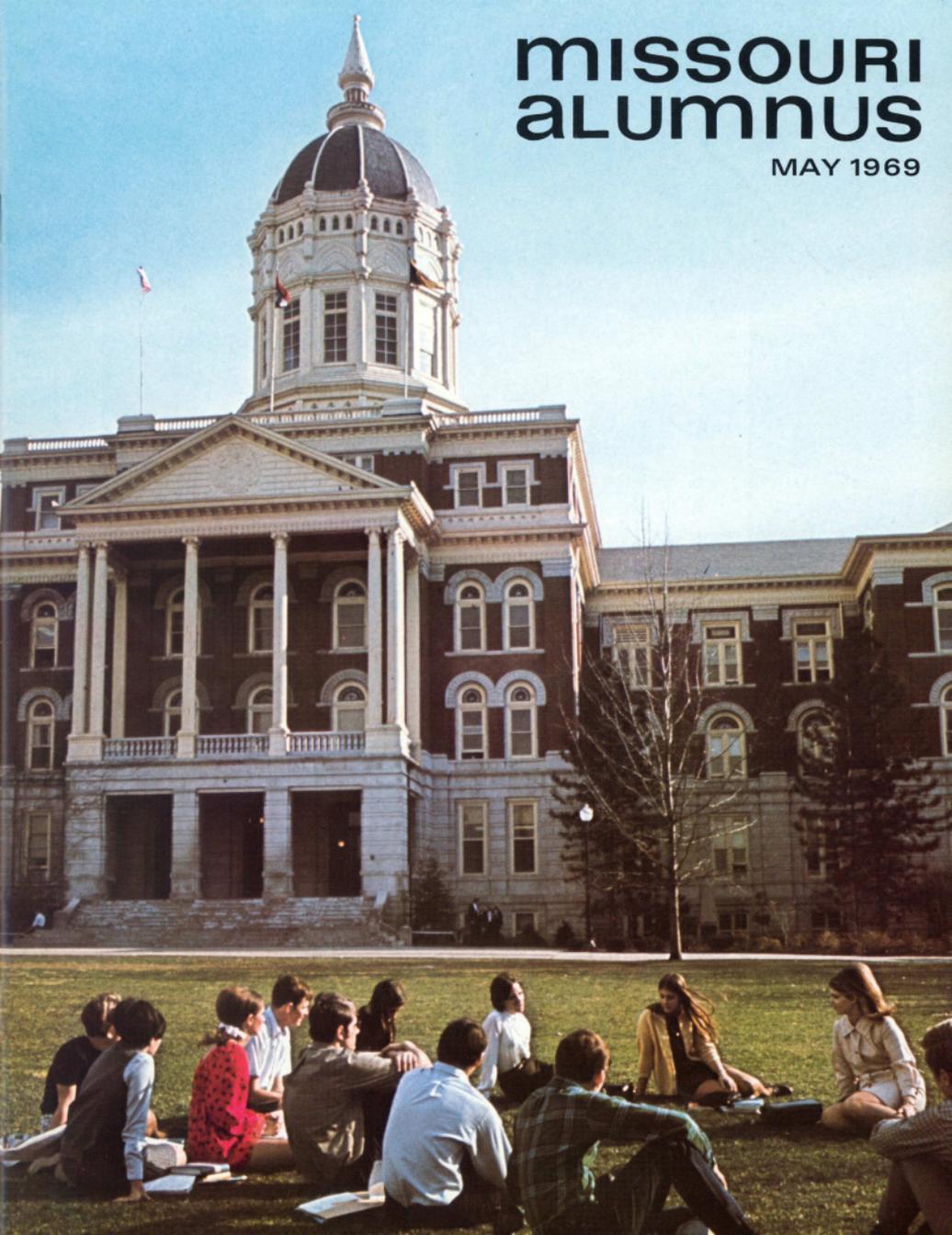
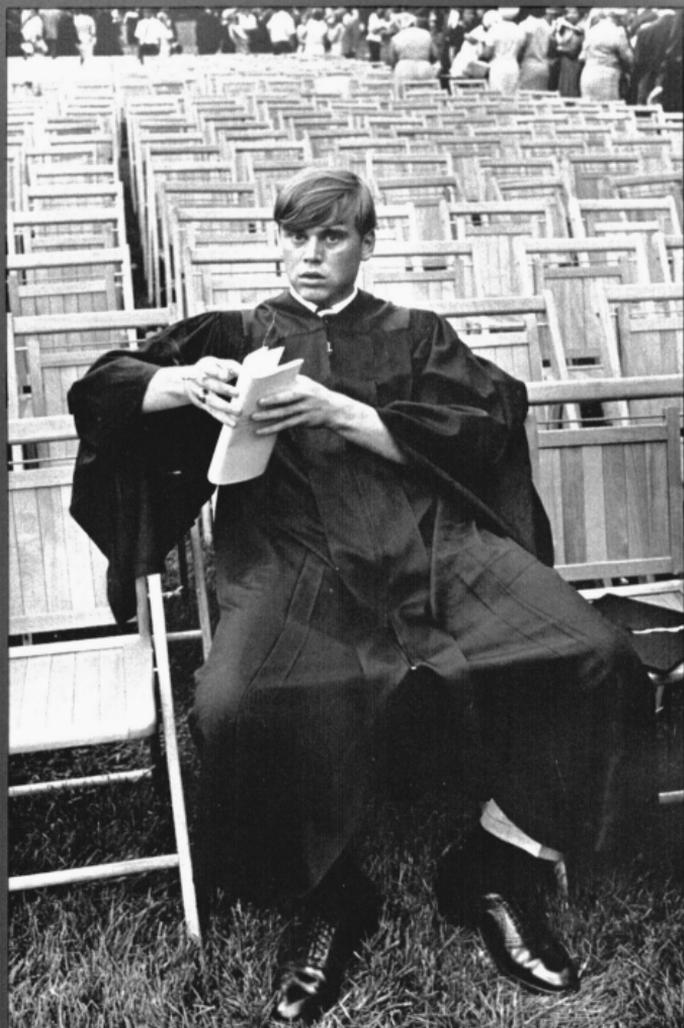


# MISSOURI ALUMNUS

MAY 1969





MAY 1969  
VOLUME 58 NO. 9

# MISSOURI ALUMNUS

- 4** Challenging the Honor Student
- 8** More Scholars for Scholarships
- 10** The Case of the 12-Letter Word
- 16** Commencement—1919 Style
- 18** Mizzou's Artists Do Their Thing
- 22** John Stark Logan: Apple-Growing Alumnus
- 26** Spring Sports in Tigerland
- 32** New Hope for Old Dobbin's Broken Leg
- 36** Commentary

Cover: The first warm days of spring often bring classes out of doors. This one is meeting on Francis Quadrangle in front of Jesse Hall. This month's cover picture also serves to introduce the work of the new photographer for the *Alumnus*, Paul W. Bower, a junior in the School of Journalism. Opposite: Spring also is the time for commencements, that ceremony in which new graduates get the word that the world is "theirs for the taking," although some of them apparently aren't quite sure they really want it.

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 Paul W. Bower, 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.



# CHALLENGING THE HONOR STUDENT

By ROBIN FRAMES

What does it mean to be an honor student?

Ten years ago the University of Missouri and many other educational institutions did little more than recognize the superior students' talents and efforts.

Today the Arts and Science Honors College on the Columbia campus is actively engaged in developing these students' exceptional scholastic potential to the fullest. Honor students now are given more than top marks and medals. They are challenged with special courses and rewarded with opportunity.

Honors courses differ from regular courses in that they are generally smaller, cover more material, involve more student discussion, and often experiment with new and unusual teaching techniques.

Honors College director Dr. Dick Renner says the program "is trying to preserve the best of the old liberal arts college tradition within the

framework of a university with 20,000 students. We want to provide more than mere instruction. We want to give students a meaningful education."

Honors courses are created on two levels in the 20 Arts and Science departments. "General honors" courses are usually special sections of regular courses, adapted for honors students and open to anyone who qualifies academically (B average or better). Any student pursuing honors courses regularly is eligible to work for General Honors Certificate.

"Departmental honors" courses are designed for students majoring in one of the arts and science fields, and lead to special degrees such as "Bachelor of Arts in English with Honors."

In the final months of 1968, the Honors College headquarters moved from the Arts and Science Building to a house on nearby, quiet Kuhlman Court. There, students taking honors



‘We want to provide more than mere instruction’

courses gather for classes and seminars upstairs, and in a comfortable lounge downstairs for informal talks and study.

Although the house at 612 Kuhlman Court gives the Honors College a home of its own, Dr. Renner points out that “We don’t segregate the students into a unit by themselves, as some other universities do, with a set program and a special faculty.” On the average, honor students take only one or two honors courses each semester.

The director claims that honors programs are a kind of reaction to the Russian Sputnik rocket success. “College faculties began to wonder if American education was failing. A period of self-examination began, and soon afterwards the University of Missouri started its honors program.”

On the level of general honors, where regular courses are adapted to the talents of exceptional

students, the regular course schedule is speeded up and more material added. “We go on the assumption,” says Dr. Renner, “that the honors student can assimilate the regular material in three-fourths the normal time.”

The more advanced and specialized departmental honors courses are often the ones that experiment. Next semester, for example, an English professor and a professor of mechanical engineering will jointly teach a course dealing with structural perception.

“Perhaps the most successful experiment has been the general honors humanities course,” Dr. Renner says. “A selection of faculty members from the departments of philosophy, English, art, history and various foreign languages teach a four-semester course in the history of Western ideas.”

