

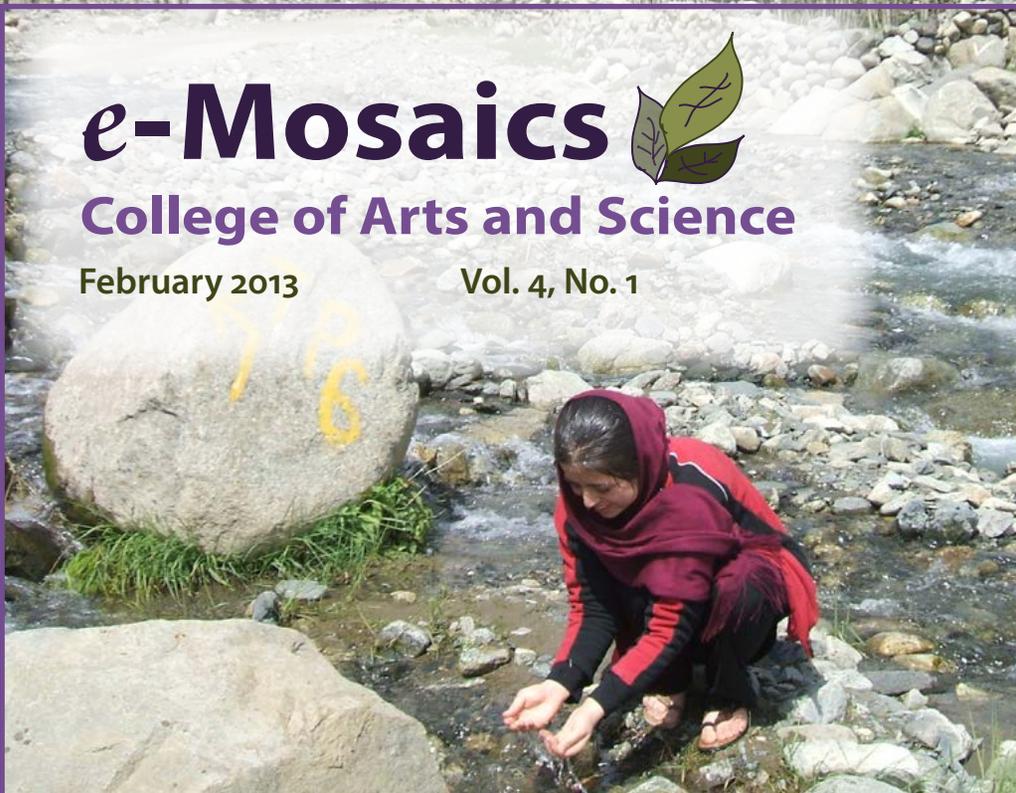
e-Mosaics



College of Arts and Science

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Photo on Page 2: a pre-1950 biology lab in Swallow Hall, courtesy of UMC Archives.



From the Editor

I'm pleased to re-introduce senior Miranda Metheny, whom I think you'll remember from a recent story featuring her travels around the globe. Metheny is with us this issue as a writer—in her story you'll meet a recent alumna, Roya Ferozi, an Afghani student who graduated in December with a degree in psychology.

You can also meet Brenda Warren in these pages. Warren was a little overwhelmed by the outpouring of love and respect from her colleagues in the art department when they nominated her for a staff award.

Associate Professor Clarence Lo teaches in two related disciplines in the college. The director of the Peace Studies Program, he also

teaches sociology. Find out how he came to have his double gig.

One of the fun things associated with this job, for me, is talking to people with interesting stories to share. Alumnus James E. Cooling has many warm memories of Mizzou and shares some of his pride in his alma mater.

Spring is (hopefully) just around the corner, and with spring we look forward to a fresh new outlook. Sometime this spring, we will be releasing a fresh new version of *e-Mosaics*. I hope you'll be watching your in-boxes for it.

—Melody Galen

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From the Dean



At a university, the focus is generally on the students and the faculty, but I want to take a minute to talk about our wonderful staff. As you all know, the College of Arts and Science covers a lot of ground, both

literally and figuratively. And the depth and breadth of the people whom it takes to make the college function are truly impressive.

From the secretarial pool that we go to when we're in a pinch to cover an office for a few weeks, to lab techs, to the various other professional positions, the college would grind to a halt if the staff weren't there each and every day, making sure the work got done.

We have some 35 departments and programs in A&S, and the skills of the staff are at

least that wide. We see evidence of that more and more. We joke about "and other duties as assigned," but in reality, that's becoming a way of life as people accept more and more responsibility. So many people have stepped up and taken on tasks that were new to them, but they do it without complaint because they're professionals and they love MU. Brenda Warren, in the art department, is a perfect example, and you can read her story beginning on Page 8.

In A&S we have staff members with degrees in biology, English, communication, botany, education, and just about any other discipline you could think of. We have skilled people who take care of our carpentry and machine needs; we have staff who design everything from theater sets to Web sites; and we have people who keep track of the details—from counting the students to counting the money.

Our staff members work hard to keep the college productive and moving forward, and

I deeply appreciate the efforts of everyone on this stellar team. I'm proud of the Arts and Science Staff Network, which has been around since 1987. It advocates for staff, provides opportunities for professional development, and it even offers opportunities for fun every now and then (think bowling, lunches, and door prizes). It's a volunteer service group run by staff for staff, and they work hard to make a positive difference in the college and the community.

