

# A STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

When the history of higher education in Missouri is written, it can be recorded that a state university system came into actuality in 1963, a year marked by far-sighted leadership in high places.

Action of the Missouri General Assembly paved the way for two important educational advancements in the state's great metropolitan centers, to broaden the foundation for the emerging system.

In one move, the University's educational role in St. Louis County was strengthened. The University was authorized to purchase the property of the Normandy Residence Center, which it has operated on an extension basis since 1960, from the Board of Education of Normandy. The legislature also appropriated \$4,185,000 for operation of the Normandy division for the next biennium and for the construction of new buildings. The University of Missouri St. Louis Campus will continue to offer only the first two years of University work until the necessary expansion in faculty and facilities can be achieved.

In a development of tremendous significance, the state acquired the assets of the University of Kansas City, which gained wide recognition academically in its three decades as a privately supported institution. Now known as the University of Missouri at Kansas City, the new state school will be under the Board of Curators and the administrative direction of the president of the University of Missouri, as are the other campuses at Columbia, Rolla and St. Louis. The legislature appropriated \$7,100,000 to be used in the operations of the University of Missouri at Kansas City during the coming biennium.

The happy consensus is that the affiliation has put the state ten years ahead in its effort to meet the needs of providing higher education in the Kansas City area. A year ago the University had presented a budget request for \$4,000,000 to begin the development of a Kansas City campus.

Governor John M. Dalton has spearheaded the move for university development in the cities. He pointed out in his budget message that 60 per cent of the college age population of Missouri will be living in the St. Louis and Kansas City areas by 1975.

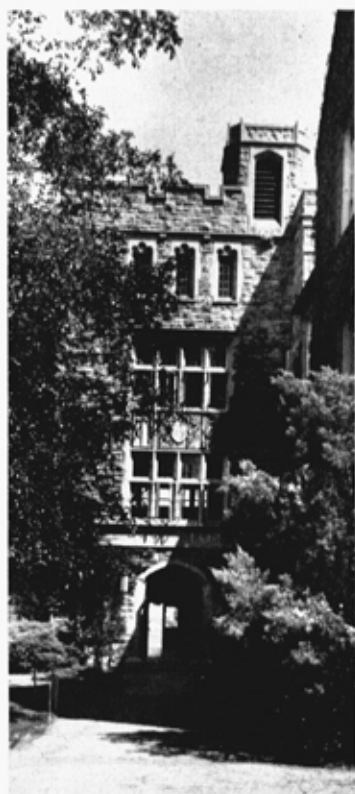
University President Elmer Ellis has said the state university system must develop through a transition period of the next two to three years. It could follow patterns similar to those in California, Texas or North Carolina. He said generally the Missouri university system should evolve in this fashion: There would be a central administrative staff, headed by a president, such as is done in California. Each major campus would be headed by a chancellor for local administration. The chancellors would report their needs to the president, who in turn would take statewide plans to the Board of Curators for ultimate decisions. President Ellis plans to appoint a committee representing all four campuses (including Rolla) to look at the statewide needs. "We will not duplicate programs unless there is an overwhelming need in a particular area," he said.

Under terms of the affiliation, Dr. Carleton F. Scofield, formerly president of U.K.C., becomes chancellor of U. M. K. C. The Board of Trustees relinquishes its duties as the policy-making body and reorganizes as a fund-raising group. It will seek funds to support university operations over and above those provided by state tax support.

WHAT DID THE STATE OF MISSOURI GAIN WHEN IT ASSUMED responsibility for the operation of U.M.K.C.? In simple terms, it fell heir to a "dream" campus with unlimited potential as an educational facility, in an attractive setting near the Country Club Plaza area of Kansas City. Estimates of the value of the assets involved range from 15 to 20 million dollars. When