Just as regular courses are adapted to the honors program, sometimes experimental hon-

ors courses are adapted to and incorporated into the regular Arts and Science curricula. A course called psycho-biology of behavior is now being considered for regular teaching in the psychology department. A political science professor teaching a new honors course in the problems of bureaucracy is thinking of adapting the material for his graduate political science seminar.

The success of the Arts and Science Honors College has begun to infect other divisions of

the Columbia campus, such as Education, where there are now some general honors courses and a broader program in the process of being approved. The College of Engineering offers a shortened curriculum for honors students so that degrees may be earned more quickly.

Dr. Renner believes that the honors program grew up naturally in the Arts and Science College because it is the campus's major educational unit, handling about 65 per cent of the



Honors College classes are small, informal. Here Dr. Richard S. Kirkendall leads a discussion in history.

teaching. He adds that the A&S division offers "many of the basic courses that are required by different colleges all over the campus. It is on this level that the need is greatest for improving instruction and accommodating the academically talented student."

How has the Honors College developed during its first decade?

"It has become more efficient," Dr. Renner replies. "It started out as a souped-up distinction program which gave superior students some special work to do. Now we have a better testing system, keep better records, and offer a wider variety of honors courses."

The program's very success has led to some problems. In the Arts and Science College alone, students eligible for honors work have increased by 25 per cent over the past year. Waiting lists are getting longer for honors courses — 99 students signed up for one course this semester that can accommodate only 25 students. Another honors course designed primarily for freshmen has four sections, but because of upper class priority, no freshmen have yet had the chance to enroll.

These problems exist despite the financial help of two Columbia residents who became interested in the Honors College about a year ago. They furnished the lounge of the new Honors Center and helped to establish an Honors College Development Fund. One reason for the financial pinch is that because of smaller classes and extra time devoted, it costs more than twice as much to teach an honors student as a regular student.

"Now we have our own equipment and expense budget for the first time," Dr. Renner says, "but we still need a larger staff. We also would like to do more in the area of guest lecturers who not only give speeches but who are willing to sit down afterwards and discuss their topics with the honors students." The Honors College director also encourages field trips and individual projects. Once he even helped a student track down a couple of monkeys for an experiment.

Who are the honor students? What do they think of the program?

Christy Bland, a senior in sociology, especially likes the general honors humanities course

and hopes a similar one can be started in the social sciences.

"The teaching isn't based on memorization," she says. "It's one of the few courses I know that shows you how everything fits together and really means something. You can't help but get caught up in it."

James Rulon, a junior in departmental honors whose major is creative writing, liked the comparative literature honors seminar best.

"It's taught by a French professor who gave us in the English department a different viewpoint—for example, that perhaps Shakespeare wasn't the greatest. I like the fact that the course is organized into periods rather than subjects, and that the students can go through the course pretty much at their own speed."

Several former honors students have written back to Dr. Renner to say what they thought of the program.

Jerry Redhage, writing from Fort Gordon, Ga., calls the honors courses he took "a challenge . . . a chance to dig a little deeper. . ."

Ruie Jane Pritchard, while finishing her graduate work in education, wrote "I profited immensely from the relaxed atmosphere. . . I've applied many of the techniques of honors class teaching in my own student teaching."

Sometimes there's criticism, but rarely complaining of too much work. Writes Heath J. Meriwether, from Newport, R. I., "I'm certainly glad I was in the program. . . it seemed challenging at the time, but now I think it could have been tougher, with more papers and more questioning seminars. . ."

In appearance, honors students run the gamut from beat to bookworm. "There is no typical honors student," Dr. Renner maintains. "If you can characterize them at all, you might say they are more vocal and more questioning than most other students. They're more open to different ideas. . . in short, more aware and concerned individuals." □

---

*Robin Frames is a graduate student in journalism on the Columbia campus, after having received his AB from Washington and Lee. He is currently on leave from the Baltimore Sun, where he worked five years as a reporter.*



# More Scholars for Scholarships

If you're a National Merit finalist, one of Missouri's top-notch high school seniors, chances are you won't end up on the University of Missouri's Columbia campus. If you're one of the thousands of above-average students who did attend Old Mizzou and who now are prosperous alumni, you may find that hard to believe. But here are the facts:

Each year Missouri high schools graduate some 50,000 young men and women.

Approximately 300 of them are designated National Merit Scholarship finalists through competitive examinations.

But there are only 19 National Merit Scholars on the Columbia campus, a few from out of state. And that's from a four-year potential of some 1200 National Merit Scholarship finalists in Missouri alone. A few of these young men

and women are at Columbia, of course, attending Missouri on their own or with other financial aid, but most of them are somewhere else.

Now, not all of Missouri's academically superior high school graduates are National Merit finalists. The state produces hundreds of outstanding students, many who attend the University through the Curator Scholarship program. But it also is true that a National Merit finalist is a top-rated college prospect, and most of them are ending up on other campuses, largely out of state.

Disturbing, isn't it?

That's why the Alumni Association, the Development Fund, a faculty committee, student body president Dave Thomas, and Chancellor John Schwada have given impetus to a program to do something about the situation.

The nationwide Merit Program is administered by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, an independent, non-profit organization devoted entirely to scholarship activities. Last February more than 17,500 high schools administered the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying test. Fifteen thousand students were named semifinalists, 304 from Missouri, a figure based on a percentage of the total number of high school seniors in the state. Semi-finalists become finalists by being endorsed by their schools, by taking the Scholastic Aptitude test to substantiate their National Merit test scores, and submitting biographical material. Virtually all semi-finalists become finalists.

The National Merit Corporation chooses 1000 finalists for a \$1000 one-time National Merit scholarship, and the others become eligible for sponsored Merit Scholarships. Sponsoring groups include corporations, colleges and universities, foundations, associations, and individuals. Last year there were 2000 sponsored scholarships. The 19 Merit scholars on the Columbia campus are sponsored by companies. There is one permanent National Merit scholarship in agriculture, the Homer Young Scholarship, financed by Farmland Industries. Heretofore, the University has not sponsored National Merit scholarships. Although National Merit scholars are not chosen on the basis of need, the amount of the stipend, varying from \$100 to \$1500 per year, is based on the family's financial picture.

Obviously, one problem at Missouri has been money. There were no University funds available for National Merit Scholars. But there also is a problem of recruitment, getting the finalists to choose the University of Missouri-Columbia as their first choice.

In the spring of 1968, only 30 of Missouri's 300 finalists named the Columbia campus as their first college choice. Of this spring's finalists, 50 indicated their top preference as the University's Columbia campus. (Only eight seniors from outside the state indicated this campus).

To make the Columbia campus more attractive to students of National Merit quality, the faculty plans to design a special curriculum for them, eliminating some present requirements and adding special projects and courses. In addition they will be actively recruited by letter and personal visits with deans and other faculty members and administrators.

The Alumni Association also will be called upon to help. In each of the 14 Missouri Alumni Association districts, National Merit finalists will be invited to special dinners, where the advantages of the University can be explained. The Alumni Association also will sponsor a campus visit for the finalists.

However, there probably is no better recruiting device than having scholarship money available. This year all the 50 Missouri finalists are being offered scholarships, averaging about \$400 each. Six of the 50 are national winners; money for the other 44 will come from the existing Farmland Industry scholarship, from alumni contributions to the nonrestricted portion of the Development Fund, and from a special fund-raising effort in St. Louis conducted by Darryl Francis, a member of the Alumni Association's Board of Directors.

The Development Fund will attempt to sustain the program through contributions of alumni as individuals and in special campaigns in St. Louis, Kansas City, and selected out-of-state metropolitan areas.

Upgrading faculty, programs, and facilities all are necessary in making this a truly distinguished University. Also important is making additional attempts to attract superior students. □

# THE CASE OF THE 12-LETTER WORD

By STEVE SHINN



Twenty or so years ago in the heyday of *Showme*, Missouri's legendary campus humor magazine, the editors did a "Take Home to Mother" issue. If memory serves, the cover depicted two male students hurriedly sweeping refuse under their beds as Mom and Dad walked up the steps for a visit. Included in the sweepings was a box of prophylactics.

The University administration took one look at an advance copy and blanched. And the *Showme* staff had to ink out the telltale box before the magazine could be distributed. No one demonstrated about it; older alumni laughed and said, "Students will be students." Members of the old *Showme* staff generally turned out pretty well. Most of them are members of the Alumni Association, and some even contribute to the Development Fund.

But 20 years ago, the issue was clear: The original *Showme* cover clearly violated society's standards of decency. You simply wouldn't take that issue "home to mother."

The extent that today's student is different from the student of a generation ago is a matter of some debate. But it is obvious that America has changed.

Today, *Playboy* magazine makes the old *Showme* look adolescently bland, and *Playboy* is a well-done prototype of many other publications for "men." With the college-trained affluent ranking high among its readers, *Playboy* uses four-letter words with impunity and publishes photographs of nude men and women in bed together. It's barely possible that Mother reads Dad's copy once in awhile.

Mom and Dad also might read John Updike's *Couples*; they might go to their favorite movie house and watch *Candy*; or to the theater and see *Hair*. That old durable four-letter Anglo-Saxon verb is still around, and in a lot of new places. The less adventurous can stay home and watch the Smothers Brothers, Laugh In, or Johnny Carson on television.

That's why, when the Students for a Democratic Society were cited for selling their newspaper, *The Free Press Underground*, containing a 12-letter word having to do with sexual relations with one's mother and a cartoon showing the Statue of Liberty being raped by uniformed policemen, the issue was no longer simple. In

fact, there was even some uncertainty over what the issue was.