It's true that no university can get by without faculty and students, but just try operating an institution without staff. It wouldn't last five minutes. Who would know how to fill out a voucher? Who would know how to fill out room forms? Or fix broken lab equipment. Or even organize a reception? Not faculty. Not students. The answer is dedicated staff members. And we in A&S have the absolute best. My sincere thanks to all of them.

—Dean Michael J. O'Brien

From Kabul to Columbia



By Miranda Metheny

Roya Ferozi, BA '12 psychology, was born and raised in Kabul, Afghanistan; it was her home.

But, in 2007, when she saw her city again for the first time, five long flights from a year in America, she couldn't stop her tears.

Outside the bus window, she saw dust and devastation—a city of empty doll houses, open to the sun, new construction going up side-by-side with the mud-brick skeletons of buildings that had once been homes and offices. Ferozi could not know in what war they had fallen.

After decades of war, no corner of the country has remained untouched. But during Ferozi's short year away, her country had not changed—she had. Her eyes had grown used to America's newness, security, and massive glass and steel constructions. All those years, growing up, Afghanistan had seemed normal—the destruction, the dirt, the restrictions, the harassment. But a year later, she saw things she couldn't see before. And she cried.

But Ferozi settled back in quickly. After an exchange year in the United States with the Youth Exchange and Study (YES) program, she still had her final year of high school to get through. And despite the shock of those first hours, there were things she cherished. She was happy to see her family again, to hear her native Dari spoken all around her, and to taste

the distinctive, spicy Afghan cuisine and the sweet pistachios, almonds, and pine nuts for which her country is famous.

She was happy to return to school, where she had always been a top student, and to graduate together with her friends. At 18, she would be among the youngest female graduates. A gap separated her from those who had fallen behind in the years spent under the Taliban, barred from school. And yet, many of those women had returned to school afterward, hiding marriages in some cases and determined to make up for lost time, to learn the things that had been forbidden: literature and history and science.

Life in Secret

Ferozi was one of the luckier ones. Her family was wealthier than many, and her parents were liberal and supportive. Her father always pushed his five daughters as hard as his sons—sometimes harder, sensing the need for extra encouragement in an overwhelmingly patriarchal society. The Taliban came when Ferozi was seven and just learning to read and write, but in the Kabul suburb of Macroyan, the Ferozis found secret schools for their daughters.

Every day Ferozi would hide her schoolbooks deep inside an embroidery bag, hidden among patterns of flowers and seascapes. The time for formalities such as uniforms had passed, so she dressed plainly, tying her hair

Roya Ferozi meets Beetle Bailey at International Night at the Mizzou Student Center.

in the little scarf that the Taliban required of young girls deemed innocent enough to walk the streets without the heavy burqa. If she was stopped on her way, and questioned, her heart would race as she made up some story about where she was going.

More than once, the Taliban even came into the apartment building where the secret school was hidden. The teachers would stall the inspectors at the door while the students ran out to the balcony and threw their books down into a secret place below, then ran back to their desks and pretended to be engrossed in stitching and reciting from the *Quran*.

“Our parents and teachers had more at stake,” Ferozi says. “They would be punished, not the children.” And anyway, the young girls could hardly comprehend the danger. They were nervous but giggling. It didn’t seem entirely real, watching their books fly through the air, fluttering open and landing in the secret place, or falling lost and out of reach.

“We were whispering, ‘Oh my gosh, it’s the Taliban!’” Ferozi says, as she grins with raised eyebrows and holds a dramatic hand over her mouth. “We were scared, but not as an adult would be. We couldn’t really understand.”

Ferozi was young before the Taliban came, but she remembers her early childhood as a time of relative freedom, girls in school, women at work, and frequent family gatherings.

Under the Taliban, most media was banned under the principles that music was anti-

Islamic and that it was forbidden to produce or enjoy images of people. The only media available was Sharia Voice, the Taliban radio station that praised the prophet at all times. Anyone caught with pictures, TVs, videos, or records risked going to jail. The Taliban would also destroy whatever contraband it found.

“Of course people didn’t stop watching TV!” Ferozi says. “People would never stop watching TV.” But they had to hide it carefully, with thick blankets on their windows and an ever-present sense of worry and paranoia.

“During the Taliban it was hard to do something for fun. It was really hard. The Taliban did not know what fun was. Or they knew, they just did not want the people to enjoy it. I don’t know,” she remembers. “Just being able to go to school was good for us, that brings good memories—underground school, but still, school! We would learn how to read and write, which was exciting for us.”

But eventually, the Taliban shut down the underground school.

“Then we didn’t know what would happen in our lives,” Roya says, “until September 2001.”

Flying Far and Free

In 2001, the Taliban was deposed by invading U.S. soldiers, and the Karzai regime was



Ferozi could not resist playing in the snow when she and her roommates took advantage of classes being cancelled in the blizzard that hit Columbia in February 2011.

installed. Ferozi, by then 12 years old, would never have to wear a burqa, would never know life as a repressed young woman.

At first, Ferozi says, everyone was excited. Women could be seen on the streets, going to school and work. Foreign aid flooded into the country, and the economy improved. For a few years, a spirit of optimism filled Kabul. But then, violence in the country began to escalate. “We started having suicide attacks! Suicide bombers!” Ferozi says. “We have never had in Afghan history suicide attacks before this decade. So we didn’t know what suicide attacks would look like. In 2003 and 2004 it started, and it just got worse and worse.”