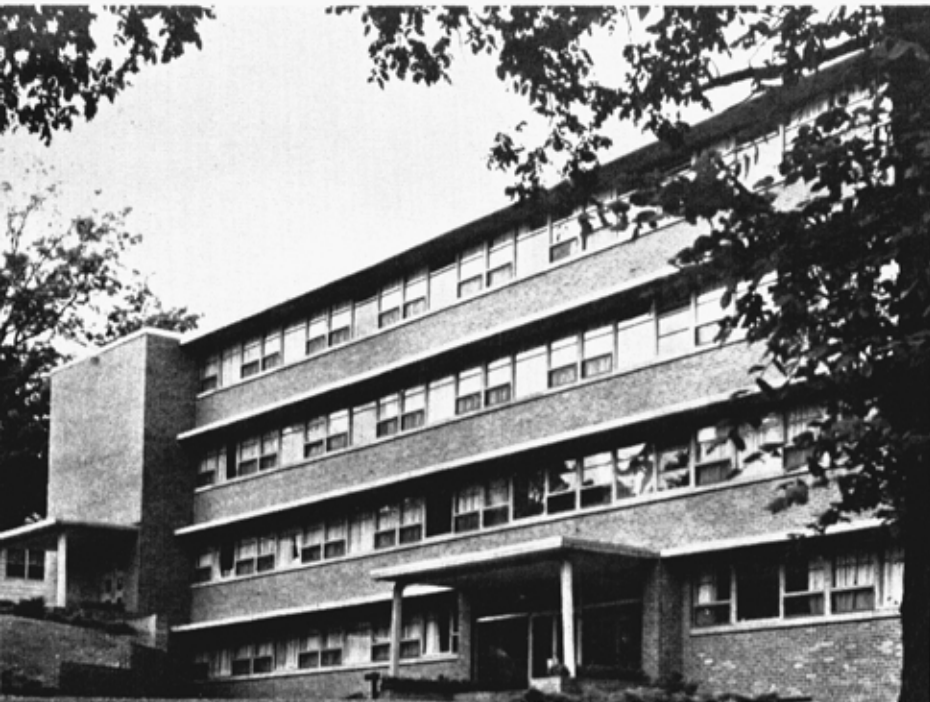
*Administration Building of U.M.K.C.*



*Haag Hall.*



*Conservatory of Music  
Grant Hall.*



*U.M.K.C.'s only residence hall.*



*Geology-Physics Building.*



*New Pharmacy Building is partly completed.*

the transfer of assets took place on July 25, the state acquired the residential campus, adjacent to the city's "cultural center;" 23 buildings that house the university's Arts and Sciences division, the Schools of Business Administration, Dentistry, Education, Law, and Pharmacy, the Library, and the \$1,400,000 University Center; a total of 365 full and part-time faculty members, and a 1962-63 enrollment of 3,840 full and part-time students.

If the state were starting a university in Kansas City from scratch—and it faced that necessity before the merger—it could not choose a more desirable location. The beautiful setting in the Rockhill District was presented to the proposed university by William Volker, Kansas City philanthropist. The campus, with its 86 wooded acres, will continue to be known as the William Volker Campus.

After the university received its charter in 1929, the Board of Trustees began a city-wide drive for funds, but depression times were at hand; the raising of a large endowment appeared impossible. Nevertheless, it was decided that classes should begin, even though they would be conducted in a single building. This was done, in the fall of 1933, in the Walter S. Dickey mansion, which was a part of the original gift and later became the administration building. That first year there were 264 students and a faculty of 17 members.

Within the next decade, three well-established professional schools became affiliated with U.K.C. The Kansas City School of Law, founded in 1895, became the university's School of Law in 1938. The Kansas City-Western Dental College, founded in 1881, became the university's flourishing School of Dentistry in 1941. The Kansas City College of Pharmacy, founded in 1885, came into the fold in 1941. A more recent merger was that involving the Conservatory of Music, in 1959.

Other highlights in the young university's march up the academic ladder: 1938—began offering nursing curriculum; 1939—began graduate study for the A.M. degree in specified fields of liberal arts; 1953—established the School of Business Administration; 1954—introduced doctoral study when the School of Education, offering the A.B., A.M. and Doctor's degrees, opened its doors; 1954—offered program leading to Master of Laws degree; 1955—established Evening Division offering non-credit courses as a regular division; 1959—established the Office of Research, and offered master's degree in the School of Business Administration; 1960—offered three new Doctor's degrees: Ph.D. in Chemistry and in Pharmacy, and D.M.A. (Doctor of Musical Arts) at the Conservatory.

MOST OF THE CAMPUS BUILDINGS ARE CONSTRUCTED OF native stone. Eight were erected between 1900 and 1923. These include several Conservatory buildings,

Epperson House (School of Education), the administration building, maintenance building, and greenhouse.

Five new buildings went up between 1935 and 1942: Geology-Physics, Library, Haag Hall, Swinney Gymnasium, and Chemistry-Biology. (The Chancellor's Residence is a two-story English brick and stucco home, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hashinger).

The university is not unlike other educational institutions which acquired barracks-type structures in the post-war period. Five of these frame buildings are on the campus, and there, as on all other campuses, they are given the seemingly permanent designation of "temporary" buildings. They house Freshman Dentistry, Pharmacy, old Student Union, Fine Arts, and the Playhouse. Construction has been started on a new Pharmacy building.

Since 1950 several impressive buildings have been added. They are the School of Law, the Conservatory's Grant Hall, the highly attractive University Center to which is attached the splendid Pierson Hall, whose 1,200 seat auditorium can be converted into a dining room for 800 persons or a ballroom for 900 couples.

The School of Dentistry building (1923) is a four-story structure in downtown Kansas City at 10th and Troost where dental students attend for their last three years. Extremely crowded conditions there give high priority to the construction of a badly needed new building. It is the nation's fifth largest dental school, with an average enrollment of 440.

Virtually surrounding the scenic William Volker Campus are education-related institutions which can become an important additional resource for students and faculty of U.M.K.C. One of these is the Linda Hall Library of Science and Technology, to which students have easy access since it is adjacent to the campus; it is one of the great scientific libraries in the country. The Midwest Research Institute and the Nelson Gallery of Art are also nearby.