Was the issue free speech, or censorship, or obscenity, as some professors, students and newspapers maintained?

Was it SDS, the left-wing student organization? The very name of SDS raises the blood-pressure of many alumni and lawmakers.

Or was it, as the administration contended, "whether or not a University may place reasonable restraints upon the speech or action of those within the University community in the furtherance of its educational mission"?

The censorship issue had been explored on the Columbia campus in a quieter period two weeks before the SDS controversy began. More than 300 persons attended the Conference on Censorship sponsored by the Freedom of Information Center, Missouri State Library, Missouri Library Association, and the University Extension Division.

Almost no one in this country, of course, ever comes out for censorship *per se*, and these speakers were no exception. Here are some of the things they said:

Author Milton Meltzer: "The anti-smut campaign seems to be growing into a serious threat to the freedom to read."

Teacher Enid Olson: "It is ironic when teachers are cautioned to stick with the classics and then parents object to books such as *The Scarlet Letter* and *Crime and Punishment*."

Lawyer Morris Ernst: The real censorship in America is the networks. "You'll never know about any of the goodness and greatness of this country as long as the networks believe they can only make profit out of bad news."

Librarian Joan Bodger: "The worst form of censorship I have seen has been a form of suppression, not listening to what's being said by the young."

*Playboy* executive Anson Mount: "The love music of Wagner may arouse more erotic reaction in a girl than a picture of the Playmate of the Month may arouse in a man. . . . Shallow people are always more concerned with outward symbols than they are with inner reality anyway."

Educator Irving Levitas: You have to be oriented to radical literature as a part of our tradition. "And remember, the generation gap



Philosophy Professor John Kultgen gets ready to address free speech rally near Memorial Union. The crowd, estimated at 2500 persons, later moved to Francis Quadrangle. The gathering, addressed by several speakers, was orderly.

isn't 20 years, but 20 centuries because the youth realize the great gap between what we say and what we do."

Motion picture executive Margaret Twyman: "I used to be a dean of women at a large university and... I only knew students who got into trouble because they were ignorant... I would say that the reason people storm the box offices of our nudie pictures is out of curiosity. We are still reaping the rewards of the censorship imposed... from our Puritan tradition."

But the administration on the Columbia campus does not see the *Free Press Underground* controversy as an issue of free speech, but simply as one of enforcing existing University rules. Dean of Students Jack Matthews, in prohibiting the sale of the *Free Press* in the Memorial Union, quoted Board of Curator by-laws specifically prohibiting "indecent conduct or speech" on the part of students. There is little doubt that the vast majority of Missourians and the vast majority of alumni would agree with Matthews that the use of the cartoon and 12-letter word was, at the least, "indecent."

Dirty words in the campus press is a problem at all major colleges and universities. "All through the Midwest, and all around the country for that matter," wrote senior editor Jack Star in the Feb. 18 issue of *Look*, "college editors have been angering their elders not only with four-letter words but with lashing attacks on the way their universities and their world are being run. The language and the protest are often related."

SDS is not particularly strong on the Columbia campus. Best estimates are that the hard core numbers only 25 out of the 20,000-student total. There has been no violence on this campus, and, in all fairness, SDS has not called

for any. The administration's stand on disruption has been made crystal clear.

The typical student at Old Mizzou completely ignores SDS. In order for the organization to gain publicity, to make itself a force, it first must find an issue that will attract the moderate student and some faculty. To some extent, free speech and censorship proved to be that issue.

After SDS was ordered to stop selling the *Free Press* and four of its members had been arrested by Columbia police, a mass meeting was held in front of Jesse Hall. The crowd numbered an estimated 2500, although it must be remembered that for many the event was a social occasion. (Demonstration crowds have been decreasing since. One on March 26 drew 70 persons, including the photographer.) There were signs both for and against SDS. Speakers included faculty, many of them highly regarded teachers who urged no action be taken against SDS. Some of the faculty supporting this position had been recipients of the first Faculty-Alumni awards given last fall. The Missouri Students Association also urged that no punitive action be taken.

The student newspaper, the *Maneater*, called for the resignation of Matthews, but the veteran administrator generally drew support for his stand. University President John C. Weaver pointed out that "free speech does not include license for giving public expression to filthy speech." Most letters from alumni staunchly supported the administration. Although the Curators took no formal action because the matter had not yet come before them, two members were quoted by the news media and left no doubt where they stood. Some members of the State Legislature opined that the controversy

had hurt the University's appropriations. The governor took a look at the *Free Press* and said, "If you don't prohibit that—you might as well forget about pornography."

In Columbia the *Tribune* took a free-speech position in the case, which prompted many, many letters on both sides. Party Line, KFRU's radio show which asks for the opinions of its listeners, found hundreds of listeners had an opinion — and were perfectly willing to talk about it.

The State Library first said it would have a copy of the *Free Press* issue on file, then changed its mind in the face of mounting criticism. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* was predictably anti-SDS and the *Post-Dispatch* just as predictably saw the issue as one of censorship. But the Young Democrats on campus supported the administration, and the Young Republicans came out for "freedom of expression."

Generally the argument for the SDS position took this attack: The University has not issued any objective standard on obscenity. If the Supreme Court can't define obscenity, how can the University? The standard is too vague to be applied by University administrators. *Playboy* and *Ramparts* both contain the same 12-letter word, and these magazines are also on sale at the Memorial Union. A book required last semester in American History 20 contained a cartoon similar to the one published in the *Free Press*.

When the campus committee on organizations met to consider whether or not recognition should be withdrawn from SDS as an official campus organization, the meeting took several hours.

It announced its decision against any punitive action.

On March 18 in a calm, carefully worded statement, Chancellor John W. Schwada reversed the committee's decision and withdrew SDS recognition for the remainder of the school year. The text of his statement is as follows:

"The occasion for this action is a petition for review of a decision of the faculty-student committee on Student Organizations, Government, and Activities of March 3, 1969, supplemented by an earlier statement by the same committee dated Feb. 24.

"Under the authority vested in the Chancellor by the University's Rules of Procedures and in accordance with delegations of authority to the Chancellor's Office, I have accepted the petition for review.

"This action grows out of the following circumstances:

"A group calling itself 'Students for a Democratic Society' is charged by the Dean of Students as having distributed literature on University premises believed by him to be indecent, obscene, and vulgar.

"The committee considered the charges at two sessions, the first on Feb. 24 and the second on March 3. It found that the material was in fact distributed by SDS and that the organization discontinued distribution when directed to do so by the Dean of Students.

"The committee further found that SDS had not been given specific criteria for judging 'vulgar and indecent words' or 'indecent, obscene, and pornographic words and illustrations.'



Questions on censorship were fielded by this panel of experts at the Conference on Censorship held on the Columbia campus. Pictured, from left to right, are Irving Levitas, New York educator; Joan Bodger, Missouri State Library children's consultant; Enid Olson, an official of the National Council of Teachers of English; Paul Fisher, director of the Freedom of Information Center; Milton Meltzer, Historian; Morris Ernst, New York attorney; and Margaret Twyman, an executive of the Motion Picture Association of America. More than 300 persons attended the conference.



Rory Ellenger, free press leader, used bull horn to speak to rally. Some students climb tree to get a better look, and for others the rally was a time to talk and laugh with friends, a social happening.

"Finally, the committee denied that the actions with which SDS was charged were in violation of standards of conduct as spelled out in the by-laws of the Board of Curators and as stated within rules and regulations found in the 'M' Book, a book of general information available to all students.

"The first two findings of the committee are not open to dispute, having been accepted by both SDS and the Dean of Students, and so the questions to be answered are whether or not the standards established by the university are so vague that they may not be readily understood and, secondly, assuming these standards to be adequately descriptive, whether or not they were violated by SDS.

"The standards established by the University are adequate to provide the basis for a reasonable judgment as to their meaning and intent and, therefore, reasonable judgments as to those acts which are in violation of that meaning and intent.

"The Board by-laws specifically state — and are quoted in the 'M' Book — that students are prohibited from 'indecent conduct or speech.' The 'M' Book additionally notes that student

organizations, while free to discuss or hear all ideas, must act within the bounds of 'common decency.' Furthermore, the 'M' Book contains statements that students and student organizations are expected to observe 'ordinary standards of morality' and are to act in accordance with the purposes and objectives of an educational institution.

"Neither the by-laws of the Board nor the 'M' Book contain a definition of that which is considered to be indecent in conduct or speech, nor do they attempt to establish the exact bounds of 'common decency.'

"There does not exist a lexicon of indecent words or a book of vulgar illustrations to which one may readily refer for guidance, nor are there specific criteria which provide a precise guide to those who must make determinations in cases of alleged abuses.

"Difficult though such determinations are, they must be made if standards of conduct or speech of any character are to effectively exist, and the committee rightly recognized that fact in its comments of March 3. A significant point in that statement was the committee's belief that the Dean of Students acted appropriately

in ordering cessation of distribution of the material in question. It went on to say that he had 'an obligation to enforce standards for the conduct of student organizations as they are presently stated in the University regulations.'

"Given the existence of standards which are adequate for normal understanding, the Dean of Students had no alternative but to make a judgment as to whether or not the material distributed violated those standards according to his interpretation of them.

"It is likely that SDS recognized that the materials distributed were probably, if not certainly, in violation of the standards as they appear in the 'M' Book.