Still, Ferozi got to return to school. She loved literature class and quickly learned English. She even tutored a group of older women who wanted to learn English. And then, in 11th grade, she won a scholarship from YES to travel to San Antonio as an exchange student.

When Ferozi first arrived in America, she found two big challenges: food and language. She says she literally didn't eat for the first month. She wasn't used to American food, and she didn't like it. Her host family would cook old-fashioned, meat-and-mashed potatoes American food for her, and she'd push it around on her plate, trying to be polite. And although she had always been a top student in English, she soon realized that there was more to learn. Americans spoke so fast, used so much slang. At first, she had trouble following conversations, but she caught on quickly.

It was a small school, with only 350 students. The school uniform featured skirts and short-sleeved shirts, so Ferozi was easily noticeable in her pants and long sleeves. She also wore a headscarf at the time. She had a few good friends, but many people had no idea where she had come from and didn't approach her. That changed somewhat after she gave a presentation to the school about her culture and country. This was a big part of the YES program—to give Afghan teenagers the oppor-

tunity to interact with Americans and dispel misconceptions. "After that presentation a lot of people knew where I was from," she says. "I think attitudes changed, I could see it."

Ferozi knew she had more options in the United States and a better opportunity to get an education. After returning to Kabul for her



Ferozi beside the river in Paghman, Kabul, Afghanistan.

final year of high school and graduation, she won another scholarship, this time from an Afghan-American foundation called AMZ, to pursue a bachelor's degree in the United States. The foundation sent her to the University of Missouri, where she enrolled in 2008.

At Home at Mizzou

When Ferozi returned for college, everything tasted great. The transitions were easier this time around. She had gotten used to American food and found some new favorites—french fries, cheesecake, and Shakespeare's Pizza. Her English also continued to improve.

Although Ferozi didn't choose to come to Columbia specifically, she says it has worked out well. She has good friends here and thinks the town and campus are beautiful. She enjoys drawing, watching documentaries, taking pictures, and spending time with friends, discussing religion, watching Bollywood movies or playing Spoons. She has also reached beyond campus, interning with Alternative Community Training services, which serves people with disabilities in Columbia.

Ferozi chose psychology as her major. "It's something I've always wanted to do," she says. "I think it's very relevant to what I and a lot of other Afghans have been through in Afghanistan." In some of her classes, they've read about the horrors of war and the psychological damage that can come out of it; topics that hit close to home for her.

One year from graduation, Ferozi made the Dean's List at Mizzou. After struggling so much with the language barrier, this is one of her proudest accomplishments. "I was always

the top student in high school; that's how I came to the United States," she says. "I never had to struggle with academics. I was always the one who would be helping others. It was such a hard thing for me to do, to ask for help. It's made me stronger as a person, definitely.

"I'm getting better now—now that I'm graduating!" she laughs. "I mean, I still am not perfect. I decided I did not want to be perfect anymore—in anything."

Hope for the Future

Ferozi is grateful for a life that has brought her to where she is now. She looks up to her

parents, Gandhi, Mother Theresa, and Dr. Najib, the pre-Taliban Afghan president.

She hopes that Afghanistan will know peace. She hopes that innocent people will stop dying. She hopes that the rest of the world will recognize the deaths of the thousands of innocent Afghans alongside the deaths of the American soldiers. She hopes they will stop seeing Afghan women as voiceless, powerless, and hopeless.

In the future, when she earns her master's or even her doctorate, she wants to go back home and help women with psychological problems, women who have been traumatized

by what they have seen and experienced in the war. There are not many psychologists in Afghanistan—only a few psychiatrists, and only in the biggest cities. And there's a stigma associated with psychology there, with seeking help.

"It's in the culture, it's in the ideology," Ferozi says. "Strength has always been praised, weakness has been bad—you don't want to be weak, you know? It's very hard to fight that."

"If I could help one person, that's a victory for me. I just want to do something."

Click to view the caption for each of the pictures below, and then click again to return to the picture.

Perseverance Pays Off

By Laura Lindsey

After talking to Brenda Warren for a while, one begins to understand why she is held in such high regard in the Department of Art—her knowledge runs almost as deep as the love she feels for the place. Warren says this is the best job she has ever had, but if it weren't for her perseverance, she might not have ever worked for the department or even at MU, for that matter.

Worth the Wait

Warren grew up in the Jefferson City, Mo., area and received her bachelor's degree in art education with a minor in psychology from Lincoln University. She moved to Columbia in 1978 and immediately began applying for jobs at MU, but she couldn't get hired. So, she worked a couple of jobs at the Community Rehabilitation Center and Commerce Bank before she finally got hired at MU six years later.

"I started out at MU in the purchasing department, but I

didn't feel content," says Warren. After that, she worked in two other departments on campus, but never felt fulfilled in those jobs. She first applied to the art department in 1985 but wasn't hired.

"I left the interview thinking I had gotten it," says Warren. "They showed me around and gave me a tour, so I had a good feeling about it."

Two years later, the position was open again, and that time, she got it. That was in 1988, and she has worked in the same office ever since. For the first time in her work life, Warren felt she had found a work home. She knew she would do well and spend many years in the art department.

"I used to paint when I was younger, so I understand what the faculty and students are talking about, and I can relate to what they are doing and what they are feeling," says Warren. "I may not always like or understand their creative works, but I can always appreciate what they are doing."

Finding Her Niche

She originally thought she wanted to be a social worker, but her grandmother was a teacher, and Warren thought it would make her mother proud if she followed in her grandmother's footsteps.