Chancellor Scofield has called on a 16-member planning committee to draw up expansion plans for the next ten to fifteen years. He believes that U.M.K.C. can expect heavy increases in enrollment at the undergraduate level, swelling needs for additional classrooms, laboratories and faculty offices. He looks for moderate increases at the graduate level, creating needs for seminar rooms, offices for graduate assistants and research laboratories. A science laboratory and maintenance building are listed as urgent short-range physical plant needs. The chancellor estimates that \$1,400,000 of the \$7,100,000 biennial appropriation will be allocated for capital outlay. A question to be answered, Dr. Scofield indicated, is whether the proposed new dental school building, for which some funds are available, will be erected on the Volker campus or on Hospital Hill where a medical center is developing in affiliation with the University of Missouri.



*Dr. Carleton F. Scofield  
Chancellor, U.M.K.C.*



*Dr. James L. Bugg, Jr.  
Dean of Faculty, St. Louis*

## **SYSTEM** *continued*

Leo J. Sweeney, registrar and director of admissions, said news of the merger brought a big jump in the volume of telephone and mail inquiries about enrollment in U.M.K.C. He expected enrollment this fall to show an increase of 20 to 25 per cent over last year's figures. Student fees continue the same on the Kansas City campus, \$342.50 a semester, but are expected to be reduced to the level of other state university campuses by the 1965-66 academic year.

An operating budget of \$7,300,000 for the Kansas City campus for the 1963-64 year has been approved by the Board of Curators. President Ellis said the budget will be financed by the combined revenue from state appropriations, fees and auxiliary enterprises. He also said the Curators approved substantial salary increases granted to U.K.C. faculty members last April in anticipation of the merger.

AT THE JULY 25 LUNCHEON CALLED TO CELEBRATE THE transfer of assets, one of the informal speakers was Arthur Mag, for 30 years a member and now chairman of the Board of Trustees. He assured the Curators attending the luncheon, held in the Chancellor's dining room of the University Center, that the Board of Trustees would continue to back the Kansas City school. "You can look to us for support, and there's a lot of potential support in this town," he said, "All we need from you is encouragement to help us believe we're not to be stepchildren and are a part of the operation."

Henry Andrae of Jefferson City, senior Curator present, replied that U.M.K.C. was coming into the state system on equal terms with its other schools. "You're not to be treated as stepchildren," he said. "We are just as jealous of the reputation of this school



*The School of Law, University of Missouri at Kansas City.*





*The St. Louis division at Normandy is the former Bellerive Country Club. New buildings on the 128-acre campus will be ready in two years.*

as we are of the reputation of the divisions at Columbia, Rolla and St. Louis."

President Ellis told the group: "The University of Kansas City for thirty years has been doing well within the limits of the resources it had. Five years from now, looking back on what we've done, we'll all be amazed."

Henry Haskell, a U.K.C. trustee, said improvements that would result from the merger should improve fund raising possibilities. "This gives us a big leap forward," he said. "We should get very large tangible support here."

Chancellor Scofield said: "Far from feeling at any moment like a stepchild, I've felt very much like a member of the family. We have had the very best dealings with the M.U. administration and its Board of Curators."

IN JULY PRESIDENT ELLIS ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT of Dr. James L. Bugg, Jr., professor of history, to be Dean of the Faculty of the University of Missouri St. Louis Campus at Normandy. Dr. Bugg retains his title of professor of history and will commute to Columbia once a week during this semester to conduct a graduate seminar in history.

Appointment of the dean formally extends the administration of the University in St. Louis as authorized by the Board of Curators. The Normandy Center is the former Bellerive Country Club, where the University began instruction in 1960. The Normandy School Board had purchased the property for possible use as a junior college. Later when the School District offered to sell the 128-acre tract and clubhouse building for a nominal sum to the University, an act of the Legislature was necessary to legalize the purchase.

The St. Louis division will be expanded to a four-year curriculum when more buildings can be provided and the teaching staff augmented. President Ellis said the facility has been operating at full capacity and cannot possibly expand until more buildings are erected. He hopes to have the ground broken this fall for the new buildings and have them ready for use by 1965. A junior class will be added that year and a senior class will begin in 1966. The St. Louis division now has a capacity of 650 students, considerably below the number who had sought admission. Enrollment is expected to reach 2,400 two years from now.

Fees charged the students this fall are the regular University incidental fee of \$100 a semester, the same that students pay on the Columbia and Rolla campuses. Students at the Normandy Center who were residents of the Normandy School District have been paying a fee of \$15 a semester credit hour, or \$225 for a semester of 15 hours credit.

Dean Bugg has been on the University staff at Columbia since 1949. He has been teaching courses in American History, the Age of Jefferson and Jackson, American Constitutional History, and a graduate reading course and seminar in the National Period of U.S. History. He is a native of Farmville, Va. He received his A.B. from Hampden-Sydney College, and A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Virginia. Dr. Bugg served in the Air Force in 1942-46. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and was elected an honorary member of QEBH. Dr. Bugg is a member of several professional societies, and has written articles for professional history journals and published a textbook. He is working on a book on Jeffersonian Democracy, and a biography of James N. Mason. He is in frequent demand as a speaker.