"It is beyond the stretch of imagination to suggest that publications graphically depicting in considerable detail the rape of female figures, the use of words explicitly stating sexual relations between a mother and her child, and other words equally precise in their meaning and generally accepted as being vulgar are anything other than 'indecent' under a normal interpretation of those words.

"If these illustrations and words are not indecent then neither standards nor words are left with any meaning whatsoever.

"If there exists the belief that the University's standards are so vague that they cannot be understood, then there are channels for initiating a rational review of them.

"If, again, there are those who feel that the standards, or their application in this instance, are in contravention of the constitutional rights of citizens then that question is readily testable before the appropriate judicial bodies.

"If, however, there are those within the university community who believe that they may act in disregard of existing standards — their defense being that they disagree with them — then they are mistaken.

"Free speech is not the issue in this case.

"The issue is rather whether or not a university may place reasonable restraints upon the speech or action of those within the university community in the furtherance of its educational mission. There is every evidence that both universities and appropriate judicial bodies have accepted and upheld such restraints.

"After detailed review of the materials de-

rived from the hearing before the committee and after examination of the written material submitted by SDS, I cannot but come to the conclusion that SDS did in fact violate known and reasonable standards of behavior by the distribution of indecent printed material.

"In view of that violation I withdraw recognition from the organization known as Students for a Democratic Society for the remainder of the current academic year.

"Of more importance than this decision are the opportunities it provides for the university community and the broader community of which it is a part to review their understanding of the nature of a university, its particular character and role in society, and the responsibilities which it must assume.

"First of all it should be understood that the specific actions leading to this case were those of some half dozen students.

"Secondly, the citizens of this state and nation historically have accepted the proposition that a university must be especially free to rationally examine all ideas, must continually seek new concepts and search for added knowledge, and in order to do so effectively must necessarily work within an atmosphere which supports the basic premises of scholarly activity. The public has recognized and respected the university's rightful role and has supported its successful efforts to find solutions to the complex problems which beset society.

"The university community with rare exceptions has recognized its unique status, has exercised its freedoms in accord with the spirit in which they were tendered and has assumed the self-restraints which must accompany them.

"Finally, if universities are to continue their mission, and are to retain the confidence and support of the community at large, then each member of the academic community must practice that self-restraint without which freedoms are meaningless.

"I urgently recommend and sincerely hope that all those within the university community will give thoughtful and continuing consideration to their responsibilities for the maintenance of universities as centers for free inquiry and as places where reason will continue to be substituted for confrontation." □



# COMMENCEMENT

Ask almost any 1969 senior about the "Tavern" and he will probably direct you to the nearest spot to TGIF on Friday, celebrate an A on an exam, or lament a lesser grade. But ask a 1919 graduate and he will tell you the "Tavern" was a hotel on Broadway where the Saturday night assemblies were held, "the place" to take a date and dance to an orchestra for 50 cents.

A full schedule of activities made commencement a major event for 1919 graduates, some of whom will be on the campus this June for their Golden Anniversary. Baccalaureate service in Jesse Hall (then called Academic Hall) was held on Sunday prior to graduation. The proud senior and his classmates paraded around the Columns on Class Day exercises held Monday morning. Before jealous underclassmen, the class prophecy, class poem and traditional planting of the ivy took place. The following evening the Senior Ball was held in Rothwell gymnasium. A grand march and a "program of music and stunts" elevated the Senior Ball above other school dances.

On graduation Wednesday, a procession of members of the Board of Curators, faculty, visiting dignitaries and graduates began in Academic Hall, ending in front of the Columns where the ceremony took place. Because the University was on a tri-semester basis, graduation was held on April 23.

Like the 1919 senior, today's graduate wears a rented cap and gown. But unlike his predecessor, his class is too large to maintain traditions such as prophecies, poems, and dances.

War conditions made the class of 1919 un-

usually small. Only 322 of the 968 students who entered the University in 1915 received degrees. The daily headlines of the *Evening Missourian* told of war casualties and President Wilson's Big Four meeting; full page ads urged the reader to buy Liberty bonds.

Every draftable male student was required to join the Student Army Training Corps, similar to the ROTC program of today. What's more, nearly every male student wanted to join the SATC. A 1919 graduate told of his inability to be accepted in the SATC because he was underweight. He says he was finally allowed to don the uniform after filling himself with bananas and other "weighty" food prior to stepping on the scales.

In this period before the economic boom of the 20s, the value of the dollar was high. Cigarettes cost 18 cents a package; a coed could receive orchids at the bargain rate of \$12 per dozen; a pair of oxford shoes sold for \$6.50; and a student could rent a decent lodging for \$10 per month.

There were a few similarities to today's fashions. Men's stiff shirts, wide ties and tailored suits would go unnoticed (well, almost) on the streets today. Women's skirt lengths resembled the midi-dress and Carnaby Street styles. Coeds purchased scarfs and accessories, just as her 1969 counterpart does.

Casual dress was not a part of campus life in 1919, however. The male student wore a suit to class and, if he owned a sport coat, it was not worn on campus. The coed was under dressed if she was without her gloves, and most



## -1919 STYLE---

By GINNY GLASS

females wore hats in the classroom.

This formality in many instances, seemed to be limited to dress alone. Students had several favorite spots to "jelly," or coke date. The Harris Cafe on the Strollway and The Palms on Conley were household words to college students. The place to meet Christian College girls was Penn's pharmacy. This drugstore had a balcony, where a common sight was male students "looking over" the Christian girls below.

Cecil B. deMille movies provided weekend entertainment, except for Sunday. With the advent of spring came picnics at the Hink (known as "blanket parties" to more recent graduates). Columbia was "dry" in this period, but bootlegging was probably not unheard of.

It is apparent that alumni from the Class of 1919 who return to the Columbia campus will note drastic changes. However, it would seem unfair to label the collegiate activities of the 1919 grads as conservative. A petition they circulated proves they, too, were active: "Feeling that week-ends as they now end, end all too previous, the undersigned, beg, request, implore and demand that from henceforward and hereafter all Saturday and Monday classes be discontinued because of 1) the distance from Kansas City or St. Louis, 2) poor train service, 3) after effects, 4) Friday night dances and assemblies, 5) Sunday night 'get togethers,' and 6) weekend trips home."

The 1919 *Savitar* was dedicated to those who lost their lives in the service. The war was definitely an overhanging element of the campus. But the war was not the only major event of

1919. The Spanish influenza reached epidemic proportions, and a mass nursing squad of volunteers came to aid the sick. Local homes and Parker Hospital, located next to what was then the Medical School in McAlester, were turned into flu wards. Many students lost their lives during the epidemic.

Graduates of 1919 felt themselves privileged to be given their diplomas that April. The *Missourian* said in its April 23 edition, "The University of Missouri halted today to recognize the achievements of those of its students who had completed the courses prescribed. There were 52 others who might have been on the list."

Dean Walter Miller of the Graduate School delivered an eulogy for the 52 former students who were killed in the war. Committees of students, alumni and faculty formulated plans for the erection of the memorial tower to be built with alumni support. Thus, the 1919 commencement was actually a memorial to honor those students and alumni "who gave up their lives in the war."

Prominent alumni addressed the eager young graduates and, like today, honorary degrees were conferred on deserving persons. Alumnus Thomas B. Catron, a former New Mexico senator, predicted that, "President Wilson will be beaten if he runs for President for a third term." E. W. Stephens, who like Catron graduated over 50 years before 1919, spoke of alumni support: "Friendships made in the University should be capitalized in such a way as to make the alumni a greater force than ever." □

## MIZZOU'S ARTISTS DO THEIR THING

The phrase "do your own thing" is merely a new way of expressing an age-old personal value. People have been "doing their own thing" for years.

In the studios of the modern Fine Arts building located across from the Memorial Union are 19 art department faculty members who are channeling their talents to their respective artistic fields — oil painting, sculpture, water color, ceramics, and other creative endeavors.

These faculty members have attained recognition by exhibiting their work in art galleries from New York to San Francisco, but the high point of the year from the faculty standpoint is the Faculty Art Show. Appearing throughout March in the Fine Arts Gallery was the work of 17 full-time art faculty members.

Don L. Bartlett, associate professor of art, coordinates the annual show: "The show's quality is increasing yearly, and all the faculty members really want to display their work."

He explains that faculty members work both in their homes and in the art building studios for as long as a year ahead of the show. The result is the exhibit of prints which is spread over the 180 running feet of wall space and the numerous objects in display cases. As the pictures illustrate, a variety of items comprised the show this year. Oils, serigraphs, acrylics, drawings, collographs, etchings, ceramics, sculpture and a drawing machine were included.

In much of the work, choice of subject seemed most striking. For example, one print showed a pale lady of refinement above caged apes, another a visual allegory of St. Francis as a pilot in mosaic color patterns. One artist used a local drive-in restaurant for his subject. The collograph utilized small bones. Another exhibit achieved a psychedelic effect by apparently simulating a photograph printed off-register, a mismatched color-screening printing process.

Although some of the works were hard-hitting in their social comment, all, more importantly, appealed to the eye. Attendance seems to affirm this. The guard in the gallery noted approximately five or six thousand spectators passed through the gallery during the faculty show.

Although the University art faculty is not "experimenting as wildly as the New York artists," Bartlett would classify the faculty as "quite good." He feels the faculty should not experiment as much as other artists, perhaps, because, "We are teachers."