Brenda Warren, of the art department, is right where she wants to be.



photo by Naveen tMahadevan

Perseverance Pays Off

"I was the first of five kids to go to college, and I later found out that my mom just wanted me to get an education—she didn't care what it was in."

"I am a caregiver," she says. "I take care of the art department—its faculty, staff, and students. I don't take a lot of vacations because I simply enjoy coming to work."

Her dedication hasn't gone unnoticed.

On Being Irreplaceable

Recently, Warren won the Arts and Science Staff Network's Staff Appreciation Award, an annual award given based on nominations from co-workers. Six letters were written on Warren's behalf—the most ever written for one nominee.

"To some extent one can determine a staff member's value to an institution by imagining life without them," said Joe Johnson, assistant professor, in his nomination letter. "When I ponder this, I realize that Brenda Warren, after her two decades served, might just be the most irreplaceable of us all in the Department of Art."

Her title of administrative assistant/graduate coordinator doesn't seem to begin to describe her job responsibilities. Her tasks include ordering textbooks, processing new

faculty applications, designing the department's newsletter, researching faculty questions, assisting with the graduate program, and too many more to list here.

"You do not get to the position of universal high regard that Ms. Warren has arrived at without earning it,"



"She does her job so well she allows the rest of us to appear competent in ours," says Associate Professor James Calvin. "Her innate understanding of the myriad intricacies of our business allows her to navigate the unending demands placed on her by faculty,

students, and administrators with grace, style, and efficiency. She is the backbone of our department."

A Memorable Acknowledgment

A couple of things that Warren doesn't enjoy are crowds and being singled out, but she had to endure both at the luncheon when she received her award. She did not know she was going to be recognized, and it took a lot of persuading to even get her to attend. When the department chair, Melvin Platt, insisted, she had to give in.

"I was so honored about being recognized after 25 years in the department," she says. "But, I was so nervous about everyone looking at me. When Dr. Platt started saying all those nice things in front of everyone, I was touched by it all."

Warren said all she has ever wanted was to do her job well, and to enjoy it. Now that she is almost to the end of her career, she is humbled by all of the attention. Receiving this award was one of the more memorable things that has ever happened to her.

"You do not get to the position of universal high regard that Ms. Warren has arrived at without earning it," says Professor Bede Clarke. "So good is her internal compass that

Perseverance Pays Off

in addition to being sought out for practical advice, she is the go-to person in the department for her unflinching good judgment and sense of values."

"She seeks no fanfare, commendation or distinction for her performance," says Johnson. "Her dedication is truly uncommon."

Work Family

Warren describes the art department as a family—one where they sometimes disagree and get on each other's nerves but always have each other's backs. That is what a family does, she says. In her tenure, she has seen many people come and go, but she has remained. When she first started, she was the youngest staff member, and now she is the oldest. In fact, she has been such an important and lasting part of the department for so long that she is now meeting students whose parents once studied here.

"Their parents told them if they needed anything to come see me," she says. "I knew it is almost time for me to retire when that started happening."

Looking Ahead

As of now, she is planning to retire once she hits her 30-year anniversary, which will be in 2014. She is sad to think she may not be around to see the potential of the department in a renovated building. As if that idea changed her mind, she adds that she may stay a little longer if she continues to maintain her health.

The biggest change she has noticed in the department is that the faculty and student populations are much more diverse, and the total number of students has increased. She admits they still have work to do, but they are working toward it.

"I've had the opportunity to apply other places, but God left me here for some reason," says Warren. "I think that reason was to help the department grow, and I feel good that I've had a part in that."

Upcoming Events

February

Sunday, Feb. 17, Murry's, 3:30 p.m. or 7:30 p.m.
"We Always Swing" Jazz Series, Grace Kelly Quintet

February 18–22

Arts and Science Week

March

Saturday, March 9, 8:15 a.m.–4:45 p.m.,
Memorial Union
A Taste of Arts and Science

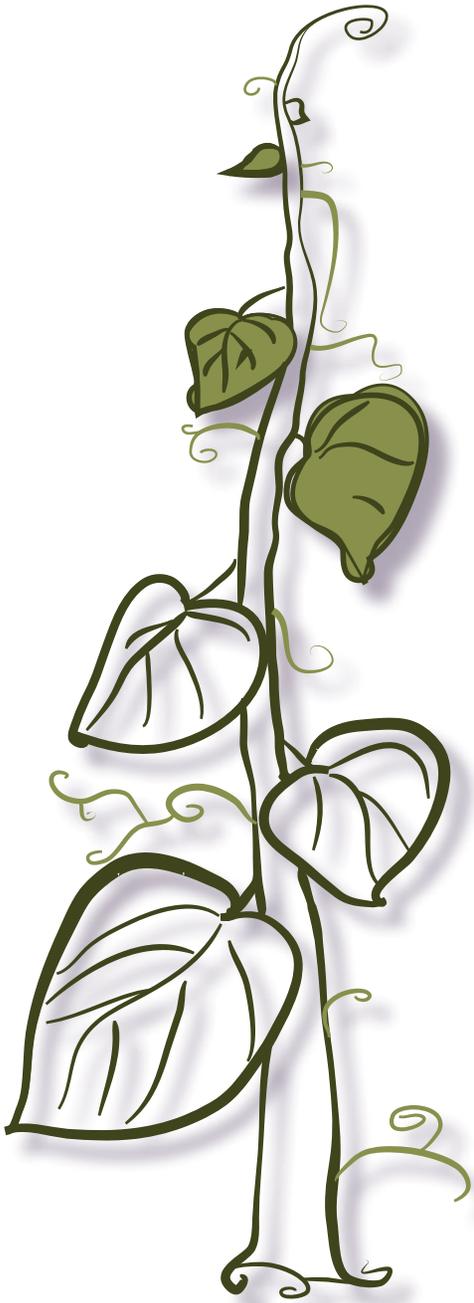
Monday, March 11, 7:30 p.m., Missouri Theatre
Chancellor's Concert, tickets are \$10 and available at the door or from the Concert Series.

