

"When Edmund Bacon, executive director of Philadelphia's City Planning Commission, spoke on how spirited planning was making his historic city a better place to live, fewer than 200 remained in the audience that had numbered more than 1200, the approximate enrollment of the course.

"The freshman exodus as each guest tries to answer questions from the floor is more than rude, Kuhlman noted; it shows that the first-year students have no desire to pursue their own interests with the speakers.

"A single credit hour was granted attendance record at the end of the series. Fewer than 100 upperclassmen enrolled in Freshman Assembly as 'hearers' only, Kuhlman pointed out.

"Noting that most of the worry about America's youth involves the small minority 'who riot and grow beards,' Kuhlman suggested:

"Maybe the ones we ought to be dealing with are the 90 per cent who aren't concerned at all. And," he added, "I think it's obvious that most of those in freshman assembly were not concerned."

MISSOURI ALUMNUS

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

B. W. Robinson, president
Jefferson City, Mo.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Cordell Tindall, chairman
Editor, Missouri Ruralist
Fayette, Mo.

William D. Askin, Publications director,
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.
Houston, Tex.

Charles N. Barnard
Editor, True Magazine
New York, N. Y.

Bob Broeg
Sports editor, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Mo.

Robert A. Burnett
Publisher, Better Homes & Gardens
Des Moines, Iowa

John Mack Carter
Editor and publisher, Ladies' Home Journal
New York, N. Y.

Sandra Williams Ernst
Communication Services
Manhattan, Kan.

Barbara Holliday
Associate Magazine Editor, Detroit Free Press
Detroit, Mich.

Fred Hughes
President, Joplin Globe
Joplin, Mo.

James Isham
President, Needham, Harper & Steers
Chicago, Ill.

Marvin McQueen
Executive vice president, D'Arcy Advertising
New York, N. Y.

Merrill Panitz
Editor, TV Guide
Radnor, Pa.

William B. Raufé
Advertising manager, Moorman Mfg. Co.
Quincy, Ill.

Thomas C. Warden
President, Warden Publishing Co.
Owensville, Mo.

G. H. Entsminger
Vice president for University Development

Jean Madden
Director of Alumni Activities

Steve Shinn
Director of Alumni
and Development Publications



Some two million art objects are tucked away on the Columbia campus. There's no suitable display area. See story on page 16.