Art department chairman John S. Weller agrees that the department is "somewhat on the conservative side," but he adds that a big problem with experimental art is the lack of money. For Weller, Bartlett and their fellow professors, it also is disappointing that the department has not been able to obtain \$900 to produce a catalogue explaining the creative works of the art faculty. Weller explains that most institutions have color catalogues to publicize artists' works, while the art faculty on the Columbia campus may remain relatively unknown because of this lack of advertisement. Perhaps this article will help say, "The art department is doing its own thing, and doing it well."



"Making Up," by James Davis.



Don L. Bartlett



A Frank Stack painting is reproduced on the back cover of the *Alumnus*.

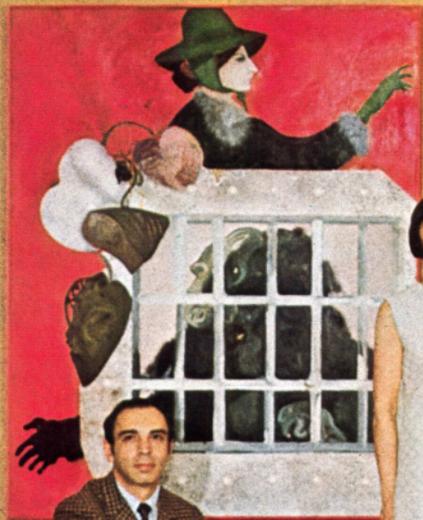


"Schweiz," lithograph by Brooke Cameron.



Student Tita Phillips studies Bill Klapp sculpture.

James Davis:  
"Double Profile"  
Oil



Lawrence Rugolo



Tracy Montminy



Montminy:  
"The Archangel Gabriel"  
Oil

Rugolo:  
"Figure and Shadow"  
Serigraph



McKinin:  
"Mardi gras"  
Acrylic



Wise:  
"Green Landscape"  
Acrylic

Gordon Wise

Lawrence McKinin



Nowhere do apple trees blossom—and produce—more prolifically than in the Stark Brothers orchard at Louisiana, Missouri—the president of the 150-year-old firm is a graduate of the University

## John Stark Logan: Apple-Growing Alumnus

By O. K. ARMSTRONG

Walking in the bright spring sunshine among the acres of fruit trees that extend west from the bank of the Mississippi River and almost surround the town of Louisiana, Mo., I heard my host, John Stark Logan, proudly declare:

"More than half of all the apples eaten in the world today come from trees originally propagated and sent into the commercial market from here at our nurseries."

That's a lot of apples, and Logan has the records to prove it. He is president of the Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Co., biggest fruit propagating firm in the world. He is also a University of Missouri graduate, class of 1939, and still keeps up to his eyes in Mizzou's programs and progress. Logan is a most active member of the Alumni Association, currently serving on the Alumni Athletic Council.

John Logan, a man of medium but athletic build, decisive manner, and a pleasant voice, has the distinction of being at the head of the oldest business firm in the United States to remain continuously under the control of one family. The Starks, world-famous growers of apples and other fruits, berries and nuts, flowers and shrubs, got going in 1816 when James Stark, a young husband and father, emigrated by horseback with his family from Kentucky to the Missouri side of the Mississippi.

James Stark brought in his saddlebags several cuttings from apple trees on his father's Kentucky farm. He grafted these "scions" to wild crabapple trees. Normal apples grew from those graftings. Stark took seeds from the apples and planted them to produce the first big apple orchard in Missouri. Soon other pioneer settlers were buying his seedling apple trees, and he found himself in the nursery business.

James Stark served as judge when Pike County was formed, starting a long line of Starks in public service that included Lloyd C. Stark, Governor of Missouri 1937-1941, and Lloyd's brother Paul, who served on important agricultural commissions by presidential appointment during World War II and in the post-war period.

Through the years since the Stark nurseries began, successive generations of Starks expanded the business, discovering new types of apples and propagating the trees, distributing their fruit stock to commercial orchards such as in Virginia and the Yakima Valley in Washington, and selling trees to farm families all over the United States and to countries in every area of the world.

John Logan is of the fifth generation of his family. His mother was Martha Stark, and she married Walter C. Logan of Hannibal, Mo., graduate of Missouri, class of 1907. Her cousin, Edwin Stark, spent two years as a student at the University and was a member of the Board of Curators and president of the Stark company when he died in 1964.

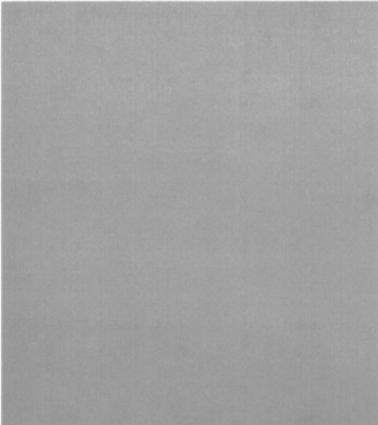
"I was actually named John Logan, but the company likes for the sons of the Stark daughters to bear the magic name, so the officers simply inserted 'Stark' as my middle name," John explains with a laugh.

Young Logan grew up in Hannibal, but during summers he was put to work at the Louisiana nurseries, budding trees, grafting scions, and learning the Stark nursery business "from the tree roots up" — like all the Stark boys were taught to do since the firm began.

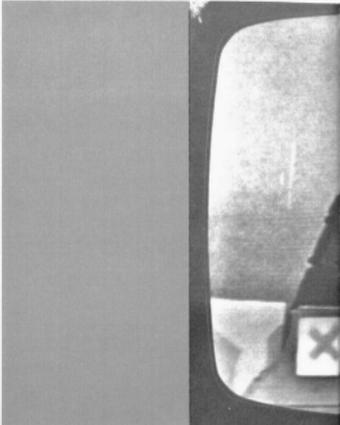
John Logan went out for football at Mizzou — "coached by a guy named Don Faurot, who had come down two years before from Kirksville," Logan recalls. After getting the wind knocked out of him a few times John agreed with Coach Faurot that he was not the big, rugged type needed for varsity football. He settled with the coach for business manager of the Tiger football squad.

Logan majored in business administration, taking a number of electives in agriculture. In April 1941 he was inducted into the U. S. Army, and he served with distinction as an officer in the administrative section of the Medical Corps.

From the war days, John Stark Logan was an active officer of the Stark firm. His business administration training best suited him to move into the management department of the com-



“To Tell  
the Truth,” says  
John Logan,  
“we’ve shipped  
over 100 million  
fruit trees”



pany's constantly expanding activities. His cousin, Paul Stark, Jr., became chief of the production division — chasing around the country and into many foreign lands in search of new and better varieties of apples and other fruits.

“I found my wife while attending a nurserymen's convention,” John relates. “She was Mary Alice Woodward, living in Miami Beach. At our 1946 convention, Mrs. Nelson Boice, who was Susie Smoak of Columbia, invited all the Stark delegates to her home, and there I met Mary, a local guest. Next June we were married.” The Logans have two sons, Clay Stark Logan, a junior at Westminster College, and Walter C. Logan, a junior in Louisiana High.

John's elder cousins, the former governor and Paul Sr., are still active in the firm but leaving more and more of the management and production to the younger men. It was the father of these two veteran nurserymen, Clarence Stark, who in 1893 discovered and bought an apple tree growing in Iowa, with big red apples of new shape and delightful flavor. From that parent tree millions of “Stark's delicious” apples have been propagated. It was Paul Stark, who in 1914 made another historic find, the big

yellow apple named the “golden delicious.” The Starks paid \$5000 for the original tree, and began grafting the scions that grew the trees and their descendants that serve apples for millions of homes every day.

John Logan's major contribution to the firm, he says, was to systematize its business operations by installing various items of modern accounting and information. As far back as 1949 he put in an IBM punch-card system, replacing the old bookkeeping that had grown inadequate through the years, and today the firm is awaiting delivery of a new electronic computer.

John Logan has also systematized the selling of the nursery trees, the berries, flowers, and all other Stark products. Today the firm sends out more than 100,000 items from their nurseries, with gross sales running into several millions. About one-third of this volume is made up of orders from commercial orchards, while two-thirds results from the hundreds of thousands of purchases by home growers, on farms, in suburbs, and even for plantings in yards of city homes. About five million pieces of mail go out each year, including answers to advertising and catalogs. Something more than 10,000 part-time



salesmen handle Stark products, selling mostly to their neighbors who need to replace old plantings or to set out new ones. Some orders from big commercial growers run as high as \$50,000.

The Starks have a standing offer, known to fruit growers and farmers all over the nation, to consider any fruits that appear to be new and improved varieties, with a view to buying the original tree or plant. Hundreds of growers respond to the offer, and hardly a day goes by but finds a box or package of apples, peaches, or pears arriving at Logan's desk. If the sample looks good, within hours an expert will be on the way to see if the stock should be added to the Stark acquisitions. Almost every improvement in color, shape and flavor of apples has been caught and propagated in this way at the Louisiana nurseries or at Stark experimental orchards in several parts of the country.

"And what is the most popular apple tree sold by the Stark firm?" I asked John Logan.