April

Thursday, April 18, 7 p.m., Missouri Theatre
"We Always Swing" Jazz Series, A&S Signature Event, Monterey Jazz Festival 55th Anniversary Tour Celebration

May

Saturday, May 18, 4:30 p.m., Hearn Center
Graduation



How Does Your Program Grow, Clarence Lo?

A professor in the sociology department for over two decades, this multitasker also is the director of the Peace Studies Program
By Melody Galen

Named director of the Peace Studies Program in summer 2011, Associate Professor Clarence Lo spends half his work time as director of graduate studies in the sociology department; then he must switch gears for peace studies. Lo not only balances the two areas, he's also working on ways to expand the Peace Studies Program.

The Road to Peace

Lo holds a doctorate in sociology from the University of California, Berkeley, and he specializes in the study of political and economic elites, protests against those elites, and social movements that try to change society. He was led to peace studies by many things in his research, but particularly by studying the Korean War, American society during wars, and social movements.

The Peace Studies Program was officially launched in 1970, and he has expanded it to encompass four areas: international war and civil war, the environment, social movements, and global cultural understanding. As part of the plan to broaden the program, Lo says that the program is on the verge of launching a fifth area on indigenous peoples and the imperial state.

Peace studies is unlike most other departments or programs on campus because of its highly interdisciplinary nature. It is not taught by faculty who all hold degrees in peace studies but by sociologists, historians, and faculty from Romance languages, English, and geography.

Taking Peace Studies Online

Not only does peace studies offer 19 courses in classrooms every semester, with most of them cross-listed in their home departments, but there is a significant list of classes offered

online. Soon the program will offer a minor that can be completed online and will be available to anyone in the world.

"If you're an MU student sitting in your dorm, you can take an online course and get full credit, just like you marched into the lecture hall three times a week," Lo says.

One advantage to an online class, as Lo sees it, is that everyone is expected to participate in online discussions. It's expected, they're graded on it, and that is different than a typical lecture, because in a larger face-to-face class there is simply not enough time to allow everyone to weigh in on a topic.

As one student in the summer online environmental policy class said of the discussion boards, "I gained so much more, because I came to conclusions on my own and formulated my own thoughts. Allowing other students to respond through online discussion boards also helped clarify confusing concepts and share thoughtful ideas."

Offering a minor online will require the program to keep increasing its online offerings. Five classes will be required to complete the minor; thus there will need to be a sufficient number of classes to allow students some attractive choices and keep the course listings vital.

Growing Scholars

Continuing its growth trend, the program will begin recruiting next year for a visit-

ing scholar to start in fall 2014. In sort of a perpetual cycle, peace studies will need to continue to grow and develop its program so that there will be supporting courses and lasting student interest, which in turn will develop the reputation of the program and make it attractive to a visiting scholar, which will, again, draw more students.

In Global Environmental Policy, Lo's favorite class to teach, the issue of global warming has the potential to galvanize large numbers of students when they realize that in their lifetime the changes in the biosphere could very well be cataclysmic. He believes that when an 18-year-old learns about global warming, it makes quite an impact. "They want to see a political system where their voices and actions matter," he says.

This is one of the reasons that the peace studies faculty sees a need to have courses drawing from different de-

partments that will meet the student interest in environment and sustainability issues. "I teach them about all this stuff, and they're very interested, and they end up applying it to what other courses to take and what careers to pursue, but it also leads them to

It might not be an obvious choice for a man living in the middle of the nation, but a favorite activity for Lo is surfing.





Clarence Lo began teaching sociology at the university in 1987, and he began teaching in Peace Studies about 2003.

very specific involvement on political issues," says Lo.

"I think that training people for peace requires knowledge and understanding and insight, and these are the hallmarks of a liberal arts, broad education," he says. "Peace studies is a *doing* kind of discipline, it's not just theoretical. So many of our students go on to service work: they go to Peace Corps or Teach for America or other agencies and nonprofit organizations. It's important to give

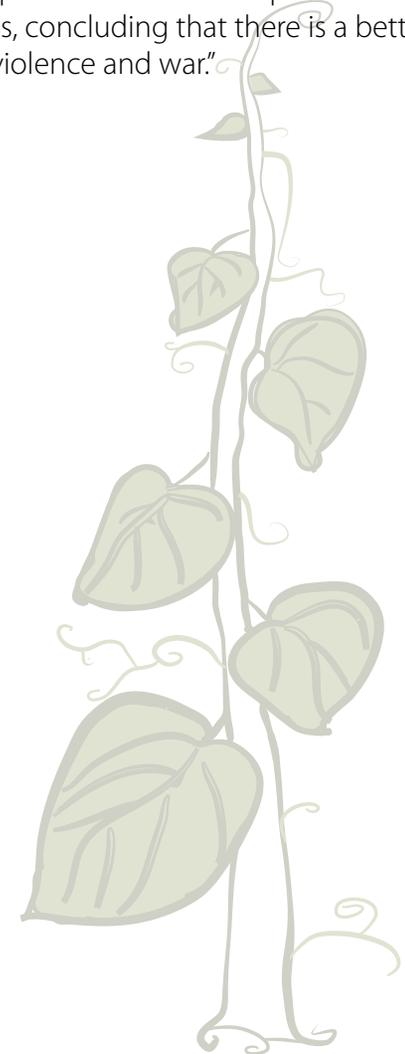
people some very nitty-gritty practical experience in things like community organization, issues of global health, and sustainability."