"For the commercial trade, it is the new semi-dwarf tree, which grows only about half the size of the old varieties," Logan answered. "For the home growers, it is the dwarf tree, so

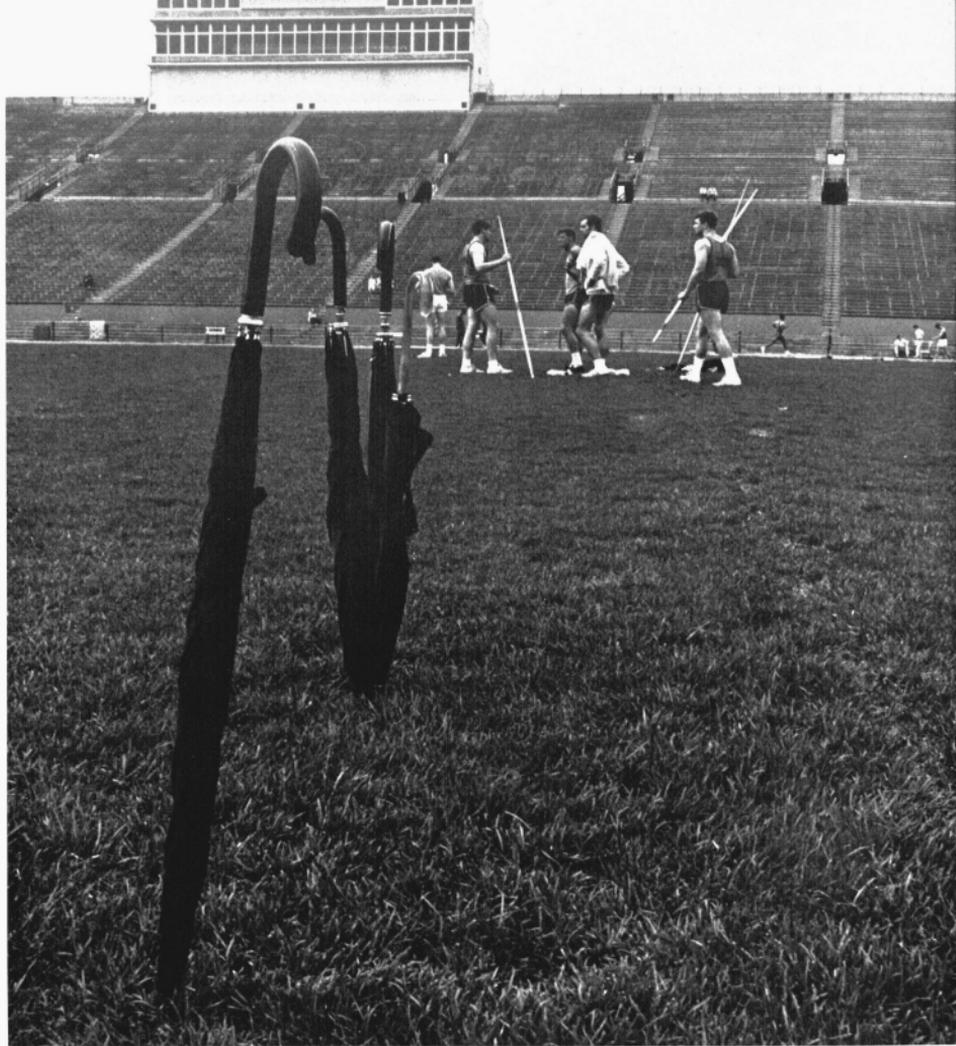
small that a person can stand on the ground and harvest its entire crop."

As part of John Logan's business direction of the firm, he keeps abreast of modern machinery needed to plant, cultivate, and harvest the nursery stock — like the tree-harvester that straddles a row of seedling trees and digs them up by the roots, ready to be packed for shipping. Like all the Stark family, Logan is proud of the fact that many of the veteran employees have never worked anywhere but at the Stark nurseries.

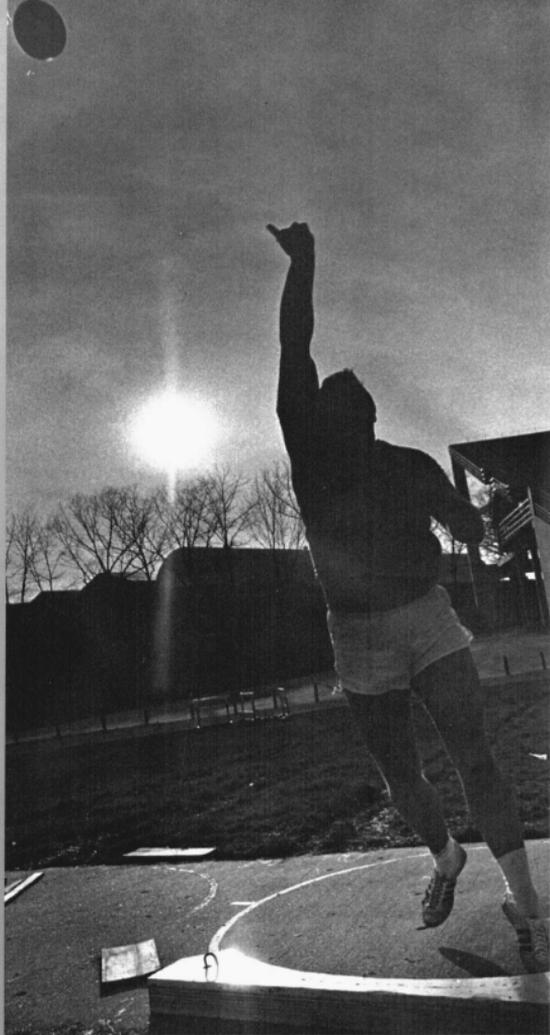
Besides his service to the University of Missouri-Columbia through his place on the Athletic Council and his other alumni activities, John Logan finds time for a variety of contributions to public service. He has been president of the local United Fund since 1966. □

---

*A member of the editorial staff of Reader's Digest since 1944, O.K. Armstrong is also a former member of the Missouri General Assembly and a former Congressman. The 1925 J-School graduate has authored eight books and hundreds of magazine articles.*



*After the long winter, the warm spring days of April make the out-of-doors seem just that much nicer. But April also is fickle, and the umbrellas can never be left far away.*



## Spring Sports In Tigerland

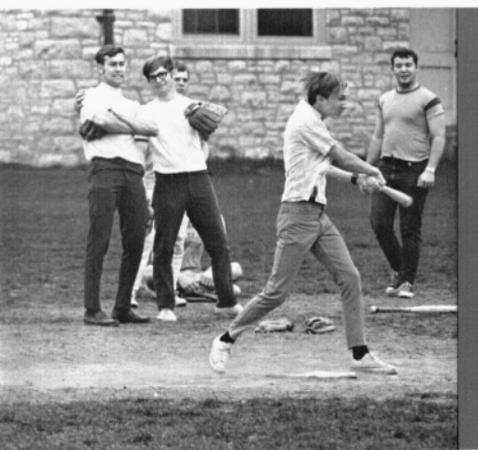
Photographed by PAUL BOWER

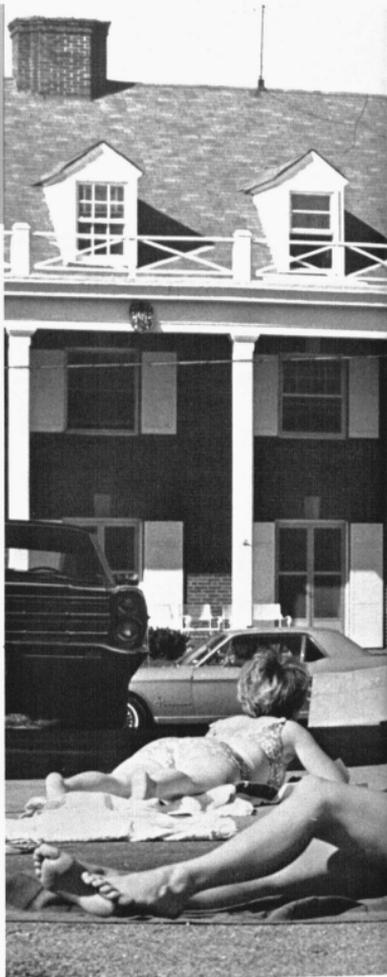
*Whether it is pretty coeds playing tennis and golf, or a burly track star putting the shot, all three athletes exhibit coordination and grace.*

Spring Sports (continued)

*For varsity Tiger gridgers, spring can be extremely physical. For students like those in the auto below, a butterfly net is all that is needed. The national pastime appeals to many—the varsity, the sandlotters, and even some girls.*







*Man's favorite rite of spring, however, still is girl watching, a comforting bit of knowledge for the older alumnus. And, just as comforting, the girls at Old Mizzou don't seem to mind being watched.*

Spring Sports (concluded)



# NEW HOPE

## FOR OLD DOBBIN'S BROKEN LEG

By JIM BOTTOM



**I**n the days of the horse doctor who treated anything from a swollen joint on old Bessy, to Grandma's lumbago, it was usually the doctor who went to visit the patient, rather than visa versa. But with our modern animal clinics and hospitals, like the University's Veterinary Clinic, the patient usually does most of the traveling. With large animals, this creates somewhat of a problem, not only in transporting the animal, but in avoiding further injuries, particularly with broken limbs. For example, when the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago needed orthopedic surgery done on a year-old female African kudu last January, it was easier to fly in specialist Dr. John P. Hickcox on the first available flight from Columbia than ship the injured animal to Missouri.

Dr. Hickcox, who holds both a DVM and MD degree from the University, has applied both disciplines to his work here as assistant professor of veterinary medicine and surgery and resident in orthopedic surgery. Specifically, he is using a technique that he learned at the University Medical Center for setting and healing fractures on his animal patients.