In that vein, Lo feels that it's valuable for disciplines to address a broader audience than those already in the discipline, "because no one discipline has a stranglehold on ways of seeing things or public policy and principles."

There are plans afoot to offer a graduate seminar on immigration, the state, and human rights with involvement by Kerby A. Miller, of the history department, and Michael Ugarte, of Romance languages, to come up with novel, theoretical ways of analyzing the identity of exiles, stateless refugees, and migrant workers in a global economy. Lo strongly believes that it's a worthwhile task for a person of any discipline to make his or her research accessible to an intelligent person who is outside that discipline. He also believes that that accessibility will yield engaging discussions among the public and, hopefully, higher levels of understanding of diverse points of view.

"I've organized the peace studies curriculum around critical dialogues courses on democracy movements and nonviolence, on business corporations and social responsibility, and on resolving conflicts over global environmental policies. These are the great issues and tasks for our time," Lo concludes.

"Growing the Peace Studies Program means a widening circle of discussion among MU students, faculty, alums, and the Friends of Peace Studies, a group of extraordinarily generous donors based in Columbia, Mo. Peace is the power of a thousand pointed conversations, concluding that there is a better way than violence and war."

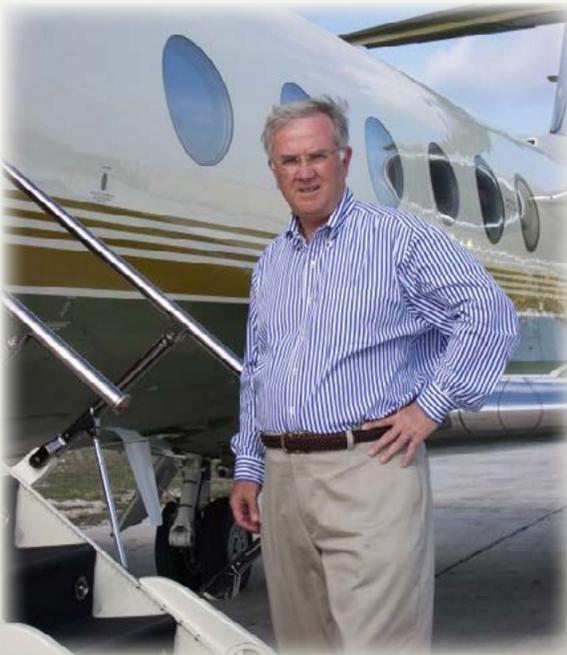


Mizzou proud

MU gave alumnus James E. Cooling a terrific launch pad toward his career in aviation law, and it made him

By Melody Galen

After graduating from MU in 1965 with a bachelor's degree in history, Jim Cooling went to law school at the University of Notre Dame before beginning active duty in Germany in



Cooling on the way back home from a business trip in the Cayman Islands.

1968. As a graduate of the Reserve Officer Training Corps at MU, he had a two-year commitment to fulfill with the United States Army artillery.

Follow Through

After a brief stay on a German Nike-Hercules site in Kilianstaden, he was selected as the aide de camp to the U.S. Commander Berlin, and the thoroughness with which he approached his duties for the commanding general translated well in his later life as a lawyer. “The same detail, the same care—if I treated everybody like I treated the general, they appreciated it,” Cooling says.

He and the general's wife once had a conversation that stuck with him. She acknowledged that they dealt regularly with wealthy, powerful people, and she pointed out that the reason Cooling was successful where others might not be was because he had learned to follow through.

Although his predecessors had come from top military programs such as West Point, “I was very proud to be serving, knowing that

I had come out of the Missouri ROTC program,” he says. He also never forgot that if he failed to follow through he could be on the next plane to Vietnam.

Best of Both Worlds

During his undergraduate studies, Cooling was undecided as to whether he wanted to pursue law or medicine as a career. Viewing a surgery (and the sight of blood) convinced him that law was the way to go. That decided, his next career decision was that he wanted to combine law and aviation—he had begun flying at age 16—after he completed his military service.

Upon return from Germany, he spent a year in Jefferson City, Mo., as a law clerk for the Missouri Supreme Court and then moved to Kansas City to work with the law firm of a past Kansas City mayor, Ilus W. Davis, JD '39. In 1977, Cooling decided it was time to do something about the aviation portion of his dream. Having been a pilot since before college, he launched his own aviation law firm with three other partners. In 1979, Paul

Herbers, MBA, JD '77, joined the firm, with a name change to Cooling & Herbers, P.C. following in the 1980s.

The firm has grown to 23 employees, with 10 lawyers doing aviation law, assisting multinational corporations, high net-worth individuals, and the entertainment industry worldwide in matters having to do with private and corporate aircraft ownership, leases, financing, charter tours, and fractional ownership. They handle the legal aspects of acquiring and selling aircraft, including compliance with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation, Internal Revenue Service, and the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations. Two of the firm's lawyers specialize in taxes, and another is a certified public accountant, all of which helps them assist their clients with aviation transactions. Harkening back to his conversation decades ago with the general's wife, Cooling says of his firm, "That's what we try to do here—try to take care of every one of our clients like they are the general and follow through."

Greater Good

Early on, before he began doing aircraft transactions, Cooling did aviation defense litigation. He handled the defense in the Jerry Litton case in 1977–78. Litton was a U.S. Representative from Missouri's 6th District, who was killed along with his family in an airplane crash in

1976, the same night he won the primary for U.S. Senate. Cooling was also involved in the litigation after Gov. Mel Carnahan was killed in a plane crash in October 2000.

Cooling's father, who had been a commercial pilot and then moved on to work for the FAA, often told Cooling, "We see accidents all the time. Do a thorough pre-flight inspection, check the weather, use good judgment, fly safely, and don't make any news." That advice made an impression on Cooling, and he was eventually in a position to make a positive difference in the safety of the aviation industry.

"People used to go up and train in light twin-engine airplanes on a hot day and try to show the very edge of where controllability on one engine would be, and instructor pilots and students were losing control and killing themselves," explains Cooling. Finally the manufacturers came together and established a V_{SSE} (velocity safe single engine inoperative speed—which is the airspeed below which an intentional engine cut should never be made).

There used to be a constant stream of aircraft litigation cases. "Every time we'd go through one of these things, we'd point out the problems," he says, "and they'd continue to fix it and make things safer." Now, the issues from a manufacturing standpoint that created much of that aircraft litigation have been pretty well addressed.

Despite a busy work life, Cooling volunteers with several organizations. He served nine years on the board of directors of the National Business Aviation Association. He helps the Experimental Aircraft Association raise funds for its Young Eagles program, which encourages young people to learn to fly. He recently helped the Corporate Angel Network raise funds to provide free flights for cancer patients who need to fly to medical appointments around the nation. He says that it's a great, uplifting experience to be able to



Cooling, third from left, at a ribbon cutting for the first Asian Business Aviation Convention ever held in mainland China.



Jim Cooling outside the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity house in a picture from the 1965 *Savitar*.

assist people in such a way. He also serves on the board of trustees for the National Aviation Hall of Fame.

“I have pictures of me standing in between Neil Armstrong and Gene Cernan, the first and last Americans to walk on the moon,” he says. “Because of aviation, I’ve been privileged to meet many legends of aviation.”

Mizzou Experiences

Cooling says that one of the nicer things to happen to him during college was that he was elected to the Mystical Seven in his junior year, and then he was chosen as its president for his senior year. The second-oldest secret society at MU, the group taps seven students based on leadership and service to the community.

He found his history degree to be an excellent background for law school, but there is a darker side to history. It makes him want to try to keep things. For historical purposes. “And my wife wants to throw out half the house—these things that I’ve preserved,” he says with a laugh.

Despite his wife’s best efforts, he has preserved some excellent memories of his college career. For instance, there used to be a place called the Italian Village across from Jesse Hall. When he was making his choice of colleges, Cooling visited campus. “I remember going in there, and they didn’t even look at me or ask for an ID, and they sold me a beer for a quarter,” he says. “And I thought, oh happy day, I’ve found the right place!”

Cheap beer notwithstanding, Cooling has a deep sense of pride in his alma mater.

“The kids I went to school with at Mizzou—a number of them went on to places like Harvard for their graduate degrees,” he says. “It was a great group, a very small group. I took a lot of honors history courses, and I think the students at Missouri were as smart as anyone in the country.”



Cooling with five of the other Mystical Seven members. Cooling, B. Tarleton, J. Crumpler, R. Lingle, K. Weber, and C. Napier. Courtesy of the 1965 *Savitar*.

Red Campus & the Fire of 1892

By Laura Lindsey

Every student and member of the faculty and staff at the University of Missouri knows that a fire destroyed Academic Hall in 1892. Tales have been told through the years how President Richard H. Jesse, students, and members of the Columbia community saved irreplaceable books, artifacts, and papers. Once the fire was put out, all that was left of MU were the six columns, the president's home and Switzler Hall. What isn't as well known is the story of what happened after the fire and how, out of its ashes, a greater university emerged.

Morris Frederick Bell, an architect from Fulton, worked with Jesse to create the quad-

rangle, which is now mostly referred to as "the Quad." This design became popular in the United States after Thomas Jefferson first used it at the University of Virginia. Bell's vision was to use the still-standing columns as a centerpiece while incorporating the president's home and Switzler Hall into the plan. He was tasked with designing five buildings because Jesse wanted to ensure that one fire was not going to destroy most of the university again.

Bell's goal was to design buildings that were related in appearance, but also different. Except for the new Academic Hall, each building has the same general mass and is two stories tall. He further achieved harmony by aligning the buildings and using the same building material throughout—a top-quality red limestone brick and slate roofs. The elaborate cornices and decorative window designs also helped to integrate the buildings, while diversity was obtained by varying the skylines and perimeters and using square, octagonal, and asymmetrical towers. It is difficult to label the buildings with any one style, but it could be said

that they are designed with a freely interpreted Queen Anne style of early 18th-century England.