The method, called compression plate fixation, was developed originally by the Swiss at the Orthopedic Research Institute, probably to speed the healing of the broken limbs of Alpine skiers. It is presently in use in most of the major medical centers and a few veterinary clinics around the country. The Columbia campus Medical Center has been using it successfully for the last two years. It involves a special stainless steel plate with self-threading screws that pull broken limbs tightly together. This compression helps the bone heal rapidly by direct

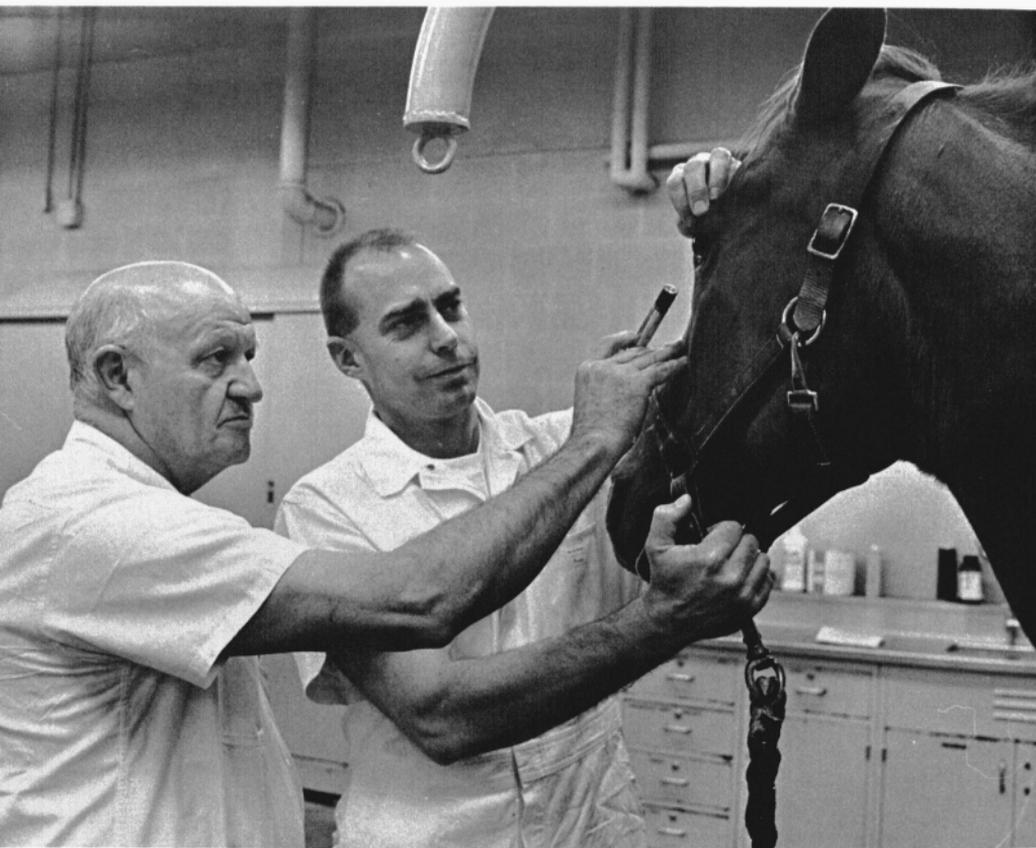




Before and after Xrays of leg of Great Dane shows how compression plate works.  
Below, Dr. John P. Hickcox examines leg of pony after surgery to reduce fracture.



House calls now are passé for veterinarians, too; it's usually the patient that visits the doctor



Dr. Edgar Ebert and Dr. William Wolff are the clinic's equine experts.

bone replacement. The bone skips the stage of developing a cartilage callus between the fractured pieces.

The young female kudu at the Lincoln Park Zoo was probably the first large zoo animal to be treated clinically with the plating method. Although the plate was successfully placed on the mid-shaft fracture, the animal died on the operating table due to complications of anesthesia, shock and infection.

This has not been the case with small animals at Missouri's Vet Clinic, where 95 per cent of Dr. Hickcox's dog fracture cases brought in are complete successes. Except for initial soreness, often the dog is able to walk the day following surgery. The fracture heals quickly, and the plate remains part of the animal. In human cases, however, Dr. Hickcox says the plate is recommended to be removed in about 18 months.

"We've been using internal compression bone plates on our small animal cases for about six months now, and dogs and cats are no problem," states Dr. Hickcox. "However, large animal fracture reduction by this method involves a few additional problems." The plates and bone screws used on large animals have to be heavy duty instruments as opposed to those normally used in dogs, and the smaller mini-plates which are used in very small dogs and cats.

Only three attempts have been made at the Vet Clinic to use the compression plate on horses. The first equine plating done by Dr. Hickcox was on a Shetland pony with a femur (thighbone) fracture. In this case the human Elliot Plate was actually used. The animal is healing fine and walking on the limb. But in the second case, the animal died from complications, while in the third attempt, a quarter horse with a completely shattered bone was finally put to sleep. "As you can see," explains Dr. Hickcox, "the method is not an answer to all fracture problems, but we are going first to try to plate all the cases we receive which normally we would destroy."

The problems involved with large animal patients are great compared to the small animal cases which are brought to the clinic. "If they have a badly fractured leg, they become toxic and die from complications, or must be put to sleep," Dr. Hickcox remarks, "and if the plates

are not placed exactly right, they can act as a lever and fracture the bone again when the animal moves."

"One great problem," says Dr. Edgar F. Ebert, professor of veterinary medicine and surgery and large animal specialist, "is transportation of an injured horse to the clinic after fracture. A horse will not remain immobile with a fractured limb. When he tries to walk, the broken pieces of bone work against each other like a saw and further injury results to the bone and surrounding tissue."

Dr. Ebert was chairman of the department of veterinary medicine and surgery and director of veterinary clinics from 1951 to 1965. He has appeared in *Who's Who in America* for the past 16 years and in 1967 was named Veterinarian of the Year by the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association along with Dr. Hickcox, who does the actual plate fixation. Dr. Ebert is developing the plating technique on the equine fracture cases received by the clinic.

"We are trying to educate the horsemen and veterinarian to get the horse here without compounding the injury. Often they come from 100 to 200 miles away, and most cases have gone too long before we get them. We are hoping that means can be developed to transport the animal safely. Once we achieve this, we can be more successful."

Although the practice of shooting a horse with a broken leg may not be completely outdated, even if the old horse doctor is long gone, the combined efforts of these two men may start paying off for horse owners. Missouri veterinarians may better be able to save many valuable animals, whether they are prized thoroughbred stake winner, or just an old nag valued for less tangible reasons. In either case, Dr. Hickcox is quick to point out to horse lovers: "Some fractures in horses just can't be successfully treated, but compression plate fixation does have possibilities." □

---

*Jim Bottom received his B.J. degree in photojournalism from the University in 1967 and hopes to complete his master's this summer. For the past year he has been handling the photographic assignments for the School of Veterinary Medicine.*

## Vietnam Vets Return

Young veterans of the Vietnam conflict are flocking back to the Columbia campus in ever-increasing numbers.

More than 700 students now enrolled at Mizzou draw GI benefits, and this number is expected to continue to grow and ultimately peak at about 1000-1200.

Veterans tend to be more serious students, according to James R. Johnson, assistant registrar and a retired Army colonel. He cited findings showing that veterans who had been in school before entering the service usually make higher grades when they return to school. He also noted that grade averages for veterans are higher than for male students generally but that veterans participate in fewer student activities.

Johnson's office also serves male students who still have military obligations facing them. Johnson handles many requests for information from seniors and graduate students who suddenly find themselves facing the draft.

With draft calls high and the supply of men becoming a problem for some local boards, there have been more students receiving draft notices. In these cases, Johnson usually advises undergraduates to write their local board requesting a deferment until the end of the current school year while graduate students may ask for a delay until the end of the current semester. Local boards usually cooperate in such cases.

Almost without exception, Johnson said, undergraduate students who receive draft notices are those

who are behind schedule in their degree work and those who have been enrolled in school for longer than the four years usually allowed to complete a degree.

## An Un-Newsworthy Event

In the March issue, the *Alumnus* reprinted a feature by *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* columnist Jack Jones (BJ '60) concerning a student demonstration that didn't happen in the 1950s. This column, also reprinted from the *Globe*, talks about a non-demonstration this past winter on the Columbia campus:

"University of Missouri students on the Columbia campus acquitted themselves quite well at a recent speech and question-and-answer session with Rep. Richard H. Ichord (Dem.), Houston, Mo.

"More than 2500 students turned out to hear what Ichord had to say about his new House Committee on Internal Security, an overheated version of the House Committee on Un-American activities.

"Only a minute handful demonstrated less than adult decorum, and the majority listened attentively and courteously as Ichord outlined plans for probes by his committee. Even the long-haired, granny-be-spectacled, oddly attired students who asked penetrating questions of the Congressman added to the value of the session.

"One jerk who employed a Nazi salute was jeered down by the jam-packed crowd in Jesse Auditorium.

"Perhaps some of the crowd was attracted by news previews of possible disturbances by the local chapter of Students for a Democratic Society, but most seemed genuinely

interested in what Rep. Ichord had to say.

"The turnout for the scheduled event arranged by the Graduate Students Association was so large that it could not be accommodated in a smaller auditorium.

"A demonstration by S.D.S. failed to materialize, and thus the headlines were not so large over accounts of the Ichord appearance. But to this reporter, who found a seat among the students rather than in the press area, the better story was in the attitude of the vast majority of students attending.

"It suggested that Dean of Students Jack Matthews knew whereof he spoke at a recent meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee when he expressed confidence in the judgment of most students attending OI' Mizzou.

"Matthews appeared in behalf of a measure to lower the voting age to 18 in Missouri.