The legislature had appropriated \$425,000 for the new buildings in spring 1892. The six buildings—Law, Chemical (now Pickard Hall), Biological and Geological (now Swallow Hall), Mechanic Arts, Physics and Engineering (now the engineering complex), and Academic Hall (now Jesse Hall), were completed in 1895. David R. Francis was governor at the time, and the quadrangle was later named for him.

Two of those buildings have housed various departments in the College of Arts and Science ever since.

Pickard Hall

For over 80 years, this building was the home of the chemistry department. It wasn't until 1976 that it was converted for the Depart-



Professor John Pickard, after whom Pickard Hall was named. Photo courtesy of the Department of Art History and Archaeology.



Pickard Hall



Swallow Hall, showing damage from the 1931 tornado. Courtesy of the UMC Archives C:1/141/18.

ment of Art History and Archaeology and the Museum of Art and Archaeology. Prior to the move, the museum was located in the university's library. Based on the recommendation of one of his former students, the building was renamed Pickard Hall in honor of John Pickard, a professor of classical archaeology and art history who was directly involved in establishing the department. After Pickard's hiring in 1902, he immediately began collecting objects to assist him in teaching art history—slides, photographs, and oil copies of famous paintings. He traveled to Europe to acquire a collection of plaster casts of famous

sculptures, most of which are Greek and are still on display today in the museum.

Pickard's appointment put MU in the front ranks of the modern research universities at the time. In addition to creating a new department, he organized a graduate conference, which ultimately grew into the Graduate School, and he directed a faculty, alumni, and student committee in a campaign to raise funds to build Memorial Union. His idea was to create the union to serve as a facility for student activities and to honor the memory of the men who had died during World War I.

Swallow Hall

In its 117 years of existence, this building has housed the reference library, the geography department, the geological sciences department, the department to train women for domestic duties, and the Missouri Press. Since 1989, the Department of Anthropology and its museum have called Swallow Hall their home.

The building is named after George Clinton Swallow, Missouri's first state geologist and the university's first dean of the College of Agriculture. However, he made no secret that he enjoyed fieldwork more than administrative details, so when he was unable to launch research or collect equipment for the agriculture college, he was encouraged to resign in 1882. The university tried to mend fences with him by naming a building after him.

In 1931, a tornado destroyed one of the building's conical wooden towers, known as a witch hat. In addition, the roof caved in and many windows were broken. Due to the weak economy at the time, the decision was made to take the other tower down instead of replacing the damaged one, creating a stoic fortress-like appearance that remained until 2002. It was then that workers reconstructed 22-foot brick towers before adding 26-foot steel-framed crowns on top.

The primary source for this story is Marian Ohman's master's thesis titled Initial Study of Architect M.F. Bell 1849–1929.



Swallow Hall

Class Notes Class Notes Class Notes

The '40s

Margaret Leong, BA '42 history, passed away Nov. 28, 2012. Leong endowed a fund for the Margaret Leong Children's Poetry Prize that is awarded annually by the English department to several recipients.

The '50s

Kathleen Boeckstiegel, BS HE '54, MA '55 A&S, passed away Feb. 19, 2012, at home.

Othniel (Otti) Seiden, BA '54 psychology; MD '64, was proclaimed Colorado's most prolific author at the Rocky Mountain Writer's Summit, with over 50 books published by eight different publishers. Retired from 44 years of medical practice, he now publishes five to seven books a year.

Megan McKinney, BA '56 English, was awarded the 2012 Spear's Book Award for Family History of the Year for her book, *The Magnificent Medills: America's Royal Family of Journalism During a Century of Turbulent Splendor*.

The '70s

The Consortium of Doctors, a distinguished national organization of African-American women who have earned doctorates, selected Chicago attorney Carolyn Battle Thomas, BA '74 political science, as its new director. Thomas' mother, the late Muriel Williams Battle, MEd '76, Ed Specialist '80, EdD '82, was director of the organization from 1997 to 2000.

The '80s

Mike Klemme, BA '82 communication, runs Maui Thrills Eco-Nature Tours and Adventures. He is also involved in enhancing the the Hawaiian island of Kahoolawe to bring it back to its natural state.

Brian King, BA '85 history, was appointed chancellor of the Los Rios Community College District in Sacramento, Calif.

Yahya Kamalipour, BA '86 communication, a Purdue University Calumet professor of com-

munication, delivered the keynote address at the recent international Global Communication Association (GCA) conference, held in Zambia in July 2012. Kamalipour is founder and director of the GCA.

The '90s

Diane Kelly Kopp, BA '94 history, political science, married Bryan Kopp on May 31, 2012, in Cincinnati.

Carrie Goodwin Bradley, BA '95 communication, BA '96 English, is a travel specialist in Birmingham, Ala., with Glass Slipper Concierge, a travel service that offers meticulously planned Disney vacations.

The '00s

Christopher Mycoskie, '00 A&S, has been promoted to assistant commissioner of the Southland Conference. Mycoskie joined the NCAA Division I league's staff in 2011 as director of television and electronic media.

Elise R. Brion, BA '94 interdisc, has co-written with D. H. Parsons *The Lost Revelation—Volume 2 of The Diary of Mary Bliss Parsons*.

The '10s

Alex Flick, BFA '12, had his logo artwork chosen for the identity of the new St. Charles Chill hockey team in St. Charles, Mo.

Sheela Lal, BA '12 intl studies, BS '12 statistics, was awarded a Fulbright U.S. Student Program scholarship to Sri Lanka in film studies.