"Without agreeing with that proposal or predicting that the Columbia campus won't fall prey to the kind of anarchy sweeping over so many other campuses across the nation, it was nevertheless reassuring to watch and listen to the calibre of students who populate that particular campus today.

"It must also have been reassuring to the Missouri congressman returning to his Alma Mater where he learned and taught respect for law and order.

"It's too bad in a way that the television footage taken by one major network that night couldn't be turned into an hour-long special.

"Unfortunately, it wasn't a spectacular evening and wouldn't warrant that kind of coverage. America would have switched channels after the first 15 minutes and the ratings would have dropped in favor of some shoot-

'em-up on another channel.

"But for a few of us who were fortunate enough to sit in on it live, it was encouraging. It suggested that just maybe our tax dollars aren't being wasted on higher education for those who really want it.

"Pardon a possibly saccharine sentiment, but it left us with the feeling that America isn't really a sick society. It's just got a minor virus infection that these students are going to cure."

## Sleep Troubles Away

Sleeping away your troubles may prove to be a medical technique for calming anxiety-ridden patients of the future, according to a psychologist at the School of Medicine.

"We're still a long way off from making a clinical application of our work, but sleep treatment is one possible end result," Dr. David G. McDonald, associate professor of psychiatry, said.

"You might say we have found a window into the patient's mind that could give us a clearer picture of anxiety and stress than when the patient is awake," Dr. McDonald said. "We've sort of caught him with his defenses down."

The activity of the emotional nervous system during sleep—called storming—appears to be a measure of the anxiety experienced by an individual.

"This storming is most active during deep sleep," Dr. McDonald said. "Even more active than when the patient is awake. Now we have to learn how to accurately read these storming pictures," Dr. McDonald said.

The picture is nothing more than 12 squiggly lines—graphic representations of brain activity, respiration, perspiring, and cardiovascular processes. The lines are drawn by sen-

sitive electronic equipment hooked up to the subject through electrodes placed at various points on the body.

"Ultimately, we might be able to control the occurrence of storming," Dr. McDonald said. "And by controlling the storming we might reduce the patient's anxiety pattern during his waking hours."

## Mizzou Scientists Ready Proposals for Space Lab

Scientists on the Columbia campus are readying project proposals for an orbiting space laboratory proposed for launch by 1975.

Dr. John M. McKenna, Dr. X.J. Musacchia, and Dr. Frank E. South—members of the faculty at the School of Medicine and investigators at the University's Space Sciences Research Center—are among some 20 researchers in the U.S. urged by NASA to develop experiment proposals for the space lab mission.

Dr. Musacchia emphasized that plans for the space lab were still at a preliminary stage.

"This just shows how 'care' has become a routine matter in the space program," Dr. Musacchia said. "In looking at a possible experiment, you're going to need at least a five year lead time."

Dr. McKenna, associate professor of microbiology, proposes to use the space lab for investigating the body's immunity mechanism in relation to influenza.

Dr. South, professor of physiology, plans to observe the effect of weightlessness on the processing of information in the central nervous system and on the production of body heat.

Dr. Musacchia, professor of physiology, hopes to use the space lab to study the physiology of reduced metabolic conditions in weightlessness.

# Commentary 2

## Bus Entsminger's Column

America always has been a nation of givers. Nearly all of us—the rich, the well-to-do, even the near-poor—recognize our responsibility of giving some of our own money for the benefit of others.

Private giving gave impetus to many of the pioneering ventures that now are well established public programs in the fields of education, health, and welfare.

Although it may come as a surprise to some, the University of Missouri was founded through private gifts. It wasn't until 43 years later—in the late 1970s—that the State Legislature first appropriated funds to assist the University. Notice that the word is "assist," not "support." Approximately 50 per cent of the University's total operating budget comes from State appropriations; the rest must come from gifts, grants, and student fees. Now, this state assistance is vital—we couldn't operate without it—but so are the gifts from our alumni and friends vital.

We realize, of course, that the University of Missouri doesn't have a corner on need. There are many worthy programs that require private support. But, increasingly, our alumni and friends are recognizing that gifts to the University are an effective means of perpetuating the ideals and principles that for which they and their University stand.

Last year, more than 8000 persons participated in the Annual Gift Division of the University Development Fund, making gifts of from \$5 to \$25 to \$100 and more to the campus of their choice. In addition to their annual gifts, nearly 100 of

these individuals also registered a trust agreement in favor of the University of Missouri.

These are the tangible acts which prove that a University, its alumni, and its friends are inseparable. The public truly represents the product of a state university; the public is the recipient of the contributions of the knowledge, science, and service produced by the University. It seems only sensible that the public respond through private and corporate support.

## Those !#\*\*#!\*\*@ Words

How do most newspapers and magazines handle dirty words when they report the news about protests? *Editor and Publisher* reported a study by A. I. Goldberg of the Associated Press in which he surveyed the way 87 publications reported the Chicago riots during the Democratic National Convention last summer.

He found most editors used the traditional dash and other symbols of omission for objectionable material. Only two newspapers carried the words in full. *Life* and *Time* both used short dashes for each offending letter, but *Life* also prefixed its dashes with the initial letter of the word omitted. The *Denver Post* used dots and added "ing" where this suffix fitted. The *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* used the term "(obscenity)" as a substitute.

According to the American Alumni Council, the alumni publication of Columbia University is the first one of this category which has printed profanity, doing so as part of its coverage of the riots at the New York City school last year.

## Scholarship to Honor Teacher of Reporters

Eugene W. Sharp, who has taught more budding reporters than any man in the world, retires this summer, and a scholarship in his honor has been authorized by the School of Journalism faculty.

Sharp joined the Missouri faculty in 1924 after working on the *Oklahoma City Times* and the *McAlester, Okla., News Capital*. Before that he had earned an A.B. from Princeton, and later received his B.J. and M.A. degrees from the School of Journalism at Mizzou.

As city editor of the *Missourian*, Sharp directed the coverage of the city of Columbia by more than 8000 young men and women, most of whom moved from this initial experience in reporting into the professional ranks of journalism. Many of the earlier graduates have had their own children studying journalism under Sharp.

A goal of \$10,000 has been set for the Sharp Scholarship. Interest from this fund will provide an annual scholarship to a journalism student. Contributions may be sent to the committee chairman, Dr. William H. Taft, of the Journalism faculty, or to the Development Fund, 310 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65201.

## Evans Scholars Impress

Right had an inning at Old Mizzou this March, wrote Dick Wade, (B.J. '50) assistant sports editor, in the *Kansas City Star* "... It was a red-letter day.

"Let us put it stronger than that: For the 19 young men (12 from Kansas City and seven from St. Louis) who won Evans scholarships, it easily could be their most important day.

"For those unfamiliar with the

Evans program, it is the educational arm of the Western Golf Association. It has provided the wherewithal for a college education for 2455 former caddies. There are 710 in school this term on Evans grants. There (conservatively) will be 750 in the program next fall.

"This isn't an ordinary scholarship. It covers tuition, fees and books. It provides housing—in its 12 chapter houses, including one dedicated March 12 in Columbia, or in comparable accommodations in nonchapter institutions—and it lines up jobs that take care of a scholar's food. It reduces in cost of education to \$100 a school year, an amount any caddy can save.

"It also gives those who live in a chapter house a taste of fraternal-type living. It gives them a double dose of responsibility—managing themselves and their house. But, best of all, it gives them a chance to be better than they are.

"There even are a couple of worthwhile side effects: Young men who hear so much about a generation gap—and in this case two generations are involved—discover older people are interested in those who come after them.

"And, just as important, it reacquaints 60-year-olds with the fact there are good teenagers left.

"There was one unfortunate note: What a pity it is that the contributors to the Evans program couldn't see where their money went. What a pity it is all who fret about America's future couldn't listen to the applicants' 12-minute interviews before the selection panel.

"Five scholars are members of the National Honor society; four have been to Boys' State; four are Eagle Scouts; seven varsity sports were represented. Nine are active in church organizations.

"And it goes deeper: they have money in the bank, an average of \$700. All clothe themselves; most pay all their school expenses, including tuition and fees if they attend a parochial or private school. They study an average of two hours a night, and all make better grades as a senior than they did as a freshman.

"They all need help if they are to attend college. But without exception they say, 'If I don't win your scholarship, I'll still go to school—some way, some how.'

"They even make remarks in this vein. 'I think college students should leave running a college to those paid to run it. School officials should be tougher.'

"When it was over, those in the more-than-60 age group seemed refreshed, somehow younger. As one said, 'I don't want to sound flowery, but this gives me new purpose in life. I know too many men who are 55—and finished.'

"And the teenagers seemed a little awe-stricken, almost as if they suddenly had discovered somebody cared.

"It made you think there is nothing wrong in this world a little faith can't cure."

## Coed Army Group Formed

For the first time since the days of Gen. Enoch Crowder in the 1880s, the Army ROTC at the University of Missouri-Columbia has a female contingent.

The Brigadiers has been organized as a women's auxiliary of the cadets. Members will function as hostesses, guides for campus tours, and perform service oriented functions. In addition, a precision drill team will compete with other coed teams at several midwest drill meets.

## 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 Panitt  
Editor, TV Guide  
Radnor, Pa.

William B. Rauffer  
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



"Swimming Pool" by Frank Stack was a feature of the Faculty Art Show this spring. See "Mizzou's Artists Do Their Thing," page 18.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI — COLUMBIA, 308 JESSE HALL, COLUMBIA, MO. 65201 RETURN REQUESTED